

CS Investment Funds 1

Investment Company with Variable Capital under Luxembourg Law

Prospectus

1 January 2018

Contents

1. Information for Prospective Investors	3
2. CS Investment Funds 1 – Summary of Share Classes ⁽¹⁾	4
3. The Company	16
4. Investment Policy	16
5. Investment in CS Investment Funds 1	17
i. General Information on the Shares	17
ii. Subscription of Shares	19
iii. Redemption of Shares	20
iv. Conversion of Shares	20
v. Suspension of the Subscription, Redemption and Conversion of Shares and the Calculation of the Net Asset Value	20
vi. Measures to Combat Money Laundering	21
vii. Market Timing	21
viii. Prohibited Persons, Compulsory Redemption and Transfer of Shares	21
6. Investment Restrictions	21
7. Risk Factors	24
8. Net Asset Value	35
9. Expenses and Taxes	36
i. Taxes	36
ii. Expenses	36
iii. Performance Fee	36
10. Accounting Year	36
11. Appropriation of Net Income and Capital Gains	36
12. Lifetime, Liquidation and Merger	37
13. General Meetings	37
14. Information for Shareholders	37
15. Management Company	37
16. Investment Managers and Sub-Investment Manager	37
17. Depository Bank	38
18. Central Administration	38
19. Regulatory Disclosure	39
20. Data Protection Policy	40
21. Certain Regulatory and Tax Matters	41
22. Main Parties	43
23. Subfunds	44
Credit Suisse (Lux) Absolute Return Bond Fund	44
Credit Suisse (Lux) AgaNola Global Convertible Bond Fund	46
Credit Suisse (Lux) Asia Corporate Investment Grade Bond Fund	47
Credit Suisse (Lux) Contingent Capital Euro Fund	50
Credit Suisse (Lux) Credit Special Situation Fund	51
Credit Suisse (Lux) Euro Corporate Bond Fund	54
Credit Suisse (Lux) European Sovereign Plus Bond Fund	55
Credit Suisse (Lux) Global High Yield Bond Fund	56
Credit Suisse (Lux) Global Inflation Linked Bond Fund	58
Credit Suisse (Lux) Floating Rate Credit Fund	59
Credit Suisse (Lux) AgaNola Global Value Bond Fund	60
Credit Suisse (Lux) High Yield USD Bond Fund	63
Credit Suisse (Lux) US Corporate Bond Fund	65
24. Information for investors in Switzerland	66

1. Information for Prospective Investors

This prospectus ("Prospectus") is valid only if accompanied by the latest key investor information document ("Key Investor Information Document"), the latest annual report, and also the latest semi-annual report if this was published after the latest annual report. These documents shall be deemed to form part of this Prospectus. Prospective investors shall be provided with the latest version of the Key Investor Information Document in good time before their proposed subscription of shares in the CS Investment Funds 1 (the "Company").

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation to subscribe shares ("Shares") in the Company by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

Information which is not contained in this Prospectus, or in the documents mentioned herein which are available for inspection by the public, shall be deemed unauthorized and cannot be relied upon.

Potential investors should inform themselves as to the possible tax consequences, the legal requirements and any foreign exchange restrictions or exchange control requirements which they might encounter under the laws of the countries of their citizenship, residence or domicile and which might be relevant to the subscription, holding, conversion, redemption or disposal of Shares. Further tax considerations are set out in Chapter 9, "Expenses and Taxes".

Prospective investors who are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus should consult their bank, broker, solicitor, accountant or other independent financial adviser.

This Prospectus may be translated into other languages. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the English-language Prospectus and a version in another language, the English-language Prospectus shall prevail, unless stipulated otherwise by the laws of any jurisdiction in which the Shares are sold.

Investors should read and consider the risk discussion in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors", before investing in the Company.

Some of the Share classes may be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The Company's Shares have not been, and will not be, registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 (the "1933 Act"), any of the securities laws of any of the states of the United States. The Company has not been and will not be registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, nor under any other US federal laws. Therefore, the Shares in the Subfunds described in this Prospectus may not be offered or sold directly or indirectly in the United States of America, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the 1933 Act.

Further, the Board of Directors has decided that the Shares shall not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, to any ultimate beneficial owner that constitutes a U.S. Person. As such, the Shares may not be directly or indirectly offered or sold to or for the benefit of a "U.S. Person", which shall be defined as and include (i) a "United States person" as described in section 7701(a)(30) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), (ii) a "U.S. person" as such term is defined in Regulation S of the 1933 Act, as amended, (iii) a person that is "in the United States" as defined in Rule 202(a)(30)-1 under the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended, or (iv) a person that does not qualify as a "Non-United States Person" as such term is defined in U.S. Commodities Futures Trading Commission Rule 4.7.

No application has been submitted or will be submitted, nor any registration has been or will be sought, by the Management Company to or from any of the Indian governmental or regulatory authorities in connection with the advertising, offer, distribution or sale of the Shares in or from India and the Management Company does not intend to or will not, directly or indirectly, advertise, offer, distribute or sell the Shares to persons resident in India. Subject to certain limited exceptions, the Shares may not be purchased by persons resident in India and purchase of the Shares by such persons are subject to legal and regulatory restrictions. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus or any Shares may come must inform themselves about, and observe, any such restrictions. Specific provisions may apply with respect to each subfund, as set out in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

The Management Company (as described below) will not disclose any confidential information concerning investors unless it is required to do so by applicable laws or regulations.

Specific provisions may apply with respect to each subfund, as set out in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

2. CS Investment Funds 1 – Summary of Share Classes ⁽¹⁾

Subfund (Reference Currency)	Share Class	Currency	Minimum holding	Share Type ⁽²⁾	Maximum Adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum) ⁽³⁾	Performance fee
Credit Suisse (Lux) Absolute Return Bond Fund (USD)	"A"	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"AH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"AH" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"B"	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"B" ⁽¹⁰⁾	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"B" ⁽¹⁰⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"BH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"BH" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CA" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CA" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CB" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CB" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"DB" ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBP" ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁶⁾	⁽⁸⁾
	"EA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	⁽⁸⁾
	"EAH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	⁽⁸⁾
	"EB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	⁽⁸⁾
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	⁽⁸⁾
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	⁽⁸⁾
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IA" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	500'000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IAH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	–	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IA25" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	25'000'000	D	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.30%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IAH25" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.30%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IB" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	–	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	CHF	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IB25" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.30%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IBH25" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	–	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.30%	⁽⁸⁾
	"MA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	25'000'000	D	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.30%	⁽⁸⁾
	"MAH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	25'000'000	D	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.30%	⁽⁸⁾
	"MB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.30%	⁽⁸⁾
	"MBH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.30%	⁽⁸⁾
"SA" ⁽¹³⁾	USD	1'000'000	D	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.30%	⁽⁸⁾	
"SAH" ^{(7) (13)}	⁽⁷⁾	–	D	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.30%	⁽⁸⁾	
"SB" ⁽¹³⁾	USD	1'000'000	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.30%	⁽⁸⁾	
"SBH" ^{(7) (13)}	⁽⁷⁾	–	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.30%	⁽⁸⁾	
"SBH" ^{(7) (13)}	EUR	1'000'000	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.30%	⁽⁸⁾	
"SBH" ^{(7) (13)}	CHF	1'000'000	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.30%	⁽⁸⁾	
"UA" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	⁽⁸⁾	
"UAH" ^{(7) (12)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	⁽⁸⁾	
"UB" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	⁽⁸⁾	
"UBH" ^{(7) (12)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	⁽⁸⁾	
"UBH" ^{(7) (12)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	⁽⁸⁾	
"UBH" ^{(7) (12)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	⁽⁸⁾	
"XA" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	
"XAH" ^{(7) (14)}	⁽⁷⁾	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	
"XB" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	
"XBH" ^{(7) (14)}	⁽⁷⁾	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	
"XAP" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	⁽⁸⁾	
"XAH" ^{(7) (14)}	⁽⁷⁾	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	⁽⁸⁾	
"XBP" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	⁽⁸⁾	
"XBHP" ^{(7) (14)}	⁽⁷⁾	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	⁽⁸⁾	
Credit Suisse (Lux) AgaNola Global Convertible Bond Fund (USD)	"A"	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"AH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"AH" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"AP" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"AHP" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾

Subfund (Reference Currency)	Share Class	Currency	Minimum holding	Share Type ⁽²⁾	Maximum Adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum) ⁽³⁾	Performance fee
	"B"	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"BH"	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"BH"	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"BH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"BP"	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"BHP" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CA" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CA" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CB" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CB" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"DB" ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"EA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	"EAH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	"EAH" ^{(7) (11)}	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	"EAH" ^{(7) (11)}	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	"EB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	"FA" ⁽¹⁷⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"FAH" ^{(7) (17)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"FB" ⁽¹⁷⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"FBH" ^{(7) (17)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"FBH" ^{(7) (17)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"FBH" ^{(7) (17)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IA" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	500'000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	"IAH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	–	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	"IAP" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	500'000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IAHP" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	–	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IA25" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.65%	n/a
	"IAH25" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.65%	n/a
	"IB" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	–	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	CHF	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	"IBP" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IBHP" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	–	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IBHP" ⁽⁷⁾	CHF	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IBHP" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IB25" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.65%	n/a
	"IBH25" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.65%	n/a
	"MA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.65%	n/a
	"MAH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.65%	n/a
	"MB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.65%	n/a
	"MBH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.65%	n/a
	"UA" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"UAH" ^{(7) (12)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"UB" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"UBH" ^{(7) (12)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"UBH" ^{(7) (12)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"UBH" ^{(7) (12)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"XA" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"XAH" ^{(7) (14)}	⁽⁷⁾	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"XB" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"XBH" ^{(7) (14)}	⁽⁷⁾	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
Credit Suisse (Lux) Asia Corporate Investment Grade Bond Fund (USD)	A ⁽⁸⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.10%	n/a
	A ⁽⁸⁾	SGD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.10%	n/a
	A ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.10%	n/a
	AH ⁽⁹⁾	SGD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.10%	n/a
	AH ⁽⁹⁾	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.10%	n/a
	AH ⁽⁹⁾	IDR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.10%	n/a
	AH ⁽⁹⁾	MYR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.10%	n/a

Subfund (Reference Currency)	Share Class	Currency	Minimum holding	Share Type ⁽²⁾	Maximum Adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum) ⁽³⁾	Performance fee
	AH ⁽⁹⁾	PHP	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.10%	n/a
	AH ⁽⁹⁾	⁽⁹⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.10%	n/a
	B	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.10%	n/a
	B ⁽⁸⁾	SGD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.10%	n/a
	B ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.10%	n/a
	BH ⁽⁹⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.10%	n/a
	BH ⁽⁹⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.10%	n/a
	BH ⁽⁹⁾	IDR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.10%	n/a
	BH ⁽⁹⁾	MYR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.10%	n/a
	BH ⁽⁹⁾	PHP	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.10%	n/a
	BH ⁽⁹⁾	⁽⁹⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.10%	n/a
	BP	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	⁽¹⁰⁾
	"CA" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.10%	n/a
	"CA" ^{(8) (14)}	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.10%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(9) (14)}	⁽⁹⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.10%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(9) (14)}	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.10%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(9) (14)}	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.10%	n/a
	"CB" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.10%	n/a
	"CB" ^{(8) (14)}	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.10%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(9) (14)}	⁽⁹⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.10%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(9) (14)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.10%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(9) (14)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.10%	n/a
	DB ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁶⁾	n/a
	DBH ^{(4) (9)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁶⁾	n/a
	DBH ^{(4) (9)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁶⁾	n/a
	DBH ^{(4) (9)}	⁽⁹⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁶⁾	n/a
	EA ⁽⁷⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	EAH ^{(7) (9)}	⁽⁹⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	EB ⁽⁷⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	EBH ^{(7) (9)}	⁽⁹⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	EBH ^{(9) (7)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	EBH ^{(9) (7)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	EBH ^{(9) (7)}	SGD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	EBH ^{(9) (7)}	IDR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	EBH ^{(9) (7)}	MYR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	EBH ^{(9) (7)}	PHP	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	IA	USD	500,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	IAH ⁽⁹⁾	CHF	500,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	IAH ⁽⁹⁾	EUR	500,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	IAH ⁽⁹⁾	IDR	5,000,000,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	IAH ⁽⁹⁾	MYR	1,500,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	IAH ⁽⁹⁾	PHP	22,500,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	IAH ⁽⁹⁾	⁽⁹⁾	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"IA25"	USD	25,000,000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a
	"IAH25" ⁽⁹⁾	⁽⁹⁾	-	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a
	IB	USD	500,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	IBH ⁽⁹⁾	CHF	500,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	IBH ⁽⁹⁾	EUR	500,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	IBH ⁽⁹⁾	IDR	5,000,000,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	IBH ⁽⁹⁾	MYR	1,500,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	IBH ⁽⁹⁾	PHP	22,500,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	IBH ⁽⁹⁾	⁽⁹⁾	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"IB25"	USD	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a
	"IBH25" ⁽⁹⁾	⁽⁹⁾	-	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a
	MB ⁽⁷⁾	USD	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a
	MBH ^{(7) (9)}	CHF	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a
	MBH ^{(7) (9)}	EUR	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a
	MBH ^{(7) (9)}	⁽⁹⁾	-	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a
	N ⁽¹⁵⁾	JPY	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.55%	n/a
	UA ⁽¹³⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.85%	n/a
	UAH ^{(13) (9)}	⁽⁹⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.85%	n/a
	UAH ^{(13) (9)}	SGD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.85%	n/a
	UAH ^{(13) (9)}	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.85%	n/a
	UB ⁽¹³⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.85%	n/a
	UBH ^{(13) (9)}	⁽⁹⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.85%	n/a

Subfund (Reference Currency)	Share Class	Currency	Minimum holding	Share Type ⁽²⁾	Maximum Adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum) ⁽³⁾	Performance fee
Credit Suisse (Lux) Contingent Capital Euro Fund (EUR)	"DB" ⁽⁴⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"EA" ⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.50%	n/a
	"EAH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.50%	n/a
	"EB" ⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.50%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.50%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.50%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.50%	n/a
	"IA" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	500'000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"IAH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	500'000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"IAH" ⁽⁷⁾	CHF	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"IAH" ⁽⁷⁾	SGD	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"IAH" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"IA25" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	25'000'000	D	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"IAH25" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"IB" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	CHF	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	SGD	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"IB25" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"IBH25" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	-	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"MA" ⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	25'000'000	D	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"MAH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	-	D	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"MB" ⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"MBH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	-	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"QA" ⁽⁹⁾	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"QAH" ^{(7) (9)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"QB" ⁽⁹⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"QBH" ^{(7) (9)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"QBH" ^{(7) (9)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
"QBH" ^{(7) (9)}	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a	
"SA" ⁽¹³⁾	EUR	1'000'000	D	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a	
"SAH" ^{(7) (13)}	⁽⁷⁾	1'000'000	D	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a	
"SAH" ^{(7) (13)}	USD	1'000'000	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a	
"SAH" ^{(7) (13)}	CHF	1'000'000	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a	
"SB" ⁽¹³⁾	EUR	1'000'000	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a	
"SBH" ^{(7) (13)}	⁽⁷⁾	1'000'000	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a	
"SBH" ^{(7) (13)}	USD	1'000'000	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a	
"SBH" ^{(7) (13)}	CHF	1'000'000	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a	
Credit Suisse (Lux) Credit Special Situation Fund (USD)	"A" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	⁽⁸⁾
	"AH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	⁽⁸⁾
	"B" ⁽¹⁰⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	⁽⁸⁾
	"B" ⁽¹⁰⁾	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	⁽⁸⁾
	"B" ⁽¹⁰⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	⁽⁸⁾
	"BH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CA" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CA" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CB" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CB" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	⁽⁸⁾
	"DB" ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBP" ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁶⁾	⁽⁸⁾
	"EA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.75%	⁽⁸⁾
	"EAH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.75%	⁽⁸⁾
	"EB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.75%	⁽⁸⁾
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.75%	⁽⁸⁾
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.75%	⁽⁸⁾
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.75%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IA" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	500'000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.75%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IAH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.75%	⁽⁸⁾

Subfund (Reference Currency)	Share Class	Currency	Minimum holding	Share Type ⁽²⁾	Maximum Adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum) ⁽³⁾	Performance fee
	"IA25"	USD	25'000'000	D	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IAH25" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IB"	USD	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.75%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	–	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.75%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	CHF	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.75%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.75%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IB25"	USD	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IBH25" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	⁽⁸⁾
	"MA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	25'000'000	D	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	⁽⁸⁾
	"MAH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁷⁾	25'000'000	D	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	⁽⁸⁾
	"MB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	⁽⁸⁾
	"MBH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁷⁾	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	⁽⁸⁾
	"QA" ⁽⁹⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"QAH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁹⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"QAH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁹⁾	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"QAH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁹⁾	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"QB" ⁽⁹⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"QBH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁹⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	⁽⁸⁾
	"SA" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	1'000'000	D	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	⁽⁸⁾
	"SAH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹²⁾	⁽⁷⁾	–	D	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	⁽⁸⁾
	"SB" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	1'000'000	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	⁽⁸⁾
	"SBH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹²⁾	⁽⁷⁾	–	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	⁽⁸⁾
	"SBH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹²⁾	EUR	–	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	⁽⁸⁾
	"SBH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹²⁾	CHF	–	ACC	2.00%	1.00%	n/a	0.40%	⁽⁸⁾
	"UA" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.15%	⁽⁸⁾
	"UAH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹²⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.15%	⁽⁸⁾
	"UB" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.15%	⁽⁸⁾
	"UBH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹²⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.15%	⁽⁸⁾
	"XA" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.35%	⁽⁸⁾
	"XAH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹⁴⁾	⁽⁷⁾	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.35%	⁽⁸⁾
	"XB" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.35%	⁽⁸⁾
	"XBH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹⁴⁾	⁽⁷⁾	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.35%	⁽⁸⁾
Credit Suisse (Lux) Euro Corporate Bond Fund (EUR)	"A"	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"AH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"B"	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"BH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"CA" ⁽¹⁶⁾	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CA" ⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CAH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CAH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CAH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CB" ⁽¹⁶⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CB" ⁽¹⁰⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CBH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CBH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CBH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹⁶⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"DB" ⁽⁴⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁷⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁷⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"EA" ⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EAH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EB" ⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EBH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EBH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹¹⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EBH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IA"	EUR	500'000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IAH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	–	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IA25"	EUR	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a
	"IAH25" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a
	"IB"	EUR	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	–	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	CHF	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IB25"	EUR	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a
	"IBH25" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a
	"MA" ⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a
	"MAH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁷⁾	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a
	"MB" ⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a
	"MBH" ⁽⁷⁾⁽¹¹⁾	⁽⁷⁾	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a
	"UA" ⁽¹²⁾	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a

Subfund (Reference Currency)	Share Class	Currency	Minimum holding	Share Type ⁽²⁾	Maximum Adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum) ⁽³⁾	Performance fee
	"UAH" ^{(7) (12)}	(7)	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	"UB" ⁽¹²⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	"UBH" ^{(7) (12)}	(7)	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	"XA" ⁽¹⁴⁾	EUR	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"XAH" ^{(7) (14)}	(7)	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"XB" ⁽¹⁴⁾	EUR	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
Credit Suisse (Lux) European Sovereign Plus Bond Fund (EUR)	"XBH" ^{(7) (14)}	(7)	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"A" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"AH" ⁽⁷⁾	(7)	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"B" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"BH" ⁽⁷⁾	(7)	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"CA" ⁽¹⁶⁾	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CA" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	(7)	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CB" ⁽¹⁶⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CB" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	(7)	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"DB" ⁽⁴⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	(7)	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"EA" ⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EAH" ^{(7) (11)}	(7)	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EB" ⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	(7)	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IA" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	500'000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IAH" ⁽⁷⁾	(7)	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IA25" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a
	"IAH25" ⁽⁷⁾	(7)	n/a	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a
	"IB" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	(7)	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	CHF	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
"IB25" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a	
"IBH25" ⁽⁷⁾	(7)	n/a	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a	
"MA" ⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a	
"MAH" ^{(7) (11)}	(7)	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a	
"MB" ⁽¹¹⁾	EUR	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a	
"MBH" ^{(7) (11)}	(7)	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.30%	n/a	
"UA" ⁽¹²⁾	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a	
"UAH" ^{(7) (12)}	(7)	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a	
"UB" ⁽¹²⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a	
"UBH" ^{(7) (12)}	(7)	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a	
"XA" ⁽¹⁴⁾	EUR	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	
"XAH" ^{(7) (14)}	(7)	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	
"XB" ⁽¹⁴⁾	EUR	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	
"XBH" ^{(7) (14)}	(7)	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	
Credit Suisse (Lux) Global High Yield Bond Fund (USD)	"A" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"AH" ⁽⁷⁾	(7)	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"B" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"BH" ⁽⁷⁾	(7)	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"BH" ⁽⁷⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"CA" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CA" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	(7)	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CB" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CB" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	(7)	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
"DB" ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a	
"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	(7)	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a	
"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a	

Subfund (Reference Currency)	Share Class	Currency	Minimum holding	Share Type ⁽²⁾	Maximum Adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum) ⁽³⁾	Performance fee
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBP" ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁶⁾	⁽⁸⁾
	"EA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EAH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IA" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	500'000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IAH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IA25" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"IAH25" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"IB" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	CHF	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IB25" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"IBH25" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"MA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"MAH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"MB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"MBH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"UA" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	"UAH" ^{(7) (12)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	"UB" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	"UBH" ^{(7) (12)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	"XA" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"XAH" ^{(7) (14)}	⁽⁷⁾	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"XB" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"XBH" ^{(7) (14)}	⁽⁷⁾	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
Credit Suisse (Lux) Global Inflation Linked Bond Fund (USD)	"A" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"AH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"AH" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"B" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"BH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"BH" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"CA" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CA" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CB" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CB" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"DB" ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"EA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"EAH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"EB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"IA" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	500'000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"IAH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"IA25" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a
	"IAH25" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a
	"IB" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	CHF	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	"IB25" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a
	"IBH25" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a
	"MA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a
	"MAH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a
	"MB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a
	"MBH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a
	"UA" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.75%	n/a

Subfund (Reference Currency)	Share Class	Currency	Minimum holding	Share Type ⁽²⁾	Maximum Adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum) ⁽³⁾	Performance fee
	"UAH" ^{(7) (12)}	(7)	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.75%	n/a
	"UAH" ^{(7) (12)}	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.75%	n/a
	"UB" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.75%	n/a
	"UBH" ^{(7) (12)}	(7)	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.75%	n/a
	"UBH" ^{(7) (12)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.75%	n/a
	"XA" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	"XAH" ^{(7) (14)}	(7)	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	"XB" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
Credit Suisse (Lux) Floating Rate Credit Fund (USD)	"A" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"AH" ⁽⁷⁾	(7)	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"AH" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"B" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"BH" ⁽⁷⁾	(7)	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"BH" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"CA" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CA" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	(7)	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CB" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CB" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	(7)	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.20%	n/a
	"DB" ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	(7)	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"EA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EAH" ^{(7) (11)}	(7)	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	(7)	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IA" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	500'000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IAH" ⁽⁷⁾	(7)	–	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IA25" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"IAH25" ⁽⁷⁾	(7)	n/a	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"IB" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	(7)	–	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	CHF	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	GBP	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IB25" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"IBH25" ⁽⁷⁾	(7)	n/a	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"MA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"MAH" ^{(7) (11)}	(7)	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"MB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
"MBH" ^{(7) (11)}	(7)	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a	
"MBH" ^{(7) (11)}	EUR	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a	
"MBH" ^{(7) (11)}	ILS	100'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a	
"UA" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a	
"UAH" ^{(7) (12)}	(7)	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a	
"UB" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a	
"UBH" ^{(7) (12)}	(7)	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a	
"XA" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	
"XAH" ^{(7) (14)}	(7)	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	
"XB" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	
"XBH" ^{(7) (14)}	(7)	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	

Subfund (Reference Currency)	Share Class	Currency	Minimum holding	Share Type ⁽²⁾	Maximum Adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum) ⁽³⁾	Performance fee
Credit Suisse (Lux) AgaNola Global Value Bond Fund (USD)	"A"	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"AH"	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"AH"	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"AH"	SGD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"AH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"AP"	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.85%	⁽⁸⁾
	"AHP" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.85%	⁽⁸⁾
	"B"	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"BH" ⁽⁷⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"BH" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"BH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"BP"	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.85%	⁽⁸⁾
	"BHP" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.85%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CA" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CA" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CAP" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	0.85%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CAP" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	0.85%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CAHP" ^{(7) (16)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	0.85%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CB" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CB" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CBP" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	0.85%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CBP" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	0.85%	⁽⁸⁾
	"CBHP" ^{(7) (16)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	0.85%	⁽⁸⁾
	"DA" ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DAH" ^{(4) (7)}	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DAH" ^{(4) (7)}	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DAH" ^{(4) (7)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DAP" ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁶⁾	⁽⁸⁾
	"DAHP" ^{(4) (7)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁶⁾	⁽⁸⁾
	"DB" ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBP" ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁶⁾	⁽⁸⁾
	"DBHP" ^{(4) (7)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁶⁾	⁽⁸⁾
	"EA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.55%	n/a
	"EAH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.55%	n/a
	"EAP" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.35%	⁽⁸⁾
	"EAHP" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.35%	⁽⁸⁾
	"EB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.55%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.55%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.55%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.55%	n/a
	"EBP" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.35%	⁽⁸⁾
"EBHP" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.35%	⁽⁸⁾	
"FA" ⁽¹⁷⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.55%	n/a	
"FAH" ^{(7) (17)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.55%	n/a	
"FAP" ⁽¹⁷⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.35%	⁽⁸⁾	
"FAHP" ^{(7) (17)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.35%	⁽⁸⁾	
"FB" ⁽¹⁷⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.55%	n/a	
"FBH" ^{(7) (17)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.55%	n/a	
"FBH" ^{(7) (17)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.55%	n/a	
"FBH" ^{(7) (17)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.55%	n/a	
"FBP" ⁽¹⁷⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.35%	⁽⁸⁾	
"FBHP" ^{(7) (17)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.35%	⁽⁸⁾	
"IA" ⁽¹⁷⁾	USD	500'000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.55%	n/a	
"IAH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.55%	n/a	
"IAP" ⁽¹⁷⁾	USD	500'000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.35%	⁽⁸⁾	
"IAHP" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.35%	⁽⁸⁾	
"IA25" ⁽¹⁷⁾	USD	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a	
"IAH25" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a	
"IAP25" ⁽¹⁷⁾	USD	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.10%	⁽⁸⁾	
"IAHP25" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.10%	⁽⁸⁾	
"IB" ⁽¹⁷⁾	USD	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.55%	n/a	

Subfund (Reference Currency)	Share Class	Currency	Minimum holding	Share Type ⁽²⁾	Maximum Adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum) ⁽³⁾	Performance fee
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	CHF	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.55%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.55%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾		–	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.55%	n/a
	"IBP" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.35%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IBHP" ⁽⁷⁾		–	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.35%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IB25" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a
	"IBH25" ⁽⁷⁾		n/a	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a
	"IBP25" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.10%	⁽⁸⁾
	"IBHP25" ⁽⁷⁾		n/a	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.10%	⁽⁸⁾
	"MA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a
	"MAH" ^{(7) (11)}		25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a
	"MAP" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.10%	⁽⁸⁾
	"MAHP" ^{(7) (11)}		25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.10%	⁽⁸⁾
	"MB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a
	"MBH" ^{(7) (11)}		25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a
	"MBP" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.10%	⁽⁸⁾
	"MBHP" ^{(7) (11)}		25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.10%	⁽⁸⁾
	"UA" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.75%	n/a
	"UAH" ^{(7) (12)}		n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.75%	n/a
	"UAH" ^{(7) (12)}	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.75%	n/a
	"UAH" ^{(7) (12)}	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.75%	n/a
	"UAP" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.50%	⁽⁸⁾
	"UAHP" ^{(7) (12)}		n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.50%	⁽⁸⁾
	"UB" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.75%	n/a
	"UBH" ^{(7) (12)}		n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.75%	n/a
	"UBH" ^{(7) (12)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.75%	n/a
	"UBH" ^{(7) (12)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.75%	n/a
	"UBP" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.50%	⁽⁸⁾
	"UBHP" ^{(7) (12)}		n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.50%	⁽⁸⁾
	"XA" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	"XAH" ^{(7) (14)}		⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	"XB" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	"XBH" ^{(7) (14)}		⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
Credit Suisse (Lux) High Yield USD Bond Fund (USD)	"A" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"AH" ⁽⁷⁾		n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"B" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"BH" ⁽⁷⁾		n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"BH" ⁽⁷⁾	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.20%	n/a
	"CA" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CA" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}		n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CB" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CB" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}		n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.20%	n/a
	"DB" ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}		n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBP" ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	⁽⁸⁾
	"EA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EAH" ^{(7) (11)}		n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}		n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IA" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	500'000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IAH" ⁽⁷⁾		–	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IA25" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"IAH25" ⁽⁷⁾		n/a	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"IB" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾		–	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	CHF	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	"IB25" ⁽⁷⁾	USD	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"IBH25" ⁽⁷⁾		n/a	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"MA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"MAH" ^{(7) (11)}		25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a

Subfund (Reference Currency)	Share Class	Currency	Minimum holding	Share Type ⁽²⁾	Maximum Adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum) ⁽³⁾	Performance fee
	"MB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"MBH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"UA" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	"UAH" ^{(7) (12)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	"UB" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	"UBH" ^{(7) (12)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	"XA" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"XAH" ^{(7) (14)}	⁽⁷⁾	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
Credit Suisse (Lux) US Corporate Bond Fund (USD)	"XB" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"XBH" ^{(7) (14)}	⁽⁷⁾	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"A" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"AH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"B" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"BH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	"CA" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CA" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CAH" ^{(7) (16)}	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CB" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CB" ^{(10) (16)}	⁽¹⁰⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"CBH" ^{(7) (16)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.50%	1.00%	n/a
	"DB" ⁽⁴⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"DBH" ^{(4) (7)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a ⁽⁵⁾	n/a
	"EA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"EAH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"EB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"EBH" ^{(7) (11)}	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.40%	n/a
	"IA" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	500'000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.50%	n/a
	"IAH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	–	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.50%	n/a
	"IA25" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a
	"IAH25" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a
	"IB" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.50%	n/a
	"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	–	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.50%	n/a
"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	CHF	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.50%	n/a	
"IBH" ⁽⁷⁾	EUR	500'000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.50%	n/a	
"IB25" ⁽¹⁶⁾	USD	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a	
"IBH25" ⁽⁷⁾	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a	
"MA" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a	
"MAH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	25'000'000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a	
"MB" ⁽¹¹⁾	USD	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a	
"MBH" ^{(7) (11)}	⁽⁷⁾	25'000'000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.25%	n/a	
"UA" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.85%	n/a	
"UAH" ^{(7) (12)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.85%	n/a	
"UB" ⁽¹²⁾	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.85%	n/a	
"UBH" ^{(7) (12)}	⁽⁷⁾	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	0.85%	n/a	
"XA" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	
"XAH" ^{(7) (14)}	⁽⁷⁾	⁽¹⁴⁾	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	
"XB" ⁽¹⁴⁾	USD	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	
"XBH" ^{(7) (14)}	⁽⁷⁾	⁽¹⁴⁾	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a	

- (1) This Summary of Share Classes should not be relied upon as a substitute for reading the Prospectus.
- (2) ACC = accumulating share class / D = distributing share class.
- (3) The management fee actually payable will be disclosed in the respective annual or semi-annual report.
- (4) Class DA, DAH, DAP, DAHP, DB, DBH, DBP and DBHP Shares may only be acquired by those investors who have concluded a discretionary asset management agreement, as defined by the Management Company, with a subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group AG. Moreover, subject to the prior consent of the Company, Class DA, DAH, DAP, DAHP, DB, DBH, DBP and DBHP Shares may also be acquired by institutional investors who have concluded an advisory agreement or any similar agreement, as defined by the Management Company, with a subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group AG.
- (5) Class DA, DAH, DB and DBH Shares are not subject to a management fee but only to an all-in management service fee, payable to the Management Company covering all fees and expenses excluding the fees payable to the Depository Bank, of at least 0.03% p.a. but not more than 0.15% p.a.

- (6) Class DAP, DAHP, DBP and DBHP Shares are not subject to a management fee but only to an all-in management service fee, payable to the Management Company covering all fees and expenses excluding the fees payable to the Depository Bank, of at least 0.03% p.a. but not more than 0.15% p.a., and a performance fee, payable to the Management Company.
- (7) The Company may decide on the issue of Class AH, AHP, BH, BHP, CAH, CAHP, CBH, CBHP, DAH, DAHP, DBH, DBHP, EAH, EAHP, EBH, EBHP, FAH, FAHP, FBH, FBHP, IAH, IAHP, IAH25, IAHP25, IBH, IBHP, IBH25, IBHP25, MAH, MAHP, MBH, MBHP, OAH, QBH, SAH, SBH, UAH, UAHP, UBH, UBHP, XAH, XAHP, XBH and XBHP Shares in any additional freely convertible currencies as well as on their initial offering price at any time. Shareholders have to check with the agents mentioned in Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders", if Shares of Class AH, AHP, BH, BHP, CAH, CAHP, CBH, CBHP, DAH, DAHP, DBH, DBHP, EAH, EAHP, EBH, EBHP, FAH, FAHP, FBH, FBHP, IAH, IAHP, IAH25, IAHP25, IBH, IBHP, IBH25, IBHP25, MAH, MAHP, MBH, MBHP, OAH, QBH, SAH, SBH, UAH, UAHP, UBH, UBHP, XAH, XAHP, XBH and XBHP have been issued in additional currencies in the meantime before submitting a subscription application. The initial minimum investment and holding amount of any Class IAH, IAHP, IAH25, IAHP25, IBH, IBHP, IBH25, IBHP25, MAH, MAHP, MBH, MBHP, SAH and SBH Shares to be issued in any additional freely convertible currency will be the equivalent in such freely convertible currency of the amount set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes" in the Subfund's Reference Currency. The initial minimum investment and holding amount of any Class XAH, XAHP, XBH and XBHP Shares will be defined separately between the distributor and/or financial intermediary and the Management Company, at the sole discretion of the Management Company. With Share Class AH, AHP, BH, BHP, CAH, CAHP, CBH, CBHP, DAH, DAHP, DBH, DBHP, EAH, EAHP, EBH, EBHP, FAH, FAHP, FBH, FBHP, IAH, IAHP, IAH25, IAHP25, IBH, IBHP, IBH25, IBHP25, MAH, MAHP, MBH, MBHP, OAH, QBH, SAH, SBH, UAH, UAHP, UBH, UBHP, XAH, XAHP, XBH and XBHP the risk of an overall depreciation of the Subfund's Reference Currency against the Alternate Currency of the Share Class is reduced significantly by hedging the Net Asset Value of the respective Share Class AH, AHP, BH, BHP, CAH, CAHP, CBH, CBHP, DAH, DAHP, DBH, DBHP, EAH, EAHP, EBH, EBHP, FAH, FAHP, FBH, FBHP, IAH, IAHP, IAH25, IAHP25, IBH, IBHP, IBH25, IBHP25, MAH, MAHP, MBH, MBHP, OAH, QBH, SAH, SBH, UAH, UAHP, UBH, UBHP, XAH, XAHP, XBH and XBHP – calculated in the Subfund's Reference Currency – against the respective Alternate Currency by means of forward foreign exchange transactions. The Net Asset Value of the Shares of these Alternate Currency Classes does not develop in the same way as that of the Share Classes issued in the Reference Currency.
- (8) The performance fee is set out in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".
- (9) Class QA, QAH, QB and QBH Shares may only be acquired by professional investors within the meaning of annex II of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive 2004/39/EC ("MiFID") or qualified investors within the meaning of Article 10 paras 3 to 4 of the Swiss Collective Investment Schemes Act ("CISA") in conjunction with Article 6 and 6a of the Swiss Collective Investment Schemes Ordinance ("CISO").
- (10) The Company does not intend to enter into forward currency contracts to hedge the exchange-rate risks relating to these Alternate Currency Classes. These Classes may be issued in any additional freely convertible currencies as well as on their initial offering price at any time.
- (11) Class EA, EAH, EAP, EAHP, EB, EBH, EBP, EBHP, MA, MAH, MAP, MAHP, MB, MBH, MBP and MBHP Shares may only be acquired by institutional investors.
- (12) Class UA, UAH, UAP, UAHP, UB, UBH, UBP and UBHP Shares are exclusively reserved for investors who subscribe Shares of this Class via a financial intermediary domiciled in the United Kingdom, Germany or the Netherlands, or who have concluded a written agreement with a financial intermediary which explicitly provides for the acquisition of trailer fee-free classes.
- (13) Class SA, SAH, SB and SBH Shares may be created at the inception of a Subfund, subject to minimum raised volume during the subscription period prior to inception, set at the discretion of the Management Company, which serve as seeding Share Classes.
- (14) Class XA, XAP, XB, XBP, XAH, XAHP, XBH and XBHP Shares may be offered for distribution in certain countries through certain distributors and/or financial intermediaries at the discretion of the Management Company. The initial minimum investment and holding amount will be defined separately between the distributor and/or financial intermediary and the Management Company, at the sole discretion of the Management Company.
- (15) Class N Shares may only be acquired by fund of funds type undertakings for collective investment which are in the form of unit trusts or corporate type funds if they are distributed primarily in Japan.
- (16) Class CA, CAH, CAP, CAHP, CB, CBH, CBP and CBHP Shares may be offered for distribution in Italy through certain distributors and/or financial intermediaries domiciled in Italy.
- (17) Class FA, FAH, FAP, FAHP, FB, FBH, FBP and FBHP Shares may only be acquired by investors who have concluded a discretionary asset management agreement with a subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group AG.

3. The Company

The Company is an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities in the legal form of an investment company with variable capital (société d'investissement à capital variable, SICAV) subject to Part I of the Law of December 17, 2010 on undertakings for collective investment ("Law of December 17, 2010") transposing Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 13, 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities. The Company was originally established under the designation of CS Fixed Income SICAV - SIF on August 21, 2007 as a SICAV in accordance with Luxembourg Law dated February 13, 2007 relating to specialized investment funds ("Law of February 13, 2007"). The Company changed its statute to Part I of the Law of December 17, 2010 on June 21, 2013.

The Company has appointed Credit Suisse Fund Management S.A. as the management company ("Management Company"). In this capacity, the Management Company acts as investment manager, administrator and distributor of the Company's Shares. The Management Company has delegated the above-mentioned tasks as follows:

Tasks relating to investment advice are performed by the investment managers ("Investment Managers") named in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", and administrative tasks are performed by Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A.

The Company is registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register (registre de commerce et des sociétés) under no. B 131 404. Its articles of incorporation ("Articles of Incorporation") were first published in the *Mémorial, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations* on September 25, 2007. The last amendments of the Articles of Incorporation took place on June 9, 2017 and have been published in the *Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations* (the "RESA"). The legally binding version is deposited with the Trade and Companies Register. All amendments of the Articles of Incorporation will be announced in accordance with Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders", and becomes legally binding for all shareholders ("Shareholders") subsequent to their approval by the general meeting of Shareholders. The share capital of the Company corresponds to the total net asset value of the Company and shall at any time exceed EUR 1,250,000.

The Company has an umbrella structure and therefore consists of at least one subfund (a "Subfund"). Each Subfund represents a portfolio containing different assets and liabilities and is considered to be a separate entity in relation to the Shareholders and third parties. The rights of Shareholders and creditors concerning a Subfund or which have arisen in relation to the establishment, operation or liquidation of a Subfund are limited to the assets of that Subfund. No Subfund will be liable with its assets for the liabilities of another Subfund.

The board of directors of the Company ("Board of Directors") may at any time establish new Subfunds with Shares having similar characteristics to the Shares in the existing Subfunds. The Board of Directors may at any time create and issue new classes ("Classes") or types of Shares within any Subfund. If the Board of Directors establishes a new Subfund and/or creates a new Class or type of Share, the corresponding details shall be set out in this Prospectus. A new Class or type of Share may have different characteristics than the currently existing Classes. The terms of any offering of new Shares shall be set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes" and Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

The characteristics of each possible Share Class are further described in this Prospectus, in particular in Chapter 5, "Investment in CS Investment Funds 1", and in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

The individual Subfunds shall be denominated as indicated in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes" and Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

Information about the performance of the individual Share Classes of the Subfunds is contained in the Key Investor Information Document.

4. Investment Policy

The primary objective of the Company is to provide investors with an opportunity to invest in professionally managed portfolios. The assets of the Subfunds are invested, in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, in transferable securities and other assets as specified in Article 41 of the Law of December 17, 2010.

The investment objective and policy of the individual Subfunds are described in Chapter 23, "Subfunds". The assets of the individual Subfunds will be invested in accordance with the investment restrictions as

stipulated by the Law of December 17, 2010 and set out in this Prospectus in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions".

The investment objective for each Subfund is to maximize the appreciation of the assets invested. In order to achieve this, the Company shall assume a fair and reasonable degree of risk. However, in consideration of market fluctuations and other risks (see Chapter 7, "Risk Factors") there can be no guarantee that the investment objective of the relevant Subfunds will be achieved. The value of investments may go down as well as up and investors may not recover the value of their initial investment.

Reference Currency

The reference currency is the currency in which the performance and the net asset value of the Subfunds are calculated ("Reference Currency"). The Reference Currencies of the individual Subfunds are specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

Liquid Assets

The Subfunds may hold ancillary liquid assets in the form of sight and time deposits with first-class financial institutions and money market instruments which do not qualify as transferable securities and have a term to maturity not exceeding 12 months, in any convertible currency.

Moreover, each Subfund may, on an ancillary basis, hold units/shares in undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities which are subject to Directive 2009/65/EC and which in turn invest in short-term time deposits and money market instruments and whose returns are comparable with those for direct investments in time deposits and money market instruments.

Securities Lending

Subject to the investment restrictions set out below, a Subfund may from time to time enter into securities lending transactions for the purpose of efficient portfolio management. Securities lending transactions consist in transactions whereby a lender transfers securities or instruments to a borrower, subject to a commitment that the borrower will return equivalent securities or instruments on a future date or when requested to do so by the lender, such transaction being considered as securities lending for the party transferring the securities or instruments and being considered as securities borrowing for the counterparty to which they are transferred. Securities lending transactions entail a transfer of ownership of the relevant securities to the borrower. As a consequence, these securities are no longer subject to safekeeping and oversight by the Depositary Bank. Conversely, any collateral transferred under a title transfer arrangement would become subject to the usual safekeeping and oversight by the Depositary Bank of the Company.

The Subfunds may enter into securities lending transactions only in respect of eligible assets under the Law of December 17, 2010 which fall within their investment policies.

In respect to securities lending revenues, the income generated by the transactions is credited for 60% to the participating Subfunds and for 40% to the securities lending principal in these transactions. The legal entity acting as securities lending principal on behalf of the Subfunds is an affiliate of Credit Suisse Group, i.e. Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG or Credit Suisse AG.

The Management Company does not receive any of the securities lending revenue.

The proportion of the assets held by a Subfund that may be subject to securities lending transactions is generally expected to range between 0% and 30% of that Subfund's Net Asset Value. Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", this proportion may be increased up to a maximum of 100% of that Subfund's Net Asset Value, depending on market circumstances such as, among others, the type and quantity of relevant transferable securities held within a Subfund and the market demand for such securities at any given time.

The Subfunds will ensure that the volume of the securities lending transactions is kept at an appropriate level or that it is entitled to request the return of the securities lent in a manner that enables it, at all times, to meet its redemption obligations. The counterparties to efficient portfolio management techniques should be subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those prescribed by EU law.

The risk exposure to the counterparty arising from securities lending transactions and OTC financial derivative instruments should be combined when calculating the counterparty risk limits foreseen under Chapter 6.4 a) "Investment Restrictions".

The counterparty risk may be disregarded provided that the value of the collateral valued at market price, taking into account appropriate haircuts, exceeds the value of the amount exposed to risk.

The Subfunds will not receive cash collateral.

The Subfunds will ensure that its counterparty delivers collateral in the form of securities compliant with the applicable Luxembourg regulations and in line with the requirements foreseen under "Collateral Policy" foreseen in Chapter 19, "Regulatory Disclosure".

Appropriate haircuts on the collateral value are applied in accordance with the Risk Management Process of the Management Company.

Total Return Swaps

A total return swap ("TRS") is an OTC derivative contract in which one counterparty (the total return payer) transfers the total economic performance, including income from interest and fees, gains and losses from price movements, and credit losses, of a reference obligation to another counterparty (the total return receiver). Total return swaps can be either funded or unfunded.

The Subfunds may from time to time enter into total return swap transactions for the purpose of efficient portfolio management and, when applicable, as part of their respective investment policies as described in Chapter 23, "Subfunds". The Subfunds will get 100 % of the net revenues generated from total return swaps after deduction of costs, including in particular transaction fees and costs for collateral paid to the swap counterparty. For unfunded total return swaps, such transaction fees are typically paid under the form of an agreed interest rate, which may be either fixed or floating. For funded total return swaps, the Subfund will make an upfront payment of the notional amount of the total return swap, typically with no further periodic transaction costs. A partially funded total return swap combines the characteristics and cost profile of both funded and unfunded total return swaps, in the relevant proportions. Costs for collateral typically take the form of a periodic fixed payment, depending on the amounts and frequency of collateral being exchanged. Information on costs and fees incurred by each Subfund in this respect, as well as the identity of the entities to which such costs and fees are paid and any affiliation they may have with the Management Company, if applicable, will be available in the semi-annual and annual reports.

The Subfunds will receive cash and non-cash collateral for total return swap transactions, in accordance with the Company's collateral policy as further described in Chapter 19, "Regulatory Disclosure". The collateral received will be valued mark-to-market on a daily basis, as is common industry standard, and in accordance with Chapter 8 "Net Asset Value". The collateral received will be adjusted on a daily basis. The collateral received will be held in a separate collateral account and is therefore segregated from the other assets of the Subfund.

The Subfunds may only enter into TRS in respect of eligible assets under the Law of December 17, 2010 which fall within their investment policies.

The Subfunds may only enter into total return swap transactions through a regulated first class financial institution of any legal form with a minimum credit rating of investment grade quality specialised in this type of transaction which has its registered office in one of the OECD countries.

The Subfunds may use total return swaps where further specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

Other Securities Financing Transactions

Apart from securities lending transactions and TRS, the Subfunds do not intend to make use of the other securities financing transactions ("SFTs") covered by Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012.

Collective Management of Assets

For the purpose of efficient management of the Company and where the investment policies so permit, the Company's Board of Directors may opt to manage all or part of the assets of certain Subfunds in common. Assets so managed shall be referred to hereinafter as a "pool". Such pools are created solely for internal management purposes and do not constitute a separate legal entity. Therefore, they cannot be directly accessed by investors. Each of the jointly managed Subfunds shall remain entitled to its own specific assets. The assets jointly managed in the pools may be divided and transferred to all the participating Subfunds at any time.

If the assets of several Subfunds are pooled in order to be managed jointly, a written record is kept of that portion of the assets in the pool which can be allocated to each of the Subfunds concerned, with reference

to the Subfund's original share in this pool. The rights of each participating Subfund to the jointly managed assets shall relate to each individual position in the respective pool. Additional investments made for the jointly managed Subfunds shall be allocated to these Subfunds in an amount proportionate to their participation while assets, which have been sold, shall be deducted from each participating Subfund's assets accordingly.

Cross-investments between Subfunds of the Company

The Subfunds of the Company may, subject to the conditions provided for in the Law of December 17, 2010, in particular Article 41, subscribe, acquire and/or hold securities to be issued or issued by one or more Subfunds of the Company under the following conditions:

- the target Subfund does not, in turn, invest in the Subfund invested in this target Subfund; and
- no more than 10% of the assets of the target Subfund whose acquisition is contemplated may be invested in aggregate in shares of other target Subfunds of the Company; and
- voting rights, if any, attaching to the relevant securities are suspended for as long as they are held by the Subfund concerned and without prejudice to the appropriate processing in the accounts and the periodic reports; and
- in any event, for as long as these securities are held by the Company, their value will not be taken into consideration for the calculation of the net assets of the Company for the purposes of verifying the minimum threshold of the net assets imposed by the Law of December 17, 2010.

5. Investment in CS Investment Funds 1

i. General Information on the Shares

Each Subfund may issue Shares of Classes A, AH, AP, AHP, B, BH, BP, BHP, CA, CAH, CAP, CAHP, CB, CBH, CBP, CBHP, DA, DAH, DAP, DAHP, DB, DBH, DBP, DBHP, EA, EAH, EAP, EAHP, EB, EBH, EBP, EBHP, FA, FAH, FAP, FAHP, FB, FBH, FBP, FBHP, IA, IAP, IAH, IAHP, IA25, IAHP25, IAP25, IAHP25, IB, IBP, IBH, IBHP, IB25, IBH25, IBP25, IBHP25, MA, MAH, MAP, MAHP, MB, MBH, MBP, MBHP, N, QA, QAH, QB, QBH, SA, SAH, SB, SBH, UA, UAH, UAP, UAHP, UB, UBH, UBP, UBHP, XA, XAP, XAH, XAHP, XB, XBP, XBH and XBHP except the Subfund Credit Suisse (Lux) Contingent Capital Euro Fund, which may not issue Class A, AH, AP, AHP, B, BH, BP, BHP, CA, CAH, CAP, CAHP, CB, CBH, CBP, CBHP, UA, UAH, UAP, UAHP, UB, UBH, UBP, UBHP, XA, XAP, XAH, XAHP, XB, XBP, XBH and XBHP Shares. The Share Classes which are issued within each Subfund, together with the related fees and sales charges as well as the Reference Currency are set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes". A redemption fee will not be charged.

In addition, certain other fees, charges and expenses shall be paid out of the assets of the Subfunds. For further information, see Chapter 9, "Expenses and Taxes".

Shares are issued in registered form only.

The Shares which make up each such Share Class will be either accumulating Shares or distributing Shares.

Accumulating Shares

Class B, BH, BP, BHP, CB, CBH, CBP, CBHP, DB, DBH, DBP, DBHP, EB, EBH, EBP, EBHP, FB, FBH, FBP, FBHP, IB, IBP, IBH, IBHP, IB25, IBH25, IBP25, IBHP25, MB, MBH, MBP, MBHP, QB, QBH, SB, SBH, UB, UBH, UBP, UBHP, XB, XBP, XBH and XBHP Shares are accumulating Shares. Details of the characteristics of accumulating Shares are included in Chapter 11, "Appropriation of Net Income and Capital Gains".

Distributing Shares

Class A, AH, AP, AHP, CA, CAH, CAP, CAHP, DA, DAH, DAP, DAHP, EA, EAH, EAP, EAHP, FA, FAH, FAP, FAHP, IA, IAP, IAH, IAHP, IA25, IAHP25, IAP25, IAHP25, MA, MAH, MAP, MAHP, N, QA, QAH, SA, SAH, UA, UAH, UAP, UAHP, XA, XAP, XAH and XAHP Shares are distributing Shares. Details of the characteristics of distributing Shares are included in Chapter 11, "Appropriation of Net Income and Capital Gains".

Share Classes dedicated to a specific type of Investors

Class DA, DAH, DAP, DAHP, DB, DBH, DBP and DBHP Shares may only be acquired by investors who have concluded a discretionary asset

management agreement, as defined by the Management Company, with a subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group AG. Furthermore, subject to the prior consent of the Company, Class DA, DAH, DAP, DAHP, DB, DBH, DBP and DBHP Shares may also be acquired by institutional investors (according to Article 174 (2) c) of the Law of December 17, 2010) who have concluded an advisory agreement or any similar agreement, as defined by the Management Company, with a subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group AG.

Where such a discretionary asset management agreement, advisory agreement or any similar agreement, as defined by the Management Company, has been terminated, Class DA, DAH, DAP, DAHP, DB, DBH, DBP and DBHP Shares held by the investor at that time shall be either compulsorily redeemed or, according to the request of investor, converted into another Share Class. Moreover, Class DA, DAH, DAP, DAHP, DB, DBH, DBP and DBHP Shares are not transferable without the Company's approval. Class DA, DAH, DAP, DAHP, DB, DBH, DBP and DBHP Shares shall not be subject to a management fee or sales charge; however an all-in management service fee payable to the Management Company covering all fees and expenses excluding the fees payable to the Depositary will be charged. In addition, Class DAP, DAHP, DBP and DBHP Shares are subject to a performance fee to be paid to the Management Company.

Class MA, MAH, MAP, MAHP, MB, MBH, MBP and MBHP Shares may only be acquired by institutional investors according to Article 174 (2) c) of the Law of December 17, 2010. Class MA, MAH, MAP, MAHP, MB, MBH, MBP and MBHP Shares are subject to initial minimum investment and holding requirements and benefit from the reduced management fee and sales charge as specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

Class EA, EAH, EAP, EAHP, EB, EBH, EBP and EBHP Shares may only be acquired by institutional investors according to Article 174 (2) c) of the Law of December 17, 2010. Class EA, EAH, EAP, EAHP, EB, EBH, EBP and EBHP Shares benefit from the reduced management fee and sales charge as specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

Class FA, FAH, FAP, FAHP, FB, FBH, FBP and FBHP Shares may only be acquired by investors who have concluded a discretionary asset management agreement with a subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group AG. Where such a discretionary asset management agreement has been terminated, Class FA, FAH, FAP, FAHP, FB, FBH, FBP and FBHP Shares held by the investor at that time shall be either compulsorily redeemed or, according to the request of the investor, converted into another Share Class. Moreover, Class FA, FAH, FAP, FAHP, FB, FBH, FBP and FBHP Shares are not transferable without the approval of the Company. Class FA, FAH, FAP, FAHP, FB, FBH, FBP and FBHP Shares shall not be subject to a sales charge and benefit from a reduced management fee as specified in Chapter 2 "Summary of Share Classes".

Class UA, UAH, UAP, UAHP, UB, UBH, UBP and UBHP Shares are exclusively reserved for investors who subscribe Shares of this Class via a financial intermediary domiciled in the United Kingdom, Germany or the Netherlands, or who have concluded a written agreement with a financial intermediary which explicitly provides for the acquisition of trailer fee-free classes.

Class UA, UAH, UAP, UAHP, UB, UBH, UBP and UBHP Shares are subject to a sales charge and shall benefit from a reduced management fee as specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

Class SA, SAH, SB and SBH Shares may be created at the inception of a Subfund, subject to a minimum raised volume during the subscription period prior to inception, set at discretion of the Management Company, which serve as seeding Share Classes. These types of Share Classes are subject to initial minimum investment and holding requirements and benefit from a reduced management fee and sales charge as specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes". The Share Class remains open to subscriptions until any of the following events occurs: (i) certain period of time set by the Management Company has elapsed, (ii) the Subfund has reached a critical size in terms of assets under management determined by the Management Company or (iii) the Management Company decides on the basis of reasonable grounds to cease the offering of the Share Class. Notice on the closing of the seeding Share Classes shall be published as described in Chapter 14, "Information to Shareholders".

Class QA, QAH, QB and QBH Shares are exclusively reserved for professional investors within the meaning of annex II of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive 2004/39/EC ("MiFID") or qualified investors within the meaning of Article 10 paras. 3 to 4 of the Swiss Collective Investment Schemes Act ("CISA") in conjunction with Article 6 and 6a of the CISO. Qualified investors within the meaning of Article 10

para. 3 CISA are regulated financial intermediaries such as banks, securities dealers and fund management companies of collective investment schemes and central banks, regulated insurance companies, public-law entities and pension funds with a professional treasury unit, and companies with a professional treasury unit. Wealthy individuals who meet the conditions set out in this provision and in Article 6 and 6a CISO are deemed to be qualified investors pursuant to Article 10 para. 3^{bis} CISA. Asset management clients who meet the conditions set out in this provision are deemed to be qualified investors pursuant to Article 10 para. 3^{ter} CISA. A company or public-law entity or pension fund has a professional treasury unit if it entrusts at least one qualified person with experience in the financial sector with managing the financial resources on a permanent basis.

Class XA, XAP, XB, XBP, XAH, XAHP, XBH and XBHP Shares may be offered for distribution in certain countries through certain distributors and/or financial intermediaries at the discretion of the Management Company. The initial minimum investment and holding amount will be defined separately between the distributor and/or financial intermediary and the Management Company, at the sole discretion of the Management Company. These type of Share Classes benefit from a reduced management fee and sales charge as specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

Class CA, CAH, CAP, CAHP, CB, CBH, CBP and CBHP Shares may be offered for distribution in Italy through certain distributors and/or financial intermediaries domiciled in Italy. These types of Share Classes are subject to a management fee and additional distribution fee as specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes", whereas no sales charge is applicable.

Shares in Class N may only be acquired by fund of funds type undertakings for collective investment which are in the form of unit trusts or corporate type funds if they are distributed primarily in Japan.

Minimum Holding

Class IA, IAP, IAH, IAHP, IA25, IAH25, IAP25, IAHP25, IB, IBP, IBH, IBHP, IB25, IBH25, IBP25, IBHP25, MA, MAH, MAP, MAHP, MB, MBH, MBP, MBHP, SA, SAH, SB, SBH, XA, XAP, XAH, XAHP, XB, XBP, XBH and XBHP Shares are subject to an initial minimum investment and holding amount and benefit from reduced management fees and sales charges (if applicable) as specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

Hedged Share Classes

Depending on the Subfund, Class AH, AHP, BH, BHP, CAH, CAHP, CBH, CBHP, DAH, DAHP, DBH, DBHP, EAH, EAHP, EBH, EBHP, FAH, FAHP, FBH, FBHP, IAH, IAHP, IAH25, IAHP25, IBH, IBHP, IBH25, IBHP25, MAH, MAHP, MBH, MBHP, QAH, QBH, SAH, SBH, UAH, UAHP, UBH, UBHP, XAH, XAHP, XBH and XBHP Shares are issued in one or more alternate currencies, as set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes". In order to reduce the risk of an overall depreciation of the Subfund's Reference Currency against the alternate currency of the Share Classes AH, AHP, BH, BHP, CAH, CAHP, CBH, CBHP, DAH, DAHP, DBH, DBHP, EAH, EAHP, EBH, EBHP, FAH, FAHP, FBH, FBHP, IAH, IAHP, IAH25, IAHP25, IBH, IBHP, IBH25, IBHP25, MAH, MAHP, MBH, MBHP, QAH, QBH, SAH, SBH, UAH, UAHP, UBH, UBHP, XAH, XAHP, XBH and XBHP, the net asset value of the respective Share Classes AH, AHP, BH, BHP, CAH, CAHP, CBH, CBHP, DAH, DAHP, DBH, DBHP, EAH, EAHP, EBH, EBHP, FAH, FAHP, FBH, FBHP, IAH, IAHP, IAH25, IAHP25, IBH, IBHP, IBH25, IBHP25, MAH, MAHP, MBH, MBHP, QAH, QBH, SAH, SBH, UAH, UAHP, UBH, UBHP, XAH, XAHP, XBH and XBHP as calculated in the Subfund's Reference Currency, will be hedged against the respective alternate currency of Share Classes AH, AHP, BH, BHP, CAH, CAHP, CBH, CBHP, DAH, DAHP, DBH, DBHP, EAH, EAHP, EBH, EBHP, FAH, FAHP, FBH, FBHP, IAH, IAHP, IAH25, IAHP25, IBH, IBHP, IBH25, IBHP25, MAH, MAHP, MBH, MBHP, QAH, QBH, SAH, SBH, UAH, UAHP, UBH, UBHP, XAH, XAHP, XBH and XBHP through the use of forward foreign exchange transactions. The aim of this approach is, as far as possible, to mirror the performance of the Share Class in the Subfund's Reference Currency minus any hedge costs.

Within this approach, the currency risk of the investment currencies (except for the Reference Currency) versus the alternate currency will not be hedged or will only be partially hedged. Investors are made aware that currency hedging is never perfect, it aims to reduce the effects of currency movements on a share class but it cannot eliminate them entirely. The

foreign exchange transactions in relation to Share-Class Hedging may be executed by an affiliate of Credit Suisse Group, i.e. Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG and/or Credit Suisse AG, acting as a principal in this respect ("the Principal").

There is an additional cost to Hedged Share Classes. Hedged Share Classes are subject to mark-up fees as set out in Chapter 9, "Expenses and Taxes" section ii, "Expenses".

Share Classes AH, AHP, BH, BHP, EAH, EAHP, EBH, EBHP, IAH, IAHP, IAH25, IAHP25, IBH, IBHP, IBH25, IBHP25, MAH, MAHP25, MBH, MBHP25, QAH, QBH, SAH, SBH, UAH, UAHP, UBH, UBHP, XAH, XAHP, XBH and XBHP are subject to the management fee and sales charge as set out in Chapter 2 "Summary of Share Classes".

Share Classes CAH and CBH are subject to the management fee and distribution fee as set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes". No sales charge is applicable.

Subscription of IAH, IAHP, IAH25, IAHP25, IBH, IBHP, IBH25, IBHP25, MAH, MAHP, MBH, MBHP, SAH, SBH, XAH, XAHP, XBH and XBHP Shares is subject to the minimum initial investment and holding requirements as set out in Chapter 2 "Summary of Share Classes". The net asset value of the Shares of this alternate currency class ("Alternate Currency Class") does not develop in the same way as that of the Share Classes issued in the Reference Currency.

Issue Price

Unless otherwise determined by the Company, the initial issue price of Share Classes A, AH, AP, AHP, B, BH, BP, BHP, CA, CAH, CAP, CAHP, CB, CBH, CBP, CBHP, UA, UAH, UAP, UAHP, UB, UBH, UBP, UBHP, XA, XAP, XAH, XAHP, XB, XBP, XBH and XBHP amounts to EUR 100, CHF 100, USD 100, GBP 100 and/or SGD 100 and Share Classes DA, DAH, DAP, DAHP, DB, DBH, DBP, DBHP, EA, EAH, EAP, EAHP, EB, EBH, EBP, EBHP, FA, FAH, FAP, FAHP, FB, FBH, FBP, FBHP, IA, IAP, IAH, IAHP, IA25, IAH25, IAP25, IAHP25, IB, IBP, IBH, IBHP, IB25, IBH25, IBP25, IBHP25, MA, MAH, MAP, MAHP, MB, MBH, MBP, MBHP, N, OA, OAH, QB, QBH, SA, SAH, SB and SBH amounts to EUR 1000, CHF 1000, USD 1000, GBP 1000, SGD 1000 and/or ILS 10000 depending on the currency denomination of the Share Class in the respective Subfund and its characteristics.

By derogation to the foregoing, the initial issue price of Share Classes A, AH, AP, AHP, B, BH, BP, BHP, CA, CAH, CAP, CAHP, CB, CBH, CBP, CBHP, UA, UAH, UAP, UAHP, UB, UBH, UBP and UBHP of the Subfund Credit Suisse (Lux) Credit Special Situation Fund amounts to EUR 10.000, CHF 10.000, USD 10.000 and/or GBP 10.000. Furthermore, no fractional shares will be issued in respect of this Subfund. After the initial offering, Shares may be subscribed at the applicable net asset value ("Net Asset Value").

The Company may, at any time, decide on the issue of Share Classes in any additional freely convertible currencies at an initial issue price to be determined by the Company.

Except in case of Alternate Currency Share Classes, Share Classes shall be denominated in the Reference Currency of the Subfund to which they relate (as specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes").

Investors may, at the discretion of the central administration ("Central Administration"), pay the subscription monies for Shares in a convertible currency other than the currency in which the relevant Share Class is denominated. As soon as the receipt is determined by Credit Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A. ("Depositary Bank"), such subscription monies shall be automatically converted by the Depositary Bank into the currency in which the relevant Shares are denominated. Further details are set out in Chapter 5 ii., "Subscription of Shares".

The Company may at any time issue, within a Subfund, one or more Share Classes denominated in a currency other than the Subfund's Reference Currency. The issue of each further Alternate Currency Class is specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

The Company may enter into forward currency contracts for, and at the expense of, this Alternate Currency Class in order to minimize the effect of price fluctuations in this alternate currency.

However, no assurance can be given that the hedging objective will be achieved.

The Net Asset Value of the Shares of these Alternate Currency Classes does not develop in the same way as that of the Share Classes issued in the Reference Currency.

Shares may be held through collective depositories. In such cases, Shareholders shall receive a confirmation in relation to their Shares from the depository of their choice (for example, their bank or broker), or

Shares may be held by Shareholders directly in a registered account kept for the Company and its Shareholders by the Company's Central Administration. These Shareholders will be registered by the Central Administration. Shares held by a depository may be transferred to an account of the Shareholder with the Central Administration or to an account with other depositories approved by the Company or, except for Share Classes CA, CAH, CAP, CAHP, CB, CBH, CBP, CBHP, DA, DAH, DAP, DAHP, DB, DBD, DBDH, DBH, DBP, DBHP, EA, EAH, EAP, EAHP, EB, EBH, EBP, EBHP, FA, FAH, FAP, FAHP, FB, FBH, FBP, FBHP, IA25, IAH25, IAP25, IAHP25, IB25, IBH25, IBP25, IBHP25, MA, MAH, MAP, MAHP, MB, MBH, MBP, MBHP, N, OA, OAH, QB, QBH, SA, SAH, SB, SBH, UA, UAH, UAP, UAHP, UB, UBH, UBP, UBHP, XA, XAP, XAH, XAHP, XB, XBP, XBH and XBHP, with an institution participating in the securities and fund clearing systems. Conversely, Shares held in a Shareholder's account kept by the Central Administration may at any time be transferred to an account with a depository.

ii. Subscription of Shares

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", Shares may be subscribed on any day on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg ("Banking Day"), (except on 24 December and 31 December where the Subfunds are closed for new subscription applications), at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Share Class of the Subfund, which is calculated on the next Valuation Day (as defined in Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value") following such Banking Day according to the method described in Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value", plus the applicable initial sales charges and any taxes. The applicable maximum sales charge levied in connection with the Shares of the Company is indicated in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", subscription applications must be submitted in written form to the Central Administration or a distributor authorized by the Company to accept applications for the subscription or redemption of Shares ("Distributor") before 3 p.m. (Central European Time).

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", subscription applications shall be settled on the Valuation Day following the Banking Day on which receipt of the subscription application is determined by the Central Administration or the relevant Distributor before 3 p.m. (Central European Time).

Subscription applications received after 3 p.m. on a Banking Day shall be deemed to have been received prior to 3 p.m. on the following Banking Day.

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", payment must be received within two Banking Days after the Valuation Day on which the issue price of such Shares was determined.

Charges to be paid due to the subscription of Shares shall accrue to the banks and other financial institutions engaged in the distribution of the Shares. Any taxes incurred on the issue of Shares shall also be charged to the investor. Subscription amounts shall be paid in the currency in which the relevant Shares are denominated or, if requested by the investor and at the sole discretion of the Central Administration, in another convertible currency. Payment shall be effected by bank transfer to the Company's bank accounts. Further details are set out in the subscription application form.

The Company may in the interest of the Shareholders accept transferable securities and other assets permitted by Part I of the Law of December 17, 2010 as payment for subscription ("contribution in kind"), provided the offered transferable securities and assets correspond to the investment policy and restrictions of the relevant Subfund. Each payment of Shares in return for a contribution in kind is part of a valuation report issued by the auditor of the Company. The Board of Directors may, at its sole discretion, reject all or several offered transferable securities and assets without giving reasons. All costs caused by such contribution in kind (including the costs for the valuation report, broker fees, expenses, commissions, etc.) shall be borne by the investor.

The Shares shall be issued by the Company upon receipt of the issue price with the correct value date by the Depositary Bank. Notwithstanding the above, the Company may, at its own discretion, decide that the subscription application will only be accepted once these monies are received by the Depositary Bank.

If the payment is made in a currency other than the one in which the relevant Shares are denominated, the proceeds of conversion from the

currency of payment to the currency of denomination less fees and exchange commission shall be allocated to the purchase of Shares.

The minimum value or number of Shares which must be held by a Shareholder in a particular Share Class is set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes", if applicable. Such minimum initial investment and holding requirement may be waived in any particular case at the sole discretion of the Company.

Subscriptions and redemptions of fractions of Shares shall be permitted up to three decimal places. Fractional Shares shall not be entitled to voting rights. A holding of fractional Shares shall entitle the Shareholder to proportional rights in relation to such Shares. It might occur clearing institutions will be unable to process holdings of fractional Shares. Investors should verify whether this is the case.

The Company is entitled to refuse at its own discretion subscription applications and temporarily or permanently suspend or limit the sale of Shares. The Central Administration is entitled to refuse any subscription, transfer or conversion in whole or in part for any reason, and may in particular prohibit or limit the sale, transfer or conversion of Shares to individuals or corporate bodies in certain countries if such transaction might be detrimental to the Company or result in the Shares being held directly or indirectly by a Prohibited Person (included but not limited to any U.S. Person) or if such subscription, transfer or conversion in the relevant country is in contravention of applicable laws. The subscription, transfer or conversion for Shares and any future transactions shall not be processed until the information required by the Central Administration, included but not limited to know your customer and anti-money laundering checks, is received.

iii. Redemption of Shares

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", the Company shall in principle redeem Shares on any Banking Day, (except on 24 December and 31 December where the Subfunds are closed for new redemption applications), at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Share Class of the Subfund (based on the calculation method as described in Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value"), calculated on the Valuation Day following such Banking Day, less any redemption fee where applicable.

Redemption applications must be submitted to the Central Administration or a Distributor. Redemption applications for Shares held through a depository must be submitted to the depository concerned. Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", redemption applications must be received by the Central Administration or the Distributor before 3 p.m. (Central European Time) on a Banking Day. Redemption applications received after 3 p.m. on a Banking Day shall be dealt with on the following Banking Day.

If the execution of a redemption application would result in the investor's holding in a particular Share Class falling below the minimum holding requirement for that Class as set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes", the Company may, without further notice to the Shareholder, treat such redemption application as though it were an application for the redemption of all Shares of the Class held by the Shareholder.

Class DA, DAH, DAP, DAHP, DB, DBH and DBP, DBHP Shares, which may only be purchased by investors who have signed a discretionary asset management, advisory agreement or any similar agreement, as defined by the Management Company, with a subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group AG, shall be either compulsorily redeemed or, according to the request of investor, converted into another Share Class if the corresponding discretionary asset management, advisory agreement or any similar agreement, as defined by the Management Company, has been terminated.

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", Shares shall be redeemed at the relevant Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the Valuation Day following the Banking Day on which receipt of the redemption application is determined by the respective Distributor or the Central Administration before 3 p.m. (Central European Time).

Whether and to what extent the redemption price is lower or higher than the issue price paid depends on the development of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Share Class.

Payment of the redemption price of the Shares shall be made within two Banking Days following calculation of the redemption price, unless stated otherwise in Chapter 23, "Subfunds". This does not apply where specific statutory provisions such as foreign exchange or other transfer restrictions or other circumstances beyond the Depository Bank's control make it impossible to transfer the redemption price.

In the case of large redemption applications, the Company may decide to settle redemption applications once it has sold corresponding assets without undue delay. Where such a measure is necessary, if not otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", all redemption applications received on the same day shall be settled at the same price.

Payment shall be made by means of remittance to a bank account or, if possible, by cash in the currency that is legal tender in the country where payment is to be made, after conversion of the amount in question. If, at the sole discretion of the Depository Bank, payment is to be made in a currency other than the one in which the relevant Shares are denominated, the amount to be paid shall be the proceeds of conversion from the currency of denomination to the currency of payment less all fees and exchange commission.

Upon payment of the redemption price, the corresponding Share shall cease to be valid.

The Company is entitled to compulsorily redeem all Shares held by a Prohibited Person, as set out below.

iv. Conversion of Shares

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", Shareholders in a particular Share Class of a Subfund may at any time convert all or part of their Shares into Shares of the same Class of another Subfund or into Shares of another Class in the same Subfund, provided that the requirement for the Share Class into which such Shares are converted (see Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes") are complied with. Conversions of other Share Classes into Share Classes SA, SAH, SB and SBH are not permitted. The fee charged for such conversions shall not exceed half the initial sales charge of the Class into which the Shares are converted.

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", conversion applications must be completed and submitted to the Central Administration or the Distributor before 3 p.m. (Central European Time) on a Banking Day, (except on 24 December and 31 December where the Subfunds are closed for new conversion applications). Conversion applications received after 3 p.m. shall be dealt with on the following Banking Day. Conversion shall take place on the basis of the applicable Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the Valuation Day following the Banking Day on which receipt of the conversion application is determined to be received by the Distributor or the Central Administration before 3 p.m. (Central European Time). Conversions of Shares will only be made on a Valuation Day, if the Net Asset Value in both relevant Share Classes is calculated.

Where processing an application for the conversion of Shares would result in the relevant Shareholder's holding in a particular Share Class falling below the minimum holding requirement for that Class set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes", the Company may, without further notice to the Shareholder, treat such conversion application as though it were an application for the conversion of all Shares held by the Shareholder in that Share Class.

Where Shares denominated in one currency are converted into Shares denominated in another currency, the foreign exchange and conversion fees incurred will be taken into consideration and deducted.

v. Suspension of the Subscription, Redemption and Conversion of Shares and the Calculation of the Net Asset Value

The Company may suspend the calculation of the Net Asset Value and/or the issue, redemption and conversion of Shares of a Subfund:

- a) where a substantial proportion of the assets of the Subfund cannot be valued, because a stock exchange or market is closed on a day other than usual public holiday, or when trading on such stock exchange or market is restricted or suspended; or
- b) where a substantial proportion of the assets of the Subfund is not freely disposable because a political, economic, military, monetary or any other event beyond the control of the Company does not permit the disposal of the Subfund's assets, or such disposal would be detrimental to the interests of Shareholders; or
- c) where a substantial proportion of the assets of the Subfund cannot be valued because disruption to the communications network or any other factor makes a valuation impossible; or
- d) where for any other reason the value of the assets of the Subfund cannot be promptly and/or accurately ascertained; or
- e) where a substantial proportion of the assets of the Subfund is not available for transactions because restrictions on foreign exchange or other types of restrictions make asset transfers impracticable or it

- can be objectively demonstrated that transactions cannot be effected at normal foreign exchange rates; or
- f) where the Company or a Subfund is being or may be wound-up, on or following the date on which such decision is taken by the Board of Directors or on which notice is given to the Shareholders of a general meeting of Shareholders at which a decision to wind-up the Company or a Subfund is to be proposed; or
 - g) in the case of a merger of the Company or a Subfund, where the Board of Directors considers this justified for the protection of the Shareholders; or
 - h) where the net asset value of one or more investment funds in which the Subfund a substantial part of its assets invests is suspended; or
 - i) in any other circumstance or circumstances beyond the control and responsibility of the Board of Directors, where a failure to do so might result in the Company or its Shareholders incurring any liability to taxation or suffering other pecuniary disadvantages or other detriment which the Company or its Shareholders might not otherwise have suffered.

Investors applying for, or who have already applied for, the subscription, redemption or conversion of Shares in the respective Subfund shall be notified of the suspension without delay. Notice of the suspension shall be published as described in Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders" if, in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the Company, the suspension is likely to last for longer than one week.

Suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value of one Subfund shall not affect the calculation of the Net Asset Value of the other Subfunds if none of the above conditions apply to such other Subfunds.

vi. Measures to Combat Money Laundering

The Distributors are obliged by the Company to ensure compliance with all current and future statutory or professional regulations applicable in Luxembourg aimed at combating money laundering and terrorist financing. These regulations stipulate that the Distributors are under obligation, prior to submitting any application form to the Central Administration, to verify the identity of the purchaser and beneficial owner as follows:

- a) Where the subscriber is an individual, a copy of the passport or identity card of the subscriber (and the beneficial owner/s of the Shares where the subscriber is acting on behalf of another individual), which has been properly verified by a suitably qualified official of the country in which such individual is domiciled;
- b) Where the subscriber is a company, a certified copy of the company's registration documentation (e.g. articles of association or incorporation) and an excerpt from the relevant commercial register. The company's representatives and (where the shares issued by a company are not sufficiently broadly distributed among the general public) shareholders must then observe the disclosure requirements given in point a) above.

The Central Administration of the Company is however entitled at its own discretion to request, at any time, further identification documentation related to a subscription application or to refuse to accept subscription applications upon the submission of all documentary evidence.

The Distributors shall ensure that their sales offices adhere to the aforementioned verification procedure at all times. The Central Administration and the Company shall at all times be entitled to request evidence of compliance from the Distributor. Furthermore, the Distributors accept that they are subject to, and must properly enforce, the national regulations aimed at combating money laundering and terrorist financing.

The Central Administration is responsible for observing the aforementioned verification procedure in the event of purchase applications submitted by Distributors which are not operators in the financial sector or which are operators in the financial sector but are not subject to an identity verification requirement equivalent to that existing under Luxembourg law. Permitted financial sector operators from Member States of the EU and/or FATF (Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering) are generally deemed to be subject to an identity verification requirement equivalent to that existing under Luxembourg law. The same applies to their branches and subsidiary companies in countries other than those mentioned above, provide the financial sector operator is obliged to monitor compliance with the identity verification requirement on the part of its branches and subsidiary companies.

vii. Market Timing

The Company does not permit practices related to "Market Timing" (i.e. a method through which an investor systematically subscribes and redeems

or converts Shares of Classes within a short time period, by taking advantage of time differences and/or imperfections or deficiencies in the method of determination of the Net Asset Value. It therefore reserves the right to reject subscription and conversion applications from an investor who the Company suspects of using such practices and to take, if appropriate, the necessary measures to protect the other investors of the Company.

viii. Prohibited Persons, Compulsory Redemption and Transfer of Shares

For the purpose of this section a

- "Prohibited Person" means any person, corporation, limited liability company, trust, partnership, estate or other corporate body, if in the sole opinion of the Management Company, the holding of Shares of the relevant Subfund may be detrimental to the interests of the existing Shareholders or of the relevant Subfund, if it may result in a breach of any law or regulation, whether Luxembourg or otherwise, or if as a result thereof the relevant Subfund or any subsidiary or investment structure (if any) may become exposed to tax or other legal, regulatory or administrative disadvantages, fines or penalties that it would not have otherwise incurred or, if as a result thereof the relevant Subfund or any subsidiary or investment structure (if any), the Management Company and/or the Company, may become required to comply with any registration or filing requirements in any jurisdiction with which it would not otherwise be required to comply. The term "Prohibited Person" includes (i) any investor which does not meet the definition of Eligible Investors as defined for the respective Subfund in Chapter 5, "Investment in CS Investment Funds 1" (if any), (ii) any U.S. Person or (iii) any person who has failed to provide any information or declaration required by the Management Company or the Company within one calendar month of being requested to do so.

If the Board of Directors discovers at any time that any beneficial owner of the Shares is a Prohibited Person, either alone or in conjunction with any other person, whether directly or indirectly, the Board of Directors may at its discretion and without liability, compulsorily redeem the Shares in accordance with the rules set out in the Articles of Incorporation of the Company and upon redemption, the Prohibited Person will cease to be the owner of those Shares.

The Board of Directors may require any Shareholder of the Company to provide it with any information that it may consider necessary for the purpose of determining whether or not such owner of Shares is or will be a Prohibited Person.

Further, Shareholders shall have the obligation to immediately inform the Company to the extent the ultimate beneficial owner of the Shares held by such Shareholders becomes or will become a Prohibited Person.

The Board of Directors has the right to refuse any transfer, assignment or sale of Shares in its sole discretion if the Board of Directors reasonably determines that it would result in a Prohibited Person holding Shares, either as an immediate consequence or in the future.

Any transfer of Shares may be rejected by the Central Administration and the transfer shall not become effective until the transferee has provided the required information under the applicable know your customer and anti-money laundering rules.

6. Investment Restrictions

For the purpose of this Chapter, each Subfund shall be regarded as a separate UCITS within the meaning of Article 40 of the Law of December 17, 2010.

The following provisions shall apply to the investments made by each Subfund:

- 1) Each Subfunds' investments may comprise only one or more of the following:
 - a) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market; for these purposes, a regulated market is any market for financial instruments within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of April 21, 2004 on markets in financial instruments as amended;
 - b) transferable securities and money market instruments dealt in on another market in a Member State which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognized and open to the public; for the purpose of this Chapter "Member State" means a Member

- State of the European Union ("EU") or the States of the European Economic Area ("EEA") other than the Member States of the EU;
- c) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a non-Member State of the European Union or dealt in on another market in a non-Member State of the European Union which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognized and open to the public, and is established in a country in Europe, America, Asia, Africa or Oceania;
 - d) recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments, provided that the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on stock exchanges or markets as per paragraphs a), b) or c) above and provided such admission takes place within one year of issue;
 - e) units or shares of undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities authorized according to Directive 2009/65/EC ("UCITS") and/or other undertakings for collective investment within the meaning of Article 1, paragraph 2, points a) and b) of Directive 2009/65/EC ("UCI"), whether or not established in a Member State, provided that:
 - these other UCI are authorized under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the supervisory authority responsible for the Company, to be equivalent to that required by EU law and that cooperation between the supervisory authorities is sufficiently ensured,
 - the level of protection for share-/unitholders of the other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for share-/unitholders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending and uncovered sales of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC,
 - the business activities of the other UCIs are reported in semi-annual and annual reports to enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period,
 - the UCITS or other UCIs whose units/shares are to be acquired, may not, pursuant to their management regulations or instruments of incorporation, invest more than 10% of their total net assets in units/shares of other UCITS or other UCIs;
 - f) deposits with a credit institution which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in a third country, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the supervisory authority responsible for the Company, as equivalent to those laid down in EU law;
 - g) financial derivative instruments, including equivalent cash-settled instruments which are dealt in on a regulated market referred to under paragraphs a), b) and c) above and/or financial derivative instruments which are dealt in over-the-counter ("OTC derivatives"), provided that:
 - the underlying consists of instruments within the meaning of Article 41, paragraph (1) of the Law of December 17, 2010, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Company may invest according to its investment objectives,
 - the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the supervisory authority responsible for the Company, and
 - the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Company's initiative;
 - h) money market instruments other than those dealt in on a regulated market and which are normally traded on the money market and are liquid, and whose value can be precisely determined at any time, provided the issue or issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that these investments are:
 - issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or by a central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a non-Member State or, in case of a federal State, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more Member States belong, or
 - issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on regulated markets referred to in paragraphs a), b) or c) above, or
 - issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by EU law, or issued or guaranteed by an establishment that is subject to and complies with supervisory rules considered by the supervisory authority responsible for the Company, to be at least as stringent as those required by EU law, or
 - issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the supervisory authority responsible for the Company, provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second or the third indent of this paragraph h) and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least ten million euro (EUR 10,000,000) and which presents and publishes its annual financial statements in accordance with the fourth Directive 78/660/EEC or is an entity, which within a group of companies comprising one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group, or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitization vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.
- 2) Each Subfund shall not, however, invest more than 10% of its total net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments other than those referred to in section 1).
 - 3) The Management Company applies a risk management process which enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the investment positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the portfolio and a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC derivatives.
- Each Subfund may, for the purpose of (i) hedging, (ii) efficient portfolio management and/or (iii) implementing its investment strategy, use all financial derivative instruments within the limits laid down by Part I of the Law of December 17, 2010.
- The global exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions. This shall also apply to the following subparagraphs.
- As part of its investment policy and within the limits laid down in section 4) paragraph e), each Subfund may invest in financial derivative instruments, provided that the exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in section 4). If a Subfund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, these investments do not have to be combined to the limits laid down in section 4). When a transferable security or a money market instrument embeds a derivative instrument, the derivative instrument shall be taken into account when complying with the requirements of this section.
- The global exposure may be calculated through the commitment approach or the Value-at-Risk (VaR) methodology as specified for each Subfund in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".
- The standard commitment approach calculation converts the financial derivative position into the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset of that derivative. When calculating global exposure using the commitment approach, the Company may benefit from the effects of netting and hedging arrangements.
- VaR provides a measure of the potential loss that could arise over a given time interval under normal market conditions, and at a given confidence level. The Law of December 17, 2010 provides for a confidence level of 99% with a time horizon of one month.
- Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", each Subfund shall ensure that its global exposure to financial derivative instruments computed on a commitment basis does not exceed 100% of its total net assets or that the global exposure computed

based on a VaR method does not exceed either (i) 200% of the reference portfolio (benchmark) or (ii) 20% of the total net assets. The risk management of the Management Company supervises the compliance of these provision in accordance with the requirements of applicable circulars or regulation issued by the Luxembourg supervisory authority (Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, "CSSF") or any other European authority authorized to issue related regulation or technical standards.

- 4) a) No more than 10% of the total net assets of each Subfund may be invested in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuer. In addition, the total value of transferable securities and money market instruments issued by those issuers in which a Subfund invests more than 5% of its total net assets, shall not exceed 40% of the value of its total net assets. No Subfund may invest more than 20% of its total net assets in deposits made with the same body. The risk exposure to a counterparty of a Subfund in an OTC derivative transaction and/or efficient portfolio management techniques may in aggregate not exceed the following percentages:
- 10% of total net assets if the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", section 1) paragraph f), or
 - 5% of total net assets in other cases.
- b) The 40% limit specified in section 4) paragraph a) is not applicable to deposits and OTC derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision. Irrespective of the limits specified in section 4) paragraph a), each Subfund shall not combine, where this would lead to investing more than 20% of its total net assets in a single body, any of the following:
- investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by that body, or
 - deposits made with that body, or
 - exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions undertaken with that body.
- c) The limit of 10% stipulated in section 4) paragraph a) is raised to a maximum of 35% if the transferable securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its public local authorities, by a non-Member State or by public international bodies to which one or more Member States belong.
- d) The 10% limit stipulated in section 4) paragraph a) is raised to 25% for bonds issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bondholders. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of those bonds must be invested in accordance with the legal requirements in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attaching to the bonds and which, in case of bankruptcy of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the reimbursement of the principal and payment of the accrued interest. If a Subfund invests more than 5% of its total net assets in bonds referred to in this paragraph which are issued by a single issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of that Subfund's total net assets.
- e) The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in paragraphs c) and d) of this section 4) shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to under paragraph a) of this section. The limits specified under paragraphs a), b), c) and d) shall not be combined; thus investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuer or in deposits or derivative instruments made with this body carried out in accordance with paragraphs a), b), c) and d) shall not exceed in total 35% of each Subfund's total net assets. Companies which belong to the same group for the purposes of the preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with Directive 83/349/EEC as amended or restated or in accordance with internationally recognized accounting rules, shall be regarded as a single issuer for the purpose of calculating the investment limits specified in the present section 4). Each Subfund may cumulatively invest up to a limit

of 20% of its total net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.

- f) **The limit of 10% stipulated in section 4) paragraph a) is raised to 100% if the transferable securities and money market instruments involved are issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, by any other state which is a member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD") or by Brazil or Singapore, or by a public international body to which one or more Member States of the European Union belong. In such case, the Subfund concerned must hold securities or money market instruments from at least six different issues, and the securities or money market instruments of any single issue shall not exceed 30% of that Subfund's total assets.**
- g) Without prejudice to the limits laid down in section 7), the limits laid down in the present section 4) are raised to a maximum of 20% for investments in shares and/or debt securities issued by the same body, when the aim of the Subfund's investment policy is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or debt securities index which is recognized by the supervisory authority responsible for the Company, on the following basis:
- the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified,
 - the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it relates,
 - it is published in an appropriate manner.
- The aforementioned limit of 20% may be raised to a maximum of 35% where that proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions in particular in regulated markets where certain transferable securities or money market instruments are highly dominant. The investment up to this limit is only permitted for a single issuer.
- 5) The Company will not invest more than 10% of the total net assets of any Subfund in units/shares of other UCITS and/or in other UCIs, including other Subfunds of the Company, ("Target Funds") pursuant to section 1) paragraph e), unless otherwise specified in the investment policy applicable to a Subfund as described in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".
- Where a higher limit as 10% is specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", the following restrictions shall apply:
- No more than 20% of a Subfund's total net assets may be invested in units/shares of a single UCITS or other UCI. For the purpose of application of this investment limit, each compartment of a UCITS or other UCI with multiple compartments is to be considered as a separate issuer provided that the principle of segregation of the obligations of the various compartments vis-à-vis third parties is ensured.
 - Investments made in units/shares of UCI other than UCITS may not in aggregate exceed 30% of the total net assets of a Subfund.
- Where a Subfund invests in units/shares of other UCITS and/or other UCI that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the same management company or by any other company with which the Company is linked by common management or control, or by a direct or indirect holding of more than 10% of the capital or votes ("Affiliated Funds"), the Company or the other company may not charge subscription or redemption fees on account of the Subfund's investment in the units/shares of such Affiliated Funds. Unless specified otherwise in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", no management fee corresponding to the volume of these investments in Affiliated Funds may be charged at the level of the respective Subfund, unless the Affiliated Fund itself does not charge any management fee.
- Investors should note that for investments in units/shares of other UCITS and/or other UCI the same costs may generally arise both at the Subfund level and at the level of the other UCITS and/or UCI itself.
- 6) a) The Company's assets may not be invested in securities carrying voting rights which enable the Company to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuer.
- b) Moreover, the Company may not acquire more than
- 10% of the non-voting shares of the same issuer;
 - 10% of the debt securities of the same issuer;

- 25% of the units/shares of the same UCITS or other UCI;
 - 10% of the money market instruments of a single issuer.
- In the last three cases, the restriction shall not apply if the gross amount of bonds or money market instruments, or the net amount of the instruments in issue cannot be calculated at the time of acquisition.
- c) The restrictions set out under paragraphs a) and b) shall not apply to:
- transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities,
 - transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State of the European Union,
 - transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies to which one or more Member States of the European Union belong,
 - shares held by the Company in the capital of a company which is incorporated in a non-Member State of the European Union and which invests its assets mainly in securities of issuing bodies having their registered office in that State, where under the legislation of that State, such a holding represents the only way in which the Company can invest in the securities of issuing bodies of that State. This derogation, however, shall apply only if in its investment policy the company from the non-Member State of the European Union complies with the limits stipulated in section 4, paragraphs a) to e), section 5, and section 7 paragraphs a) and b).
- 7) The Company may not borrow any money for any Subfund except for:
- a) the purchase of foreign currency using a back-to-back loan;
 - b) an amount equivalent to not more than 10% of the Subfund's total net assets and borrowed on a temporary basis.
- 8) The Company may not grant loans or act as guarantor for third parties.
- 9) To ensure efficient portfolio management, however, each Subfund may, in compliance with the provisions of the applicable Luxembourg regulations, enter into securities lending transactions.
- 10) The Company may not invest its assets directly in real estate, precious metals or certificates representing precious metals and goods.
- 11) The Company may not carry out uncovered sales of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in section 1) paragraph e), g) and h).
- 12) a) In relation to borrowing conducted within the limitations set out in the Prospectus, the Company may pledge or assign the assets of the Subfund concerned as collateral.
- b) Furthermore, the Company may pledge or assign the assets of the Subfund concerned as collateral to counterparties of transactions involving OTC derivatives or financial derivative instruments which are dealt in on a regulated market referred to under paragraphs a), b) and c) of number 1) above in order to secure the payment and performance by such Subfund of its obligations to the relevant counterparty. To the extent counterparties require the provision of collateral exceeding the value of the risk to be covered by collateral or where the overcollateralization is caused by other circumstances (e.g. performance of the assets posted as collateral or provisions of customary framework documentation), such (excess) collateral may – also in respect of non-cash collateral – expose the relevant Subfund to the counterparty risk of such counterparty and the Subfund may only have an unsecured claim in respect of such assets.

The restrictions set out above shall not apply to the exercise of subscription rights.

During the first six months following official authorization of a Subfund in Luxembourg, the restrictions set out in section 4) and 5) above need not be complied with, provided that the principle of risk-spreading is observed. If the limits referred to above are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the Company or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the Company shall as a matter of priority remedy that situation, taking due account of the interests of the Shareholders.

The Company is entitled to issue, at any time, further investment restrictions, in the interests of the Shareholders, if for example such restrictions are necessary to comply with the legislation and regulations in those countries in which the Company's Shares are or will be offered for sale.

7. Risk Factors

Prospective investors should consider the following risk factors before investing in the Company. However, the risk factors set out below do not purport to be an exhaustive list of risks related to investments in the Company. Prospective investors should read the entire Prospectus, and where appropriate consult with their legal, tax and investment advisers, in particular regarding the tax consequences of subscribing, holding, converting, redeeming or otherwise disposing of Shares under the law of their country of citizenship, residence or domicile (further details are set out in Chapter 9, "Expenses and Taxes"). Investors should be aware that the investments of the Company are subject to market fluctuations and other risks associated with investments in transferable securities and other financial instruments. The value of the investments and the resulting income may go up or down and it is possible that investors will not recoup the amount originally invested in the Company, including the risk of loss of the entire amount invested. There is no assurance that the investment objective of a particular Subfund will be achieved or that any increase in the value of the assets will occur. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

The Net Asset Value of a Subfund may vary as a result of fluctuations in the value of the underlying assets and the resulting income. Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem Shares may be suspended.

Depending on the currency of the investor's domicile, exchange-rate fluctuations may adversely affect the value of an investment in one or more of the Subfunds. Moreover, in the case of an Alternate Currency Class in which the currency risk is not hedged, the result of the associated foreign exchange transactions may have a negative influence on the performance of the corresponding Share Class.

Market Risk

Market risk is a general risk which may affect all investments to the effect that the value of a particular investment could change in a way that is detrimental to the Company's interests. In particular, the value of investments may be affected by uncertainties such as international, political and economic developments or changes in government policies.

Interest Rate Risk

Subfunds investing in fixed income securities may fall in value due to fluctuations in interest rates. Generally, the value of fixed income securities rises when interest rates fall. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of fixed income securities can generally be expected to decrease. Long-term fixed income securities will normally be subject to greater price volatility than short-term fixed income securities.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Subfunds' investments may be made in other currencies than the relevant Reference Currency and therefore be subject to currency fluctuations, which may affect the Net Asset Value of the relevant Subfunds favorably or unfavorably.

Currencies of certain countries may be volatile and therefore affect the value of securities denominated in such currencies. If the currency in which an investment is denominated appreciates against the Reference Currency of the relevant Subfund, the value of the investment will increase. Conversely, a decline in the exchange rate of the currency would adversely affect the value of the investment.

The Subfunds may enter into hedging transactions on currencies to protect against a decline in the value of investments denominated in currencies other than the Reference Currency, and against any increase in the cost of investments denominated in currencies other than the Reference Currency. However, there is no guarantee that the hedging will be successful.

Although it is the policy of the Company to hedge the currency exposure of Subfunds against their respective Reference Currencies, hedging transactions may not always be possible and currency risks cannot therefore be excluded.

Credit Risk

Subfunds investing in fixed income securities are subject to the risk that issuers may not make payments on such securities. An issuer suffering an adverse change in its financial condition could lower the credit quality of a security, leading to greater price volatility of the security. A lowering of the credit rating of a security may also offset the security's liquidity. Subfunds investing in lower quality debt securities are more susceptible to these problems and their value may be more volatile.

Counterparty Risk

The Company may enter into over-the-counter transactions which will expose the Subfunds to the risk that the counterparty may default on its obligation to perform under such contracts. In the event of bankruptcy of the counterparty, the Subfunds could experience delays in liquidating the position and significant losses.

EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive

Directive 2014/59/EU establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (the "BRRD") was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on June 12, 2014 and entered into force on July 2, 2014. The stated aim of the BRRD is to provide resolution authorities, including the relevant Luxembourg resolution authority, with common tools and powers to address banking crises preemptively in order to safeguard financial stability and minimize taxpayers' exposure to losses.

In accordance with the BRRD and relevant implementing laws, national prudential supervisory authorities can assert certain powers over credit institutions and certain investment firms which are failing or are likely to fail and where normal insolvency would cause financial instability. These powers comprise write-down, conversion, transfer, modification, or suspension powers existing from time to time under, and exercised in compliance with any laws, regulations, rules or requirements in effect in the relevant EU Member State relating to the implementation of BRRD (the "Bank Resolution Tools").

The use of any such Bank Resolution Tools may affect or restrain the ability of counterparties subject to BRRD to honour their obligations towards the Subfunds, thereby exposing the Subfunds to potential losses.

The exercise of Bank Resolution Tools against investors of a Subfund may also lead to the mandatory sale of part of the assets of these investors, including their shares/units in that Subfund. Accordingly, there is a risk that a Subfund may experience reduced or even insufficient liquidity because of such an unusually high volume of redemption requests. In such case the Company may not be able to pay redemption proceeds within the time period stated in this Prospectus.

Furthermore, exercising certain Bank Resolution Tools in respect of a particular type of securities may, under certain circumstances, trigger a drying-up of liquidity in specific securities markets, thereby causing potential liquidity problems for the Subfunds.

Liquidity Risk

There is a risk that the Company will suffer liquidity issues because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests or other reasons. In such case the Company may not be able to pay redemption proceeds within the time period stated in this Prospectus.

Management Risk

The Company is actively managed and the Subfunds may therefore be subject to management risks. The Company will apply its investment strategy (including investment techniques and risk analysis) when making investment decisions for the Subfunds, however, no assurance can be given that the investment decision will achieve the desired results. The Company may in certain cases decide not to use investment techniques, such as derivative instruments, or they may not be available, even under market conditions where their use could be beneficial for the relevant Subfund.

Investment Risk

Investments in Equities

The risks associated with investments in equity (and equity-type) securities include in particular significant fluctuations in market prices, adverse issuer or market information and the subordinate status of equity compared to debt securities issued by the same company.

Investors should also consider the risk attached to fluctuations in exchange rates, possible imposition of exchange controls and other restrictions.

Investments in Fixed Income Securities

Investments in securities of issuers from different countries and denominated in different currencies offer potential benefits not available from investments solely in securities of issuers from a single country, but also involve certain significant risks that are not typically associated with investing in the securities of issuers located in a single country. Among the risks involved are fluctuations in interest rates as well as fluctuations in currency exchange rates (as further described above under section "Interest Rate Risk" and "Foreign Exchange Risk") and the possible imposition of exchange control regulations or other laws or restrictions applicable to such investments. A decline in the value of a particular currency in comparison with the Reference Currency of the Subfund would reduce the value of certain portfolio securities that are denominated in such a currency.

An issuer of securities may be domiciled in a country other than the country in whose currency the instrument is denominated. The values and relative yields of investments in the securities markets of different countries, and their associated risks, may fluctuate independently of each other.

As the Net Asset Value of a Subfund is calculated in its Reference Currency, the performance of investments denominated in a currency other than the Reference Currency will depend on the strength of such currency against the Reference Currency and on the interest rate environment in the country issuing the currency. In the absence of other events that could otherwise affect the value of non-Reference Currency investments (such as a change in the political climate or an issuer's credit quality), an increase in the value of the non-Reference Currency can generally be expected to increase the value of a Subfund's non-Reference Currency investments in terms of the Reference Currency.

The Subfunds may invest in investment grade debt securities. Investment grade debt securities are assigned ratings within the top rating categories by rating agencies on the basis of the creditworthiness or risk of default. Rating agencies review, from time to time, such assigned ratings and debt securities may therefore be downgraded in rating if economic circumstances impact the relevant debt securities issue. Moreover, the Subfunds may invest in debt instruments in the non-investment grade sector (high yield debt securities). Compared to investment grade debt securities, high yield debt securities are generally lower-rated and will usually offer higher yields to compensate for their reduced creditworthiness or increased risk of default.

Risk relating to contingent convertible instruments

Unknown Risk

The structure of the contingent convertible instruments is yet untested. In a stressed environment, when the underlying features of these instruments will be put to the test, it is uncertain how they will perform. In the event a single issuer activates a trigger or suspends coupons, it is uncertain if the market will view the issue as an idiosyncratic event or systemic. In the latter case, potential price contagion and volatility to the entire asset class is possible. This risk may in turn be reinforced depending on the level of underlying instrument arbitrage. Furthermore in an illiquid market, price formation may be increasingly stressed.

Capital Structure Inversion Risk

Contrary to classic capital hierarchy, contingent convertible instruments investors may suffer a loss of capital when equity holders do not. In certain scenarios, holders of contingent convertible instruments will suffer losses ahead of equity holders, e.g. when a high trigger principal write-down contingent convertible instruments is activated. This cuts against the normal order of capital structure hierarchy where equity holders are expected to suffer the first loss.

Industry Concentration Risk

As the issuers of contingent convertible instruments may be unevenly distributed across sectors of industry, contingent convertible instruments may be prone to industry concentration risks.

Investments in Warrants

The leveraged effect of investments in warrants and the volatility of warrant prices make the risks attached to investments in warrants higher

than in the case of investment in equities. Because of the volatility of warrants, the volatility of the share price of any Subfund investing in warrants may potentially increase.

Investments in Target Funds

Investors should note that investments in Target Funds may incur the same costs both at the Subfund level and at the level of the Target Funds. Furthermore, the value of the units or shares in the Target Funds may be affected by currency fluctuations, currency exchange transactions, tax regulations (including the levying of withholding tax) and any other economic or political factors or changes in the countries in which the Target Fund is invested, along with the risks associated with exposure to the emerging markets.

The investment of the Subfunds' assets in units or shares of Target Funds entails a risk that the redemption of the units or shares may be subject to restrictions, with the consequence that such investments may be less liquid than other types of investment.

Use of Derivatives

While the use of financial derivative instruments can be beneficial, financial derivative instruments also involve risks different from, and, in certain cases, greater than, the risks presented by more traditional investments. Derivatives are highly specialized financial instruments. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself, without there being any opportunity to observe the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions.

If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous price.

Since many derivatives have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate or index may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself.

The other risks associated with the use of derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices. Many derivatives are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to the Company. Consequently, the Company's use of derivatives may not always be an effective means of, and sometimes could be counterproductive to, furthering the Company's investment objectives.

Derivative instruments also carry the risk that a loss may be sustained by the Company as a result of the failure of the counterparty to a derivative to comply with the terms of the contract (as further described under "Counterparty Risk" above). The default risk for exchange-traded derivatives is generally less than for privately negotiated derivatives, since the clearing house, which is the issuer or counterparty to each exchange-traded derivative, provides a guarantee of performance. In addition, the use of credit derivatives (credit default swaps, credit linked notes) carries the risk of a loss arising for the Company if one of the entities underlying the credit derivative defaults.

Moreover, OTC derivatives may bear liquidity risks. The counterparties with which the Company effects transactions might cease making markets or quoting prices in certain of the instruments. In such cases, the Company might not be in a position to enter into a desired transaction in currencies, credit default swaps or total return swaps or to enter into an offsetting transaction with respect to an open position which might adversely affect its performance. Unlike exchange-traded derivatives, forward, spot and option contracts on currencies do not provide the Management Company with the possibility to offset the Company's obligations through an equal and opposite transaction. Therefore, through entering into forward, spot or options contracts, the Company may be required, and must be able, to perform its obligations under these contracts.

The use of derivative instruments may or may not achieve its intended objective.

Investments in Hedge Fund Indices

In addition to the risks entailed in traditional investments (such as market, credit and liquidity risks), investments in hedge fund indices entail a number of specific risks that are set out below.

The hedge funds underlying the respective index, as well as their strategies, are distinguished from traditional investments primarily by the fact that their investment strategy may involve the short sale of securities

and, on the other hand, by using borrowings and derivatives, a leverage effect may be achieved.

The leverage effect entails that the value of a fund's assets increases faster if capital gains arising from investments financed by borrowing exceed the related costs, notably the interest on borrowed monies and premiums payable on derivative instruments. A fall in prices, however, causes a faster decrease in the value of the Company's assets. The use of derivative instruments, and in particular of short selling, can in extreme cases lead to a total loss in value.

Most of the hedge funds underlying the respective index were established in countries in which the legal framework, and in particular the supervision by the authorities, either does not exist or does not correspond to the standards applied in western Europe or other comparable countries. The success of hedge funds depends in particular on the competence of the fund managers and the suitability of the infrastructure available to them.

These financial indices shall be chosen in accordance with the eligibility criteria as set out in Article 9 of the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 8, 2008 clarifying Article 44 of the Law of December 17, 2010.

Investments in Commodity and Real Estate Indices

Investments in products and/or techniques providing an exposure to commodity, hedge fund and real estate indices differ from traditional investments and entail additional risk potential (e.g. they are subject to greater price fluctuations). When included in a broadly diversified portfolio, however, investments in products and/or techniques providing an exposure to commodity and real estate indices generally show only a low correlation to traditional investments.

These financial indices shall be chosen in accordance with the eligibility criteria as set out in Article 9 of the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 8, 2008 clarifying Article 44 of the Law of December 17, 2010.

Investments in illiquid Assets

The Company may invest up to 10% of the total net assets of each Subfund in transferable securities or money market instruments which are not traded on stock exchanges or regulated markets. It may therefore be the case that the Company cannot readily sell such securities. Moreover, there may be contractual restrictions on the resale of such securities. In addition, the Company may under certain circumstances trade futures contracts or options thereon. Such instruments may also be subject to illiquidity in certain situations when, for example, market activity decreases, or when a daily fluctuation limit has been reached. Most futures exchanges restrict the fluctuations in future contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily limits". During a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices above or below these daily limits. When the price of a futures contract has increased or decreased to the limit, positions can neither be purchased nor compensated. Futures prices have occasionally moved outside the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading. Similar occurrences may prevent the Company from promptly liquidating unfavorable positions and therefore result in losses.

For the purpose of calculating the Net Asset Value, certain instruments, which are not listed on an exchange, for which there is limited liquidity, will be valued based upon the average price taken from at least two major primary dealers. These prices may affect the price at which Shares are redeemed or purchased. There is no guarantee that in the event of a sale of such instruments the price thus calculated can be achieved.

Investments in Asset-Backed Securities and Mortgage-Backed Securities

The Subfunds may have exposure to asset-backed securities ("ABS") and mortgage-backed securities ("MBS"). ABS and MBS are debt securities issued by a special purpose vehicle (SPV) with the aim to pass through of liabilities of third parties other than the parent company of the issuer. Such securities are secured by an asset pool (mortgages in the case of MBS and various types of assets in the case of ABS). Compared to other traditional fixed income securities such as corporate or government issued bonds, the obligations associated with these securities may be subject to greater counterparty, liquidity and interest rate risks as well as other types of risks, such as reinvestment risk (arising from included termination rights, prepayment options), credit risks on the underlying assets and advance repayments of principal resulting in a lower total return (especially, if repayment of the debt is not concurrent with redemption of the assets underlying the claims).

ABS and MBS assets may be highly illiquid and therefore prone to substantial price volatility.

Small to medium-sized Companies

A number of Subfunds may invest primarily in small and mid-cap companies. Investing in the securities of smaller, lesser-known companies involves greater risk and the possibility of greater price volatility due to the less certain growth prospects of smaller firms, the lower degree of liquidity of the markets for such stocks and the greater sensitivity of smaller companies to changing market conditions.

Investment in REITs

REITs (real estate investment trusts) are listed companies – not open-ended undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities under Luxembourg law – which buy and/or develop real estate as long-term investments. They invest the bulk of their assets directly in real estate and derive most of their income from rent. Special risk considerations apply to investments in publicly traded securities of companies active primarily in the real estate sector. These risks include: the cyclical nature of real estate securities, risks connected with the general and local economic situation, supply overhangs and fierce competition, increases in land tax and operating costs, demographic trends and changes in rental income, changes to the provisions of building law, losses from damage and expropriation, environmental risks, rent ceilings imposed by administrative provisions, changes in real estate prices in residential areas, risks of associated parties, changes in the attractiveness of real estate to tenants, interest rate rises and other factors influencing the real estate capital market. As a rule, interest rate rises result in higher financing costs, which could reduce – either directly or indirectly – the value of the respective Subfund's investment.

Investments in Russia

Custodial and registration risk in Russia

- Although exposure to the Russian equity markets is substantially hedged through the use of GDRs and ADRs, individual Subfunds may, in accordance with their investment policy, invest in securities which require the use of local depository and/or custodial services. Currently, evidence of legal title to shares is maintained in "book-entry" form in Russia.
- The significance of the register is crucial to the custodial and registration process. Although independent registrars are subject to licensing and supervision by the Central Bank of Russia and may bear civil, as well as administrative liability for non-performance or undue performance of their obligations, it is, nevertheless, possible for the Subfund to lose its registration through fraud, negligence or mere oversight. Furthermore, although companies are required under Russian law to maintain independent registrars that meet certain statutory criteria, in practice this regulation has not been strictly enforced. Because of this lack of independence, the management of a company can potentially exert significant influence over the make-up of that company's shareholder base.
- Distortion or destruction of the register could substantially impair, or in certain cases erase, the Subfund's holdings of the relevant company's shares. Neither the Subfund, the Investment Manager, the Depository Bank, the Management Company, the Board of Directors of the Management Company nor any of their agents can make any representation or warranty about, or any guarantee of, the registrars' actions or performance. Such risk will be borne by the Subfund. This risk is expected to be mitigated by the amendments to the Russian Civil Code which entered into force in October 2013. These amendments impose an obligation on the person maintaining the register to (a) immediately publish information on any loss of records in the register, and (b) to file a petition with the court for the restoration of the lost information in the register. However, it is not yet clear how this mechanism for restoration of register information will apply due to the absence of accompanying procedural rules.

The abovementioned amendments to the Russian Civil Code provide for unlimited protection of the "good faith purchaser" of equities acquired in the course of exchange trades. The only exception (which seems to be non-applicable) to this rule is the acquisition of such securities without consideration.

Direct investments in the Russian market are made in principle via equities or equity-type securities traded on Closed joint-stock company "MICEX Stock Exchange" (the "Moscow Exchange"), in accordance with

Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions" and unless stipulated otherwise in Chapter 23, "Subfunds". Any other direct investments, which are not made via the Moscow Exchange will fall within the 10%-rule of Article 41 (2) a) of the Law of December 17, 2010.

Investments in India

In addition to the restrictions set out in this Prospectus, direct investments made in India are subject to the relevant Subfund obtaining a certificate of registration as "Foreign Portfolio Investor" ("FPI") (registration as Category II FPI) from a Designated Depository Participant ("DDP") on behalf of the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"). In addition the Subfund shall obtain a Permanent Account Number (PAN) card from the Income Tax Department of India. The FPI Regulations set various limits for investments by FPIs and impose various obligations on the FPIs. All investments made directly in India will be subject to FPI Regulations prevailing at the time of the investment. Investors should note that the registration of the relevant Subfund as a FPI is a condition precedent to any direct investments by this Subfund in the Indian market.

The FPI registration of the Subfund can in particular be suspended or withdrawn by the SEBI in case of non-compliance with the SEBI's requirements, or in case of any acts or omissions in relation to compliance with any Indian regulations, including applicable laws and regulations relating to Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing. No assurance can be given that the FPI registration will be maintained for the whole duration of the relevant Subfund. Consequently, investors should note that a suspension or a withdrawal of the FPI registration of the Subfund may lead to a deterioration of the performance of the relevant Subfund, which as a consequence, could have a negative impact on the value of the investors' participation depending on the prevailing market conditions at that time.

Investors should also note that the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 ("PMLA") and the rules framed thereunder in relation to the prevention and control of activities concerning money laundering and confiscation of property derived or involved in money laundering in India require inter-alia certain entities such as banks, financial institutions and intermediaries dealing in securities (including FPIs) to conduct client identification procedures and to establish the beneficial owner of the assets ("Client ID") and to maintain a record of Client ID and certain kinds of transactions ("Transactions"), such as cash transactions exceeding certain thresholds, suspicious transactions (whether or not made in cash and including credits or debits into or from non-monetary accounts such as security accounts). Accordingly, the FPI regulations have the ability to seek information from the FPI holder on the identity of beneficial owners of the Subfund, hence information regarding investors of the Subfund may be required for disclosure to local supervisory authorities.

As far as permitted under Luxembourg law, information and personal data regarding the investors of the Subfund investing in the Indian market (including but not limited to any documentation submitted as part of the identification procedure prescribed in relation to their investment in the Subfund) may be disclosed to the DDP, resp. to governmental or regulatory authorities in India upon their request. In particular investors shall note that, in order to enable the Subfund to comply with the Indian laws and regulations, any natural person who, whether acting alone or together, or through one or more juridical persons, exercises control through ownership or who ultimately has a controlling ownership interest above 25% of the Subfund's assets is required to disclose its identity to the DDP.

Investments in the People's Republic of China ("PRC" or "China")

For the purposes of this Prospectus, "PRC" refers to the People's Republic of China (excluding the Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan) and the term "Chinese" shall be construed accordingly.

The following risk factors apply to Subfunds that may invest in PRC securities. Investing in the PRC is subject to risks that are similar to investing in emerging markets. This can lead to a greater risk of loss to these Subfunds.

Considerations Relating to PRC Regulations

At present, the securities market and the regulatory framework for the securities industry in the PRC is at an early stage of development. The China Securities Regulatory Commission ("CSRC") is responsible for supervising the national securities markets and producing relevant regulations. The PRC regulations, under which the Subfunds may invest in

the PRC and which regulate investments by foreign investors in the PRC and repatriation, are relatively new. The application and interpretation of such PRC regulations is therefore largely untested and there is a lack of certainty as to how they will be applied. In addition, such relevant PRC regulations give CSRC, the PRC State Administration of Foreign Exchange ("SAFE"), the People's Bank of China ("PBOC") and other relevant PRC authorities wide discretions and there are few precedents and little certainty as to how these discretions might be exercised, either now or in the future. PRC regulations may be varied in the future and no assurance can be given that any such changes will not adversely affect the Subfunds. CSRC, SAFE and/or PBOC may have power in the future to impose new restrictions or conditions on or terminate the access to PRC securities which may adversely affect the Subfunds and its investors. It is not possible to predict how such changes, if any, would affect the Subfunds.

Corporate Disclosure, Accounting and Regulatory Standards

The PRC's disclosure and regulatory standards may not be as well developed as those in certain OECD countries. There may be less publicly available information about PRC companies than is regularly published by or about companies based in OECD countries and such available information may be less reliable than that published by or about companies in OECD countries. PRC companies are subject to accounting standards and requirements that may differ in significant respects from those applicable to companies established or listed in OECD countries. Further, PRC companies may be subject to lower standards relating to corporate governance and protection of minority shareholder rights. These factors may have an adverse impact on the value of investments made by the Subfunds and may impact the Investment Manager's ability to accurately assess and value potential companies to invest in.

Currency Risks

The PRC government's control of currency exposure and future movements in exchange rates may adversely affect the operations and financial results of companies invested in by the Subfunds. Renminbi is not a freely convertible currency and it is subject to foreign exchange control policies of and repatriation restrictions imposed by the PRC government. If such policies or restrictions change in the future, the Subfunds may be adversely affected.

SAFE imposes restrictions on the ability of companies in the PRC to retain and deal in foreign currency. There are significant restrictions on the ability of companies located in the PRC to purchase and make outward remittance of foreign currency. SAFE approval may be required in order to purchase or remit foreign currency (including transfers and remittances by a qualified foreign institution), subject to compliance with all applicable requirements. Accordingly, there is a risk that the Subfunds may not be able to repatriate funds for the purposes of distributions or redemptions in relation to the Shares.

The Subfunds will be subject to bid/offer spread on currency conversion and transaction costs. Such foreign exchange risk and costs of conversion may result in losses to the Subfunds. To the extent that the Subfunds do not invest, or delays its investment into Renminbi denominated securities in the PRC, they will be exposed to fluctuations in the Renminbi exchange rate. The Subfunds may but are not obliged to seek to hedge currency risks but as the foreign exchange of Renminbi is regulated, such hedging is likely to be an imperfect hedge in that it could involve hedging a currency that has historically been correlated to Renminbi and may be expensive. There can be no assurance that any hedging, particularly such imperfect hedging, will be successful and it could reduce or eliminate some or all of the benefit the Subfunds may experience from favourable currency fluctuations.

There can be no assurance that Renminbi will not be subject to devaluation or revaluation or that shortages in the availability of foreign currency will not develop.

Developing Legal System

The PRC's legal system is based on written statutes under which prior court decisions may be cited for reference, but do not form a set of binding precedents. Since 1979, the PRC government has been developing a comprehensive system of commercial laws and, in particular, as mentioned above, the PRC regulations with respect to foreign investments are relatively new and have a short operating history. Because these laws, regulations and legal requirements are relatively recent, their interpretation and enforcement involve significant uncertainty. In addition,

the PRC laws governing business organisations, bankruptcy and insolvency may provide substantially less protection to security holders than that provided by the laws of more developed countries. These factors (individually or combined) could have an adverse effect on the Subfunds.

There can be no guarantee that new tax laws, regulations and practices in the PRC specifically relating to foreign investments and transactions in Chinese securities will not be promulgated in the future. The promulgation of such new laws, regulations and practices may operate to the advantage or disadvantage of investors. Various tax reform policies have been implemented by the PRC government in recent years, and existing tax laws and regulations may be revised or amended in the future. As a consequence, it is possible that the current tax laws, regulations and practices in the PRC will be changed with retroactive effect. Moreover, there is no assurance that tax incentives currently offered to Chinese companies, if any, will not be abolished and the existing tax laws and regulations will not be revised or amended in the future. Any changes in tax policies may reduce the after-tax profits of the companies in the PRC in which the Subfunds invest, thereby adversely affecting the Subfunds.

Investment Restrictions

There are foreign ownership limits applicable to PRC securities from time to time. Such limits may apply to all underlying foreign investors in aggregate or to a single foreign investor. The capacity of the Subfunds to make investments in the relevant securities will be restricted by such limits and may be affected by the activities of all underlying foreign investors.

It will be difficult in practice for the Subfunds to monitor the investment of the underlying foreign investors since investors may make investment through different permitted channels.

Liquid Assets

The Subfunds may maintain a liquid portfolio of cash, deposits and money market instruments in such amount as the Board of Directors considers appropriate. Investors should be aware that due to potential repatriation restrictions, the Subfunds may need to maintain higher cash balances, including potentially balances held outside the PRC resulting in less of the proceeds of the Subfunds being invested in the PRC than would otherwise be the case if such local restrictions did not apply. Such retained funds may not form part of the Subfunds' investments in the PRC and, as such, in times of rising PRC security values, the portion of the Subfunds' assets retained in cash may represent a drag on the performance of the Subfunds and, conversely, in times of falling PRC security values may cause the Subfunds to perform better than might otherwise have been the case had a greater investment been made in the PRC.

PRC Governmental, Political, Economic and Related Considerations

For over a decade, the PRC government has been reforming the economic and political systems of the PRC. Whilst these reforms may continue, many of the reforms are unprecedented or experimental and may be refined or changed. Political, economic and social factors could also lead to further adjustments to the reform measures. The Subfunds could be adversely affected by adjustments in the PRC's state plans, political, economic and social conditions, changes in the policies of the PRC government such as changes in laws and regulations (or the interpretation thereof), measures which may be introduced to control inflation, changes in investor sentiment (both in the PRC and globally), changes in the rate or method of taxation, imposition of additional restrictions on currency conversion, the availability and cost of credit, market liquidity and the imposition of additional import restrictions.

The PRC economy has experienced significant growth in the past ten years, but such growth has been uneven both geographically and among the various sectors of the economy, and no assurance may be given that such growth will continue. The PRC government has implemented various measures from time to time to control inflation and to regulate economic expansion with a view to preventing overheating of the economy, and these measures could have a negative impact on the performance of the Subfunds. Furthermore, a portion of the economic activity in the PRC is export-driven and, therefore, is affected by developments in the economies of the PRC principal trading partners.

The transformation from a centrally planned, socialist economy to a more market-oriented economy has also resulted in many economic and social disruptions and distortions. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the economic and political initiatives necessary to achieve and sustain such a transformation will continue or, if such initiatives continue and are

sustained, that they will be successful. These changes could adversely affect the interests of the relevant Subfunds.

In the past the PRC government has applied nationalisation, expropriation, confiscatory levels of taxation and currency blockage. There can be no assurance that this will not re-occur and any re-occurrence could adversely affect the interests of the relevant Subfunds.

Risk Relating to the PRC Securities Markets and Exchanges

The PRC securities markets, including the PRC stock exchanges, currently are undergoing a period of growth and change which may lead to difficulties in the settlement and recording of transactions and in interpreting and applying the relevant regulations. In addition, the regulation of, and enforcement activity in, the PRC securities markets may not be equivalent to that in markets in OECD countries. There may not be equivalent regulation and monitoring of the PRC securities markets and activities of investors, brokers and other participants to that in certain OECD markets.

The PRC stock exchanges may have lower trading volumes than some OECD exchanges and the market capitalisations of listed companies may be smaller compared to those on more developed exchanges in developed markets. The listed securities of many companies in the PRC may accordingly be materially less liquid, subject to greater dealing spreads and experience materially greater volatility than those of OECD countries. Government supervision and regulation of the PRC securities markets and of quoted companies may also be less developed than in some OECD countries. In addition, there is a high measure of legal uncertainty concerning the rights and duties of market participants when compared to investments made through securities systems of established markets.

The PRC stock market has in the past experienced substantial price volatility and no assurance can be given that such volatility will not occur in the future. The above factors could negatively affect the Subfunds, the ability of investors to redeem Shares and the price at which Shares may be redeemed.

Risks Relating to Settlement Cycles

Due to the different settlement cycles of the stock exchanges and the PRC interbank bond market comprised in its investment universe, the Subfunds may be prevented from perfectly matching the subscriptions and redemptions with the trading of the securities and therefore from being fully invested at all times.

Investments in PRC debt instruments

The following risk factors apply to Subfunds that may invest in PRC debt instruments. Investment in the Chinese debt instruments market may have higher volatility and price fluctuation than investment in debt instrument products in more developed markets.

Credit risk of counterparties to Renminbi denominated debt instruments

Investors should note that as the PRC financial market is nascent, most of the Renminbi denominated debt instruments may be unrated. The financial market of the PRC, including the PRC interbank bond market, is at an early stage of development. In the event of a default of a counterparty of the Renminbi-denominated debt instruments, the relevant Sub-Fund's value will be adversely affected. The relevant Sub-Fund may also encounter difficulties or delays in enforcing its rights against the counterparties of Renminbi-denominated debt instruments.

Renminbi denominated debt instruments can be issued by a variety of issuers inside or outside the PRC including commercial banks, state policy banks, corporations, etc. These issuers may have different risk profiles and their credit quality may vary.

Furthermore, Renminbi denominated debt instruments are generally unsecured debt obligations not supported by any collateral. The Subfunds may be fully exposed to the credit/insolvency risk of their counterparties as unsecured creditors.

Liquidity risk

Other than on the China interbank bond market, Renminbi denominated debt instruments are not regularly traded and may have lower trading volumes than other more developed markets. An active secondary market for these instruments is yet to be developed. The bid and offer spread of the price of Renminbi denominated debt instruments may be large and the Subfunds may incur significant trading and realisation costs.

Interest rate risk

Changes in macroeconomic policies of the PRC (i.e. monetary policy and fiscal policy) will have an influence over capital markets affecting the pricing of debt instruments and thus, the return of the Subfunds. The value of Renminbi denominated debt instruments held by the Subfunds generally will vary inversely with changes in interest rates and such variation may affect the value of the Subfunds' assets accordingly. Typically, when interest rates increase, the value of fixed income assets tend to depreciate. On the contrary, when interest rates decrease, the value of fixed income assets tends to appreciate.

Valuation risk

Renminbi denominated debt instruments are subject to the risk of mispricing or improper valuation, i.e. operational risk that the debt instruments are not priced properly. Valuations are primarily based on valuations from independent third party sources where prices are available, accordingly valuations may sometimes involve uncertainty and judgemental determinations and independent pricing information may not be available at all times.

Credit rating risk

Many of the debt instruments in the PRC do not have a rating assigned by international credit agencies. The credit appraisal system in the PRC is at an early stage of development; there is no standard credit rating methodology used in investment appraisal and the same rating scale may have a different meaning in different agencies. The assigned ratings may not reflect the actual financial strength of the appraised asset.

Rating agencies are private services that provide ratings of the credit quality of debt instruments. Ratings assigned by a rating agency are not absolute standards of credit quality and do not evaluate market risks. Rating agencies may fail to make timely changes to credit ratings and an issuer's current financial condition may be better or worse than a rating indicates.

Credit rating downgrading risk

An issuer of Renminbi denominated debt instruments may experience an adverse change in its financial condition which may in turn result in a decrease in its credit rating. The adverse change in financial condition or decrease in credit rating of an issuer may result in increased volatility in, and adverse impact on, the price of the relevant Renminbi denominated debt instruments and negatively affect liquidity, making any such debt instruments more difficult to sell.

Unrated or high yield debt instruments

Subject to the PRC regulations and the investment objective of the relevant Subfund, the assets of the Subfunds may be invested in unrated or low grade debt instruments which are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher rated debt instruments.

The lower ratings of certain debt instruments or unrated debt instruments held for the account of the relevant Subfunds reflect a greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, or in general economic conditions, or both, or an unanticipated rise in interest rates, may impair the ability of the issuer to make payments of interest and principal. Such debt instruments generally carry a higher degree of default risk which may affect the capital value of an investment. Unrated debt instruments may be less liquid than comparable rated debt instruments and involve the risk that the relevant Subfunds may not accurately evaluate the debt instrument's comparative credit rating.

Risk of investing in urban investment bonds

Urban investment bonds are debt securities issued by local government agencies' financing vehicles ("LGFVs") in PRC and are listed or traded in the interbank bond market. LGFVs are separate legal vehicles established by the local government or their affiliates to raise funds for public welfare investment or infrastructure projects. Although urban investment bonds are issued by LGFVs and appear to be connected with local government bodies, the debt is backed by tax revenues or cash flow of investment projects and such debts are typically not guaranteed by local governments or the central government of the PRC. Such local governmental bodies or the central government are not obligated to provide financial support in case of default. In such case the relevant Subfunds could suffer significant loss and the Subfunds' net asset value could be adversely affected. The credit risk and price volatility of these bonds may be higher when

compared with other bonds such as central bank bonds and policy bank bonds. Besides, liquidity may be low during adverse market situations.

“Dim Sum” bond (i.e. bonds issued outside of PRC but denominated in Renminbi) market risks (if applicable)

The “Dim Sum” bond market is still a relatively small market which is more susceptible to volatility and illiquidity. The operation of the “Dim Sum” bond market as well as new issuances could be disrupted causing a fall in the net asset value of the Subfunds should there be any promulgation of new rules which limit or restrict the ability of issuers to raise Renminbi by way of bond issuances and/or reversal or suspension of the liberalisation of the Offshore Renminbi market by the relevant regulator(s).

PRC interbank bond market

The PRC interbank bond market is a quote-driven over-the counter (OTC) market, where deals are negotiated between two counterparties through a trading system. It will be subject to risks associated with OTC markets, including counterparty default risks on parties with whom the Subfunds trade and when placing cash on deposit. The Subfunds will also be exposed to the risk of settlement default by a counterparty. The risk of default of a counterparty is linked to the credit worthiness of the counterparty.

Investment through CIBM Program

Under PRC regulations, certain qualified overseas financial institutions are eligible to participate in the China interbank bond direct access program (the “CIBM Program”) to make investments in the PRC interbank bond market. The following risk factors apply to Subfunds that may invest through the CIBM Program and references to Investment Manager are references to the Investment Manager appointed with respect to the relevant Subfund.

Effect of PRC Regulations on Subscriptions, Redemptions and Conversions

Applications for subscription, redemption and/or conversion of Shares may be subject to certain restrictions under the CIBM Program and other relevant PRC regulations.

The repatriation of invested capital and of income and capital gains of a Subfund from the PRC is subject to the relevant PRC regulations.

Currently under the CIBM Program regulations, remittance and repatriation for the account of a Subfund may be effected subject to the following qualifications:

(a) a Subfund may remit investment principal in RMB or foreign currency into the PRC for investing through the CIBM Program. If that Subfund fails to remit investment principal matching at least 50% of its anticipated investment size within nine (9) months after filing with the PBOC, an updated filing will need to be made through the onshore interbank bond trade and settlement agent.

(b) where a Subfund repatriates funds out of the PRC, the ratio of RMB to foreign currency (“Currency Ratio”) should generally match the original Currency Ratio when the investment principal was remitted into PRC, with a maximum permissible deviation of 10%. Such ratio requirement can be waived for the first repatriation, provided that the foreign currency or RMB capital to be repatriated may not exceed 110% of the foreign currency or RMB amount remitted into the PRC in aggregate. To the extent repatriation is in the same currency as the inward remittance the Currency Ratio restriction will not apply.

At present, there is no regulatory prior approval requirement for repatriation of funds from the CIBM Program under the above circumstances, however, there is no certainty in the future that no regulatory restrictions will apply to the repatriation of funds by the Subfunds in the PRC. The investment regulations and/or the approach adopted by SAFE in relation to the repatriation may change from time to time.

The Subfunds’ investments in the PRC may be limited by any applicable investment limit (pursuant to regulatory requirement or otherwise) with respect to the Subfunds’ investments through the CIBM Program. Accordingly applications for subscription and/or conversion of Shares may be subject to sufficient available capacity for a Subfund under the CIBM Program as combined with the relevant Subfund’s investment policy and restrictions. Applications received during a period when there is insufficient available capacity for a Subfund under the CIBM Program may be suspended and processed for subscription and/or conversion of Shares at the next following Subscription Date at which sufficient capacity is again

available for the Subfund. In addition, the Company, the Management Company and the Central Administration are entitled to refuse applications and to temporarily or permanently suspend or limit any applications received during a period when there is insufficient available capacity for a Subfund under the CIBM Program.

Notwithstanding the above, the Company, the Management Company and the Central Administration are entitled to temporarily suspend the issue, subscription, redemption, conversion, payment of redemption proceeds and/or valuation of Shares of a Subfund during any period when that Subfund is unable to transmit subscription proceeds to or from the accounts of that Subfund, or dispose of holdings or to repatriate the proceeds of such disposals, subject to certain quota or limits imposed by any regulatory or supervisory, governmental or quasi-governmental authority, any fiscal body or self-regulatory organisation (whether of a governmental nature or otherwise), for example when that Subfund is unable to dispose of holdings in the CIBM Program, or to repatriate the proceeds of such disposals.

Investors applying for or who have already applied for subscription, redemption and/or conversion of Shares in a Subfund shall be notified by the Central Administration of any measures adopted as per the above so that they are given the opportunity to withdraw their application.

No application has been submitted or will be submitted, nor any registration has been or will be sought, by the Management Company to or from any of the PRC governmental or regulatory authorities in connection with the advertising, offer, distribution or sale of the Shares of the Subfunds in or from the PRC and the Management Company does not intend to or will not, directly or indirectly, advertise, offer, distribute or sell the Shares of the Subfunds to persons resident in the PRC.

The Shares of the Subfunds are not intended to be offered or sold within the PRC or to PRC investors. Any PRC investor shall not subscribe for Shares unless it is permitted to do so under all relevant PRC laws, rules, regulations, notices, directives, orders or other regulatory requirements in the PRC issued by any PRC governmental or regulatory authority that are applicable to the investor, the Company or the Investment Manager (whether or not having the force of law) as may be issued and amended from time to time. Where applicable PRC investors are responsible for obtaining all necessary governmental approvals, verifications, licences or registrations (if any) from all relevant PRC governmental authorities, including, but not limited to, SAFE, CSRC and/or other relevant regulatory bodies as applicable, and complying with all relevant PRC regulations, including, but not limited to, any relevant foreign exchange regulations and/or overseas investment regulations. If an investor fails to comply with the above, the Company may take any action in good faith and acting on reasonable grounds in relation to such investor’s Shares to comply with relevant regulatory requirements, including effecting compulsory redemption of Shares owned by the relevant investor, subject to the Articles of Incorporation, and applicable laws and regulations.

Persons into whose possession this Prospectus or any Shares may come must inform themselves about, and observe, any such restrictions.

Limits on Redemptions

Where a Subfund is investing in the securities market in the PRC through the CIBM Program, repatriation of funds from the PRC may be subject to the relevant PRC regulations in effect from time to time.

Redemption of Shares is subject to the restrictions and limitations referred to under this Prospectus. The ability of an investor to redeem Shares of a Subfund depends, inter alia, on the PRC laws and practices affecting that Subfund’s ability to liquidate investments and to repatriate the proceeds thereof out of the PRC. Any repatriation restrictions as may be applicable under PRC regulations in the future, where applicable, could restrict a Subfund’s ability to satisfy all or any redemption requests in respect of any particular redemption day and accordingly, that Subfund may have to manage the liquidity challenges through the maintenance of high cash balances and the imposition of the redemption restrictions referred to above. Investors should not invest in a Subfund if they have need of greater liquidity than that offered by that Subfund.

PRC Custody Risk

The evidence of title of exchange-traded securities in the PRC consists only of electronic book-entries in the depository and/or registry associated with the applicable exchange.

In order to prevent any trades failing, the PRC depository, registration and clearing institutions may automatically settle any trades executed by the PRC securities trading house relating to the securities trading account

maintained in the joint names of the Investment Manager (as applicant under the CIBM Program) and the relevant Subfund. Accordingly all instructions issued by the PRC securities trading house relating to the securities trading account may be executed without the need for any consent or direction of the custodian(s) of the relevant Subfund, which could potentially increase the risk of erroneous trading. However, the sub-custodian of the relevant Subfund will review the execution report in relation to all such transactions and notify the Investment Manager of any discrepancies between such execution report and trading data received from the PRC depository, registration and clearing institutions or the settlement instructions received from the Investment Manager.

PRC interbank bond investment of a Subfund will be registered in the joint names of the Investment Manager (as applicant under the CIBM Program) and that Subfund, or in another name for the sole use and benefit of the Subfund as permitted or required pursuant to the relevant Luxembourg and PRC regulations. There will be segregation of assets by the sub-custodian of the relevant Subfunds such that the assets of these Subfunds are separately recorded as belonging to these Subfunds. However, subject to the relevant PRC regulations, the Investment Manager could be the party entitled to the securities (albeit that this entitlement does not constitute an ownership interest), such PRC securities investment of the relevant Subfund may be vulnerable to a claim by a liquidator of the Investment Manager and may not be as well protected as if they were registered solely in the name of that Subfund. In particular, there is a risk that creditors of the Investment Manager may incorrectly assume that a Subfund's assets belong to the Investment Manager and such creditors may attempt or seek to gain control of that Subfund's assets to meet the Investment Manager's liabilities owed to such creditors. In such circumstances a Subfund may experience delays and/or incur additional expense to enforce that Subfund's rights and ownership over such assets.

Investors should note that cash deposited in the cash account of a Subfund with the PRC sub-custodian would not be segregated and could be regarded as a debt owing from the PRC sub-custodian to that Subfund as a depositor. Such cash will be co-mingled with cash belonging to other clients of the PRC sub-custodian. In the event of bankruptcy or liquidation of the PRC sub-custodian, a Subfund may not have any proprietary rights to the cash deposited in such cash account, and that Subfund could become an unsecured creditor, ranking *pari passu* with all other unsecured creditors of the PRC sub-custodian. A Subfund may face difficulty and/or encounter delays in recovering such debt, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case such Subfund and investors will suffer losses.

Interbank Bond Trade and Settlement Agent Risk

A Subfund may be adversely affected, whether directly or indirectly, by (i) the acts or omissions by the interbank bond trade and settlement agent in the settlement of any transaction or in the transfer of funds or securities; (ii) the default or bankruptcy of the interbank bond trade and settlement agent; and (iii) the disqualification of the interbank bond trade and settlement agent from acting in such capacity either on a temporary or permanent basis. Such acts, omissions, default or disqualification may also adversely affect the relevant Subfund in implementing its investment strategy or disrupt its operations, including causing delays in the settlement of any transaction or the transfer of any funds or securities in the PRC or in recovering assets, which may in turn adversely impact its net asset value.

Furthermore, regulatory sanctions can be imposed upon the interbank bond trade and settlement agent if it violates any provision under the CIBM Program regulations. Such sanctions may adversely affect the relevant Subfund's investments through the CIBM Program.

PRC Settlement Agent and Best Execution Risk

Pursuant to the relevant PRC regulations, securities trades under the CIBM Program may be executed through a limited number of PRC settlement agent that may be appointed for trading in the PRC interbank bond market for the Subfunds. If a PRC settlement agent offers the Subfunds standards of execution which the Investment Manager reasonably believes to be amongst best practice in the PRC marketplace, the Investment Manager may determine that it should consistently execute transactions with that PRC settlement agent (including where it is an affiliate) notwithstanding that they may not be executed at the best price and shall have no liability to account to the Subfunds in respect of the difference between the price at which the Subfunds execute transactions

and any other price that may have been available in the market at that relevant time.

Risks Relating to the CIBM Program

The Investment Manager, on behalf of the relevant Subfunds, has registered as a qualified institution under the CIBM Program via the interbank bond trade and settlement agent. The Investment Manager, however, may be the applicant acting on behalf of other clients (including other Subfunds) in registering under the CIBM Program.

The relevant PRC regulations may apply to each applicant to the CIBM Program as a whole, and not simply to investments made by one of the Subfunds. Thus investors should be aware that violations of the relevant PRC regulations arising out of activities related to the applicant to the CIBM Program other than with respect to the investments of a Subfund could potentially result in the revocation, suspension, restriction or other regulatory action in respect of the access to the CIBM Program as a whole. Likewise, foreign investment limits, and the regulations relating to the repatriation of capital and profits may potentially be applied in relation to the applicant under the CIBM Program as a whole. Hence the ability of a Subfund to make investments and/or repatriate monies from the CIBM Program may be affected adversely by the investments, performance and/or repatriation of monies invested by other investors through the Investment Manager under the CIBM Program.

Investors should note that there is no guarantee that a Subfund will continue to benefit from the access to the CIBM Program. Should the Investment Manager be restricted from accessing the CIBM Program or retire or be removed, the Subfund may not be able to invest in PRC securities through the CIBM Program, and that Subfund may be required to dispose of its holdings, which would likely have a material adverse effect on that Subfund. A Subfund's investments in the PRC will be limited by its access to the CIBM Program and it is possible that that Subfund may not be able to accept additional subscriptions due to this limitation and would not be able to achieve further economies of scale or otherwise take advantage of the increased capital base.

There can be no assurance that a Subfund will be able to gain access to the CIBM Program to meet all applications for subscription to that Subfund or all proposed investments to be made by the Subfund, or that redemption requests will be processed or investments of that Subfund can be realised in a timely manner, for example due to adverse changes in relevant laws or regulations, including changes in PRC repatriation restrictions. Such restrictions may result in suspension of dealings of a Subfund and could adversely affect an investor's ability to withdraw its investment in that Subfund.

Although at the current stage the Subfunds' investments through the CIBM Program are not subject to any mandatory investment allocation requirement under the relevant PRC regulations (e.g. a minimum percentage of the PRC assets should be invested in a particular type of assets), there can be no guarantee that the PRC regulatory authorities would not provide such requirement on qualified institutions in the future whereby affecting the Subfunds' ability to achieve their investment allocation accordingly.

Tax Risks in the PRC

The information below is a general summary of the potential Chinese tax consequences of PRC securities transactions under the CIBM Program that may be imposed on the Subfunds and their investors either directly or indirectly and should not be taken as a definitive, authoritative or comprehensive statement of the relevant matter. The Chinese tax authorities may issue guidance on the tax consequences of PRC securities transactions at any time, possibly with retroactive effect; therefore, the Chinese tax consequences of PRC securities transactions may differ materially from those discussed below. Investors should seek their own tax advice on their tax position with regard to their investment in the relevant Subfund.

The Subfunds will be responsible for all PRC taxes and duties of any kind arising in respect of any income or gains derived from investments held on the Subfunds' behalf through the CIBM Program.

PRC tax laws and regulations are under constant development and often subject to change as a result of shifts in government policy. Over recent years, the PRC government has promulgated tax laws and regulations in response to varying economic matters such as foreign investment, commerce, and international trade development. As PRC tax laws and regulations are continually evolving in response to changing economic and other conditions, any particular interpretation of PRC tax laws and

regulations (including related enforcement measures) applicable to the Subfunds may not be definitive. With regard to corporate income tax changes in particular, the PRC has undergone a reform of the Corporate Income Tax Law ("CIT Law") which has unified the CIT Law applicable to domestic enterprises and foreign investment enterprises. The specific manner in which the CIT Law will apply is clarified by the Detailed Implementation Rules of the CIT Law ("DIR") and supplementary tax circulars which may be issued in the future.

Currently there is no specific guidance imposed by the PRC tax authorities on the treatment of income tax and other tax categories payable in respect of trading in PRC interbank bond market by foreign investors. Before further guidance is issued and is well established in the administrative practice of the PRC tax authorities, the practices of the PRC tax authorities that collect PRC taxes with respect to PRC interbank bond transactions may differ from, or be applied in a manner inconsistent with, the practices with respect to the analogous investments described herein or any further guidance that may be issued. The value of the Subfunds' investments in the PRC and the amount of their income and gains could be adversely affected by an increase in tax rates or change in the taxation basis.

CIT

If a Subfund is considered a tax resident enterprise of the PRC, it will be subject to PRC CIT at 25% on its worldwide taxable income. If a Subfund is considered a non-PRC tax resident enterprise with a permanent establishment or place of establishment ("PE") in the PRC, the profits attributable to that PE would be subject to CIT at 25%.

Under the CIT Law effective from 1 January 2008, a non-PRC tax resident enterprise without a PE in the PRC will generally be subject to withholding income tax of 10% on its PRC sourced income, including but not limited to passive income (e.g. dividends, interest, gains arising from transfer of assets etc).

The Investment Manager intends to manage and operate the relevant Subfund in such a manner that that Subfund should not be treated as tax resident enterprise of the PRC or non-PRC tax resident enterprise with a PE in the PRC for CIT purposes, although due to uncertainty in tax laws and practices in the PRC, this result cannot be guaranteed.

Capital Gains Tax

Trading of PRC debt securities

In the absence of specific taxation rule, the tax treatment for investment in these securities is governed by the general taxing provisions of the CIT Law. Under such general taxing provision, it may be possible that a Subfund could be subject to 10% PRC withholding income tax on capital gains derived from trading of PRC debt securities, unless exempt or reduced under relevant double tax treaties.

PRC tax provisions

The Investment Manager may decide to make provisions for PRC withholding income tax on capital gains derived from the trading of securities through the CIBM Program for the Subfunds from time to time and in such methodology that the Investment Manager may decide in its discretion.

In the event that the Investment Manager considers the tax provisions of a Subfund are not sufficient, it will consider making additional tax provision. In the event that the Investment Manager is satisfied that part of the tax provisions are not required, such provisions will be released back into the relevant Subfund. Any tax provision, if made, will be reflected in the net asset value of the relevant Subfund at the time of debit or release of such provision and thus will impact on Shares which remain in that Subfund at the time of debit or release of such provision. In addition, the Investment Manager may in its discretion make further modification to the tax provision practice of a Subfund with additional clarity on the relevant regulations, and further announcement will be made as appropriate.

If the actual applicable tax levied by PRC tax authorities is greater than that provided for by a Subfund so that there is a shortfall in the tax provision amount, investors should note that the net asset value of that Subfund may suffer more than the tax provision amount as that Subfund will ultimately have to bear the additional tax liabilities. In this case, the then existing and new investors will be disadvantaged.

On the other hand, if the actual applicable tax levied by PRC tax authorities is less than that provided for by a Subfund so that there is an excess in the tax provision amount, investors who have redeemed Shares

before PRC tax authorities' ruling, decision or guidance in this respect will be disadvantaged as they would have borne the loss from that Subfund's overprovision. In this case, the then existing and new investors may benefit if the difference between the tax provision and the actual taxation liability can be returned to the account of the Subfund as assets thereof.

In addition investors should be aware that under-accrual or over-accrual for PRC tax liabilities may impact on the performance of the Subfunds during the period of such under-accrual or over-accrual and following any subsequent adjustments to the net asset value.

In case of having excess in the tax provision amount (for example, the actual applicable tax levied by PRC tax authorities is less than the tax provision amount or due to a change in provisioning by a Subfund), such excess shall be treated as property of the relevant Subfund and investors who have already transferred or redeemed their Shares in that Subfund will not be entitled or have any right to claim any part of the amount representing the excess.

Dividends and interest from PRC investments

The CIT Law provides for a 20% withholding tax on dividends and interest payable to non-PRC tax resident enterprises by a PRC tax resident company. However, in accordance with the DIR for the CIT Law, the withholding tax on dividends and interest has been set at 10%. By virtue of the above, income from dividends and interest from PRC tax resident company (e.g. through equity or bond investments) received on behalf of a Subfund is generally subject to Chinese withholding income tax at a rate of 10% unless being otherwise reduced or exempted by an applicable tax treaty. The withholding is in general made by the relevant PRC tax resident company and the Subfunds currently do not make provisions in respect of PRC withholding income tax on dividends and interest received from PRC tax resident company. In the event the relevant PRC tax resident company failed to withhold the relevant PRC withholding income tax or otherwise failed to pay the relevant withholding income tax to the PRC tax authorities, the relevant PRC tax authorities may impose tax obligations on the relevant Subfund.

Interest derived from government bonds issued by the in-charge Finance Bureau of the State Council and/or local government bonds approved by the State Council is exempt from PRC CIT under the CIT Law.

Value Added Tax ("VAT") and other surtaxes

On 23 March 2016, the Ministry of Finance ("MOF") and the State Administration of Taxation ("SAT") issued the Circular of Full Implementation of Business Tax to VAT Reform (Caishui [2016] No. 36, "Circular 36") which provides that business tax will be completely replaced by VAT from 1 May 2016. Since then, the income derived from the provision of financial services which previously attracted business tax will be subject to VAT. On 29 April 2016, the MOF and the SAT issued the Circular on Further Specifying the Policies relating to Financial Sector under the Full Implementation of Business Tax to VAT Reform (Caishui [2016] No. 46, "Circular 46"). According to Circular 36 and Circular 46, interests on policy-oriented financial bonds (which are bonds issued by a development or policy-oriented financial institution) received by financial institutions are exempt from VAT. However, it is unclear whether interest derived from the securities traded on CIBM platform will all be exempt from VAT. This is subject to the further clarity by the relevant authority.

The Investment Manager may decide to make provisions for PRC VAT and other surtaxes on interest derived from the securities traded on CIBM platform for the Subfunds from time to time and in such methodology that the Investment Manager may decide in its discretion.

Stamp duty

No PRC Stamp Duty is expected to be imposed on non-tax resident holders of government and corporate bonds, either upon issuance or upon a subsequent transfer of such bonds.

Hedged Share Class Risk

The hedging strategy applied to hedged Share Classes may vary from one Subfund to another. Each Subfund will apply a hedging strategy which aims to reduce currency risk between the Reference Currency of the respective Subfund and the nominal currency of the hedged Share Class while taking various practical considerations into account. The hedging strategy aims to reduce, but may not totally eliminate, currency exposure.

Investors should note that there is no segregation of liabilities between the individual Share Classes within a Subfund. Whilst the Investment Managers have implemented policies and procedures to mitigate any contagion risk arising from transactions that have the aim of hedging currencies for single Share Classes of a Subfund, such risk cannot be fully eliminated. Accordingly, there is a risk that under certain circumstances, hedging transactions in relation to a hedged Share Class could result in liabilities affecting the Net Asset Value of the other Share Classes of the same Subfund. Any risk introduced through the transactions with the aim of hedging currencies for single Share Classes of a Subfund or any administrative costs caused by the necessity for additional risk management will only be borne by the investors in the respective Share Class in the event of materialization.

Clearing and Settlement Procedures

Different markets also have different clearing and settlement procedures. Delays in settlement may result in a portion of the assets of a Subfund remaining temporarily uninvested and no return is earned thereon. The inability of the Company to make intended security purchases due to settlement problems could cause a Subfund to miss attractive investment opportunities. The inability to dispose of portfolio securities due to settlement problems could result either in losses to a Subfund due to subsequent declines in value of the portfolio security or, if a Subfund has entered into a contract to sell the security, could result in possible liability to the purchaser.

Investment Countries

The issuers of fixed income securities and the companies, the shares of which are purchased, are generally subject to different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards in the different countries of the world. The volume of trading, volatility of prices and liquidity of issuers may vary from one market or country to another. In addition, the level of government supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, securities dealers and listed and unlisted companies is different throughout the world. The laws and regulations of some countries may restrict the Company's ability to invest in securities of certain issuers located in those countries.

Concentration on certain Countries/Regions

Where a Subfund restricts itself to investing in securities of issuers located in a particular country or group of countries, such concentration will expose the Subfund to the risk of adverse social, political or economic events which may occur in that country or countries.

The risk increases if the country in question is an emerging market. Investments in such Subfunds are exposed to the risks which have been described; these may be exacerbated by the special factors pertaining to this emerging market.

Investments in Emerging Countries

Investors should note that certain Subfunds may invest in less developed or emerging markets. Investing in emerging markets may carry a higher risk than investing in developed markets.

The securities markets of less developed or emerging markets are generally smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than the securities markets of developed markets. In addition, there may be a higher than usual risk of political, economic, social and religious instability and adverse changes in government regulations and laws in less developed or emerging markets, which could affect the investments in those countries. The assets of Subfunds investing in such markets, as well as the income derived from the Subfund, may also be effected unfavorably by fluctuations in currency rates and exchange control and tax regulations and consequently the Net Asset Value of Shares of these Subfunds may be subject to significant volatility. Also, there might be restrictions on the repatriation of the capital invested.

Some of these markets may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those of more developed countries and the securities markets of such markets may be subject to unexpected closure. In addition, there may be less government supervision, legal regulation and less well-defined tax laws and procedures than in countries with more developed securities markets.

Moreover, settlement systems in emerging markets may be less well-organized than in developed markets. Thus, there may be a risk that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities of the concerned Subfunds may be in jeopardy because of failures or of defects in the

systems. In particular, market practice may require that payment shall be made prior to receipt of the security which is being purchased or that delivery of a security must be made before payment is received. In such cases, default by a broker or bank through whom the relevant transaction is effected might result in a loss being suffered by the Subfunds investing in emerging market securities.

It must also be borne in mind that companies are selected regardless of their market capitalization, sector or geographical location. This may lead to a concentration in geographical or sector terms.

Subscriptions in the relevant Subfunds are thus only suitable for investors who are fully aware of, and able to bear, the risks related to this type of investment.

Industry/Sector Risk

The Subfunds may invest in specific industries or sectors or a group of related industries. These industries or sectors may, however, be affected by market or economic factors, which could have a major effect on the value of the Subfunds' investments.

Securities Lending

Securities lending transactions involve counterparty risk, including the risk that the lent securities may not be returned or returned in a timely manner, thereby restricting the ability of the Subfund to meet delivery obligations under security sales. Should the borrower of securities fail to return the securities lent by a Subfund, there is a risk that the collateral received may be realized at a lower value than the securities lent, whether due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral, adverse market movements, decrease in the credit rating of the issuer of the collateral or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded which could adversely impact the performance of the Subfund.

The affiliate of Credit Suisse Group which acts as securities lending principal on behalf of the Subfunds, acts as the exclusive principal borrower and counterparty for securities lending transactions. It may engage in activities that might result in conflicts of interests with adverse effect on the performance of the Subfund. In such circumstances, Credit Suisse AG and Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG have undertaken to use their reasonable endeavours to resolve any such conflicts of interest fairly (having regard to its or his respective obligations and duties) and to ensure that the interests of the Company and the Shareholders are not unfairly prejudiced.

Total Return Swaps

A TRS is an OTC derivative contract in which the total return payer transfers the total economic performance, including income from interest and fees, gains and losses from price movements, and credit losses, of a reference obligation to the total return receiver. In exchange, the total return receiver either makes an upfront payment to the total return payer, or makes periodic payments based on set rate which can be either fixed or variable. A TRS thus typically involves a combination of market risk and interest rate risk, as well as counterparty risk.

In addition, due to the periodic settlement of outstanding amounts and/or periodic margin calls under the relevant contractual agreements, a counterparty may, under unusual market circumstances, have insufficient funds available to pay the amounts due. Moreover, each TRS is a bespoke transaction among others with respect to its reference obligation, duration, and contractual terms, including frequency and conditions for settlement. Such lack of standardisation may adversely affect the price or conditions under which a TRS can be sold, liquidated or closed out. Any TRS therefore involves certain degree of liquidity risk.

Finally, as any OTC derivative, a TRS is a bilateral agreement which involves a counterparty which may, for any reason, not be in a position to fulfil its obligations under the TRS. Each party to the TRS is therefore exposed to counterparty risk and, if the agreement includes the use of collaterals, to the risks related to collateral management.

Investors are invited to consider the relevant risk warnings on Market Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Liquidity Risk, Counterparty Risk and Collateral Management set out in this Chapter.

Collateral Management

Where the Management Company on behalf of the Company enters into OTC financial derivative and/or efficient portfolio management techniques, collateral may be used to reduce counterparty risk exposure. Collateral will be treated in accordance with the Fund's collateral policy as set out in Chapter 19, "Regulatory Disclosures".

The exchange of collateral involves certain risks, including operational risk related to the actual exchange, transfer and booking of collateral. Collateral received under a title transfer arrangement will be held by the Depositary Bank in accordance with the usual terms and provisions of the Depositary Bank Agreement. For other types of collateral arrangement, the collateral can be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral. The use of such third party custodians may involve additional operational and clearing and settlement risk, as well as counterparty risk. Collateral received will consist of either cash or transferable securities that meet the criteria set out in the Company's collateral policy. Transferable securities received as collateral are subject to market risk. The Management Company aims to manage this risk by applying appropriate haircuts, valuing collateral on a daily basis, and accepting only high quality collateral. However, some residual market risk must be expected to remain.

Non-cash collateral must be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation. However, in adverse market circumstances, the market for certain types of transferable securities may be illiquid and, in extreme cases, may cease to exist. Any non-cash collateral therefore involves a certain degree of liquidity risk.

Any collateral received will not be sold, re-invested or pledged. Accordingly, no risk is expected to arise from the reuse of collateral.

Risks linked to the management of collateral will be identified, managed and mitigated in accordance with the Management Company's risk management process concerning the Company. Investors are invited to consider the relevant risk warnings on Market Risk, Counterparty Risk, Liquidity Risk and Clearing and Settlement Procedures set out in this Chapter.

Legal, Regulatory, Political and Tax Risk

The Management Company and the Company must at all times comply with applicable laws and regulations in each of the various jurisdictions where it is active, or where the Company makes its investments or holds its assets. Legal or regulatory constraints or changes to applicable laws and regulations may affect the Management Company or the Company, as well as the assets and liabilities of any of its Subfunds and may require a change in the investment objectives and policy of a Subfund. Substantive changes in applicable laws and regulations may make the investment objectives and policy of a Subfund more difficult or even impossible to achieve or implement, which may prompt the Management Company to take appropriate action, which may include the discontinuation of a Subfund.

The assets and liabilities of a Subfund, including but not limited to the financial derivative instruments used by the Management Company to implement that Subfund's investment objectives and policy may also be subject to change in laws or regulations and/or regulatory action which may affect their value or enforceability. In the implementation of a Subfund's investment objectives and policy, the Management Company may have to rely on complex legal agreements, including but not limited to master agreements for financial derivatives agreements, confirmations and collateral arrangements and securities lending agreements. Such agreements may be drawn up by industry bodies established outside of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and subject to foreign laws, which may imply an additional element of legal risk. Whilst the Management Company will ensure that it receives appropriate advice from reputable legal counsel, it cannot be excluded that such complex legal agreements, whether governed by domestic or foreign laws, may be held unenforceable by a competent court due to legal or regulatory developments or for any other reason.

Recently, the global economic environment has been characterised by an increase in political risk in both developed and developing countries. The performance of the Subfunds or an investor's possibility to purchase, sell or redeem Shares may be adversely affected by changes in general economic conditions and uncertainties caused by political developments such as the results of popular votes or referenda, changes in economic policy, the rescinding of free trade agreements, adverse developments in diplomatic relations, increased military tension, changes in government agencies or policies, the imposition of restrictions on the transfer of capital and changes in the industrial and financial outlook in general.

Changes in tax laws or fiscal policy in any country where the Management Company or the Company is active, or where a Subfund is invested or holds assets, may adversely affect the performance of a Subfund or any of

its Share Classes. Investors are invited to consider the relevant risk warning on Taxation, and to consult with their professional advisers to assess their individual tax position.

Taxation

The proceeds from the sale of securities in some markets or the receipt of any dividends and other income may be or may become subject to tax, levies, duties or other fees or charges imposed by the authorities in that market, including taxation levied by withholding at source.

It is possible that the tax law (and/or the current interpretation of the law) as well as the practice in countries, into which the Subfunds invest or may invest in the future, might change. As a result, the Company could become subject to additional taxation in such countries that is not anticipated either at the date of this Prospectus or when investments are made, valued or disposed of.

FATCA

The Company may be subject to regulations imposed by foreign regulators, in particular the Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (commonly known as "FATCA"). FATCA provisions generally impose a reporting to the U.S. Internal Revenue Service of non-U.S. financial institutions that do not comply with FATCA and U.S. persons' (within the meaning of FATCA) direct and indirect ownership of non-U.S. accounts and non-U.S. entities. Failure to provide the requested information will lead to a 30% withholding tax applying to certain U.S. source income (including dividends and interest) and gross proceeds from the sale or other disposal of property that can produce U.S. source interest or dividends.

Under the terms of FATCA, the Company will be treated as a Foreign Financial Institution (within the meaning of FATCA). As such, the Company may require all investors to provide documentary evidence of their tax residence and all other information deemed necessary to comply with the abovementioned regulations.

Should the Company become subject to a withholding tax as a result of FATCA, the value of the Shares held by all Shareholders may be materially affected.

The Company and/or its Shareholders may also be indirectly affected by the fact that a non U.S. financial entity does not comply with FATCA regulations even if the Company satisfies with its own FATCA obligations. Despite anything else herein contained, the Company shall have the right to:

- withhold any taxes or similar charges that it is legally required to withhold by applicable laws and regulations in respect of any shareholding in the Company;
- require any Shareholder or beneficial owner of the Shares to promptly furnish such personal data as may be required by the Company in its discretion in order to comply with applicable laws and regulations and/or to promptly determine the amount of withholding to be retained;
- divulge any such personal information to any tax authority, as may be required by applicable laws or regulations or requested by such authority; and
- delay payments of any dividend or redemption proceeds to a Shareholder until the Company holds sufficient information to comply with applicable laws and regulations or determine the correct amount to be withheld.

Common Reporting Standard

The Company may be subject to the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax matters (the "Standard") and its Common Reporting Standard (the "CRS") as set out in the Luxembourg law dated 18 December 2015 implementing Council Directive 2014/107/EU of 9 December 2014 as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation (the "CRS Law").

Under the terms of the CRS Law, the Company is to be treated as a Luxembourg Reporting Financial Institution. As such, as of 30 June 2017 and without prejudice to other applicable data protection provisions, the Company will be required to annually report to the Luxembourg tax authority personal and financial information related, inter alia, to the identification of, holdings by and payments made to (i) certain shareholders as per the CRS Law (the "Reportable Persons") and (ii) Controlling Persons of certain non-financial entities ("NFEs") which are themselves Reportable Persons. This information, as exhaustively set out in Annex I of the CRS Law (the "Information"), will include personal data related to the Reportable Persons.

The Company's ability to satisfy its reporting obligations under the CRS Law will depend on each Shareholder providing the Company with the Information, along with the required supporting documentary evidence. In this context, the Shareholders are hereby informed that, as data controller, the Company will process the Information for the purposes as set out in the CRS Law. The Shareholders undertake to inform their Controlling Persons, if applicable, of the processing of their Information by the Company.

The term "**Controlling Person**" means in the present context any natural persons who exercise control over an entity. In the case of a trust it means the settlor(s), the trustee(s), the protector(s) (if any), the beneficiary(ies) or class(es) of beneficiaries, and any other natural person(s) exercising ultimate effective control over the trust, and in the case of a legal arrangement other than a trust, persons in equivalent or similar positions. The term "Controlling Persons" must be interpreted in a manner consistent with the Financial Action Task Force Recommendations.

The Shareholders are further informed that the Information related to Reportable Persons within the meaning of the CRS Law will be disclosed to the Luxembourg tax authority annually for the purposes set out in the CRS Law. In particular, Reportable Persons are informed that certain operations performed by them will be reported to them through the issuance of statements, and that part of this information will serve as a basis for the annual disclosure to the Luxembourg tax authority.

Similarly, the Shareholders undertake to inform the Company within thirty (30) days of receipt of these statements should any included personal data be not accurate. The Shareholders further undertake to immediately inform the Company of, and provide the Company with all supporting documentary evidence of any changes related to the Information after occurrence of such changes.

Any Shareholder that fails to comply with the Company's Information or documentation requests may be held liable for penalties imposed on the Company and attributable to such shareholder's failure to provide the Information.

8. Net Asset Value

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", the Net Asset Value of the Shares of each Subfund shall be calculated in the Reference Currency of the respective Subfund and shall be determined under the responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors in Luxembourg on each Banking Day on which banks are open all day for business in Luxembourg (each such day being referred to as a "Valuation Day").

In case the Valuation Day is not a full Banking Day in Luxembourg, the Net Asset Value of that Valuation Day will be calculated on the next following Banking Day. If a Valuation Day falls on a day which is a holiday in countries whose stock exchanges or other markets are decisive for valuing the majority of a Subfund's assets, the Company may decide, by way of exception, that the Net Asset Value of the Shares in this Subfund will not be determined on such days.

For determining the Net Asset Value, the assets and liabilities of the Company shall be allocated to the Subfunds (and to the individual Share Classes within each Subfund), the calculation is carried out by dividing the Net Asset Value of the Subfund by the total number of Shares outstanding for the relevant Subfund or the relevant Share Class. If the Subfund in question has more than one Share Class, that portion of the Net Asset Value of the Subfund attributable to the particular Class will be divided by the number of issued Shares of that Class.

The Net Asset Value of an Alternate Currency Class shall be calculated first in the Reference Currency of the relevant Subfund. The Net Asset Value of the Alternate Currency Class shall be calculated through conversion at the mid-market rate between the Reference Currency and the Alternate Currency of the relevant Share Class. The Net Asset Value of the Alternate Currency Class will in particular reflect the costs and expenses incurred for the currency conversion in connection with the subscription, redemption and conversion of Shares in this Class and for hedging the currency risk.

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", the assets of each Subfund shall be valued as follows:

a) Securities which are listed or regularly traded on a stock exchange shall be valued at the last available traded price. If such a price is not available for a particular trading day, the mid-price (the mean of the bid and ask prices) or alternatively the bid price may be taken as a basis for the valuation.

- b) If a security is traded on several stock exchanges, the valuation shall be made by reference to the exchange which is the main market for this security.
- c) If a security is traded on a secondary market with regulated trading among securities dealers (with the effect that the price reflects market conditions), the valuation may be based on this secondary market.
- d) Securities traded on a regulated market shall be valued in the same way as those listed on a stock exchange.
- e) Securities that are not listed on a stock exchange and are not traded on a regulated market shall be valued at their last available market price. If no such price is available, the Company shall value these securities in accordance with other criteria to be established by the Board of Directors and on the basis of the probable sales price, the value of which shall be estimated with due care and in good faith.
- f) Derivatives shall be treated in accordance with the above. OTC swap transactions will be valued on a consistent basis based on bid, offer or mid prices as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Directors. If, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, such values do not reflect the fair market value of the relevant OTC swap transactions, the value of such OTC swap transactions will be determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or by such other method as it deems in its discretion appropriate.
- g) The valuation price of a money market instrument which has a maturity or remaining term to maturity of less than 397 days and does not have any specific sensitivity to market parameters, including credit risk, shall, based on the net acquisition price or on the price at the time when the investment's remaining term to maturity falls below 3 months, be progressively adjusted to the repayment price while keeping the resulting investment return constant. In the event of a significant change in market conditions, the basis for the valuation of different investments shall be brought into line with the new market yields.
- h) Units or shares of UCITS or other UCIs shall be valued on the basis of their most recently calculated Net Asset Value, where necessary by taking due account of the redemption fee. Where no Net Asset Value and only buy and sell prices are available for units or shares of UCITS or other UCI, the units or shares of such UCITS or other UCIs may be valued at the mean of such buy and sell prices.
- i) Fiduciary and fixed-term deposits shall be valued at their respective nominal value plus accrued interest.

The amounts resulting from such valuations shall be converted into the Reference Currency of each Subfund at the prevailing mid-market rate. Foreign exchange transactions conducted for the purpose of hedging currency risks shall be taken into consideration when carrying out this conversion.

If a valuation in accordance with the above rules is rendered impossible or incorrect due to particular or changed circumstances, the Company's Board of Directors shall be entitled to use other generally recognized and auditable valuation principles in order to reach a proper valuation of the Subfund's assets and as a measure to prevent the practices relating to market timing.

Investments which are difficult to value (in particular those which are not listed on a secondary market with a regulated price-setting mechanism) are valued on a regular basis using comprehensible, transparent criteria. For the valuation of private equity investments, the Company may use the services of third parties which have appropriate experience and systems in this area. The Company's Board of Directors and the auditor shall monitor the comprehensibility and transparency of the valuation methods and their application.

The Net Asset Value of a Share shall be rounded up or down, as the case may be, to the next smallest unit of the Reference Currency which is currently used, unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

The Net Asset Value of one or more Subfunds may also be converted into other currencies at the mid-market rate should the Company's Board of Directors decide to effect the issue and redemption of Shares in one or more other currencies. Should the Board of Directors determine such currencies, the Net Asset Value of the respective Shares in these currencies shall be rounded up or down to the next smallest unit of currency.

In exceptional circumstances, further valuations may be carried out on the same day; such valuations will be valid for any applications for subscription and/or redemption subsequently received.

The total Net Asset Value of the Company shall be calculated in Swiss francs.

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)

In order to protect existing Shareholders and subject to the conditions set out in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", the Net Asset Value per Share Class of a Subfund may be adjusted upwards or downwards by a maximum percentage ("swing factor") indicated in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", in the event of a net surplus of subscription or redemption applications on a particular Valuation Day. In such case the same Net Asset Value applies to all incoming and outgoing investors on that particular Valuation Day.

The adjustment of the Net Asset Value aims to cover in particular but not exclusively transaction costs, tax charges and bid/offer spreads incurred by the respective Subfund due to subscriptions, redemptions and/or conversions in and out of the Subfund. Existing Shareholders would no longer have to indirectly bear these costs, since they are directly integrated into the calculation of the Net Asset Value and hence, are borne by incoming and outgoing investors.

The Net Asset Value may be adjusted on every Valuation Day on a net deal basis. The Board of Directors can set a threshold (net capital flows that needs to be exceeded) to apply the adjustment to the Net Asset Value. Shareholders should note that the performance calculated on the basis of the adjusted Net Asset Value might not reflect the true portfolio performance as a consequence of the adjustment of the Net Asset Value.

9. Expenses and Taxes

i. Taxes

The following summary is based on the laws and practices currently applicable in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and is subject to changes thereto.

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", the Company's assets are subject to a tax ("taxe d'abonnement") in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg of 0.05% p.a., payable quarterly. In the case of Share Classes that may only be acquired by institutional investors (pursuant to Article 174 (2) c) of the Law of December 17, 2010), this tax rate is 0.01% p.a. The Net Asset Value of each Subfund at the end of each quarter is taken as the basis for calculation.

The Company is not subject to corporate income tax, municipal business tax and net wealth tax in Luxembourg.

Dividends, interest, income and gains received by the Company on its investments may be subject to non-recoverable withholding tax or other taxes in the countries of origin.

According to the legislation currently in force in Luxembourg, Shareholders are not required to pay any income, gift, inheritance or other taxes in Luxembourg unless they are resident or domiciled in Luxembourg or maintain a permanent establishment there.

The tax consequences will vary for each investor in accordance with the laws and practices currently in force in a Shareholder's country of citizenship, residence or temporary domicile, and in accordance with his or her personal circumstances.

Investors should therefore ensure they are fully informed in this respect and should, if necessary, consult their own financial advisers.

ii. Expenses

Apart from the above-mentioned "taxe d'abonnement", the Company shall bear the costs specified below, unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds":

- a) All taxes which may be payable on the assets, income and expenses chargeable to the Company;
- b) All costs of buying and selling securities and other assets including inter alia standard brokerage, clearing account maintenance fees, fees charged by clearing platforms and bank charges;
- c) Mark-up fees which may be charged by the counterparty for Share-Class Hedging. Share-Class Hedging is executed in the best interest of the Shareholders and applicable to the Share Classes that are issued in one or more alternate currencies, as set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes" and Chapter 5, "Investment in CS Investment Funds 1".
- d) A monthly management fee for the Management Company, payable at the end of each month, based on the average daily Net Asset

Values of the relevant Share Classes during that month. The management fee may be charged at different rates for individual Subfunds and Share Classes within a Subfund or may be waived in full. Charges incurred by the Management Company in relation to the provision of investment management shall be paid out of the management fee. Further details of the management fees are included in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

- e) Fees payable to the Depositary Bank, which are charged at rates agreed from time to time with the Company on the basis of usual market rates prevailing in Luxembourg, and which are based on the net assets of the respective Subfund or the value of transferable securities and other assets held or determined as a fixed sum; the fees payable to the Depositary Bank may not exceed 0.10% p.a. although in certain cases the transaction fees and the fees of the Depositary Bank's correspondents may be charged additionally;
- f) Fees payable to the paying agents (in particular, a coupon payment commission), transfer agents and the authorized representatives in the countries of registration;
- g) All other charges incurred for sales activities and other services rendered to the Company but not mentioned in the present section; for certain Share Classes these fees may be borne in full or in part by the Management Company;
- h) Fees incurred for collateral management in relation to derivative transactions;
- i) Expenses, including those for legal advice, which may be incurred by the Company or the Depositary Bank as a result of measures taken on behalf of the Shareholders;
- j) The cost of preparing, depositing and publishing the Articles of Incorporation and other documents in respect of the Company, including notifications for registration, Key Investor Information Documents, prospectuses or memoranda for all government authorities and stock exchanges (including local securities dealers' associations) which are required in connection with the Company or with offering the Shares; the cost of printing and distributing annual and semi-annual reports for the Shareholders in all required languages, together with the cost of printing and distributing all other reports and documents which are required by the relevant legislation or regulations of the above-mentioned authorities; the cost of book-keeping and calculating the daily Net Asset Value which may not exceed 0.10% p.a., the cost of notifications to Shareholders including the publication of prices for the Shareholders, the fees and costs of the Company's auditors and legal advisers, and all other similar administrative expenses, and other expenses directly incurred in connection with the offer and sale of Shares, including the cost of printing copies of the aforementioned documents or reports as are used in marketing the Company's Shares. The cost of advertising may also be charged.

iii. Performance Fee

In addition to the aforementioned costs, the Company bears any performance-related fees ("Performance Fee") if specified for the respective Subfund in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes" and Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

General Information

All recurring fees shall first be deducted from investment income, then from the gains from securities transactions and then from the Company's assets. Other non-recurring fees, such as the costs for establishing the Company and (new) Subfunds or Share Classes, may be written off over a period of up to five years.

The costs attributable to the individual Subfunds shall be allocated directly to them. Otherwise the costs shall be allocated among the individual Subfunds in proportion to the Net Asset Value of each Subfund.

10. Accounting Year

The accounting year of the Company closes on 31 October of each year.

11. Appropriation of Net Income and Capital Gains Accumulating Shares

At present, no distribution is envisaged for accumulating Share Classes of the Subfunds (see Chapter 5, "Investment in CS Investment Funds 1")

and the income generated shall be used to increase the Net Asset Value of the Shares after deduction of general costs. However, within the scope of statutory provisions the Company may distribute from time to time, in whole or in part, ordinary net income and/or realized capital gains as well as all non-recurring income, after deduction of realized capital losses.

Distributing Shares

The Board of Directors is entitled to determine the payment of dividends and decides to what extent distributions are to be made from the net investment income attributable to each distributing Share Class of the Subfund in question (see Chapter 5, "Investment in CS Investment Funds 1"). In addition, gains made on the sale of assets belonging to the Subfund may be and distributed to investors. Further distributions may be made from the Subfund's assets in order to achieve an appropriate distribution ratio.

Distributions may be declared on an annual basis or at any intervals to be specified by the Board of Directors, unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

Appropriations of the annual result as well as other distributions are proposed by the Board of Directors to the annual general meeting and are determined by the latter.

Distributions may on no account cause the Company's capital to fall below the minimum amount prescribed by law.

General Information

Payment of income distributions shall be made in the manner described in Chapter 5, "Redemption of Shares".

Claims for distributions which are not made within five years shall lapse and the assets involved shall revert to the respective Subfund.

12. Lifetime, Liquidation and Merger

The Company and the Subfunds have been established for an unlimited period, unless otherwise specified in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".

However, an extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders may dissolve the Company. To be valid, such a resolution shall require the minimum quorum prescribed by law. If the Company is liquidated, the liquidation shall be effected in accordance with Luxembourg law, the liquidator(s) named by the general meeting of Shareholders shall dispose of the Company's assets in the best interests of the Shareholders and the net liquidation proceeds of the Subfunds shall be distributed pro rata to the Shareholders of these Subfunds. A Subfund may be liquidated and Shares in the Subfund concerned may be subject to compulsory redemption based on:

- a resolution passed by the Company's Board of Directors, as the Subfund may no longer be appropriately managed within the interests of the Shareholders, or
- a resolution passed by the general meeting of Shareholders of the Subfund in question.

Any resolution passed by the Company's Board of Directors to dissolve a Subfund shall be published in accordance with Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders". The Net Asset Value of the Shares of the relevant Subfund will be paid out on the date of the mandatory redemption of the Shares.

Any liquidation and redemption proceeds that cannot be distributed to the Shareholders at the closure of the liquidation shall be deposited with the "Caisse de Consignation" in Luxembourg until the statutory period of limitation has elapsed.

In accordance with the definitions and conditions set out in the Law of December 17, 2010, any Subfund may, either as a merging Subfund or as a receiving Subfund, be subject to mergers with another Subfund of the Company or another UCITS, on a domestic or cross-border basis. The Company itself may also, either as a merging UCITS or as a receiving UCITS be subject to cross-border and domestic mergers.

Furthermore, a Subfund may as a receiving Subfund be subject to mergers with another UCI or subfund thereof, on a domestic or cross border basis. Also, shares of any class may be divided or merged in any subfund.

In all cases, the Board of Directors of the Company will be competent to decide on the merger of subfunds resp. the division or merger in any subfund. Insofar as a merger requires the approval of the Shareholders pursuant to the provisions of the Law of December 17, 2010, the meeting of Shareholders deciding by simple majority of the votes cast by Shareholders present or represented at the meeting is competent to

approve the effective date of such a merger. No quorum requirement will be applicable. Only the approval of the Shareholders of the Subfunds concerned by the merger will be required.

Mergers shall be announced at least thirty days in advance in order to enable Shareholders to request the redemption or conversion of their shares.

13. General Meetings

The Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of Shareholders is held in Luxembourg on the second Thursday of April of each year at 11 a.m. (Central European Time). If this date is not a Banking Day in Luxembourg, the AGM will take place on the next Banking Day.

Generally, notices of all general meetings will be sent either to the holders of registered Shares by registered mail or by any means of communication individually accepted by the holders of registered shares at least eight calendar days prior to the meeting at their addresses shown in the register of Shareholders. Meetings of the Shareholders of a particular Subfund may only pass resolutions relating to that Subfund.

14. Information for Shareholders

Information about the launch of new Subfunds may be obtained from the Company and the Distributors.

The audited annual reports shall be made available to Shareholders free of charge at the registered office of the Company, at the paying agents, information agents and Distributors, within four months after the close of each accounting year.

Unaudited semi-annual reports shall be made available in the same way within two months of the end of the accounting period to which they refer.

Other information regarding the Company, as well as the issue and redemption prices of the Shares may be obtained on any Banking Day at the Company's registered office.

When applicable, registered Shareholders shall be informed in writing or by any other means of communication individually accepted by the Shareholders. Further, all notices to Shareholders, including any information relating to a suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value, shall be announced online at www.credit-suisse.com and, if required, be published in the RESA and/or in various newspapers. The Net Asset Value shall be published daily on the Internet at www.credit-suisse.com and may be published in various newspapers.

Investors may obtain the Prospectus, the Key Investor Information Document, the latest annual and semi-annual reports and copies of the Articles of Incorporation free of charge from the registered office of the Company and at www.credit-suisse.com.

The relevant contractual agreements as well as the Management Company's Articles of Incorporation are available for inspection at the Company's registered offices during normal business hours.

15. Management Company

The Company has designated Credit Suisse Fund Management S.A. to act as its Management Company. Credit Suisse Fund Management S.A. was incorporated in Luxembourg as CSAM Invest Management Company on 9 December 1999 as a joint-stock company for an indefinite period and is registered at the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under no. B 72 925. The Management Company has its registered office in Luxembourg, at 5, rue Jean Monnet. Its capital, on the date of this prospectus, is CHF 250.000. The share capital of the Management Company is held by Credit Suisse Asset Management & Investor Services (Schweiz) Holding AG which is an affiliate of Credit Suisse Group.

The Management Company is subject to the provisions of Chapter 15 of the Law of December 17, 2010 and also manages other undertakings for collective investment.

16. Investment Managers and Sub-Investment Manager

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for investing the Subfunds' assets. The Board of Directors has appointed the Management Company to implement the Subfunds' investment policy on a day-to-day basis.

In order to implement the policy of each Subfund, the Management Company may delegate, under its permanent supervision and responsibility, the management of the assets of the Subfunds to one or more Investment Managers.

Pursuant to the investment management agreement, the Investment Manager has discretion, on a day-to-day basis and subject to the overall control and ultimate responsibility of the Management Company, to purchase and sell securities and otherwise to manage the relevant Subfund's portfolio.

The Investment Manager may appoint in accordance with the investment management agreement entered into between the Investment Manager and the Management Company one or more Sub-Investment Managers for each Subfund to assist it in the management of the individual portfolios. The Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager/s for the respective Subfunds are indicated in Chapter 23, "Subfunds". The Management Company may at any time appoint an Investment Manager other than the one/s named in Chapter 23, "Subfunds", or may terminate the relation with any of the Investment Manager/s. The investors of such Subfund will be informed and the Prospectus will be modified accordingly.

17. Depositary Bank

Pursuant to a depositary and paying agent services agreement (the "Depositary Bank Agreement"), Credit Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A. has been appointed as depositary bank of the Company (the "Depositary Bank"). The Depositary Bank will also provide paying agent services to the Company.

Credit Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A. is a public limited company (société anonyme) under the laws of Luxembourg incorporated for an unlimited duration. Its registered and administrative offices are at 5, rue Jean Monnet, L-2180 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It is licensed to engage in all banking operations under Luxembourg law.

The Depositary Bank has been appointed for the safe-keeping of the assets of the Company in the form of custody of financial instruments, the record keeping and verification of ownership of other assets of the Company as well as for the effective and proper monitoring of the Company's cash flows in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 17 December 2010 and the Depositary Bank Agreement.

In addition, the Depositary Bank shall also ensure that (i) the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares are carried out in accordance with Luxembourg law and the Articles of Incorporation; (ii) the value of the Shares is calculated in accordance with Luxembourg law and the Articles of Incorporation; (iii) the instructions of the Management Company or the Company are carried out, unless they conflict with applicable Luxembourg law and/or the Articles of Incorporation; (iv) in transactions involving the Company's assets any consideration is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits; and (v) the Company's incomes are applied in accordance with Luxembourg law and the Articles of Incorporation.

In compliance with the provisions of the Depositary Bank Agreement and the Law of 17 December 2010, the Depositary Bank may, subject to certain conditions and in order to effectively conduct its duties, delegate part or all of its safe-keeping duties in relation to financial instruments that can be held in custody and that are duly entrusted to the Depositary Bank for custody purposes to one or more sub-custodian(s), and/or in relation to other assets of the Company all or part of its duties regarding the record keeping and verification of ownership to other delegates, as they are appointed by the Depositary Bank from time to time. The Depositary Bank shall exercise all due skill, care and diligence as required by the Law of 17 December 2010 in the selection and the appointment of any sub-custodian and/or other delegate to whom it intends to delegate parts of its tasks and has to continue to exercise all due skill, care and diligence in the periodic review and ongoing monitoring of any sub-custodian and/or other delegate to which it has delegated parts of its tasks as well as of the arrangements of the sub-custodian and/or other delegate in respect of the matters delegated to it. In particular, any delegation of custody tasks may only occur when the sub-custodian, at all times during the performance of the tasks delegated to it, segregates the assets of the Company from the Depositary Bank's own assets and from assets belonging to the sub-custodian in accordance with the Law of 17 December 2010.

As a matter of principle the Depositary Bank does not allow its sub-custodians to make use of delegates for the custody of financial instruments unless further delegation by the sub-custodian has been agreed by the Depositary Bank. To the extent, sub-custodians are accordingly entitled to use further delegates for the purpose of holding financial instruments of the Company or Subfunds that can be held in custody, the Depositary Bank will require the sub-custodians to comply for the purpose of such sub-delegation with the requirements set forth by

applicable laws and regulations, e.g. namely in respect of asset segregation.

Prior to the appointment and/ or the use of any sub-custodian for the purposes of holding financial instruments of the Company or Subfunds, the Depositary Bank analyses - based on applicable laws and regulations as well as its conflict of interests policy - potential conflicts of interests that may arise from such delegation of safekeeping functions. As part of the due diligence process applied prior to the appointment of a sub-custodian, this analysis includes the identification of corporate links between the Depositary Bank, the sub-custodian, the Management Company and/or the Investment Manager. If a conflict of interest was identified between the sub-custodians and any of the parties mentioned before, the Depositary Bank would - depending on the potential risk resulting on such conflict of interest - either decide not to appoint or not to use such sub-custodian for the purpose of holding financial instruments of the Company or require changes which mitigated potential risks in an appropriate manner and disclose the managed conflict of interest to the Company's investors. Such analysis is subsequently performed on all relevant sub-custodians on a regular basis as part of its ongoing due diligence procedure. Furthermore, the Depositary Bank reviews, via a specific committee, each new business case for which potential conflicts of interest may arise between the Depositary Bank, the Company, the Management Company and the Investment Manager(s) from the delegation of the safekeeping functions. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Depositary Bank has not identified any potential conflict of interest that could arise from the exercise of its duties and from the delegation of its safekeeping functions to sub-custodians.

As per the date of this Prospectus, the Depositary Bank does not use any sub-custodian which is part of the Credit Suisse Group and thereby avoids conflicts of interests which might potentially result thereof.

An up-to-date list of these sub-custodians along with their delegate(s) for the purpose of holding in custody financial instruments of the Company or Subfunds can be found on the webpage <https://www.credit-suisse.com/media/pb/docs/lu/privatebanking/services/list-of-credit-suisse-lux-sub-custodians.pdf> and will be made available to Shareholders and investors upon request.

The Depositary Bank's liability shall not be affected by any such delegation to a sub-custodian unless otherwise stipulated in the Law of 17 December 2010 and/or the Depositary Bank Agreement.

The Depositary Bank is liable to the Company or its Shareholders for the loss of a financial instrument held in custody by the Depositary Bank and/or a sub-custodian. In case of loss of such financial instrument, the Depositary Bank has to return a financial instrument of an identical type or the corresponding amount to the Company without undue delay. In accordance with the provisions of the Law of 17 December 2010, the Depositary Bank will not be liable for the loss of a financial instrument, if such loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary.

The Depositary Bank shall be liable to the Company and to the Shareholders for all other losses suffered by them as a result of the Depositary Bank's negligence or intentional failure to properly fulfil its duties in accordance with applicable law, in particular the Law of 17 December 2010 and/or the Depositary Bank Agreement.

The Company and the Depositary Bank may terminate the Depositary Bank Agreement at any time by giving ninety (90) days' notice in writing. In case of a voluntary withdrawal of the Depositary Bank or of its removal by the Company, the Depositary Bank must be replaced at the latest within two (2) months after the expiry of the aforementioned termination notice by a successor depositary bank to whom the Company's assets are to be delivered and who will take over the functions and responsibilities of the Depositary Bank. If the Company does not name such successor depositary bank in time the Depositary Bank may notify the CSSF of the situation. The Company will take the necessary steps, if any, to initiate the liquidation of the Company, if no successor depositary bank has been appointed within two (2) months after the expiry of the aforementioned termination notice of ninety (90) days.

18. Central Administration

The Management Company has transferred the administration of the Company to Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A., a service company registered in Luxembourg, which belongs to Credit Suisse Group AG, and has authorized the latter in turn to delegate tasks wholly or partly

to one or more third parties under the supervision and responsibility of the Management Company.

As the Central Administration, Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A., will assume all administrative duties that arise in connection with the administration of the Company, including the issue and redemption of Shares, valuation of the assets, calculation of the Net Asset Value, accounting and maintenance of the register of Shareholders.

19. Regulatory Disclosure

Conflicts of Interest

The Management Company, the Investment Managers, the Central Administration, the Depositary Bank and certain Distributors are part of Credit Suisse Group AG (the "Affiliated Person").

The Affiliated Person is a worldwide, full-service private banking, investment banking, asset management and financial services organization and a major participant in the global financial markets. As such, the Affiliated Person is active in various business activities and may have other direct or indirect interests in the financial markets in which the Company invests. The Company will not be entitled to compensation related to such business activities.

The Management Company is not prohibited to enter into any transactions with the Affiliated Person, provided that such transactions are carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length. In such case, in addition to the management fees the Management Company or the Investment Manager earn for managing the Company, they may also have an arrangement with the issuer, dealer and/or distributor of any products entitling them to a share in the revenue from such products that they purchase on behalf of the Company.

Moreover, the Management Company or the Investment Managers are not prohibited to purchase or to provide advice to purchase any products on behalf of the Company where the issuer, dealer and/or distributor of such products is part of the Affiliated Person provided that such transactions are carried out in the best interest of the Company as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length.

Entities of the Affiliated Person may act as counterparty and as calculation agent in respect of financial derivative contracts entered into by the Company. Investors should be aware that to the extent the Company trades with the Affiliated Person as dedicated counterparty, the Affiliated Person will make a profit from the price of the financial derivative contract which may not be the best price available in the market, irrespective of the Best Execution principles, as stated further below.

Potential conflicts of interest or duties may arise because the Affiliated Person may have invested directly or indirectly in the Company. The Affiliated Person could hold a relatively large proportion of Shares in the Company.

Employees and Directors of the Affiliated Person may hold Shares in the Company. Employees of the Affiliated Person are bound by the terms of the respective policy on personal transactions and conflicts of interest applicable to them.

In the conduct of its business the Management Company and the Affiliated Person's policy is to identify, manage and where necessary prohibit any action or transaction that may pose a conflict between the interests of the Affiliated Persons' various business activities and the Company or its investors. The Affiliated Person, as well as the Management Company strive to manage any conflicts in a manner consistent with the highest standards of integrity and fair dealing. For this purpose, both have implemented procedures that shall ensure that any business activities involving a conflict which may harm the interests of the Company or its investors, are carried out with an appropriate level of independence and that any conflicts are resolved fairly.

Such procedures include, but are not limited to the following:

- Procedure to prevent or control the exchange of information between entities of the Affiliated Person,
- Procedure to ensure that any voting rights attached to the Company's assets are exercised in the sole interests of the Company and its investors,
- Procedures to ensure that any investment activities on behalf of the Company are executed in accordance with the highest ethical standards and in the interests of the Company and its investors,
- Procedure on management of conflicts of interest.

Notwithstanding its due care and best effort, there is a risk that the organizational or administrative arrangements made by the Management Company for the management of conflicts of interest are not sufficient to

ensure with reasonable confidence, that risks of damage to the interests of the Company or its Shareholders will be prevented. In such case these non-neutralized conflicts of interest as well as the decisions taken will be reported to investors in an appropriate manner (e.g. in the notes to the financial statements of the Company or on the internet at www.credit-suisse.com).

Complaints Handling

Investors are entitled to file complaints free of charge with the Distributor or the Management Company in an official language of their home country.

The complaints handling procedure is available free of charge on the internet at www.credit-suisse.com.

Exercise of Voting Rights

The Management Company will in principle not exercise voting rights attached to the instruments held in the Subfunds, except if it is specifically mandated by the Company to do so, and in that case, it will only exercise voting rights in certain circumstances where it believes that the exercise of voting rights is particularly important to protect the interests of Shareholders. If mandated by the Company, the decision to exercise voting rights, in particular the determination of the circumstances referred to above, is in the sole discretion of the Management Company.

Details of the actions taken will be made available to Shareholders free of charge on their request.

Best Execution

The Management Company acts in the best interests of the Company when executing investment decisions. For that purpose it takes all reasonable steps to obtain the best possible result for the Company, taking into account price, costs, speed, likelihood of execution and settlement, order size and nature, or any other consideration relevant to the execution of the order (best execution). Where the Investment Managers are permitted to execute transactions, they will be committed contractually to apply equivalent best execution principles, if they are not already subject to equivalent best execution laws and regulations.

The best execution policy is available for investors on the internet at www.credit-suisse.com.

Investor Rights

The Company draws the investors' attention to the fact that any investor will only be able to fully exercise its investor rights directly against the Company, notably the right to participate in general meetings of Shareholders if the investor is registered itself and in its own name in the registered account kept for the Company and its Shareholders by the Company's Central Administration. In cases where an investor invests in the Company through an intermediary investing into the Company in its own name but on behalf of the investor, it may not always be possible for the investor to exercise certain shareholder rights directly against the Company. Investors are advised to take advice on their rights.

Remuneration Policy

The Management Company has in place a remuneration policy which is consistent with, and promotes, sound and effective risk management and that neither encourages risk taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles of the Subfunds and the Articles of Incorporation nor impairs compliance with the Management Company's duty to act in the best interest of the Company and its Shareholders.

The remuneration policy of the Management Company has been adopted by its board of directors and is reviewed at least annually. The remuneration policy is based on the approach that remuneration should be in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company, the Subfunds it manages and their Shareholders, and include measures to avoid conflicts of interest, such as taking into account the holding period recommended to the Shareholders when assessing the performance.

All employees of the Credit Suisse group are subject to the Group Compensation Policy, the objectives of which include:

- (a) supporting a performance culture that is based on merit and differentiates and rewards excellent performance, both in the short and long term, and recognizes Credit Suisse's company values;
- (b) balancing the mix of fixed and variable compensation to appropriately reflect the value and responsibility of the role

performed day to day, and to influence appropriate behaviours and actions; and

- (c) consistency with, and promotion of, effective risk management practices and Credit Suisse's compliance and control culture.

Details of the up-to-date remuneration policy of the Management Company, including, but not limited to, a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, the identity of persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits, including a description of the global Credit Suisse group compensation committee are available on https://www.credit-suisse.com/media/assets/corporate/docs/about-us/governance/compensation/compensation_policy.pdf, and a paper copy will be made available free of charge upon request.

Collateral Policy

Where the Company enters into OTC financial derivative and/or efficient portfolio management techniques, collateral may be used to reduce counterparty risk exposure in accordance with CSSF Circulars 08/356 and 14/592 and subject to the following principles:

- The Company currently accepts the following assets as eligible collateral:
 - Cash in US Dollars, Euros and Swiss Francs, and a Subfund's reference currency;
 - Government bonds, issued by OECD member countries, subject to a minimum long term rating requirement of A+ / A1;
 - Bonds issued by federal states, government agencies, supranational institutions, government special banks or governmental export-import banks, municipalities or cantons of OECD member countries, subject to a minimum long term rating requirement of A+ / A1;
 - Covered bonds issued by an issuer from an OECD member country, subject to a minimum long term rating of AA- / Aa3;
 - Corporate bonds issued by an issuer from an OECD member country, subject to a minimum long term rating of AA- / Aa3;
 - Shares representing common stock admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of a Member State of the EU or on a stock exchange of a Member State of the OECD and included in a main index.

The issuer of negotiable debt obligations must have a relevant credit rating by S&P and/or Moody's.

Where the relevant ratings of S&P and Moody's differ with respect to the same issuer, the lower of the ratings shall apply.

The Management Company has the right to restrict or exclude certain OECD countries from the list of eligible countries, or more generally, to further restrict the eligible collateral.

- Any collateral received other than cash must be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation. Collateral received must also comply with the provisions of Article 48 of the Law of 17 December 2010.
- Bonds of any type and/or maturity are accepted, except perpetual bonds.
- The collateral received will be valued mark-to-market on a daily basis, as is common industry standard, and in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value". The collateral received will be adjusted on a daily basis. Assets that exhibit high price volatility will not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place.
- The collateral received by the Company must be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.
- Collateral must be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers. The criterion of sufficient diversification with respect to issuer concentration is considered to be respected if a Subfund receives from a counterparty of OTC derivative and/or efficient portfolio management transactions a basket of collateral with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of its Net Asset Value. When a Subfund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral must be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer. By way of derogation from this sub-paragraph, a Subfund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more Member States belong. Such a Subfund must receive securities

from at least six different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the Subfund's Net Asset Value.

- Risks linked to the management of collateral, such as operational and legal risks, will be identified, managed and mitigated in accordance with the Management Company's risk management process concerning the Company.
- Where there is a title transfer, the collateral received must be held by the Depository Bank. For other types of collateral arrangement, the collateral can be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral.
- Collateral received must be capable of being fully enforced by the Company at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.
- Any collateral received must not be sold, re-invested or pledged.

Haircut Policy

The Company has implemented a haircut policy in respect of each class of assets received as collateral. A haircut is a discount applied to the value of a collateral asset to account for the fact that its valuation, or liquidity profile, may deteriorate over time. The haircut policy takes account of the characteristics of the relevant asset class, the type and credit quality of the issuer of the collateral, the price volatility of the collateral and the results of any stress tests which may be performed in accordance with the collateral management policy. Subject to the framework of agreements in place with the relevant counterparty, which may or may not include minimum transfer amounts, it is the intention of the Company that any collateral received shall have a value, adjusted in light of the haircut policy.

According to the Company's haircut policy the following discounts will be made:

Type of Collateral	Discount
Cash, restricted to USD, EUR, CHF and a Subfund's reference currency	0%
Government bonds, issued by OECD member countries, subject to a minimum long term rating requirement of A+ by S&P and/or A1 by Moody's	0.5% - 5%
Bonds issued by federal states, government agencies, supranational institutions, government special banks or governmental export-import banks, municipalities or cantons of OECD member countries, subject to a minimum long term rating requirement of A+ by S&P and/or A1 by Moody's	0.5% - 5%
Covered bonds issued by an issuer from an OECD member country, subject to a minimum long term rating of AA- by S&P and/or Aa3 by Moody's	1% - 8%
Corporate bonds issued by an issuer from an OECD member country, subject to a minimum long term rating of AA- by S&P and/or Aa3 by Moody's	1% - 8%
Shares representing common stock admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of a Member State of the EU or on a stock exchange of a Member State of the OECD and included in a main index	5% - 15%

In addition to the above haircuts, there will be an additional haircut of 1% - 8% on any collateral (cash, bonds or equity) in a different currency to that of its underlying transaction.

Moreover, in case of unusual market volatility, the Management Company reserves the right to increase the haircut it applies to collateral. As a consequence, the Company will receive more collateral to secure its counterparty exposure.

20. Data Protection Policy

Certain personal data of investors (including, but not limited to, the name, address and invested amount of each investor, the investor's individual representatives as well as the name of the ultimate beneficial owner where applicable and such investor's bank account details) may be collected, recorded, stored, adapted, transferred or otherwise processed and used by the Management Company, the Depository Bank, the Central Administration and the financial intermediaries of the investors. In particular, such data may be processed for the purposes of performing operational, risk management or supervision functions, complying with any threshold reporting obligations or with any applicable laws and regulations,

including but not limited to any anti-money laundering and counter terrorism financing regulations, but also for the purpose of account identification and distribution fee administration, maintaining the register of shareholders, processing subscription, redemption and conversion orders and payments of dividends to investors and to provide any other client-related services or services to the Company.

The Management Company may sub-contract to a service provider (the Processor), such as the Central Administration, the processing of such personal data. The Management Company, the Central Administration and the financial intermediaries may also transfer such personal data to affiliates and third parties which intervene in the process of the business relationship or where the transfer is necessary for the abovementioned purposes, being understood that those affiliates and third parties may be located within or outside of the European Union. Investors must also be aware that telephone conversations with the Management Company, the Depositary Bank and the Central Administration may be recorded. Recordings will be conducted in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Recordings may be produced in court or other legal proceedings with the same value in evidence as a written document.

Each investor at his/her discretion may refuse to communicate Personal Data to the Company. In this case, however, the Company may reject a request to subscribe for Shares.

Each investor whose personal data has been processed has a right of access to his/her/its personal data and may ask for a rectification thereof in case where such data is inaccurate or incomplete.

By subscribing to the Shares, each investor consents to such processing of his/her/its personal data. This consent is formalised in writing in the application form used by the Central Administration.

21. Certain Regulatory and Tax Matters

Foreign Account Tax Compliance

Capitalized terms used in this section should have the meaning as set forth in the Luxembourg amended law dated 24 July 2015 (the "**FATCA Law**"), unless provided otherwise herein.

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance provisions of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (commonly known as "**FATCA**") generally impose a new reporting regime and potentially a 30% withholding tax with respect to (i) certain US source income (including dividends and interest) and gross proceeds from the sale or other disposal of property that can produce US source interest or dividends ("**Withholdable Payments**") and (ii) a portion of certain non-US source payments from non-US entities that have entered into FFI Agreements (as defined below) to the extent attributable to Withholdable Payments ("**Passthru Payments**"). As a general matter, the new rules are designed to require US persons' direct and indirect ownership of non-US accounts and non-US entities to be reported to the US Internal Revenue Service (the "**IRS**"). The 30% withholding tax regime applies if there is a failure to provide required information regarding US ownership.

Generally, the FATCA rules subject all Withholdable Payments and Passthru Payments received by the Company to 30% withholding tax (including the share that is allocable to Non-US Investors) unless the Company enters into an agreement (a "**FFI Agreement**") with the IRS to provide information, representations and waivers of non-US law (including any waivers relating to data protection) as may be required to comply with the provisions of the new rules, including, information regarding its direct and indirect US accountholders, or otherwise qualifies for an exemption, including an exemption under an intergovernmental agreement (or "**IGA**") between the United States and a country in which the non-US entity is resident or otherwise has a relevant presence.

The governments of Luxembourg and the United States have entered into an IGA regarding FATCA, implemented by the Luxembourg law transposing the Intergovernmental Agreement concluded on 28 March 2014 between the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the United States of America (the "**FATCA Law**"). Provided the Company adheres to any applicable terms of the FATCA Law, the Company will not be subject to withholding or generally required to withhold amounts on payments it makes under FATCA. Additionally, the Company will not have to enter into an FFI agreement with the IRS and instead will be required to obtain information regarding its Shareholders and to report such information to the Luxembourg tax authority, which, in turn, will report such information to the IRS.

Any tax caused by an Investor's failure to comply with FATCA will be borne by such Investor.

Each prospective Investor and each Shareholder should consult its own tax advisors regarding the requirements under FATCA with respect to its own situation.

Each Shareholder and each transferee of a Shareholder's interest in any Subfund shall furnish (including by way of updates) to the Management Company, or any third party designated by the Management Company (a "**Designated Third Party**"), in such form and at such time as is reasonably requested by the Management Company (including by way of electronic certification) any information, representations, waivers and forms relating to the Shareholder (or the Shareholder's direct or indirect owners or account holders) as shall reasonably be requested by the Management Company or the Designated Third Party to assist it in obtaining any exemption, reduction or refund of any withholding or other taxes imposed by any taxing authority or other governmental agency (including withholding taxes imposed pursuant to the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010, or any similar or successor legislation or intergovernmental agreement, or any agreement entered into pursuant to any such legislation or intergovernmental agreement) upon the Company, amounts paid to the Company, or amounts allocable or distributable by the Company to such Shareholder or transferee. In the event that any Shareholder or transferee of a Shareholder's interest fails to furnish such information, representations, waivers or forms to the Management Company or the Designated Third Party, the Management Company or the Designated Third Party shall have full authority to take any and all of the following actions: (i) withhold any taxes required to be withheld pursuant to any applicable legislation, regulations, rules or agreements; (ii) redeem the Shareholder's or transferee's interest in any Subfund, and (iii) form and operate an investment vehicle organized in the United States that is treated as a "domestic partnership" for purposes of section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and transfer such Shareholder's or transferee's interest in any Subfund or interest in such Subfund assets and liabilities to such investment vehicle. If requested by the Management Company or the Designated Third Party, the Shareholder or transferee shall execute any and all documents, opinions, instruments and certificates as the Management Company or the Designated Third Party shall have reasonably requested or that are otherwise required to effectuate the foregoing. Each Shareholder hereby grants to the Management Company or the Designated Third Party a power of attorney, coupled with an interest, to execute any such documents, opinions, instruments or certificates on behalf of the Shareholder, if the Shareholder fails to do so.

Data Protection Information in the Context of FATCA Processing

In accordance with the FATCA Law, Luxembourg Financial Institutions ("**FI**") are required to report to the Luxembourg tax authority (i.e. Administration des Contributions Directes, the "**Luxembourg Tax Authority**") information regarding reportable persons such as defined in the FATCA Law.

The Company is considered a sponsored entity and as such as a non-reporting Luxembourg financial institution and shall be treated as deemed compliant foreign FI as foreseen by FATCA. The Company is the data controller and processes personal data of Shareholders and Controlling Persons as reportable persons for FATCA purposes.

The Company processes personal data concerning Shareholders or their Controlling Persons for the purpose of complying with the Company's legal obligations under the FATCA Law. These personal data include the name, date and place of birth, address, U.S. tax identification number, the country of tax residence and residence address, the phone number, the account number (or functional equivalent), the account balance or value, the total gross amount of interest, the total gross amount of dividends, the total gross amount of other income generated with respect to the assets held in the account, the total gross proceeds from the sale or redemption of property paid or credited to the account, the total gross amount of interest paid or credited to the account, the total gross amount paid or credited to the Shareholder with respect to the account, standing instructions to transfer funds to an account maintained in the United States, and any other relevant information in relation to the Shareholders or their Controlling Persons for the purposes of the FATCA Law (the "**FATCA Personal Data**").

The FATCA Personal Data will be reported by the Management Company or the Central Administration, as applicable, to the Luxembourg Tax Authority. The Luxembourg Tax Authority, under its own responsibility, will in turn pass on the FATCA Personal Data to the IRS in application of the FATCA Law.

In particular, Shareholders and Controlling Persons are informed that certain operations performed by them will be reported to them through the issuance of statements, and that part of this information will serve as a basis for the annual disclosure to the Luxembourg Tax Authority.

FATCA Personal Data may also be processed by the Company's data processors ("**Processors**") which, in the context of FATCA processing, refer to the Management Company of the Company and the Central Administration of the Company.

The Company's ability to satisfy its reporting obligations under the FATCA Law will depend on each Shareholder or Controlling Person providing the Company with the FATCA Personal Data, including information regarding direct or indirect owners of each Shareholder, along with the required supporting documentary evidence. Upon request of the Company, each Shareholder or Controlling Person must provide the Company with such information. Failure to do so within the prescribed timeframe may trigger a notification of the account to the Luxembourg Tax Authority.

Although the Company will attempt to satisfy any obligation imposed on it to avoid any taxes or penalties imposed by the FATCA Law, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to satisfy these obligations. If the Company becomes subject to a tax or penalty as result of the FATCA Law, the value of the Shares may suffer material losses.

Any Shareholder or Controlling Person that fails to comply with the Company's documentation requests may be charged with any taxes and penalties of the FATCA law imposed on the Company (inter alia: withholding under section 1471 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, a fine of up to 250.000 euros or a fine of up to 0,5 per cent of the amounts that should have been reported and which may not be less than 1.500 euros) attributable to such Shareholder's or Controlling Person's failure to provide the information and the Company may, in its sole discretion, redeem the Shares of such Shareholders.

Shareholders and Controlling Persons should consult their own tax advisor or otherwise seek professional advice regarding the impact of the FATCA Law on their investment.

Each Shareholder or Controlling Person has a right to access any data reported to the Luxembourg Tax Authority for the purpose of the FATCA Law and, as the case may be, to have these data rectified in case of error by writing to the Central Administration as defined under this Prospectus.

FATCA Personal Data will not be retained for a period longer than necessary for the purpose of the data processing, subject to applicable legal minimum retention periods and the statutory limitations.

Automatic Exchange of Information – Common Reporting Standard

Capitalized terms used in this section should have the meaning as set forth in the Luxembourg law dated 18 December 2015 (the "**CRS Law**"), unless provided otherwise herein.

On 9 December 2014, the Council of the European Union adopted the Directive 2014/107/EU amending the Directive 2011/16/EU of 15 February 2011 on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation which now provides for an automatic exchange of financial account information between EU Member States ("**DAC Directive**"). The adoption of the aforementioned directive implements the OECD's CRS and generalizes the automatic exchange of information within the European Union as of 1 January 2016.

In addition, Luxembourg signed the OECD's multilateral competent authority agreement ("**Multilateral Agreement**") to automatically exchange information between financial authorities. Under this Multilateral Agreement, Luxembourg will automatically exchange financial account information with other participating jurisdictions as of 1 January 2016. The CRS Law implements this Multilateral Agreement, jointly with the DAC Directive introducing the CRS in Luxembourg law.

Under the terms of the CRS Law, the Company may be required to annually report to the Luxembourg tax authority the name, address, state(s) of residence, TIN(s), as well as the date and place of birth of i) each Reportable Person that is an account holder, ii) and, in the case of a Passive NFE within the meaning of the CRS Law, of each Controlling Person(s) that is a Reportable Person. Such information may be disclosed by the Luxembourg tax authority to foreign tax authorities.

The Company's ability to satisfy its reporting obligations under the CRS Law will depend on each Shareholder providing the Company with the Information, including information regarding direct or indirect owners of each Shareholder, along with the required supporting documentary evidence. Upon request of the Company, each Shareholder shall agree to provide the Company such information.

Although the Company will attempt to satisfy any obligation imposed on it to avoid any taxes or penalties imposed by the CRS Law, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to satisfy these obligations. If the Company becomes subject to a tax or penalty as result of the CRS Law, the value of the Shares may suffer material losses.

Any Shareholder that fails to comply with the Company's documentation requests may be charged with any taxes and penalties imposed on the Company attributable to such Shareholder's failure to provide the information and the Company may, in its sole discretion, redeem the Shares of such Shareholder.

Shareholders should consult their own tax advisor or otherwise seek professional advice regarding the impact of the CRS Law on their investment.

Data Protection Information in the Context of CRS Processing

In accordance with the CRS Law, Luxembourg Financial Institutions ("**FI**") are required to report to the Luxembourg Tax Authority information regarding Reportable Persons such as defined in the CRS Law.

As Luxembourg Reporting FI, the Company is the data controller and processes personal data of Shareholders and Controlling Persons as Reportable Persons for the purposes set out in the CRS Law.

In this context, the Company may be required to report to the Luxembourg Tax Authority the name, residence address, TIN(s), the date and place of birth, the country of tax residence(s), the phone number, the account number (or functional equivalent), standing instructions to transfer funds to an account maintained in a foreign jurisdiction, the account balance or value, the total gross amount of interest, the total gross amount of dividends, the total gross amount of other income generated with respect to the assets held in the account, the total gross proceeds from the sale or redemption of property paid or credited to the account, the total gross amount of interest paid or credited to the account, the total gross amount paid or credited to the Shareholder with respect to the account, as well as any other information required by applicable laws of i) each Reportable Person that is an account holder, ii) and, in the case of a Passive NFE within the meaning of the CRS Law, of each Controlling Person that is a Reportable Person (the "**CRS Personal Data**").

CRS Personal Data regarding the Shareholders or the Controlling Persons will be reported by the Reporting FI to the Luxembourg Tax Authority. The Luxembourg Tax Authority, under its own responsibility, will in turn pass on the CRS Personal Data to the competent tax authorities of one or more Reportable Jurisdiction(s). The Company processes the CRS Personal Data regarding the Shareholders or the Controlling Persons only for the purpose of complying with the Company's legal obligations under the CRS Law.

In particular, Shareholders and Controlling Persons are informed that certain operations performed by them will be reported to them through the issuance of statements, and that part of this information will serve as a basis for the annual disclosure to the Luxembourg Tax Authority.

CRS Personal Data may also be processed by the Company's data processors ("**Processors**") which, in the context of CRS processing, refer to the Management Company of the Company and the Central Administration of the Company.

The Company's ability to satisfy its reporting obligations under the CRS Law will depend on each Shareholder or Controlling Person providing the Company with the CRS Personal Data, including information regarding direct or indirect owners of each Shareholder, along with the required supporting documentary evidence. Upon request of the Company, each Shareholder or Controlling Person must provide the Company with such information. Failure to do so within the prescribed timeframe may trigger a notification of the account to the Luxembourg Tax Authority.

Although the Company will attempt to satisfy any obligation imposed on it to avoid any taxes or penalties imposed by the CRS Law, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to satisfy these obligations. If the Company becomes subject to a tax or penalty as result of the CRS Law, the value of the Shares may suffer material losses.

Any Shareholder or Controlling Person that fails to comply with the Company's documentation requests may be charged with any taxes and penalties of the CRS Law imposed on the Company (inter alia: a fine of up to 250.000 euros or a fine of up to 0,5 per cent of the amounts that should have been reported and which may not be less than 1.500 euros) attributable to such Shareholder's or Controlling Person's failure to provide the information and the Company may, in its sole discretion, redeem the Shares of such Shareholder.

Shareholders should consult their own tax advisor or otherwise seek professional advice regarding the impact of the CRS Law on their investment.

Each Shareholder or Controlling Person has a right to access any data reported to the Luxembourg Tax Authority for the purpose of the CRS Law and, as the case may be, to have these data rectified in case of error by writing to the Central Administration as defined under this Prospectus.

CRS Personal Data will not be retained for a period longer than necessary for the purpose of the data processing, subject to applicable legal minimum retention periods and the statutory limitations.

22. Main Parties

Company

CS Investment Funds 1
5, rue Jean Monnet, L-2180 Luxembourg

Board of Directors of the Company

- Dominique Déléze
Director, Credit Suisse Asset Management (Schweiz) AG, Zurich
- Josef H.M. Hehenkamp
Director, Credit Suisse Asset Management (Schweiz) AG, Zurich
- Rudolf Kömen
Director, Credit Suisse Fund Management S.A., Luxembourg
- Guy Reiter
Director, Credit Suisse Fund Management S.A., Luxembourg
- Fernand Schaus
Director, Credit Suisse Fund Management S.A., Luxembourg

Independent Auditor of the Company

PricewaterhouseCoopers, *Société coopérative*
2, rue Gerhard Mercator, L-2182 Luxembourg

Management Company

Credit Suisse Fund Management S.A.,
5, rue Jean Monnet, L-2180 Luxembourg

Board of Directors of the Management Company

- Luca Diener
Managing Director, Credit Suisse AG, Zurich
- Rudolf Kömen
Director, Credit Suisse Fund Management S.A., Luxembourg
- Thomas Nummer
Independent Director, Luxembourg
- Guy Reiter
Director, Credit Suisse Fund Management S.A., Luxembourg
- Daniel Siepmann
Director, Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A.,
Luxembourg

Depositary Bank

Credit Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A.,
5, rue Jean Monnet, L-2180 Luxembourg

Legal Advisor

Linklaters LLP,
35 Avenue, J.-F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg

Central Administration

Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A.,
5, rue Jean Monnet, L-2180 Luxembourg

23. Subfunds

Credit Suisse (Lux) Absolute Return Bond Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Subfund is to achieve a positive absolute return in all market conditions in USD (Reference Currency) while applying the principle of risk diversification.

Investment Principles

To achieve this, the Subfund will make investments in debt instruments, bonds (including fixed rate bonds, zero-coupon, subordinated and perpetual bonds), covered bonds, notes, and similar fixed interest or floating-rate securities (including floating rate notes and securities issued on a discount basis) of private, semi-private and public issuers worldwide. The Subfund may, on a large scale, use a wide variety of derivative financial instruments to achieve the above investment objective.

The Subfund will allocate its total assets between a strategic beta universe, that consists of investment-grade short to medium maturity securities, and a tactical alpha universe. The tactical universe could employ a range of fixed income return-enhancing strategies which involve taking long and short positions relating to credit strategy, security selection, market allocation, duration and yield curve, and currency selection. Long positions may be held through a combination of direct investments and/or financial derivative instruments listed below. Short positions will be held synthetically, through the use of derivative instruments such as futures, forwards, swaps, options and credit derivatives.

The direct investments are made mainly in securities which have a credit quality of at least investment grade, rated at least "BBB-" by Standard & Poor's or "Baa3" by Moody's, or debt instruments which exhibit similar credit quality in the view of the Management Company.

Direct investment to Emerging Markets (as defined below in the section "Risk Information") will be limited to 25% of the Subfund's total assets.

The Subfund may engage in active currency allocation. In doing so, it may buy investment currencies on the basis of currency derivative contracts up to the value of the associated net assets and may sell them against another investment currency for up to the same amount.

Investment Instruments

To achieve its investment objective, the Subfund may, subject to the aforementioned investment principles, use any of the instruments listed in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", section 1); these may include, but not be limited to, the instruments specified below:

Bonds, notes, similar fixed- or variable-income securities, money market instruments, and deposits or other callable bank deposits: up to 100% of the Subfund's total assets;

Convertible bonds, convertible notes and bonds with warrants: max. 25% of the Subfund's total assets;

Equities and equity-type securities (without consideration of exposure to the equity market via convertible bonds, convertible notes and warrant bonds): max. 10% of the Subfund's total assets;

Contingent capital instruments: max. 10% of the Subfund's total assets.

Structured products: In aggregate, the Subfund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in structured products (e.g. notes) that are sufficiently liquid and issued by first-class banks (or issuers offering investor protection equivalent to that of first-class banks), and facilitate exposure to precious metals segments, collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), credit-linked notes (CLNs), asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS), which are issued by private, semi-private and public-law issuers worldwide. These structured products must qualify as transferable securities pursuant to Article 41 of the Law of December 17, 2010 and must be valued regularly and transparently on the basis of independent sources. Unless these structured products contain embedded derivatives pursuant to Article 42 (3) of the Law of December 17, 2010 such products must not entail any leverage effect.

The derivatives embedded in such structured products may only be based on investment instruments specified in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", section 1). In addition to the provisions on risk diversification,

the composition of the underlying asset baskets and underlying indices must be sufficiently diversified.

Derivatives: The Subfund may invest in derivatives that comply with the above-mentioned investment principles. These derivatives include interest rate swaps, total return swaps (for the purpose of efficient portfolio management), forwards (including Non-Deliverable Forwards (NDFs) and futures, options on bonds, interest rates, currencies, bond indices, securities, equity indices and all other permitted financial instruments, credit derivatives such as credit default swaps (on single issuer and indexes), currency swaps and inflation swaps.

The principal amount of the Subfund's assets that can be subject to total return swaps may represent up to a maximum of 20% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of notional values of the total return swaps. It is generally expected that the amount of such total return swap will remain within the range of 0% to 20% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of notional values of the total return swaps. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.

If the underlying of derivatives are financial indices, such indices shall be chosen in accordance with Article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

Investor Profile

This Fund is suitable for investors who are seeking returns in excess of cash over a medium-term timeframe and are prepared to accept risk to their capital and at least moderate volatility in the value of their investments.

Global Exposure

The methodology used in order to calculate the global exposure resulting from the use of financial derivative instruments is the absolute VaR approach in accordance with the CSSF Circular 11/512. Under normal circumstances the VaR level will not exceed 8% of the Subfund's Net Asset Value, however under extreme market conditions the Subfund could exceed this level.

Under normal market circumstances the expected level of leverage will be approximately 15 times the total net assets of the Subfund. In accordance with the regulatory requirements the expected level of leverage is calculated by way of the sum of the notional values of the derivatives (including the notional values of total return swaps). The sum of the notional values into account the absolute values of notional values of all the financial derivative instruments used by the Subfund. Henceforth the expected level of leverage is an indicator of the intensity of the use of financial derivative instruments within the Subfund and is not an indicator of the investment risks in relation to those derivatives because it does not take into account any netting or hedging effects. In fact derivatives used to offset the risks linked to other transactions are contributing to an increase of the leverage determined via the sum of the notional values. In order to achieve the investment objective, the Investment Manager may, among other things, as described above, invest extensively in derivative instruments. These instruments often have large notional amounts relative to the subfund's total net assets, although both the duration and the volatility of the instruments may be relatively small and different leverages can even cancel each other out. In particular exchange-traded option structures that combine multiple strategy legs are an important instrument that is used to diversify the subfund's risk. These investments are structured to have limited risk while at the same time usually involve large notional amounts. With a higher sum of the notional values of these derivative instruments, a higher leverage factor is reached, although the Subfund may have relatively small price sensitivities measured on a duration-adjusted basis. In other words, high notional values of these financial instruments in many cases result in less volatile returns than lower notional values on more volatile financial instruments and, consequently, the leverage calculated in such a way is not an adequate indication of the actual level of investment risk within the Subfund. For an indicator of the overall risk of the Subfund, the investor should refer to the information in the KIID. The level of leverage may vary over time and it may be higher than the expected level.

Risk Information

Investors should read, be aware of and consider Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" of the Prospectus and the risk information described below:

Potential investors should note that the counterparty risk related to the derivative strategy cannot be eliminated completely. The Subfund,

however, will endeavor to minimize these risks by engaging in various hedging activities.

The probable returns on securities of issuers from emerging countries (emerging markets) are generally higher than the returns on similar securities of equivalent issuers from countries not classed as emerging (i.e. developed countries). Emerging countries and developing markets are defined as countries which are not classified by the World Bank as high income countries. In addition, high income countries which are included in an emerging market financial index of a leading service provider may also be considered as emerging countries and developing markets if deemed appropriate by the Management Company in the context of a Subfund's investment universe. The markets in emerging countries are much less liquid than the developed equity markets. Moreover, in the past, these markets have experienced higher volatility than the developed markets. Potential investors should be aware that, due to the political and economic situation in emerging countries, investments in this Subfund entail a greater degree of risk, which could in turn reduce the return on the Subfund's assets. Investments in these Subfunds should only be made on a long-term basis. The investments of this Subfund are exposed to the following risks (among others): less effective public supervision, accounting and auditing methods and standards which do not match the requirements of Western legislation, possible restrictions on repatriation of the capital invested, counterparty risk in respect of individual transactions, market volatility, and insufficient liquidity affecting the Subfund's investments. It must also be borne in mind that companies are selected regardless of their market capitalization or sector. This may lead to a concentration in terms of market segments or sectors.

Dependence on potential use of clearing broker.

Contingent capital instruments can convert from bonds to equities or could be written-down should specific events occur, (a so-called "mechanical trigger"). The conversion into equity or a write-down may lead to a substantial loss in value. In the event of a conversion, the equities received may be at a discount to the share price of that equity when the bond was purchased, resulting in an increased risk of capital loss. Contingent capital instruments may, in addition to or next to, mechanical triggers, be subject to "point of non-viability triggers" which bear the same consequences, i.e. conversion into equity or write-down. These point of non-viability triggers are activated based on the relevant regulator's assessment of the issuers solvency prospects. Certain subordinated corporate debt securities may be callable, meaning they may be redeemed by the issuer on a specific date at a predefined price. In the event such debt securities are not redeemed on the specified call date, the issuer may extend the maturity indefinitely and defer or reduce the coupon payment. The credit worthiness of unrated debt securities is not measured by reference to an independent credit rating agency. Subordinated corporate debt securities carry a higher risk of loss than senior corporate debt securities, including those issued by the same issuer. Investors are advised to consider the risks corresponding to investments in contingent capital instruments set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors".

Investments in commodity or precious metals differ from traditional investments and entail additional risk potential and higher volatility. The value of commodities or precious metals is affected, for example, by fluctuations on the commodity markets, by natural or medical emergencies, by economic, political or regulatory developments around the world, and – in the case of derivatives and structured products – also by changes in interest rates. The assets of the Subfund are subject to the usual fluctuations experienced by the sector in question and historical financial market scenarios are not a guarantee of future developments.

Performance Fee

The Management Company is entitled to a performance fee which is calculated with every net asset value calculation on the basis of the Net Asset Value of the Share Class concerned.

The Performance Fee may only be charged and set aside, if the following two criteria are fulfilled cumulatively:

- a) The performance of the unswung Net Asset Value of a Share Class, as calculated on a daily basis, must be greater than the performance of the reference value further defined below ("Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value"), which is also calculated on a daily basis. At the time of launch, the Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value is equal to the issue price of the respective Share Class.
- b) The unswung Net Asset Value of a Share Class, which is used for the calculation of a Performance Fee, must be greater than the previous unswung Net Asset Values ("High Watermark"). Each

preceding decline in the unswung Net Asset Value per Share of the respective Share Class must be offset by a further increase above the last maximum value at which a Performance Fee was incurred.

The Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value described in a) above is composed of the three-month Libor interest rate, set by ICE Benchmark Administration, for the respective Reference Currency of the Share Class, calculated on a daily, indexed basis ($100 + ([r_{\text{Libor}}] / 4)^{1 / (\#days / \#day \text{ in quarter})}$). The calculation of the Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value begins with the launch of the Subfund and will not be reset. The Libor interest rate, within the Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value, will be reset quarterly to the new Libor rate at the beginning of each calendar quarter (on the first valuation day of January, April, July and October).

Calculation of the Performance Fee and the necessary provisioning takes place on a daily basis.

If, on the Calculation Date, the unswung Net Asset Value of a Share Class is above the Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value and is greater than the preceding unswung Net Asset Values (prior to deduction of the Performance Fee), a Performance Fee of 15% shall be deducted on the difference between the unswung Net Asset Value of the Share Class and the greater value between Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value and High Watermark. The calculation of the Performance Fee takes place on the basis of the Shares of the respective Class that are currently in circulation.

The payment of the Performance Fee amounts calculated for each quarter and set aside according to the above described method takes place at the beginning of the following quarter.

This Performance Fee cannot be refunded if the unswung Net Asset Value falls again after deduction of the Performance Fee. This means that a Performance Fee may also be charged and paid if, at the end of the calendar quarter, the unswung Net Asset Value per Share of the respective Class is lower than the value at the beginning of the calendar quarter.

A Performance Fee is payable when the following conditions apply:

$(NAV \text{ per Share})_t - (HR \text{ Index Value})_t > 0$

and

$NAV_t > \max \{NAV_{0...NAV_{t-1}}\}$,

If both of these conditions are met, then the following applies:

$0.15 ((NAV_t - \max \{HWM; HR \text{ Index Value}\}) \times \text{number of Shares}_t)$

where:

NAV_t = current unswung Net Asset Value prior to provision for Performance Fee

NAV_0 = first unswung Net Asset Value

HWM = High Watermark = $\max \{NAV_{0...NAV_{t-1}}\}$,

HR = Hurdle Rate

t = current Calculation Date

Investment Manager

The Management Company has appointed Credit Suisse Asset Management (Schweiz) AG, Zurich, as Investment Manager.

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)

The Net Asset Value calculated in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value" will be increased by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of subscription applications or reduced by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of redemption applications in respect of the applications received on the respective Valuation Day.

Under exceptional circumstances the Company may, in the interest of Shareholders, decide to increase the maximum swing factor indicated above. In such case the Company would inform the investors in accordance with Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders".

Credit Suisse (Lux) AgaNola Global Convertible Bond Fund

Investment Objective

The main objective of the Subfund is primarily to achieve a regular income from investment grade rated convertible bonds denominated in any currency while preserving the value of the assets.

Investment Principles

At least two-thirds of the total assets of the Subfund shall be invested in convertible bonds, convertible notes, warrant bonds, options on bonds (warrants) and similar securities with option rights, of public, semi-public and private issuers worldwide and irrespective of currency.

The subfunds' assets will primarily have a rating of at least BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Baa3 by Moody's, or debt instruments which exhibit similar credit quality in the view of the Management Company.

The portion invested in currencies other than the Reference Currency of the Subfund does not need to be hedged against the Reference Currency of the Subfund.

Accordingly, any fluctuation in the exchange rate for such currencies in relation to the Reference Currency of the Subfund will affect the net asset value of the Subfund.

In addition to direct investments, the Subfund may conduct futures and options as well as swap transactions (interest rate swaps) for the purpose of hedging and the efficient management of the portfolio, provided due account is taken of the investment restrictions set out in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", section 3).

Furthermore, the Subfund may actively manage its currency exposure through the use of forward exchange transactions and swap transactions.

For the purpose of duration management, the Subfund may make greater use of interest rate futures, subject to the investment restrictions set out in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", section 3). The Subfund may – for the purpose of managing interest rate risks – buy and sell interest rate futures. The commitments entered into may exceed the value of the securities assets held in this currency, but must not exceed the Subfund's total net asset value.

Subject to the investment restrictions set out in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", section 3, the Subfund may use securities (credit linked notes) as well as techniques and instruments (credit default swaps and total return swaps) for the purpose of managing the credit risk and efficient portfolio management.

The principal amount of the Subfund's assets that can be subject to total return swaps may represent up to a maximum of 20% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of notionals of the total return swaps. It is generally expected that the amount of such total return swap will remain within the range of 0% to 20% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of notionals of the total return swaps. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.

The sum of notionals takes into account the absolute value of the notional exposure of the total return swaps used by the Subfund. The expected amount of such total return swaps is an indicator of the intensity of the use of total return swaps within the Subfund. However, it is not necessarily an indicator of the investment risks in relation to those instruments because it does not take into account any netting or hedging effects.

The Subfund may invest up to 20% of its total assets in shares, other equity interests, dividend right certificates and similar securities with equity features as well as in warrants.

In addition the Subfund may invest up to 20% of the Subfund's total assets in contingent capital instruments.

Global Exposure

The global exposure of the Subfund will be calculated on the basis of the commitment approach.

Risk Information

Investors should read, be aware of and consider Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" of the Prospectus and the risk information described below:

Convertible bonds combine the opportunities and risks of equities and fixed-income securities. Accordingly, potential investors are referred in particular to the notes on interest rate fluctuations and equities set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors". Since prices of convertible bonds depend in large part on those of the underlying shares, the price risk is generally

higher than that of bonds without conversion options. Furthermore, prices of convertible bonds are also influenced by the general interest rate environment. If a convertible bond is issued in a currency other than that of the underlying share, the corresponding exchange rate risk must also be taken into account.

Since this Subfund may invest in debt instruments in the lower investment grade sector, the underlying debt instruments may present a greater risk in terms of downgrading or may exhibit a greater default risk than debt instruments of first-class issuers. The higher return should be viewed as compensation for the greater degree of risk.

Contingent capital instruments can convert from bonds to equities or could be written-down should specific events occur, (a so-called "mechanical trigger"). The conversion into equity or a write-down may lead to a substantial loss in value. In the event of a conversion, the equities received may be at a discount to the share price of that equity when the bond was purchased, resulting in an increased risk of capital loss. Contingent capital instruments may, in addition to or next to, mechanical triggers, be subject to "point of non-viability triggers" which bear the same consequences, i.e. conversion into equity or write-down. These point of non-viability triggers are activated based on the relevant regulator's assessment of the issuers solvency prospects. Certain subordinated corporate debt securities may be callable, meaning they may be redeemed by the issuer on a specific date at a predefined price. In the event such debt securities are not redeemed on the specified call date, the issuer may extend the maturity indefinitely and defer or reduce the coupon payment. The credit worthiness of unrated debt securities is not measured by reference to an independent credit rating agency. Subordinated corporate debt securities carry a higher risk of loss than senior corporate debt securities, including those issued by the same issuer. Investors are advised to consider the risks corresponding to investments in contingent capital instruments set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors".

Investor Profile

The Subfund is suitable for investors looking for an uncomplicated way to participate in a professionally structured portfolio comprising conversion and option rights of issuers domiciled worldwide. It enables them to benefit from the potential for attractive price gains, an appropriate return and broad risk diversification, and to exploit the opportunities presented by an indirect equity investment involving limited risk, without them having to forgo a secure return.

Investment Manager

The Management Company has appointed Credit Suisse Asset Management (Schweiz) AG, Zurich, and AgaNola AG, Pfaffikon, as Co-Investment Managers.

Performance Fee for Share Classes AP, AHP, BP, BHP, IAP, IAHP, IBP and IBHP

The calculation of the performance fee and the necessary provisioning take place with every Net Asset Value calculation. The accrued performance fee shall be payable quarterly in arrears at the end of each calendar quarter, and, if Shares are redeemed during the quarter, the amount of the performance fee included in the Net Asset Value per Share will be due and owed (i.e. crystallised) for these redeemed Shares at the time of redemption, when both of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- the net asset value of a Share Class used in the calculation of a performance fee must be greater than the highest NAV (prior to deduction of the performance fee) at the end of a calendar quarter where a performance fee has been paid ("high water mark"), and
- the net asset value of a Share Class must exceed a pro rata performance of 5% per annum ("hurdle rate") (the "hurdle NAV").

The hurdle NAV is reset at the beginning of each quarter to equal the last net asset value calculated in the previous quarter.

The performance fee calculation, together with the necessary provisioning, takes place with every net asset value calculation, however the performance fee is only crystallized at the end of the calendar quarter and if Shares are redeemed during the quarter.

If, on the Calculation Date, the net asset value of a Share Class is above the hurdle NAV and is greater than the high water mark, a performance fee of 20% for Share Classes "IAP", "IBP", "IAHP" and "IBHP" (see

Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes") shall be deducted on the difference between the net asset value of the relevant Share Class and the high water mark and/or the hurdle NAV (whichever is the greater of the two). The performance fee is calculated on the basis of the Shares of the relevant Share Class that are currently in circulation.

A performance fee is payable when

$NAV_t > HWM$

And

$NAV_t - HR NAV_t > 0$.

If both conditions are met, then:

$PF1 = 20\% ((NAV_t - \max(HWM; HR NAV_t)) \times \text{number of Shares } t)$

The published NAV on t will be $NAV_t - PF1$

In addition, a part of the performance fee will crystallise and a provision will be booked respectively when the following conditions apply:

$NAV_{t-1} > HWM$

And

$NAV_{t-1} - HR NAV_{t-1} > 0$

And

Redemption of Shares based on NAV on t-1

If these conditions are met, then:

$PF2 = 20\% * [NAV_{t-1} - \max(HWM; HR NAV_{t-1})] * nt$

where:

NAV_t = current net asset value prior to provision for performance fee

HWM = high water mark = highest NAV (prior to deduction of the performance fee) at the end of a calendar year where a performance fee has been paid,

nt = number of Shares redeemed on date t,

HR = hurdle rate

t = current calculation date

The performance fee payable at the end of the Reference Period will be:

$PF = PF1$ (if any) + $\Sigma PF2$ (if any)

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)

The Net Asset Value calculated in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value" will be increased by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of subscription applications or reduced by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of redemption applications in respect of the applications received on the respective Valuation Day.

Under exceptional circumstances the Company may, in the interest of Shareholders, decide to increase the maximum swing factor indicated above. In such case the Company would inform the investors in accordance with Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders".

Credit Suisse (Lux) Asia Corporate Investment Grade Bond Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Subfund is primarily to achieve income and capital appreciation from bonds and other debt securities issued by investment grade rated corporate issuers which are domiciled in or carry out the bulk of their business activities in the Asian region while preserving the value of the assets.

Investment Principles

The total net assets of the Subfund shall be invested mainly in bonds (including zero-coupon bonds, subordinated bonds, covered bonds perpetual bonds, and securities issued on a discount basis) and other fixed-interest and floating-rate securities (including fixed rate bonds, floating rate notes) as well as money market instruments, and deposits or other callable bank deposits which have a rating of at least BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Baa3 by Moody's or an equivalent rating from another rating agency of private issuers which are domiciled in or carry out the bulk of their business activities in the Asian region (including without limitation China, South Korea, India, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Hong Kong, Philippines and Taiwan). The above-mentioned securities may be listed on Asian or other foreign securities exchanges or traded on other regulated markets that operate regularly and are recognized and open to the public. The exchanges and other regulated markets must comply with requirements of article 41 of the Law of December 17, 2010.

The Subfund may invest in Onshore Renminbi denominated debt securities which are traded on the China interbank bond market (the "Onshore Debt Securities"). For the purposes of this Prospectus, "PRC" refers to the People's Republic of China (excluding the Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan) and the term "Chinese" shall be construed accordingly.

Under PRC regulations, certain qualified overseas financial institutions are eligible to participate in the China interbank bond direct access program (the "CIBM Program") to make investments in the PRC interbank bond market. The Investment Manager, on behalf of the Subfund has registered as a qualified institution under the CIBM Program via an onshore interbank bond trade and settlement agent, which has the responsibility for making the relevant filings and account opening with the relevant PRC authorities.

The Subfund may make investments through the CIBM Program. With the appropriate disclosures to the investors, the Subfund may also seek exposure to PRC fixed income securities through other cross border programmes approved by competent regulators including the CSSF.

The Subfund's total exposure to issuers located outside the Asian region or which carry out the bulk of their business activities outside the Asian region should not exceed one-third of the Subfund's net assets.

The Subfund will primarily invest in securities denominated in US dollar as well as in various other currencies. The portion invested in currencies other than the Subfund's Reference Currency does not need to be hedged against such Reference Currency. Accordingly, any fluctuation in the exchange rate for such currencies in relation to the Reference Currency of the Subfund, will affect the Net Asset Value of the Subfund.

The Subfund may invest up to 25% of its total net assets in convertible bonds, convertible notes and warrant bonds as well as up to 20% of its total net assets in contingent convertible instruments. The Subfund may furthermore invest up to a maximum of 10% of its assets in equities or other equity type securities from the Asian region. Currently the Subfund does not intend to invest directly nor indirectly in China A-Shares.

In addition to direct investments, the Subfund may contract futures and options as well as swap transactions (interest-rate swaps, inflation swaps and total return swaps) for the purpose of hedging and efficient portfolio management, provided due account is taken of the investment restrictions set out in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions".

The principal amount of the Subfund's assets that can be subject to total return swaps may represent up to a maximum of 20% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of notionals of the total return swaps. It is generally expected that the amount of such total return swap will remain within the range of 0% to 20% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of notionals of the total return swaps. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.

The sum of notionals takes into account the absolute value of the notional exposure of the total return swaps used by the Subfund. The expected

amount of such total return swaps is an indicator of the intensity of the use of total return swaps within the Subfund. However, it is not necessarily an indicator of the investment risks in relation to those instruments because it does not take into account any netting or hedging effects.

Furthermore, the Subfund may actively manage its currency and credit exposure through the use of currency futures, swap transactions and credit default swaps.

The Subfund may also invest in derivative instruments for investment purposes to gain exposure to the local currencies of the Asian region by using Non-Deliverable Forwards ("NDFs") and other foreign exchange derivative instruments, such as call or put options on foreign exchange, foreign exchange swaps, foreign exchange forwards or foreign exchange futures, denominated in the local currencies of the Asian region.

In particular, and subject to the investment restrictions set out in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", the Subfund may use securities (credit linked notes) as well as techniques and instruments (credit default swaps) for the purpose of managing the credit risk of the Subfund. The Subfund may enter into commitments from credit default swaps not serving the purpose of hedging for up to 100% of its total net assets, though the commitments arising from the protection-buying and protection-providing positions may not in total exceed 100% of the total net assets of the Subfund.

In order to enhance the portfolio management and subject to section 3 of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", the Subfund may hold net long and net short positions by entering into derivatives contracts on equity indices (equity options and futures), up to 10% of its assets, which may result in leverage. The Subfund may only enter into futures contracts that are traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public and domiciled in an OECD country.

In terms of the overall risk associated with the use of derivative instruments the commitments entered into by the Subfund must not in aggregate exceed 100% of the total assets of the Subfund.

By exercising conversion and subscription rights or options and warrants held separately from warrant bonds, up to 10% of the respective total net assets of each Subfund may be invested in shares, other equity interests, dividend right certificates and similar securities with equity features.

The Subfund shall not invest in asset-backed securities ("ABS") or mortgage-backed securities ("MBS").

If the underlying of derivatives are financial indices, such indices shall be chosen in accordance with Article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

Global Exposure

The global exposure of the Subfund will be calculated on the basis of the commitment approach.

Risk Information

Investors should read, be aware of and consider Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" of the Prospectus and the risk information described below:

Investors should note that the Subfund shall, subject to the investment principles set out above, gain a significant exposure to emerging countries. Investors are advised to consider the corresponding risks set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors". Emerging countries and developing markets are defined as countries which are not classified by the World Bank as high income countries. In addition, high income countries which are included in an emerging market financial index of a leading service provider may also be considered as emerging countries and developing markets if deemed appropriate by the Management Company in the context of a Subfund's investment universe.

Potential investors should note in particular that the probable returns on securities of issuers from emerging markets are generally higher than the returns on similar securities of equivalent issuers from developed, industrialized countries. However, the higher return should be viewed as compensation for the greater risk to which the investor is exposed.

The net assets of a Subfund that invests in fixed-income securities vary according to fluctuations in interest rates and premiums for credit risks. A rise or fall in interest rates and/or credit spreads can impair the Subfund's net assets. Conversely, when interest rates or credit spreads fall, the value of fixed-income securities generally can be expected to rise. Since the Subfund's investments are not subject to any restrictions in terms of the size of the issuers or their credit rating and considering that this Subfund may invest in debt instruments in the non-investment grade sector, the underlying debt instruments may present a greater risk in terms of

downgrading or may exhibit a greater default risk than debt instruments of first-class issuers. The higher return should be viewed as compensation for the greater degree of risk attached to the related debt instruments and the Subfund's higher volatility. Potential investors must be aware that the loss of their entire investment cannot be completely ruled out. To reduce such risks, however, the individual issuers are subject to close monitoring. Also, the investments are broadly diversified by issuer.

The use of derivatives also involves specific risks. Accordingly, potential investors are referred in particular to the risks associated with derivatives set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors". In addition to the risks specified in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors", potential investors should note that the counterparty risk arising from the use of derivative strategies cannot be wholly eliminated. Potential investors must be aware that the use of financial derivative instruments and strategies could result in complete neutralization of the portfolio, which would in turn detract from the targeted return.

A fluctuation in the exchange rate of local currencies, including the currencies of the Asian region, in relation to the US dollar will bring about a corresponding, simultaneous fluctuation in the net assets of the Subfund as expressed in the US dollar, while local currencies may be subject to foreign exchange restrictions. Further information on the foreign exchange risk is set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors". Investors shall also note that the use of NDFs for investment or hedging purposes may not completely eliminate the currency risk associated to any investments in the Asian region while it may increase the risks generally associated with the use of derivatives.

Dividends, interest, income and gains generated by the Subfund may be subject to non-recoverable withholding tax or other taxes in the countries of origin. This may impair the Subfund's income.

Prices of convertible bonds are less volatile than those of equities. However, as they are more volatile than those of traditional bonds, investors should have a correspondingly larger risk appetite. Prices of convertible bonds fluctuate in line with equity price changes and interest rate movements. When equity prices are rising, they perform better than traditional bonds; but when share prices are falling, they underperform these instruments.

In addition, potential investors should note that various money flow risks arising from adjustments necessitated by subscriptions and redemptions may reduce the targeted return.

Contingent capital instruments can convert from bonds to equities or could be written-down should specific events occur, (a so-called "mechanical trigger"). The conversion into equity or a write-down may lead to a substantial loss in value. In the event of a conversion, the equities received may be at a discount to the share price of that equity when the bond was purchased, resulting in an increased risk of capital loss. Contingent capital instruments may, in addition to or next to, mechanical triggers, be subject to "point of non-viability triggers" which bear the same consequences, i.e. conversion into equity or write-down. These point of non-viability triggers are activated based on the relevant regulator's assessment of the issuers solvency prospects. Certain subordinated corporate debt securities may be callable, meaning they may be redeemed by the issuer on a specific date at a predefined price. In the event such debt securities are not redeemed on the specified call date, the issuer may extend the maturity indefinitely and defer or reduce the coupon payment. The credit worthiness of unrated debt securities is not measured by reference to an independent credit rating agency. Subordinated corporate debt securities carry a higher risk of loss than senior corporate debt securities, including those issued by the same issuer. Investors are advised to consider the risks corresponding to investments in contingent capital instruments set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors".

Direct investments in India also involve specific risks. Accordingly, potential investors are referred in particular to the risks set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" in relation to the FPI registration of the Subfund and the potential disclosure of information and personal data regarding the investors in the Subfund to the Indian local supervisory authorities and to the DDP.

Investments through the China Interbank Bond Market or other similar scheme(s) established under applicable laws and regulations from time to time (the "CIBM") involve specific risks. Accordingly, potential investors are referred in particular to the risks set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" under section "Investment through CIBM Program".

Investor Profile

The Subfund is suitable for investors with a medium to long-term view who wish to invest in a broadly diversified portfolio of transferable investment

grade debt instruments and claims, issued by international and supranational organizations, private borrowers, semi-public and public borrowers located in the Asian region.

Investment Manager

Credit Suisse (Singapore) Ltd. has been appointed as Investment Manager for the Subfund. The Investment Manager may appoint an Investment Advisor to support on investment research and analysis on the local PRC market and securities. Fees paid to the Investment Advisor are paid out of the Management Fee.

Subscription, Redemption and Conversion of Shares

Subject to the restrictions set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" under section "Effect of PRC Regulations on Subscription, Redemption and Conversion", subscription, redemption and conversion applications must be received by the Central Administration or a Distributor by 3 p.m. (Central European Time) two Banking Days prior to the Valuation Day.

Subscription, redemption and conversion applications received after this cutoff point shall be deemed to have been duly received on the Banking Day prior to the next Valuation Day.

Payment of the issue price must be effected within two Banking Days after the Valuation Day on which the issue price of the Shares was determined. Payment of the redemption price of the Shares shall be made within two Banking Days following calculation of this price.

No Shares of the Subfund will be, directly or indirectly, advertised, offered, distributed or sold to persons resident in India and no subscription application for Shares in the Subfund will be accepted if the acquisition of these Shares is financed by funds derived from sources within India.

As described under Chapter 5, "Investment in CS Investment Funds 1" of the Prospectus, the Company is entitled to compulsorily redeem all Shares held by a Shareholder in any circumstances in which the Company determines that such compulsory redemption would avoid material legal, regulatory, pecuniary, tax, economic, proprietary, administrative or other disadvantages to the Company, including but not limited to the cases where such Shares are held by Shareholders who are not entitled to acquire or possess these Shares or who fail to comply with any obligations associated with the holding of these Shares under the applicable regulations. As a consequence the Shareholders shall note that the legal, regulatory or tax requirements applicable to their shareholding in the Subfund may include specific local requirements applicable as per the Indian laws and regulations and that non-compliance with the Indian regulations might lead to the termination of their investment in the Subfund, the compulsory redemption (in whole or in part) of the Shares held by the investors in the Subfund, the retention of any redemption proceeds to the investors or to any other measures taken by the local authorities and impacting the investment of the investor in the Subfund.

Assets entrusted with financial service providers

Part of the assets of the Subfund in the PRC will be safekept by the Sub-custodian. The securities account(s) and cash account(s) with the PRC Sub-custodian and applicable PRC depositary, registration and clearing institutions for the Subfund are opened in the joint names of the Investment Manager (as applicant under the CIBM Program) and the Subfund pursuant to applicable PRC regulations. There will be segregation of assets by the Sub-custodian such that the assets of the Subfund are separately recorded as belonging to the Subfund and not the Investment Manager.

Sub-custodian

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited has been appointed as sub-custodian and the interbank bond trade and settlement agent for the Subfund for the purposes of the investments made through the CIBM Program (the "Sub-custodian").

Performance Fee for Share Class BP

The calculation of the Performance Fee and the necessary provisioning take place with every Net Asset Value calculation. The accrued Performance Fee shall be payable annually in arrears within one month after the end of the respective Reference Period, and, if Shares are redeemed during the Reference Period, the amount of Performance Fee included in the Net Asset Value per Share will be due and owed (i.e. crystallized) for these redeemed Shares at the time of redemption, when the following conditions are fulfilled:

(i) the net asset value of a Share Class used in the calculation of a Performance Fee must be greater than the highest NAV (prior to deduction of the Performance Fee) at the end of a performance period where a Performance Fee has been paid ("high water mark"); and

(ii) the percentage increase in the net asset value per Share Class over the performance period exceeds the percentage increase on the benchmark relevant to the Share Class in question over the same performance period. The performance fee calculation, together with the necessary provisioning, takes place with every Net Asset Value calculation, however the Performance Fee is only crystallized at the end of the Reference Period and if Shares are redeemed during the Reference Period. In the event that this amount is negative, the negative amount shall be carried to the next Reference Period.

If, on the Calculation Date, the unswung net asset value of a Share Class is above the benchmark and is greater than the preceding high water mark, a Performance Fee of 15% shall be deducted on the difference between the unswung net asset value of the Share Class and the greater value between the benchmark and the high water mark. The Performance Fee is calculated on the basis of the Shares of the Share Class that are currently in circulation. The benchmark of the Subfund is JPM Asia Credit Index Investment Grade.

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)

The Net Asset Value calculated in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value" will be increased by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of subscription applications or reduced by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of redemption applications in respect of the applications received on the respective Valuation Day.

Under exceptional circumstances the Company may, in the interest of Shareholders, decide to increase the maximum swing factor indicated above. In such case the Company would inform the investors in accordance with Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders".

Credit Suisse (Lux) Contingent Capital Euro Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Subfund is to achieve income and capital appreciation from bonds and other debt securities denominated in Euro (Reference Currency) issued by companies from the financial sector while preserving the value of the assets.

Investment Principles

At least two-thirds of the total net assets of the Subfund shall be invested in contingent capital instruments, other hybrid and subordinated debt securities of financial institutions such as banks and insurance companies, which include fixed rate bonds, zero - coupon, perpetual bonds, notes, and similar fixed interest or floating - rate securities.

Contingent capital instruments are hybrid debt securities designed to absorb their issuers' capital losses. Under normal circumstances, these instruments exhibit characteristics similar to fixed income or floating rate debt securities. However, upon the occurrence of a trigger event, these instruments may either be converted into equity or written down. The relevant trigger events are described in the contractual terms or by regulatory directives, but typically entail cases where the capital of the issuer falls below a certain level or where the issuer passes a "point of non-viability". Through their conversion into equity or write-down, contingent capital instruments thus allow the recapitalisation of the issuer and/or a reduction of its leverage ratios under critical circumstances at the expense of their holders. Contingent capital instruments are hybrid securities, the equity component of which exposes the holder to certain risks as further described in the section "Risk Information".

There are no restrictions on the investment universe of the Subfund in terms of the issuers' credit ratings provided, however, that the Subfund shall invest in instruments rated at least "CCC-" by Standard & Poor's or "Caa3" by Moody's, at time the investment is made, or which exhibit similar credit quality in the view of the Management Company.

Up to one-third of the Subfund total net assets may be invested in debt securities issued by private, semi-private and public issuers.

Additionally the Subfund may invest up to 10% of its total net assets in other convertible bonds and other equity linked securities as well as in equities or other equity type securities and in warrants on such equities.

Furthermore, the Subfund may actively manage its currency, interest rate, credit as well as equity exposure, or provide exposure to the abovementioned investment instruments, through the use of futures and forwards, options on bonds and equities, bond indices, equity indices and all other permitted financial instruments as well as credit derivatives such as credit default swaps, subject to the provisions of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", section 1g) and 3. In particular, the Subfund may attempt to mitigate adverse outcomes of capital conversion or loss absorption events by entering into long put equity options.

The Subfund may invest in securities denominated in any currency, however a significant part of the Subfunds' net assets will be denominated in or hedged into EUR.

Investor Profile

The Subfund is suitable for investors who want to diversify their portfolio and are able to evaluate the risks and value of contingent capital instruments, other hybrid and subordinated debt securities. The investor must be willing and able to accept significant losses when capital is converted or written-down (e.g. up to a maximum of 100% or total loss of value). Investors should have a medium-to long-term investment horizon. Investors should not consider investment into this Subfund as a core holding in their portfolio.

Global Exposure

The global exposure of the Subfund will be calculated on the basis of the commitment approach.

Risk Information

Investors should read, be aware of and consider Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" of the Prospectus and the risk information described below:

Contingent capital instruments can convert from bonds to equities or could be written-down (e.g. up to a maximum of 100% or total loss of value) should specific events occur, (a so-called "mechanical trigger"). The conversion into equity or a write-down may lead to a substantial loss in value. In the event of a conversion, the equities received may be at a

discount to the share price of that equity when the bond was purchased, resulting in an increased risk of capital loss. Contingent capital instruments may, in addition to or next to, mechanical triggers, be subject to "point of non-viability triggers" which bear the same consequences, i.e. conversion into equity or write-down. These point of non-viability triggers are activated based on the relevant regulator's assessment of the issuers solvency prospects. Contingent capital instruments could suffer liquidity risk, as it can have adverse effects in a situation when the Subfund needs to sell assets for which there is not enough demand or only at much lower prices. Certain subordinated corporate debt securities may be callable, meaning they may be redeemed by the issuer on a specific date at a predefined price. In the event such debt securities are not redeemed on the specified call date, the issuer may extend the maturity indefinitely and defer or reduce the coupon payment. The credit worthiness of unrated debt securities is not measured by reference to an independent credit rating agency. Subordinated corporate debt securities carry a higher risk of loss than senior corporate debt securities, including those issued by the same issuer. Investors are advised to consider the risks corresponding to investments in contingent capital instruments set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors".

Since this Subfund may invest in debt instruments in the non-investment grade sector, the underlying debt instruments may present a greater risk in terms of downgrading or may exhibit a greater default risk than debt instruments of first - class issuers as well as risk of write-downs, loss absorption and conversion risk. Focusing on issuers from the financial sector may lead to concentrated industry exposure and bears systematic risk between issuers, which may lead to material losses in the event of adverse circumstances affecting this sector. The higher return should be viewed as compensation for the greater degree of risk.

Investment Manager

The Management Company has appointed Credit Suisse Asset Management (Schweiz) AG, Zurich, as Investment Manager.

Subscription and Redemption of Shares

By derogation to Chapter 5, "Investment in CS Investment Funds 1", ii) Subscription of Shares, subscriptions and redemptions of fractions shall not be permitted and subscription and redemption applications may only be expressed in number of Shares and not in terms of subscription / redemption monies.

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)

The Net Asset Value calculated in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value" will be increased by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of subscription applications or reduced by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of redemption applications in respect of the applications received on the respective Valuation Day.

Under exceptional circumstances the Company may, in the interest of Shareholders, decide to increase the maximum swing factor indicated above. In such case the Company would inform the investors in accordance with Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders".

Credit Suisse (Lux) Credit Special Situation Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Subfund is to generate returns in US Dollar (Reference Currency) by identifying high yielding investment opportunities in the global fixed income market.

Investment Principles

To achieve its investment objective, the Subfund shall make investments in investment and non-investment grade debt instruments, bonds (including fixed rate bonds, zero-coupon, subordinated, perpetual bonds, contingent capital instruments and other hybrid bonds), covered bonds, notes, and similar fixed interest or floating-rate securities (including floating rate notes and securities issued on a discount basis) of private, semi-private and public issuers worldwide denominated in any currency.

The Subfund allocates its assets by using the following strategies:

- The Subfund allocates its total net assets primarily to benchmark-sized liquid performing (e.g. normally paying its interest) cash bonds by investing in investment and non-investment grade debt instruments in developed countries and emerging markets. To this end, the Subfund will use the active rotation in new issues approach and the market beta. Furthermore, the Subfund's return driver is an interest rate higher than the capital gain.
- The Subfund has also the ability to take concentrated and non-concentrated opportunistic positions in high conviction calls with larger allocation on themes or single issuer focus in sectors, countries, securities and currencies which have, as viewed by the Investment Manager, a fundamental potential for improvement that has not yet been reflected by the market. The Subfund will focus on performing bonds of sovereign and corporate bonds with a shorter investment horizon of 2 – 6 months, which will be sourced on an ad-hoc and tactical basis. The return driver of such opportunistic positions is capital gain higher than the interest rate, while using a tactical alpha and bond-picking approach.
- In addition, the Subfund has the ability to take concentrated strategic positions with a medium to long-term horizon with investment views on structurally or fundamentally improvements in a normalisation context. In this regard, the Subfund will use fundamental bottom-up driven credit selection process. The return driver of such concentrated strategic positions is capital gain higher than the interest rate.

There are no restrictions on the investment universe of the Subfund in terms of the issuers' credit ratings provided, however, that the Subfund shall invest in instruments rated at least "CCC–" by Standard & Poor's or "Caa3" by Moody's, at time the investment is made, or which exhibit similar credit quality in the view of the Management Company.

The Subfund may actively manage its duration and credit, with the aim to profit from interest rate rises and falls as well as any widening or narrowing of credit spreads or exchange rate fluctuations. To this end, the Subfund intends to apply a strategy by entering long and/or short positions entailing the use of financial derivatives such as futures, swaps, options and credit derivatives.

The Subfund may invest a significant part of its total net asset in Emerging Markets. Emerging countries and developing markets are defined as countries which are not classified by the World Bank as high income countries. In addition, high income countries which are included in an emerging market financial index of a leading service provider may also be considered as emerging countries and developing markets if deemed appropriate by the Management Company in the context of a Subfund's investment universe.

The Subfund may engage in active currency allocation. In doing so, it may buy investment currencies on the basis of forward currency contracts up to the value of the associated net assets and may sell them against another investment currency for up to the same amount. As the Subfund may enter into active currency allocation, the Subfund investments in currencies other than the Subfund's Reference Currency does not need to be hedged against such Reference Currency. Accordingly, any fluctuation

in the exchange rate for such currencies in relation to the Reference Currency of the Subfund, will affect the Net Asset Value of the Subfund.

The Subfund may invest in Onshore Renminbi denominated debt securities which are traded on the China interbank bond market (the "Onshore Debt Securities"). For the purposes of this Prospectus, "PRC" refers to the People's Republic of China (excluding the Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan) and the term "Chinese" shall be construed accordingly.

Under PRC regulations, certain qualified overseas financial institutions are eligible to participate in the China interbank bond direct access program (the "CIBM Program") to make investments in the PRC interbank bond market. The Investment Manager, on behalf of the Subfund has registered as a qualified institution under the CIBM Program via an onshore interbank bond trade and settlement agent, which has the responsibility for making the relevant filings and account opening with the relevant PRC authorities. The Subfund may make investments through the CIBM Program. With the appropriate disclosures to the investors, the Subfund may also seek exposure to PRC fixed income securities through other cross border programmes approved by competent regulators including the CSSF.

Investment Instruments

To achieve its investment objective, the Subfund may, subject to the aforementioned investment principles, use any of the instruments listed in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", section 1); these may include, but not be limited to, the instruments specified below:

Bonds, notes, similar fixed- or variable-income securities, money market instruments, and deposits or other callable bank deposits: up to 100% of the Subfund's total net assets; convertible bonds, convertible notes and bonds with warrants: max. 25% of the Subfund's total net assets; contingent capital instruments: max. 20%; equities and equity-type securities (without consideration of exposure to the equity market via convertible bonds, convertible notes and warrant bonds): max. 20% of the Subfund's total net assets.

Structured products:

In aggregate, the Subfund may invest up to 25% of its total net assets in structured products (certificates, notes) that are sufficiently liquid and issued by first-class banks (or issuers offering investor protection equivalent to that of first-class banks), collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), credit-linked notes (CLNs), asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS), which are issued by private, semi-private and public-law issuers worldwide. Thereby, the investments in ABS, MBS, CDO and CLO are limited to a maximum of 20% of the total net assets. These structured products must qualify as transferable securities pursuant to Article 41 of the Law of December 17, 2010 and must be valued regularly and transparently on the basis of independent sources. Unless these structured products contain embedded derivatives pursuant to Article 42 (3) of the Law of December 17, 2010 such products must not entail any leverage effect. The derivatives embedded in such structured products may only be based on investment instruments specified in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", section 1). In addition to the provisions on risk diversification, the composition of the underlying asset baskets and underlying indices must be sufficiently diversified.

Derivatives:

The Subfund may use derivatives that offer an exposure to the above-mentioned asset classes and comply with the above-mentioned investment. With regard to the total exposure associated with the use of derivatives, this diversified long-short strategy is subject to the provisions of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", in conjunction with Article 42 (3) of the Law of December 17, 2010. The global exposure resulting from the use of financial derivative instruments must not exceed 100% of the total net assets of the Subfund. These derivatives include swaps, forwards and futures, options on bonds, bond indices, interest rates, securities, equity indices, currencies and all other permitted financial instruments, credit derivatives such as credit default swaps subject to the provisions of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", sections 1 g) and 3, but with the following exceptions:

If the underlying of derivatives are financial indices, such indices shall be chosen in accordance with Article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

In addition, the Subfund may make use of total return swaps for the purpose of efficient portfolio management.

The principal amount of the Subfund's assets that can be subject to total return swaps may represent up to a maximum of 20% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of notional values of the total return swaps. It is generally expected that the amount of such total return swap will remain within the range of 0% to 20% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of notional values of the total return swaps. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.

The sum of notional values takes into account the absolute value of the notional exposure of the total return swaps used by the Subfund. The expected amount of such total return swaps is an indicator of the intensity of the use of total return swaps within the Subfund. However, it is not necessarily an indicator of the investment risks in relation to those instruments because it does not take into account any netting or hedging effects.

Global Exposure

The global exposure of the Subfund will be calculated on the basis of the commitment approach.

Risk Information

Investors should read, be aware of and consider Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" of the Prospectus and the risk information described below:

Potential investors should note that the Subfund pursues an investment strategy that can be extremely volatile and that the risk of loss is considerable. The Subfund's assets are subject to normal market fluctuations. There can therefore be no guarantee that the investment objective will be met. The Subfund may acquire securities that are traded only among a relatively limited number of investors. The limited number of investors for those securities may make it difficult for the Subfund to dispose of those securities quickly or in adverse market conditions.

The Subfund is more dynamic than other bond funds and has greater opportunities for growth. However, a drop in price is possible at any time.

The probable returns on securities of issuers from emerging countries (emerging markets) are generally higher than the returns on similar securities of equivalent issuers from countries not classed as emerging (i.e. developed countries). Emerging countries and developing markets are defined as countries which are not classified by the World Bank as high income countries. In addition, high income countries which are included in an emerging market financial index of a leading service provider may also be considered as emerging countries and developing markets if deemed appropriate by the Management Company in the context of a Subfund's investment universe. The markets in emerging countries are much less liquid than the developed equity markets. Moreover, in the past, these markets have experienced higher volatility than the developed markets. Potential investors should be aware that, due to the political and economic situation in emerging countries, investments in this Subfund entail a greater degree of risk, which could in turn reduce the return on the Subfund's assets. Investments in these Subfunds should only be made on a long-term basis. The investments of this Subfund are exposed to the following risks (among others): less effective public supervision, accounting and auditing methods and standards which do not match the requirements of Western legislation, possible restrictions on repatriation of the capital invested, counterparty risk in respect of individual transactions, market volatility, and insufficient liquidity affecting the Subfund's investments. It must also be borne in mind that companies are selected regardless of their market capitalization (small, mid, large caps) or sector. This may lead to a concentration in terms of market segments or sectors.

Since this Subfund may invest in debt instruments in the non-investment grade sector, the underlying debt instruments may present a greater risk in terms of downgrading or may exhibit a greater default risk than debt instruments of first-class issuers. The higher return should be viewed as compensation for the greater degree of risk attached to the related debt instruments and the Subfund's higher volatility. Potential investors must be aware that the loss of their entire investment cannot be completely ruled out. To reduce such risks, however, the individual issuers are subject to close monitoring. Also, the investments are broadly diversified by issuer.

Most asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities entail additional and different risks compared with conventional fixed-interest instruments as they additionally feature early-call rights (prepayment options), credit or loan-loss risks relating to the underlying assets. When interest rates trend downwards, it may be assumed that the early-call rights (prepayment options) are more likely to be exercised. As a rule, the amounts repaid can

only be invested at the lower interest rates prevailing at this point in time. These securities can therefore be expected to experience less growth in value at times of falling interest rates than other fixed-income securities; moreover, they are probably less suitable for fixing a specific return. When interest rates are rising, however, asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are generally subject to the same risk of depreciation as other fixed-income instruments.

The credit ratings awarded by rating agencies should provide a way of assessing the security of the capital and of the interest payments on the securities rated. There is no certainty that the rating agencies promptly adjust their ratings in line with changes in the economic situation or in the issuer's situation which could affect the market value of the security concerned. Investments in asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities may prove extremely volatile. Investors must expect potentially large capital losses. The Management Company will seek to minimize such risks by a strict selection of investments acquired and by an appropriate spreading of risk. Even so, the risk of a total loss cannot be ruled out. Moreover, it is possible that the Subfund will invest in asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities that are poorly liquid or that such investments may become less liquid after they have been acquired. Therefore, there may not be reliable price sources for such securities, and it is possible that prices will only be fixed only once a week or even less frequently, with the result that a valuation of such securities based on the available price sources proves imprecise. If securities are sold owing to redemptions, considerable discrepancies may arise between the last valuation of the securities concerned and the actual proceeds obtained by the counterparty.

Prices of convertible bonds are less volatile than those of equities. However, as they are more volatile than those of traditional bonds, investors should have a correspondingly larger risk appetite. Prices of convertible bonds fluctuate in line with equity price changes and interest rate movements. When equity prices are rising, they perform better than traditional bonds; but when share prices are falling, they underperform these instruments.

Contingent capital instruments can convert from bonds to equities or could be written-down should specific events occur, (a so-called "mechanical trigger"). The conversion into equity or a write-down may lead to a substantial loss in value. In the event of a conversion, the equities received may be at a discount to the share price of that equity when the bond was purchased, resulting in an increased risk of capital loss. Contingent capital instruments may, in addition to or next to, mechanical triggers, be subject to "point of non-viability triggers" which bear the same consequences, i.e. conversion into equity or write-down. These point of non-viability triggers are activated based on the relevant regulator's assessment of the issuers solvency prospects. Certain subordinated corporate debt securities may be callable, meaning they may be redeemed by the issuer on a specific date at a predefined price. In the event such debt securities are not redeemed on the specified call date, the issuer may extend the maturity indefinitely and defer or reduce the coupon payment. The credit worthiness of unrated debt securities is not measured by reference to an independent credit rating agency. Subordinated corporate debt securities carry a higher risk of loss than senior corporate debt securities, including those issued by the same issuer. Investors are advised to consider the risks corresponding to investments in contingent capital instruments set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors".

Direct investments in India also involve specific risks. Accordingly, potential investors are referred in particular to the risks set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" in relation to the FPI registration of the Subfund and the potential disclosure of information and personal data regarding the investors in the Subfund to the Indian local supervisory authorities and to the DDP.

A substantial portion of the subfund's investments will be denominated in currencies other than US Dollar, which is the Reference Currency of the subfund. Although the subfund will seek to maximize the Reference Currency return, the value of non-Reference Currency assets may decline due to fluctuations in the exchange rates between US Dollar and non-US Dollar currencies. The risk to the subfund of a decline in value of the investments due to exchange rate fluctuations may not be hedged.

Investments through the China Interbank Bond Market or other similar scheme(s) established under applicable laws and regulations from time to time (the "CIBM") involve specific risks. Accordingly, potential investors are referred in particular to the risks set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" under section "Investment through CIBM Program".

Investor Profile

The Subfund is suitable for investors who seek exposure to higher yielding fixed income market but need to be comfortable with a longer commitment, high risk and fluctuations in the value of the investments, which may temporarily even lead to substantial loss of value.

Investment Manager

The Management Company has appointed Credit Suisse Asset Management (Schweiz) AG, Zurich, as Investment Manager.

Performance Fee

The Management Company is entitled to a performance fee which is calculated with every net asset value calculation on the basis of the Net Asset Value of the Share Class concerned.

The Performance Fee may only be charged and set aside, if the following two criteria are fulfilled cumulatively:

a) The performance of the unswung Net Asset Value of a Share Class, as calculated on a daily basis, must be greater than the performance of the reference value further defined below ("Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value"), which is also calculated on a daily basis. At the time of launch, the Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value is equal to the issue price of the respective Share Class.

b) The unswung Net Asset Value of a Share Class, which is used for the calculation of a Performance Fee, must be greater than the previous unswung Net Asset Values ("High Watermark"). Each preceding decline in the unswung Net Asset Value per Share of the respective Share Class must be offset by a further increase above the last maximum value at which a Performance Fee was incurred.

The Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value described in a) above is composed of the three-month Libor interest rate, set by ICE Benchmark Administration, for the respective Reference Currency of the Share Class, and increased by 100 basis points, calculated on a daily, indexed basis $(100 + ([r_{\text{Libor}} + 100 \text{ bps}] / 4)^{1 / ((\#days / \#day \text{ in quarter})))}$. The calculation of the Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value begins with the launch of the Subfund and will not be reset. The Libor interest rate, within the Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value, will be reset quarterly to the new Libor rate at the beginning of each calendar quarter (on the first valuation day of January, April, July and October).

Calculation of the Performance Fee and the necessary provisioning takes place on a daily basis.

If, on the Calculation Date, the unswung Net Asset Value of a Share Class is above the Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value and is greater than the preceding unswung Net Asset Values (prior to deduction of the Performance Fee), a Performance Fee of 15% shall be deducted on the difference between the unswung Net Asset Value of the Share Class and the greater value between Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value and High Watermark. The calculation of the Performance Fee takes place on the basis of the Shares of the respective Class that are currently in circulation.

The payment of the Performance Fee amounts calculated for each quarter and set aside according to the above described method takes place at the beginning of the following quarter.

This Performance Fee cannot be refunded if the unswung Net Asset Value falls again after deduction of the Performance Fee. This means that a Performance Fee may also be charged and paid if, at the end of the calendar quarter, the unswung Net Asset Value per Share of the respective Class is lower than the value at the beginning of the calendar quarter.

A Performance Fee is payable when the following conditions apply:

$$(\text{NAV per Share})_t - (\text{HR Index Value})_t > 0$$

and

$$\text{NAV}_t > \max \{ \text{NAV}_{0...} \text{NAV}_{t-1} \},$$

If both of these conditions are met, then the following applies:

$$0.15 ((\text{NAV}_t - \max \{ \text{HWM}; \text{HR Index Value} \}) \times \text{number of Shares}_t)$$

where:

NAV_t = current unswung Net Asset Value prior to provision for Performance Fee

NAV_0 = first unswung Net Asset Value

HWM = High Watermark = $\max \{ \text{NAV}_{0...} \text{NAV}_{t-1} \}$,

HR = Hurdle Rate

t = current Calculation Date

Subscription, Redemption and Conversion of Shares – Net Asset Value

Subject to the restrictions set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" under section "Effect of PRC Regulations on Subscription, Redemption and

Conversion", subscription, redemption and conversion applications must be received by the Central Administration or a Distributor by 3 p.m. (Central European Time) two Banking Days prior to the Valuation Day.

Subscription, redemption and conversion applications received after this cutoff point shall be deemed to have been duly received on the Banking Day prior to the next Valuation Day.

Payment of the issue price must be effected within two Banking Days after the Valuation Day on which the issue price of the Shares was determined. Payment of the redemption price of the Shares shall be made within two Banking Days following calculation of this price.

In accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value", the Net Asset Value of the Subfund's Shares is calculated on each Valuation Day. Subscription, redemption and conversion applications received before 3 p.m. (Central European Time) two Banking Days prior to the Trading Day shall be settled on the Valuation Day following such Trading Day.

Subscription, redemption and conversion applications received after this cut-off point shall be deemed to have been duly received on the next Banking Day and are thus settled on the Valuation Day following the next Trading Day.

By derogation to Chapter 5, "Investment in CS Investment Funds 1", ii) Subscription of Shares, subscriptions and redemptions of fractions shall not be permitted and subscription and redemption applications may only be expressed in number of Shares and not in terms of subscription / redemption monies.

No Shares of the Subfund will be, directly or indirectly, advertised, offered, distributed or sold to persons resident in India and no subscription application for Shares in the Subfund will be accepted if the acquisition of these Shares is financed by funds derived from sources within India.

As described under Chapter 5, "Investment in CS Investment Funds 1" of the Prospectus, the Company is entitled to compulsorily redeem all Shares held by a Shareholder in any circumstances in which the Company determines that such compulsory redemption would avoid material legal, regulatory, pecuniary, tax, economic, proprietary, administrative or other disadvantages to the Company, including but not limited to the cases where such Shares are held by Shareholders who are not entitled to acquire or possess these Shares or who fail to comply with any obligations associated with the holding of these Shares under the applicable regulations. As a consequence the Shareholders shall note that the legal, regulatory or tax requirements applicable to their shareholding in the Subfund may include specific local requirements applicable as per the Indian laws and regulations and that non-compliance with the Indian regulations might lead to the termination of their investment in the Subfund, the compulsory redemption (in whole or in part) of the Shares held by the investors in the Subfund, the retention of any redemption proceeds to the investors or to any other measures taken by the local authorities and impacting the investment of the investor in the Subfund.

Assets entrusted with financial service providers

Part of the assets of the Subfund in the PRC will be safekept by the Sub-custodian. The securities account(s) and cash account(s) with the PRC Sub-custodian and applicable PRC depository, registration and clearing institutions for the Subfund are opened in the joint names of the Investment Manager (as applicant under the CIBM Program) and the Subfund pursuant to applicable PRC regulations. There will be segregation of assets by the Sub-custodian such that the assets of the Subfund are separately recorded as belonging to the Subfund and not the Investment Manager.

Sub-custodian

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited has been appointed as sub-custodian and the interbank bond trade and settlement agent for the Subfund for the purposes of the investments made through the CIBM Program (the "Sub-custodian").

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)

The Net Asset Value calculated in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value" will be increased by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of subscription applications or reduced by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of redemption applications in respect of the applications received on the respective Valuation Day.

Under exceptional circumstances the Company may, in the interest of Shareholders, decide to increase the maximum swing factor indicated

above. In such case the Company would inform the investors in accordance with Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders".

Credit Suisse (Lux) Euro Corporate Bond Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Subfund is primarily to achieve income and capital appreciation from bonds and other debt securities denominated in Euro issued by corporate issuers while preserving the value of the assets.

Investment Principles

At least two-thirds of the net assets of the Subfund shall be invested in bonds (including zero-coupon bonds, subordinated bonds, covered bonds perpetual bonds, and securities issued on a discount basis) and other fixed-interest and floating-rate securities (including fixed rate bonds, floating rate notes) of corporate issuers which are domiciled in or carry out the bulk of their business activities in Europe.

Up to one-third of the net assets, the Subfund may invest in bonds of corporate issuers as well as in government and semi-government bonds worldwide (including emerging markets). The Subfund's assets will on average have a rating of at least BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Baa3 by Moody's and have an individual rating of at least "B" by Standard & Poor's or B2 by Moody's or debt instruments which exhibit similar credit quality in the view of the Management Company at the time the investment is made. In addition to direct investments, the Subfund may conduct futures and options as well as swap transactions (interest-rate swaps, credit default swaps and total return swaps) for the purpose of hedging and the efficient management of the portfolio.

The principal amount of the Subfund's assets that can be subject to total return swaps may represent up to a maximum of 10% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of notionals of the total return swaps. It is generally expected that the amount of such total return swap will remain within the range of 0% to 10% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of notionals of the total return swaps. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.

The sum of notionals takes into account the absolute value of the notional exposure of the total return swaps used by the Subfund. The expected amount of such total return swaps is an indicator of the intensity of the use of total return swaps within the Subfund. However, it is not necessarily an indicator of the investment risks in relation to those instruments because it does not take into account any netting or hedging effects.

A maximum of 5% of the Subfund's net assets may be invested in contingent capital instruments.

The Subfund may also invest up to 5% of its net assets in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS).

Furthermore, the Subfund may actively manage its currency exposure through the use of forward exchange transactions and swap transactions.

Global Exposure

The global exposure of the Subfund will be calculated on the basis of the commitment approach.

Risk Information

Investors should read, be aware of and consider Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" of the Prospectus and the risk information described below:

Since this Subfund may hold debt instruments in the non-investment grade sector, the debt instruments may present a greater risk in terms of further downgrading or may exhibit a greater default risk than debt instruments of first-class issuers. The higher return should be viewed as compensation for the greater degree of risk attached to the debt instruments and the Subfunds' higher volatility. The potential investor must be aware that even the complete loss of some investments cannot be fully ruled out. In order to reduce such risks, however, the issuers are carefully monitored, and they are widely diversified.

The probable returns on securities of issuers from emerging countries (emerging markets) are generally higher than the returns on similar securities of equivalent issuers from countries not classed as emerging (i.e. developed countries). Emerging countries and developing markets are defined as countries which are not classified by the World Bank as high income countries. In addition, high income countries which are included in an emerging market financial index of a leading service provider may also be considered as emerging countries and developing markets if deemed appropriate by the Management Company in the context of a Subfund's investment universe. The markets in emerging countries are much less

liquid than the developed equity markets. Moreover, in the past, these markets have experienced higher volatility than the developed markets. Potential investors should be aware that, due to the political and economic situation in emerging countries, investments in this Subfund entail a greater degree of risk, which could in turn reduce the return on the Subfund's assets. Investments in these Subfunds should only be made on a long-term basis. The investments of this Subfund are exposed to the following risks (among others): less effective public supervision, accounting and auditing methods and standards which do not match the requirements of Western legislation, possible restrictions on repatriation of the capital invested, counterparty risk in respect of individual transactions, market volatility, and insufficient liquidity affecting the Subfund's investments. It must also be borne in mind that companies are selected regardless of their market capitalization (small, mid, large caps) or sector. This may lead to a concentration in terms of market segments or sectors. Contingent capital instruments can convert from bonds to equities or could be written-down should specific events occur, (a so-called "mechanical trigger"). The conversion into equity or a write-down may lead to a substantial loss in value. In the event of a conversion, the equities received may be at a discount to the share price of that equity when the bond was purchased, resulting in an increased risk of capital loss. Contingent capital instruments may, in addition to or next to, mechanical triggers, be subject to "point of non-viability triggers" which bear the same consequences, i.e. conversion into equity or write-down. These point of non-viability triggers are activated based on the relevant regulator's assessment of the issuers solvency prospects. Certain subordinated corporate debt securities may be callable, meaning they may be redeemed by the issuer on a specific date at a predefined price. In the event such debt securities are not redeemed on the specified call date, the issuer may extend the maturity indefinitely and defer or reduce the coupon payment. The credit worthiness of unrated debt securities is not measured by reference to an independent credit rating agency. Subordinated corporate debt securities carry a higher risk of loss than senior corporate debt securities, including those issued by the same issuer. Investors are advised to consider the risks corresponding to investments in contingent capital instruments set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors".

Investor Profile

The Subfund is suitable for investors who are seeking the potential for a high level of current income and some capital appreciation over time and can accept the risks associated with investing in corporate bonds.

Investment Manager

The Management Company has appointed Credit Suisse Asset Management (Schweiz) AG, Zurich, as Investment Manager.

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)

The Net Asset Value calculated in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value" will be increased by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of subscription applications or reduced by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of redemption applications in respect of the applications received on the respective Valuation Day.

Under exceptional circumstances the Company may, in the interest of Shareholders, decide to increase the maximum swing factor indicated above. In such case the Company would inform the investors in accordance with Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders".

Credit Suisse (Lux) European Sovereign Plus Bond Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Subfund is to achieve income and capital appreciation from bonds and other debt securities denominated in Euro issued by European government and semi-government issuers while preserving the value of the assets.

Investment Principles

At least two-thirds of the total assets of the Subfund shall be invested in fixed (including zero-coupon bonds) and floating rate debt securities (including fixed rate bonds, floating rate notes, inflation linked bonds, subordinated bonds, covered bonds, perpetual bonds, government and semi-government bonds) issued or guaranteed by Peripheral European governments, municipalities and supnationals which have with at least an investment grade rating rated either by Standard & Poor's (at least "BBB-") or by Moody's (at least "Baa3").

In addition, the Subfund may invest, to a lesser extent, in debt securities issued by other European governments, municipalities or supnationals and in debt securities issued by financial institutions and corporate issuers that have their domicile or who exercise a predominant part of their activity in Peripheral Europe. Peripheral Europe is defined by European countries with high debt to gross domestic product (GDP) ratios or high fiscal deficits or wide credit spreads.

A maximum of 10% of the Subfund's total assets may be invested in contingent capital instruments.

The Subfund may enter into derivative transactions such as futures, options as well as swap transactions (e.g. forward exchange transactions, interest-rate swaps, credit default swaps and total return swaps) for the purpose of hedging or efficient portfolio management provided the limits set out in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", section 3) are observed.

The principal amount of the Subfund's assets that can be subject to total return swaps may represent up to a maximum of 10% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of notionals of the total return swaps. It is generally expected that the amount of such total return swap will remain within the range of 0% to 10% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of notionals of the total return swaps. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.

The sum of notionals takes into account the absolute value of the notional exposure of the total return swaps used by the Subfund. The expected amount of such total return swaps is an indicator of the intensity of the use of total return swaps within the Subfund. However, it is not necessarily an indicator of the investment risks in relation to those instruments because it does not take into account any netting or hedging effects.

For the purpose of duration and credit management, the Subfund may make greater use of interest-rate futures and credit derivatives.

Global Exposure

The global exposure of the Subfund will be calculated on the basis of the commitment approach.

Risk Information

Investors should read, be aware of and consider Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" of the Prospectus and the risk information described below:

The functioning of markets in Europe has sustained considerable pressure as the result of the recent global financial crisis. The situation, particularly in the countries of Peripheral Europe where sovereign default is perceived to be most likely, may continue to deteriorate. Thus, some European markets currently entail downside risks, with pressure coming in several forms. In these markets of Peripheral Europe, there is an ongoing risk of a disorderly degree of recession, potentially leading to a sovereign debt default or, in the worst case, the eventual break-up of Europe's Monetary Union. These risks also entail potential adverse effects on assets, contracts, debts and other financial instruments in the affected country or countries.

Contingent capital instruments can convert from bonds to equities or could be written-down should specific events occur, (a so-called "mechanical trigger"). The conversion into equity or a write-down may lead to a substantial loss in value. In the event of a conversion, the equities received may be at a discount to the share price of that equity when the bond was purchased, resulting in an increased risk of capital loss. Contingent capital instruments may, in addition to or next to, mechanical triggers, be subject

to "point of non-viability triggers" which bear the same consequences, i.e. conversion into equity or write-down. These point of non-viability triggers are activated based on the relevant regulator's assessment of the issuers solvency prospects. Certain subordinated corporate debt securities may be callable, meaning they may be redeemed by the issuer on a specific date at a predefined price. In the event such debt securities are not redeemed on the specified call date, the issuer may extend the maturity indefinitely and defer or reduce the coupon payment. The credit worthiness of unrated debt securities is not measured by reference to an independent credit rating agency. Subordinated corporate debt securities carry a higher risk of loss than senior corporate debt securities, including those issued by the same issuer. Investors are advised to consider the risks corresponding to investments in contingent capital instruments set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors".

Investor Profile

The Subfund is suitable for risk tolerant investors who, in seeking investments that offer targeted opportunities to maximize return, can tolerate the unavoidable, and occasionally substantial, fluctuations in the values of speculative investments. The Subfund is well suited for portfolio diversification.

Investment Manager

The Management Company has appointed Credit Suisse Asset Management (Schweiz) AG, Zurich, as Investment Manager.

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)

The Net Asset Value calculated in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value" will be increased by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of subscription applications or reduced by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of redemption applications in respect of the applications received on the respective Valuation Day.

Under exceptional circumstances the Company may, in the interest of Shareholders, decide to increase the maximum swing factor indicated above. In such case the Company would inform the investors in accordance with Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders".

Credit Suisse (Lux) Global High Yield Bond Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Subfund is primarily to achieve income and capital appreciation based on the performance of bonds and other debt securities denominated in any currency issued by corporate issuers with a below investment grade rating while preserving the value of the assets.

Investment Principles

At least two-thirds of the total assets of the Subfund shall be invested directly in debt instruments, bonds (including fixed rate bonds, zero-coupon, subordinated and perpetual bonds), notes, and similar fixed interest or floating-rate securities (including floating rate notes and securities issued on a discount basis) of corporate issuers in the non-investment grade sector or indirectly via derivatives which are covered by cash, money market instruments or short term investment grade bonds.

The Subfund may invest a significant part of its net assets in Emerging Markets (as defined below in the section "Risk Information"). Additionally the Subfund may invest in convertible bonds, convertible notes and warrant bonds.

The Subfund may also invest up to 10% of its net assets in asset-backed securities (ABS), as well as in addition up to a maximum of 10% of the Subfund's net assets may be invested in contingent capital instruments. ABSs are, in principle, securities the payments of which (interest payments and principal re-payments) are secured by a pool of receivables. The Subfund may furthermore invest up to a maximum of 10% of its assets in equities or other equity type securities and in warrants on such equities issued by issuers from developed countries.

In addition to direct investments, the Subfund may contract futures and options as well as swap transactions (interest-rate swaps) for the purpose of hedging and the efficient management of the portfolio.

The Subfund may use securities (credit linked notes) as well as techniques and instruments (credit default swaps) for the purpose of managing the credit risk. Furthermore, the Subfund may actively manage its currency exposure through the use of forward exchange transactions and swap transactions.

Global Exposure

The global exposure of the Subfund will be calculated on the basis of the commitment approach.

Risk Information

Investors should read, be aware of and consider Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" of the Prospectus and the risk information described below:

Income from securities in the non-investment grade sector is higher than that earned from first-class issuers. However, the risk of losses is also greater. The higher income should be regarded as compensation for the fact that investments in this segment involve a greater risk of losses. The Subfund is more dynamic than other bond funds and has greater opportunities for growth. However, a drop in price is possible at any time. Potential investors should note that the counterparty risk related to the derivative strategy cannot be eliminated completely. The Subfund, however, will endeavour to minimize these risks by engaging in various hedging activities.

The probable returns on securities of issuers from emerging countries (emerging markets) are generally higher than the returns on similar securities of equivalent issuers from countries not classed as emerging (i.e. developed countries). Emerging countries and developing markets are defined as countries which are not classified by the World Bank as high income countries. In addition, high income countries which are included in an emerging market financial index of a leading service provider may also be considered as emerging countries and developing markets if deemed appropriate by the Management Company in the context of a Subfund's investment universe. The markets in emerging countries are much less liquid than the developed equity markets. Moreover, in the past, these markets have experienced higher volatility than the developed markets.

Potential investors should be aware that, due to the political and economic situation in emerging countries, investments in this Subfund entail a greater degree of risk, which could in turn reduce the return on the Subfund's assets. Investments in these Subfunds should only be made on a long-term basis. The investments of this Subfund are exposed to the following risks (among others): less effective public supervision, accounting and auditing methods and standards which do not match the

requirements of Western legislation, possible restrictions on repatriation of the capital invested, counterparty risk in respect of individual transactions, market volatility, and insufficient liquidity affecting the Subfund's investments. It must also be borne in mind that companies are selected regardless of their market capitalization or sector. This may lead to a concentration in terms of market segments or sectors.

Contingent capital instruments can convert from bonds to equities or could be written-down should specific events occur, (a so-called "mechanical trigger"). The conversion into equity or a write-down may lead to a substantial loss in value. In the event of a conversion, the equities received may be at a discount to the share price of that equity when the bond was purchased, resulting in an increased risk of capital loss. Contingent capital instruments may, in addition to or next to, mechanical triggers, be subject to "point of non-viability triggers" which bear the same consequences, i.e. conversion into equity or write-down. These point of non-viability triggers are activated based on the relevant regulator's assessment of the issuers solvency prospects. Certain subordinated corporate debt securities may be callable, meaning they may be redeemed by the issuer on a specific date at a predefined price. In the event such debt securities are not redeemed on the specified call date, the issuer may extend the maturity indefinitely and defer or reduce the coupon payment. The credit worthiness of unrated debt securities is not measured by reference to an independent credit rating agency. Subordinated corporate debt securities carry a higher risk of loss than senior corporate debt securities, including those issued by the same issuer. Investors are advised to consider the risks corresponding to investments in contingent capital instruments set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors".

Investor Profile

The Subfund is suitable for investors with a long-term, risk-tolerant outlook who would like to participate directly or indirectly via derivatives in a broadly diversified bond portfolio in order to benefit from the potential offered by the high-yield capital market, thereby achieving higher returns than would normally be generated by conventional bond investments. Though the risks are lessened by a broad investment spread across many issuers and several sectors, exposure to the high yield segment requires a greater degree of risk capacity.

Investment Managers

The Management Company has appointed Credit Suisse Asset Management, LLC and Credit Suisse Asset Management Limited, as Investment Managers.

The Investment Managers are expected, subject to the "at arms' length" principle, to enter into a substantial number of transactions to purchase financial instruments from and sell financial instruments to affiliates on behalf of the Subfund. In connection with investment recommendations and related transactions that may be viewed as principal transactions with the Investment Managers, Credit Suisse Group AG or their affiliates, the Investment Managers further intend to comply with Section 206(3) of the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940 by requesting an independent approval of such transactions. In this regard, the Investment Managers may enter into an agreement with an unaffiliated third party to serve as the conflicts review service provider to review and approve such transactions on a trade-by-trade basis. Related fees shall be paid out of the assets of the Subfund and included in the Ongoing Charges disclosed in the KIID.

Performance Fee for Share Class DBP

The Management Company is entitled to a Performance Fee for the Share Class DBP ("the Share Class"), which is calculated on the basis of the unswung net asset value of the Share Class.

The Performance Fee shall be payable for each reference period ("Reference Period"). Unless otherwise agreed between the parties, the initial Reference Period will start with the launch of the Share Class, as the case may be, and ends on the last day of that Accounting Year.

The calculation of the Performance Fee and the necessary provisioning take place with every Net Asset Value calculation. The accrued Performance Fee shall be payable annually in arrears within one month after the end of the respective Reference Period, and, if Shares are redeemed during the Reference Period, the amount of Performance Fee included in the Net Asset Value per Share will be due and owed (i.e. crystallise) for these redeemed Shares at the time of redemption, when the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (i) the net asset value of the Share Class used in the calculation of a Performance Fee must be greater than the highest NAV (prior to

deduction of the Performance Fee) at the end of a performance period where a Performance Fee has been paid ("high water mark"); and

- (ii) the percentage increase in the net asset value per Share Class over the performance period exceeds the percentage increase on the benchmark relevant to the Share Class over the same performance period.

The performance fee calculation, together with the necessary provisioning, takes place with every Net Asset Value calculation, however the Performance Fee is only crystallized at the end of the Reference Period and if Shares are redeemed during the Reference Period. In the event that this amount is negative, the negative amount shall be carried to the next Reference Period.

If, on the Calculation Date, the unswung net asset value of the Share Class is above the benchmark and is greater than the preceding high water mark, a Performance Fee of 15% shall be deducted on the difference between the unswung net asset value of the Share Class and the greater value between the benchmark and the high water mark. The Performance Fee is calculated on the basis of the Shares of the Share Class that are currently in circulation. The benchmark of the Subfund is Barclays Global High Yield Corporate (TR).

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)

The Net Asset Value calculated in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value" will be increased by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of subscription applications or reduced by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of redemption applications in respect of the applications received on the respective Valuation Day.

Under exceptional circumstances the Company may, in the interest of Shareholders, decide to increase the maximum swing factor indicated above. In such case the Company would inform the investors in accordance with Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders".

Credit Suisse (Lux) Global Inflation Linked Bond Fund

Investment Objective

The objective of this Subfund is to generate a regular, inflation-hedged income in US dollar (Reference Currency).

Investment Principles

At least two-thirds of the Subfunds' total assets are invested worldwide in inflation-indexed debt instruments, bonds (including fixed rate bonds, inflation-linked bonds, zero-coupon bonds, covered bonds, government and semi-government bonds), notes (including floating rate notes), similar fixed-interest or floating-rate securities (including securities issued on a discount basis) of average or high quality (rated at least "BBB-" by Standard & Poor's or "Baa3" by Moody's, or debt instruments which exhibit similar credit quality in the view of the Management Company).

The Subfund may also invest up to 20% of its net assets in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS).

In order to diversify the range of borrowers, to permit more flexible management of durations and hedge inflation risks in markets without index-linked debt securities, the inflation protection may be constructed synthetically.

A synthetically constructed inflation hedge is created by hedging inflation risk through the use of inflation swaps with first-class financial institutions which specialize in this type of transaction. By combining a nominal bond and inflation swap, a synthetic inflation-indexed debt instrument is created. Inflation swaps protect the investor against inflation risk in the same way as inflation-indexed debt instruments, specifically through the substitution of the expected rate of inflation with the actual rate.

Such transactions are effected in the currency in which the assets being hedged are denominated, unless there are insufficient hedging instruments in such currency or if they are unfavorable in terms of cost. In such cases, the Fund may also use hedging instruments in other currencies, if it is likely that these currencies and those of the assets being hedged are exposed to similar fluctuations.

Global Exposure

The global exposure of the Subfund will be calculated on the basis of the commitment approach.

Risk Information

Investors should read, be aware of and consider Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" of the Prospectus and the risk information described below:

Since the Subfund may invest in debt instruments in the lower investment grade sector, the underlying debt instruments may present a greater risk in terms of downgrading or may exhibit a greater default risk than debt instruments of first-class issuers. The higher return should be viewed as compensation for the greater degree of risk.

The inflation hedge mechanism results in inflation-indexed debt instruments performing better than nominal bonds when inflation is higher than expected. Conversely, nominal bonds will perform better than inflation-indexed debt instruments in periods when the rate of inflation is lower than expected.

There are conservative Subfunds than can be expected to exhibit moderate but fairly steady growth. A slight drop in price over a one year time horizon cannot be ruled out.

Investor Profile

This Subfund is suitable for investors seeking a cost-effective core investment in bonds and wishing to protect themselves against inflation risk. It allows investors to entrust the time-consuming task of selecting and monitoring securities to a team of qualified experts. This Subfund is well suited to portfolio diversification.

Investment Manager

The Management Company has appointed Credit Suisse Asset Management (Schweiz) AG, Zurich, as Investment Manager.

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)

The Net Asset Value calculated in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value" will be increased by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of subscription applications or reduced by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of redemption

applications in respect of the applications received on the respective Valuation Day.

Under exceptional circumstances the Company may, in the interest of Shareholders, decide to increase the maximum swing factor indicated above. In such case the Company would inform the investors in accordance with Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders".

Credit Suisse (Lux) Floating Rate Credit Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Subfund is primarily to achieve income and capital appreciation from fixed income securities with a floating rate exposure denominated in any currency while preserving the value of the assets.

Investment Principles

At least two-thirds of the total assets of the Subfund shall be invested in fixed-income instruments, bonds (including fixed rate bonds, zero-coupon bonds, inflation linked bonds, subordinated bonds, covered bonds, and perpetual bonds) and similar fixed interest or floating-rate securities (including floating rate notes and securities issued on a discount basis) issued by private, semi-private and public issuers from developed and emerging countries. Emerging countries are defined below in the section "Risk Information".

Floating rate exposure may be achieved either directly or indirectly, whereby indirectly through fixed rate securities combined with credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, asset swaps, cross currency basis swaps or other credit derivatives.

Additionally, the Subfund may invest its assets in securitized products such as asset-backed and mortgage backed securities. Asset-backed securities (ABS) are, in principle, securities the payments of which (interest payments and principal re-payments) are secured by a pool of receivables. Mortgage-backed securities (MBS) are, in principle, securities the payments of which (interest and principal repayments) are secured by a pool of mortgages.

In particular, the Subfund invests in residential or commercial mortgage backed securities, consumer asset-backed securities (backed by student-, small and medium enterprises (SME), car- and other leasing-contracts), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) backed by corporate loans and covered bonds/Pfandbriefe.

Except for ABS and MBS securities stated below, there are no restrictions on the investment universe of the Subfund in terms of the issuers' credit ratings provided, however, that the Subfund shall invest in instruments rated at least "B-" by Standard & Poor's or "B3" by Moody's, at time the investment is made, or which exhibit similar credit quality in the view of the Management Company. The Subfund's investment in ABS and MBS are made primarily in securities which have a prime credit quality (rated "AAA" by Standard & Poor's or "Aaa" by Moody's or a similar credit quality in the view of the Management Company).

The Subfund may furthermore invest up to a maximum of 10% of its assets in equities or other equity type securities and in warrants on such equities issued by issuers from developed countries as well as in addition up to 10% of its assets maybe invested into contingent capital instruments. The Subfund may conduct futures and options as well as swap transactions (interest rate swaps, credit default swaps, total return swaps and cross currency swaps) for investment and for hedging and the efficient portfolio management purposes.

The principal amount of the Subfund's assets that can be subject to total return swaps may represent up to a maximum of 20% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of notionals of the total return swaps. It is generally expected that the amount of such total return swap will remain within the range of 0% to 20% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of notionals of the total return swaps. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.

The sum of notionals takes into account the absolute value of the notional exposure of the total return swaps used by the Subfund. The expected amount of such total return swaps is an indicator of the intensity of the use of total return swaps within the Subfund. However, it is not necessarily an indicator of the investment risks in relation to those instruments because it does not take into account any netting or hedging effects.

Furthermore, the Subfund may actively manage its currency exposure through the use of forward exchange transactions and swap transactions.

Global Exposure

The global exposure of the Subfund will be calculated on the basis of the commitment approach.

Risk Information

Investors should read, be aware of and consider Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" of the Prospectus and the risk information described below:

Mortgage-backed securities differ from conventional debt securities because principal is paid back over the life of the security rather than at maturity. Most mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, in general, entail risks that differ from conventional fixed income instruments as they are also subject to early prepayment, credit or default risks affecting the underlying securities. Early prepayment of principal can be expected to accelerate during periods of declining interest rates. Such prepayments can usually be reinvested only at the lower yields then prevailing in the market. Therefore, during periods of declining interest rates, these securities are less likely than other fixed-income securities to appreciate in value and less effective at locking in a particular yield. On the other hand, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities are subject to substantially the same risk of depreciation during periods of rising interest rates as other fixed-income securities. Issuers of asset-backed securities may have limited ability to enforce the security interest in the underlying assets, and credit enhancements provided to support the securities, in any, may be inadequate to protect investors in the event of default.

The real estate risks of investing in commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities include the risks of investing in the real estate securing the underlying loans, local and other economic conditions, the ability of tenants to make payments and the ability of the property to attract and retain tenants. There can be no assurance that many commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities will not be subject to significant declines in values or outright defaults.

Since this Subfund may invest in debt instruments in the non-investment grade sector, the underlying debt instruments may present a greater risk in terms of downgrading or may exhibit a greater default risk than debt instruments of first-class issuers. The higher return should be viewed as compensation for the greater degree of risk attached to the related debt instruments and the Subfund's higher volatility. Potential investors must be aware that the loss of their entire investment cannot be completely ruled out. To reduce such risks, however, the individual issuers are subject to close monitoring. Also, the investments are broadly diversified by issuer.

Credit ratings issued by credit rating agencies are designed to evaluate the safety of principal and interest payments of rated securities. Credit rating agencies may or may not make timely changes in a rating to reflect changes in the economy or in the conditions of the issuer that affect the market value of the security. Investments in asset backed or mortgage backed securities may be highly volatile. Investors must accept the possibility of major capital losses. The Company and the Management Company, however, will seek to minimize such risks by a strict selection of the investments and an adequate spreading of the risks involved. Nevertheless, the possibility of an entire loss cannot be ruled out.

Covered bonds are debt securities typically backed by a pool of mortgages or public sector loans, which is replenished if a loan within the asset pool defaults. As opposed to ABS created through securitization, the asset pool of a covered bond remains on the issuers consolidated balance sheet. A large share of the covered bond market consists of bonds backed by mortgage loans, which means the risk profile of the securities usually depends on factors affecting banks' underlying mortgage portfolios. These portfolios generally reflect the health of the housing market and of employment, although the wider economy and regulation also come into play.

Rating assigned to covered bonds address the expected loss posed to bondholders. Any rating agency may lower its rating or withdraw its rating if, inter alia, in the sole judgment of that rating agency, the credit quality of the covered bonds is lowered or withdrawn, the market value of the covered bonds may be reduced.

Investments in illiquid securities such as unquoted asset-backed securities may not have reliable price sources or may be priced only on a weekly or longer frequency. Thus the valuation of the Subfund's assets may not be accurate when relying on the available pricing sources. When assets are sold for example due to redemptions, important discrepancies may appear between the last valuation price of such securities and the effective sales proceeds received from the counterparties.

For securities of issuers which, according to market assessments, have no good creditworthiness (non-investment grade) and may promise higher returns than comparable government bonds, a higher-than average

volatility must be expected and even the complete loss of some investments cannot be ruled out. In order to reduce such risks, however, the issuers are carefully monitored, and they are widely diversified.

The probable returns on securities of issuers from emerging countries (emerging markets) are generally higher than the returns on similar securities of equivalent issuers from countries not classed as emerging (i.e. developed countries). Emerging countries and developing markets are defined as countries which are not classified by the World Bank as high income countries. In addition, high income countries which are included in an emerging market financial index of a leading service provider may also be considered as emerging countries and developing markets if deemed appropriate by the Management Company in the context of a Subfund's investment universe. The markets in emerging countries are much less liquid than the developed equity markets. Moreover, in the past, these markets have experienced higher volatility than the developed markets. Potential investors should be aware that, due to the political and economic situation in emerging countries, investments in this Subfund entail a greater degree of risk, which could in turn reduce the return on the Subfund's assets. Investments in these Subfunds should only be made on a long-term basis. The investments of this Subfund are exposed to the following risks (among others): less effective public supervision, accounting and auditing methods and standards which do not match the requirements of Western legislation, possible restrictions on repatriation of the capital invested, counterparty risk in respect of individual transactions, market volatility, and insufficient liquidity affecting the Subfund's investments. It must also be borne in mind that companies are selected regardless of their market capitalization (small, mid, large caps) or sector. This may lead to a concentration in terms of market segments or sectors. Contingent capital instruments can convert from bonds to equities or could be written-down should specific events occur, (a so-called "mechanical trigger"). The conversion into equity or a write-down may lead to a substantial loss in value. In the event of a conversion, the equities received may be at a discount to the share price of that equity when the bond was purchased, resulting in an increased risk of capital loss. Contingent capital instruments may, in addition to or next to, mechanical triggers, be subject to "point of non-viability triggers" which bear the same consequences, i.e. conversion into equity or write-down. These point of non-viability triggers are activated based on the relevant regulator's assessment of the issuers solvency prospects. Certain subordinated corporate debt securities may be callable, meaning they may be redeemed by the issuer on a specific date at a predefined price. In the event such debt securities are not redeemed on the specified call date, the issuer may extend the maturity indefinitely and defer or reduce the coupon payment. The credit worthiness of unrated debt securities is not measured by reference to an independent credit rating agency. Subordinated corporate debt securities carry a higher risk of loss than senior corporate debt securities, including those issued by the same issuer. Investors are advised to consider the risks corresponding to investments in contingent capital instruments set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors".

Investor Profile

The Subfund is suitable for investors who are seeking an investment which offers on the one side the same income as short-dated bond investments but without the exposure to interest-rate risks that is normally associated with such income and on the other side can accept the risks, including significant fluctuations in value, associated with investing in corporate bonds, asset backed and mortgage backed securities.

Investment Manager

The Management Company has appointed Credit Suisse Asset Management (Schweiz) AG, Zurich, as Investment Manager.

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)

The Net Asset Value calculated in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value" will be increased by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of subscription applications or reduced by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of redemption applications in respect of the applications received on the respective Valuation Day.

Under exceptional circumstances the Company may, in the interest of Shareholders, decide to increase the maximum swing factor indicated above. In such case the Company would inform the investors in accordance with Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders".

Credit Suisse (Lux) AgaNola Global Value Bond Fund

Investment Objective

The objective of the Subfund is primarily to achieve income and capital appreciation from bonds and other debt securities, denominated in any currency, issued by any type of issuer globally by means of active sector rotation in the fixed-income area, while preserving the value of the assets.

Investment Principles

To achieve this, the Subfund will allocate its investments across various fixed-income asset classes (including fixed rate bonds, zero-coupon bonds, government bonds, semi-government bonds, corporate bonds, inflation-indexed debt securities, bonds of emerging market issuers, bonds of supranational organizations, high-interest and convertible bonds and notes, zero-coupon bonds, subordinated bonds, covered bonds, perpetual bonds and collateralized debt obligations) but also in floating rate notes, while investing across the full spectrum of credit ratings (at least on average "BBB-" by Standard & Poor's or Baa3 by Moody's, and with an individual rating of at least "CCC-" by Standard & Poor's or Caa3 by Moody's at the time the investment is made, or debt instruments which exhibit similar credit quality in the view of the Management Company) in order to utilize attractive investment opportunities in light of the business cycle and the corresponding development of interest rates and credit spreads.

The Subfund may invest in Onshore Renminbi denominated debt securities which are traded on the China interbank bond market (the "Onshore Debt Securities"). For the purposes of this Prospectus, "PRC" refers to the People's Republic of China (excluding the Hong Kong and Macau Special Administrative Regions and Taiwan) and the term "Chinese" shall be construed accordingly.

Under PRC regulations, certain qualified overseas financial institutions are eligible to participate in the China interbank bond direct access program (the "CIBM Program") to make investments in the PRC interbank bond market. The Investment Manager, on behalf of the Subfund has registered as a qualified institution under the CIBM Program via an onshore interbank bond trade and settlement agent, which has the responsibility for making the relevant filings and account opening with the relevant PRC authorities.

The Subfund may make investments through the CIBM Program. With the appropriate disclosures to the investors, the Subfund may also seek exposure to PRC fixed income securities through other cross border programmes approved by competent regulators including the CSSF.

The strategy of sector rotation is being used for the sake of anticipating economic recovery and contractions in different sectors of the economy, as the global economy moves in cycles. The phases of this cycle – Overheating, Slowdown, Contraction, Recovery – do not always develop in the same way, or in the same timeframe. However, certain parameters of the economy are typical for each phase as is the performance of asset classes and sub-asset classes.

The Subfund will seek, by using various return-enhancing strategies such as duration management and credit management, to generate sustained value added. In particular, it aims to profit from interest rate rises and falls as well as any widening or narrowing of credit spreads. To this end, the Subfund intends to apply a diversified long-short strategy entailing the use of financial derivatives such as futures, swaps, options and credit derivatives.

With regard to the total exposure associated with the use of derivatives, this diversified long-short strategy is subject to the provisions of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", in conjunction with Article 42 (3) of the Law of December 17, 2010. The total exposure resulting from the use of financial derivative instruments must not exceed 100% of the total assets of the Subfund. In accordance with its investment objective and the investment instruments set out below, the Subfund will be predominantly oriented, either directly or indirectly, to fixed income investment classes.

Investment Instruments

To achieve its investment objective, the Subfund may, subject to the aforementioned investment principles, use any of the instruments listed in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", section 1); these may include, but not be limited to, the instruments specified below:

Bonds, notes, similar fixed- or variable-income securities, money market instruments, and deposits or other callable bank deposits: max. 100% of the Subfund's total net assets;

Convertible bonds, convertible notes and bonds with warrants: max. 25% of the Subfund's total net assets;

Contingent capital instruments: max. 20% of the Subfund's total net assets;

Equities and equity-type securities (without consideration of exposure to the equity market via convertible bonds, convertible notes and warrant bonds): max. 10% of the Subfund's total net assets.

Structured products:

The Subfund may invest up to 25% of its total net assets in structured products (certificates, notes) issued by first-class banks (or issuers offering investor protection equivalent to that of first-class banks) and in collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), credit-linked notes (CLNs), asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities, which are issued by private, semi-private and public-law issuers worldwide. The investments in ABS and MBS are limited to a maximum of 20% of the total net assets.

These structured products must qualify as transferable securities pursuant to Article 41 of the Law of December 17, 2010 and must be valued regularly and transparently on the basis of independent sources. Unless these structured products contain embedded derivatives pursuant to Article 42 (3) of the Law of December 17, 2010 such products must not entail any leverage effect. The derivatives embedded in such structured products may only be based on investment instruments specified in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", section 1). In addition to the provisions on risk diversification, the composition of the underlying asset baskets and underlying indices must be sufficiently diversified. Derivatives: The Subfund may invest up to 100% of its total net assets in derivatives that offer an exposure to the above-mentioned asset classes and comply with the above-mentioned investment principles. These derivatives include interest rate swaps, forwards and futures, options on bonds, bond indices, securities, equity indices and all other permitted financial instruments, credit derivatives such as credit default swaps subject to the provisions of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", sections 1 g) and 3, but with the following exceptions:

- The Subfund may enter into commitments from credit default swaps on corporates not serving the purpose of hedging amounting to up to 100% of total net assets, though the commitments arising from the protection-buying and protection-providing positions may not in total exceed 100% of total net assets.
- Subject to the daily mark-to-market valuation and any resulting adjustments, the Subfund may engage in active currency allocation. In doing so, it may buy investment currencies on the basis of forward currency contracts up to the value of the associated net assets and may sell them against another investment currency for up to the same amount. However, the Subfund's exposure to currencies other than the Reference Currency should not exceed 30% of its total net assets.

If the underlying of derivatives are financial indices, such indices shall be chosen in accordance with Article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008.

In addition, the Subfund may make use of total return swaps for the purpose of efficient portfolio management.

The principal amount of the Subfund's assets that can be subject to total return swaps may represent up to a maximum of 20% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of notionals of the total return swaps. It is generally expected that the amount of such total return swap will remain within the range of 0% to 20% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of notionals of the total return swaps. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.

The sum of notionals takes into account the absolute value of the notional exposure of the total return swaps used by the Subfund. The expected amount of such total return swaps is an indicator of the intensity of the use of total return swaps within the Subfund. However, it is not necessarily an indicator of the investment risks in relation to those instruments because it does not take into account any netting or hedging effects.

Furthermore, the Subfund may actively manage its currency exposure through the use of forward exchange transactions and swap transactions.

Global Exposure

The global exposure of the Subfund will be calculated on the basis of the commitment approach.

Risk Information

Investors should read, be aware of and consider Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" of the Prospectus and the risk information described below:

The Subfund's investments are not subject to any restrictions in terms of the size of the issuers, their geographic region or their credit rating.

The probable returns on securities of issuers from emerging countries (emerging markets) are generally higher than the returns on similar securities of equivalent issuers from countries not classed as emerging (i.e. developed countries). Emerging countries and developing markets are defined as countries which are not classified by the World Bank as high income countries. In addition, high income countries which are included in an emerging market financial index of a leading service provider may also be considered as emerging countries and developing markets if deemed appropriate by the Management Company in the context of a Sub-Fund's investment universe. The markets in emerging countries are much less liquid than the developed equity markets. Moreover, in the past, these markets have experienced higher volatility than the developed markets.

Potential investors should be aware that, due to the political and economic situation in emerging countries, investments in this Subfund entail a greater degree of risk, which could in turn reduce the return on the Subfund's assets. Investments in these Subfunds should only be made on a long-term basis. The investments of this Subfund are exposed to the following risks (among others): less effective public supervision, accounting and auditing methods and standards which do not match the requirements of Western legislation, possible restrictions on repatriation of the capital invested, counterparty risk in respect of individual transactions, market volatility, and insufficient liquidity affecting the Subfund's investments. It must also be borne in mind that companies are selected regardless of their market capitalization or sector. This may lead to a concentration in terms of market segments or sectors.

Since this Subfund may invest in debt instruments in the non-investment grade sector, the underlying debt instruments may present a greater risk in terms of downgrading or may exhibit a greater default risk than debt instruments of first-class issuers. The higher return should be viewed as compensation for the greater degree of risk attached to the related debt instruments and the Subfund's higher volatility. Potential investors must be aware that the loss of their entire investment cannot be completely ruled out. To reduce such risks, however, the individual issuers are subject to close monitoring. Also, the investments are broadly diversified by issuer.

Most asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities entail additional and different risks compared with conventional fixed-interest instruments as they additionally feature early-call rights (prepayment options), credit or loan-loss risks relating to the underlying assets. When interest rates trend downwards, it may be assumed that the early-call rights (prepayment options) are more likely to be exercised. As a rule, the amounts repaid can only be invested at the lower interest rates prevailing at this point in time. These securities can therefore be expected to experience less growth in value at times of falling interest rates than other fixed-income securities; moreover, they are probably less suitable for fixing a specific return. When interest rates are rising, however, asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities are generally subject to the same risk of depreciation as other fixed-income instruments.

The credit ratings awarded by rating agencies should provide a way of assessing the security of the capital and of the interest payments on the securities rated. There is no certainty that the rating agencies promptly adjust their ratings in line with changes in the economic situation or in the issuer's situation which could affect the market value of the security concerned. Investments in asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities may prove extremely volatile. Investors must expect potentially large capital losses. The Management Company will seek to minimize such risks by a strict selection of investments acquired and by an appropriate spreading of risk. Even so, the risk of a total loss cannot be ruled out. Moreover, it is not inconceivable that the Subfund will invest in asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities that are poorly liquid or that such investments may become less liquid after they have been acquired. Therefore, there may not be reliable price sources for such securities, and it is possible that prices will only be fixed only once a week or even less frequently, with the result that a valuation of such securities based on the available price sources proves imprecise. If securities are sold owing to redemptions, considerable discrepancies may arise between the last valuation of the securities concerned and the actual proceeds obtained by the counterparty.

Prices of convertible bonds are less volatile than those of equities. However, as they are more volatile than those of traditional bonds,

investors should have a correspondingly larger risk appetite. Prices of convertible bonds fluctuate in line with equity price changes and interest rate movements. When equity prices are rising, they perform better than traditional bonds; but when share prices are falling, they underperform these instruments.

Contingent capital instruments can convert from bonds to equities or could be written-down should specific events occur, (a so-called "mechanical trigger"). The conversion into equity or a write-down may lead to a substantial loss in value. In the event of a conversion, the equities received may be at a discount to the share price of that equity when the bond was purchased, resulting in an increased risk of capital loss. Contingent capital instruments may, in addition to or next to, mechanical triggers, be subject to "point of non-viability triggers" which bear the same consequences, i.e. conversion into equity or write-down. These point of non-viability triggers are activated based on the relevant regulator's assessment of the issuers solvency prospects. Certain subordinated corporate debt securities may be callable, meaning they may be redeemed by the issuer on a specific date at a predefined price. In the event such debt securities are not redeemed on the specified call date, the issuer may extend the maturity indefinitely and defer or reduce the coupon payment. The credit worthiness of unrated debt securities is not measured by reference to an independent credit rating agency. Subordinated corporate debt securities carry a higher risk of loss than senior corporate debt securities, including those issued by the same issuer. Investors are advised to consider the risks corresponding to investments in contingent capital instruments set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors".

Investments through the China Interbank Bond Market or other similar scheme(s) established under applicable laws and regulations from time to time (the "CIBM") involve specific risks. Accordingly, potential investors are referred in particular to the risks set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" under section "Investment through CIBM Program".

Investor Profile

The Subfund is suitable for investors who would like an exposure to the fixed-income segment and want to link the development of this investment class to the economic cycle, while also wishing to participate in the added value arising from the use of various derivative investment strategies in the bond Markets.

Investment Managers

The Management Company has appointed Credit Suisse Asset Management (Schweiz) AG, Zurich, and AgaNola AG, Pfaeffikon, as Co-Investment Managers.

Performance Fee for Share Classes AP, AHP, BP, BHP, CAP, CAHP, CBP, CBHP, DAP, DAHP, DBP, DBHP, EAP, EAHP, EBP, EBHP, FAP, FAHP, FBP, FBHP, IAP, IAHP, IBP, IBHP IAP25, IAHP25, IBP25, IBHP25, MAP, MAHP, MBP, MBHP, UAP, UAHP, UBP and UBHP

The Management Company is entitled to a performance fee which is calculated with every net asset value calculation on the basis of the Net Asset Value of the Share Class concerned.

The Performance Fee may only be charged and set aside, if the following two criteria are fulfilled cumulatively:

a) The performance of the unswung Net Asset Value of a Share Class, as calculated on a daily basis, must be greater than the performance of the reference value further defined below ("Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value"), which is also calculated on a daily basis. At the time of launch, the Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value is equal to the issue price of the respective Share Class.

b) The unswung Net Asset Value of a Share Class, which is used for the calculation of a Performance Fee, must be greater than the previous unswung Net Asset Values ("High Watermark"). Each preceding decline in the unswung Net Asset Value per Share of the respective Share Class must be offset by a further increase above the last maximum value at which a Performance Fee was incurred.

The Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value described in a) above is composed of the three-month Libor interest rate, set by ICE Benchmark Administration, for the respective Reference Currency of the Share Class, and increased by 100 basis points, calculated on a daily, indexed basis $(100 + ([\text{Libor} + 100 \text{ bps}] / 4 (1 / ([\#days / \#day \text{ in quarter}])))$. The calculation of the Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value begins with the launch of the Subfund and will not be reset. The Libor interest rate, within the Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value, will be reset quarterly to the new Libor rate at the beginning of each

calendar quarter (on the first valuation day of January, April, July and October).

Calculation of the Performance Fee and the necessary provisioning takes place on a daily basis.

If, on the Calculation Date, the unswung Net Asset Value of a Share Class is above the Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value and is greater than the preceding unswung Net Asset Values (prior to deduction of the Performance Fee), a Performance Fee of 15% shall be deducted on the difference between the unswung Net Asset Value of the Share Class and the greater value between Hurdle-Rate-Index-Value and High Watermark. The calculation of the Performance Fee takes place on the basis of the Shares of the respective Class that are currently in circulation.

The payment of the Performance Fee amounts calculated for each quarter and set aside according to the above described method takes place at the beginning of the following quarter.

This Performance Fee cannot be refunded if the unswung Net Asset Value falls again after deduction of the Performance Fee. This means that a Performance Fee may also be charged and paid if, at the end of the calendar quarter, the unswung Net Asset Value per Share of the respective Class is lower than the value at the beginning of the calendar quarter.

A Performance Fee is payable when the following conditions apply:

$(\text{NAV per Share})_t - (\text{HR Index Value})_t > 0$

and

$\text{NAV}_t > \max\{\text{NAV}_0, \dots, \text{NAV}_{t-1}\}$,

If both of these conditions are met, then the following applies:

$0.15 ([\text{NAV}_t - \max(\text{HWM}; \text{HR Index Value})_t] \times \text{number of Shares}_t)$

where:

NAV_t = current unswung Net Asset Value prior to provision for Performance Fee

NAV_0 = first unswung Net Asset Value

HWM = High Watermark = $\max\{\text{NAV}_0, \dots, \text{NAV}_{t-1}\}$,

HR = Hurdle Rate

t = current Calculation Date

Subscription, Redemption and Conversion of Shares

Subject to the restrictions set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" under section "Effect of PRC Regulations on Subscription, Redemption and Conversion", subscription, redemption and conversion applications must be received by the Central Administration or a Distributor by 3 p.m. (Central European Time) one Banking Day prior to the Valuation Day.

Subscription, redemption and conversion applications received after this cutoff point shall be deemed to have been duly received on the Banking Day prior to the next Valuation Day.

Payment of the issue price must be effected within one Banking Day after the Valuation Day on which the issue price of the Shares was determined.

Payment of the redemption price of the Shares shall be made within two Banking Days following calculation of this price.

Assets entrusted with financial service providers

Part of the assets of the Subfund in the PRC will be safekept by the Sub-custodian. The securities account(s) and cash account(s) with the PRC Sub-custodian and applicable PRC depository, registration and clearing institutions for the Subfund are opened in the joint names of the Investment Manager (as applicant under the CIBM Program) and the Subfund pursuant to applicable PRC regulations. There will be segregation of assets by the Sub-custodian such that the assets of the Subfund are separately recorded as belonging to the Subfund and not the Investment Manager.

Sub-custodian

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited has been appointed as sub-custodian and the interbank bond trade and settlement agent for the Subfund for the purposes of the investments made through the CIBM Program (the "Sub-custodian").

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)

The Net Asset Value calculated in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value" will be increased by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of subscription applications or reduced by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of redemption applications in respect of the applications received on the respective Valuation Day.

Under exceptional circumstances the Company may, in the interest of Shareholders, decide to increase the maximum swing factor indicated above. In such case the Company would inform the investors in accordance with Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders".

Credit Suisse (Lux) High Yield USD Bond Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Subfund is primarily to achieve income and capital appreciation based on the performance of bonds and other debt securities denominated in US dollar (Reference Currency) issued by corporate issuers with a below investment grade rating while preserving the value of the assets.

Investment Principles

The Subfund shall invest in instruments rated at least "CCC-" by Standard & Poor's or "Caa3" by Moody's, at time the investment is made, or which exhibit similar credit quality in the view of the Management Company.

At least two-thirds of the total assets of the Subfund shall be invested in debt instruments, bonds (including fixed rate bonds, zero-coupon, subordinated and perpetual bonds), notes, and similar fixed interest or floating-rate securities (including floating rate notes and securities issued on a discount basis) of corporate issuers in the non-investment grade sector, denominated in US dollar.

Up to one-third of the total assets of the Subfund may be invested in currencies other than the Reference Currency.

Additionally the Subfund may invest in convertible bonds, convertible notes and warrant bonds.

The Subfund may also invest up to 20% of its net assets in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS), as well as in addition up to a maximum of 20% of the Subfund's net assets may be invested in contingent capital instruments.

The Subfund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in shares, other equity interests, dividend right certificates and similar securities with equity features as well as in warrants.

In addition to direct investments, the Subfund may conduct futures and options as well as swap transactions (interest rate swaps and total return swaps) for the purpose of hedging and the efficient management of the portfolio, provided due account is taken of the investment restrictions set out in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", section 3).

For the purpose of duration management, the Subfund may make greater use of interest rate futures, subject to the investment restrictions set out in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", section 3). The Subfund may – for the purpose of managing interest rate risks – buy and sell interest rate futures. The commitments entered into may exceed the value of the securities assets held in this currency, but must not exceed the Subfund's total net asset value.

Subject to the investment restrictions set out in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", section 3, the Subfund may use securities (credit linked notes) as well as techniques and instruments (credit default swaps) for the purpose of managing the credit risk.

Global Exposure

The global exposure of the Subfund will be calculated on the basis of the commitment approach.

Risk Information

Investors should read, be aware of and consider Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" of the Prospectus and the risk information described below:

Income from securities in the non-investment grade sector is higher than that earned from first-class issuers. However, the risk of losses is also greater. The higher income should be regarded as compensation for the fact that investments in this segment involve a greater risk of losses. The Subfund is more dynamic than other bond funds and has greater opportunities for growth. However, a drop in price is possible at any time.

Potential investors should note that the counterparty risk related to the derivative strategy cannot be eliminated completely. The Subfund, however, will endeavour to minimize these risks by engaging in various hedging activities.

Investments in these Subfunds should only be made on a long-term basis. The investments of this Subfund are exposed to the following risks

(among others, counterparty risk in respect of individual transactions, market volatility, and insufficient liquidity affecting the Subfund's investments. It must also be borne in mind that companies are selected regardless of their market capitalization or sector. This may lead to a concentration in terms of market segments or sectors.

Contingent capital instruments can convert from bonds to equities or could be written-down should specific events occur, (a so-called "mechanical trigger"). The conversion into equity or a write-down may lead to a substantial loss in value. In the event of a conversion, the equities received may be at a discount to the share price of that equity when the bond was purchased, resulting in an increased risk of capital loss. Contingent capital instruments may, in addition to or next to, mechanical triggers, be subject to "point of non-viability triggers" which bear the same consequences, i.e. conversion into equity or write-down. These point of non-viability triggers are activated based on the relevant regulator's assessment of the issuers solvency prospects. Certain subordinated corporate debt securities may be callable, meaning they may be redeemed by the issuer on a specific date at a predefined price. In the event such debt securities are not redeemed on the specified call date, the issuer may extend the maturity indefinitely and defer or reduce the coupon payment. The credit worthiness of unrated debt securities is not measured by reference to an independent credit rating agency. Subordinated corporate debt securities carry a higher risk of loss than senior corporate debt securities, including those issued by the same issuer. Investors are advised to consider the risks corresponding to investments in contingent capital instruments set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors".

Investor Profile

The Subfund is suitable for investors with a long-term, risk-tolerant outlook who would like to participate directly in a broadly diversified bond portfolio in order to benefit from the potential offered by the high-yield capital market, thereby achieving higher returns than would normally be generated by conventional bond investments. Though the risks are lessened by a broad investment spread across many issuers and several sectors, exposure to the high yield segment requires a greater degree of risk capacity.

Investment Manager

The Management Company has appointed Credit Suisse Asset Management, LLC, 11 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10010, USA as Investment Manager.

The Investment Managers are expected, subject to the "at arms' length" principle, to enter into a substantial number of transactions to purchase financial instruments from and sell financial instruments to affiliates on behalf of the Subfund. In connection with investment recommendations and related transactions that may be viewed as principal transactions with the Investment Managers, Credit Suisse Group AG or their affiliates, the Investment Managers further intend to comply with Section 206(3) of the U.S. Investment Advisers Act of 1940 by requesting an independent approval of such transactions. In this regard, the Investment Managers may enter into an agreement with an unaffiliated third party to serve as the conflicts review service provider to review and approve such transactions on a trade-by-trade basis. Related fees shall be paid out of the assets of the Subfund and included in the Ongoing Charges disclosed in the KIID.

Performance Fee for Share Class DBP

The Management Company is entitled to a Performance Fee for the Share Class DBP ("the Share Class"), which is calculated on the basis of the unswung net asset value of the Share Class.

The Performance Fee shall be payable for each reference period ("Reference Period"). Unless otherwise agreed between the parties, the initial Reference Period will start with the launch of the Share Class, as the case may be, and ends on the last day of that Accounting Year.

The calculation of the Performance Fee and the necessary provisioning take place with every Net Asset Value calculation. The accrued Performance Fee shall be payable annually in arrears within one month after the end of the respective Reference Period, and, if Shares are redeemed during the Reference Period, the amount of Performance Fee included in the Net Asset Value per Share will be due and owed (i.e.

crystallise) for these redeemed Shares at the time of redemption, when the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (i) the net asset value of the Share Class used in the calculation of a Performance Fee must be greater than the highest NAV (prior to deduction of the Performance Fee) at the end of a performance period where a Performance Fee has been paid ("high water mark"); and
- (ii) the percentage increase in the net asset value per Share Class over the performance period exceeds the percentage increase on the benchmark relevant to the Share Class over the same performance period.

The performance fee calculation, together with the necessary provisioning, takes place with every Net Asset Value calculation, however the Performance Fee is only crystallized at the end of the Reference Period and if Shares are redeemed during the Reference Period. In the event that this amount is negative, the negative amount shall be carried to the next Reference Period.

If, on the Calculation Date, the unswung net asset value of the Share Class is above the benchmark and is greater than the preceding high water mark, a Performance Fee of 20% shall be deducted on the difference between the unswung net asset value of the Share Class and the greater value between the benchmark and the high water mark. The Performance Fee is calculated on the basis of the Shares of the Share Class that are currently in circulation. The amount of Performance Fee payable for the relevant Reference Period shall not exceed 0.50% of the average TNAV of the Share Class during that Reference Period. The benchmark of the Subfund is ML US High Yield Master II Constr. (TR).

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)

The Net Asset Value calculated in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value" will be increased by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of subscription applications or reduced by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of redemption applications in respect of the applications received on the respective Valuation Day.

Under exceptional circumstances the Company may, in the interest of Shareholders, decide to increase the maximum swing factor indicated above. In such case the Company would inform the investors in accordance with Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders".

Credit Suisse (Lux) US Corporate Bond Fund

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Subfund is primarily to achieve income and capital appreciation from bonds and other debt securities denominated in US-Dollar issued by corporate issuers while preserving the value of the assets.

Investment Principles

At least two-thirds of the net assets of the Subfund shall be invested in bonds (including zero-coupon bonds, subordinated bonds, covered bonds, perpetual bonds, and securities issued on a discount basis) and other fixed-interest and floating-rate securities (including fixed rate bonds, floating rate notes) of corporate issuers which are domiciled in or carry out the bulk of their business activities in the United States of America.

Up to one-third of the net assets, the Subfund may invest in bonds of corporate issuers as well as in government and semi-government bonds worldwide (including emerging markets). The Subfund's assets will on average have a rating of at least BBB- by Standard & Poor's or Baa3 by Moody's and have an individual rating of at least "B" by Standard & Poor's or B2 by Moody's or debt instruments which exhibit similar credit quality in the view of the Management Company at the time the investment is made. In addition to direct investments, the Subfund may conduct futures and options as well as swap transactions (interest-rate swaps, credit default swaps and total return swaps) for the purpose of hedging and the efficient management of the portfolio.

The principal amount of the Subfund's assets that can be subject to total return swaps may represent up to a maximum of 10% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of notionals of the total return swaps. It is generally expected that the amount of such total return swap will remain within the range of 0% to 10% of the net asset value of the Subfund calculated by way of the sum of notionals of the total return swaps. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.

The sum of notionals takes into account the absolute value of the notional exposure of the total return swaps used by the Subfund. The expected amount of such total return swaps is an indicator of the intensity of the use of total return swaps within the Subfund. However, it is not necessarily an indicator of the investment risks in relation to those instruments because it does not take into account any netting or hedging effects.

A maximum of 5% of the Subfund's net assets may be invested in contingent capital instruments.

The Subfund may also invest up to 5% of its net assets in asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS).

Furthermore, the Subfund may actively manage its currency exposure through the use of forward exchange transactions and swap transactions.

Global Exposure

The global exposure of the Subfund will be calculated on the basis of the commitment approach.

Risk Information

Investors should read, be aware of and consider Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" of the Prospectus and the risk information described below:

Since this Subfund may hold debt instruments in the non-investment grade sector, the debt instruments may present a greater risk in terms of further downgrading or may exhibit a greater default risk than debt instruments of first-class issuers. The higher return should be viewed as compensation for the greater degree of risk attached to the debt instruments and the Subfunds' higher volatility. The potential investor must be aware that even the complete loss of some investments cannot be fully ruled out. In order to reduce such risks, however, the issuers are carefully monitored, and they are widely diversified.

The probable returns on securities of issuers from emerging countries (emerging markets) are generally higher than the returns on similar securities of equivalent issuers from countries not classed as emerging (i.e. developed countries). Emerging countries and developing markets are defined as countries which are not classified by the World Bank as high income countries. In addition, high income countries which are included in an emerging market financial index of a leading service provider may also be considered as emerging countries and developing markets if deemed appropriate by the Management Company in the context of a Subfund's investment universe. The markets in emerging countries are much less

liquid than the developed equity markets. Moreover, in the past, these markets have experienced higher volatility than the developed markets. Potential investors should be aware that, due to the political and economic situation in emerging countries, investments in this Subfund entail a greater degree of risk, which could in turn reduce the return on the Subfund's assets. Investments in these Subfunds should only be made on a long-term basis. The investments of this Subfund are exposed to the following risks (among others): less effective public supervision, accounting and auditing methods and standards which do not match the requirements of Western legislation, possible restrictions on repatriation of the capital invested, counterparty risk in respect of individual transactions, market volatility, and insufficient liquidity affecting the Subfund's investments. It must also be borne in mind that companies are selected regardless of their market capitalization (small, mid, large caps) or sector. This may lead to a concentration in terms of market segments or sectors.

Contingent capital instruments can convert from bonds to equities or could be written-down should specific events occur, (a so-called "mechanical trigger"). The conversion into equity or a write-down may lead to a substantial loss in value. In the event of a conversion, the equities received may be at a discount to the share price of that equity when the bond was purchased, resulting in an increased risk of capital loss. Contingent capital instruments may, in addition to or next to, mechanical triggers, be subject to "point of non-viability triggers" which bear the same consequences, i.e. conversion into equity or write-down. These point of non-viability triggers are activated based on the relevant regulator's assessment of the issuers solvency prospects. Certain subordinated corporate debt securities may be callable, meaning they may be redeemed by the issuer on a specific date at a predefined price. In the event such debt securities are not redeemed on the specified call date, the issuer may extend the maturity indefinitely and defer or reduce the coupon payment. The credit worthiness of unrated debt securities is not measured by reference to an independent credit rating agency. Subordinated corporate debt securities carry a higher risk of loss than senior corporate debt securities, including those issued by the same issuer. Investors are advised to consider the risks corresponding to investments in contingent capital instruments set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors".

Investor Profile

The Subfund is suitable for investors who are seeking the potential for a high level of current income and some capital appreciation over time and can accept the risks associated with investing in corporate bonds.

Investment Manager

The Management Company has appointed Credit Suisse Asset Management (Schweiz) AG, Zurich, as Investment Manager.

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)

The Net Asset Value calculated in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value" will be increased by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of subscription applications or reduced by up to a maximum of 2% per Share in the event of a net surplus of redemption applications in respect of the applications received on the respective Valuation Day.

Under exceptional circumstances the Company may, in the interest of Shareholders, decide to increase the maximum swing factor indicated above. In such case the Company would inform the investors in accordance with Chapter 14, "Information for Shareholders".

24. Information for investors in Switzerland

i. General information

The Representative of the Company in Switzerland is Credit Suisse Funds AG, Uetlibergstrasse 231, Postfach, CH-8070 Zurich.

The Paying Agent in Switzerland is Credit Suisse (Switzerland) Ltd., Paradeplatz 8, CH-8001 Zurich.

Shareholders may obtain the Prospectus, the Key Investor Information Document, copies of the Articles of Incorporation and the latest annual and semi-annual reports free of charge from the Representative in Switzerland.

All notices to Shareholders shall be published at least on the electronic platform "www.swissfunddata.ch". The issue and the redemption prices or the Net Asset Value together with a footnote "excluding commissions" shall be published on each valuation day on the electronic platform "www.swissfunddata.ch" as a minimum.

With respect to Shares distributed in Switzerland and out of Switzerland, the place of performance and jurisdiction is deemed to be the registered office of the Representative in Switzerland.

ii. Information in relation to the distribution

The Management Company and its agents may pay retrocessions as remuneration for distribution activity in respect of Shares in or from Switzerland. This remuneration may be deemed payment for the following services in particular:

- Stocking and distribution of marketing and legal documents;
- Forwarding and/or providing the publications required by law as well as other publications;
- Complying to due diligence requirements delegated by the Management Company and pertaining to the Distributor;
- Clarifying and answering specific investor queries regarding the investment product or the provider.

Retrocessions are not deemed to be rebates even if they are ultimately passed on, in full or in part, to the investors.

The recipients of the retrocessions must ensure transparent disclosure and inform investors, unsolicited and free of charge, about the amount of remuneration they may receive for distribution.

On request, the recipients of retrocessions must disclose the amounts they actually receive for distributing the collective investment schemes of the investors concerned.

In the case of distribution activity in or from Switzerland, the Management Company and its agents may, upon request, pay rebates directly to investors. The purpose of rebates is to reduce the fees or costs incurred by the investor in question. Rebates are permitted provided that

- they are paid from fees received by the Management Company and therefore do not represent an additional charge on the fund assets;
- they are granted on the basis of objective criteria;
- all investors who meet these objective criteria and demand rebates are also granted these within the same timeframe and to the same extent.

The objective criteria for the granting of rebates by the Management Company are as follows:

- the volume subscribed by the investor or the total volume they hold in the collective investment scheme or, where applicable, in the product range of the promoter;
- the amount of the fees generated by the investor;
- the investment behavior shown by the investor (e.g. expected investment period);
- the investor's willingness to provide support in the launch phase of a collective investment scheme.

At the request of the investor, the Management Company must disclose the amounts of such rebates free of charge.

iii. Possibility of forwarding the Investment Management Fee

The Investment Manager may, at its sole discretion, forward all or part of its Investment Management Fee to investors or other recipients.



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