

Credit Suisse Prime Select Trust (Lux)

Investment Company with Variable Capital under Luxembourg Law

Prospectus

July 2017

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1. Information for Prospective Shareholders

This prospectus ("Prospectus") is valid only if accompanied by the latest annual report, and also the latest semi-annual report if this was published after the latest annual report. These documents form part of this Prospectus.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation to subscribe for shares ("Shares") in Credit Suisse Prime Select Trust (Lux) (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 publicly available documents mentioned herein, shall be deemed unauthorized and cannot be relied upon.

Prospective shareholders should read this Prospectus and its Appendices carefully. Before applying for Shares, they are advised to consult with their financial and legal advisers as to the investment itself as well as to the legal requirements and tax consequences in the countries of their residence and domicile which may arise from the investment.

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.

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 9, "Risk Factors", before investing in the Company.

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

The Company is authorized for public sale in Switzerland as a foreign investment fund with special risks.

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 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.

2. Credit Suisse Prime Select Trust (Lux) – Summary of Share Classes

This Summary of Share Classes should not be relied upon as a substitute for reading the Prospectus

Subfund (Reference Currency)	Share Class	Currency	Minimum Holding	Type of Share ⁽¹⁾	Maximum Sales Charge ⁽²⁾	Maximum Management Fee (per annum) ^{(3) (4)}	Performance Fee ⁽⁴⁾
Credit Suisse Prime Select Trust (Lux) Global Equities Long/Short (USD)	B	USD	10,000	CG	6.25%	1.50%	10%
	DB ⁽⁵⁾	USD	n/a	CG	n/a	n/a ⁽⁶⁾	n/a
	DBH ^{(5) (8)}	CHF	n/a	CG	n/a	n/a ⁽⁶⁾	n/a
	EB ⁽⁷⁾	USD	n/a	CG	3.00%	0.85%	5%
	EBH ^{(7) (8)}	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	CG	3.00%	0.85%	5%
	FB ⁽¹⁰⁾	USD	n/a	CG	n/a	0.85%	15%
	FBH ^{(10) (8)}	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	CG	n/a	0.85%	15%
	IB	USD	500,000	CG	3.00%	1.00%	10%
	BH ⁽⁸⁾	CHF	10,000	CG	6.25%	1.50%	10%
	BH ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	10,000	CG	6.25%	1.50%	10%
	BH ⁽⁸⁾	GBP	10,000	CG	6.25%	1.50%	10%
	BH ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	CG	6.25%	1.50%	10%
	IBH ⁽⁸⁾	CHF	500,000	CG	3.00%	1.00%	10%
	IBH ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	500,000	CG	3.00%	1.00%	10%
	IBH ⁽⁸⁾	GBP	500,000	CG	3.00%	1.00%	10%
	IBH ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	CG	3.00%	1.00%	10%
	UB ⁽⁹⁾	USD	10,000	CG	6.25%	1.25%	10%
	UBH ^{(8) (9)}	⁽⁸⁾	10,000	CG	6.25%	1.25%	10%
Credit Suisse Prime Select Trust (Lux) Multi Strategy (USD)	B	USD	10,000	CG	6.25%	1.50%	10%
	DB ⁽⁵⁾	USD	n/a	CG	n/a	n/a ⁽⁶⁾	n/a
	DBH ^{(5) (8)}	CHF	n/a	CG	n/a	n/a ⁽⁶⁾	n/a
	EB ⁽⁷⁾	USD	n/a	CG	3.00%	0.85%	5%
	EBH ^{(7) (8)}	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	CG	3.00%	0.85%	5%
	FB ⁽¹⁰⁾	USD	n/a	CG	n/a	0.85%	15%
	FBH ^{(10) (8)}	⁽⁸⁾	n/a	CG	n/a	0.85%	15%
	IB	USD	500,000	CG	3.00%	1.00%	10%
	BH ⁽⁸⁾	CHF	10,000	CG	6.25%	1.50%	10%
	BH ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	10,000	CG	6.25%	1.50%	10%
	BH ⁽⁸⁾	GBP	10,000	CG	6.25%	1.50%	10%
	BH ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	CG	6.25%	1.50%	10%
	IBH ⁽⁸⁾	CHF	500,000	CG	3.00%	1.00%	10%
	IBH ⁽⁸⁾	EUR	500,000	CG	3.00%	1.00%	10%
	IBH ⁽⁸⁾	GBP	500,000	CG	3.00%	1.00%	10%
	IBH ⁽⁸⁾	⁽⁸⁾	–	CG	3.00%	1.00%	10%
	UB ⁽⁹⁾	USD	10,000	CG	6.25%	1.25%	10%
	UBH ^{(8) (9)}	⁽⁸⁾	10,000	CG	6.25%	1.25%	10%

(1) CG = capital growth.

(2) The figure stated is the maximum amount calculated by the Company as a Sales Charge. Under certain circumstances, the Company may reduce or waive the Sales Charge at its own discretion.

(3) The Management Fee actually payable will be disclosed in the respective annual or semi-annual report. The fees payable to the Central Administration are included in the Management Fee.

(4) The Management Fee and Performance Fee are paid out of the Company's assets. The rate stated for the Performance Fee is a percentage of new net profit. This figure is calculated in accordance with Chapter 10 c), "Performance Fee".

(5) Class DB and DBH Shares may only be acquired by those investors who have concluded a discretionary asset management agreement, as defined by the AIFM, with a subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group AG. Moreover, subject to the prior consent of the AIFM, Class DB and DBH Shares may also be acquired by institutional investors who have concluded an advisory agreement or any similar agreement, as defined by the AIFM, with a subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group AG.

(6) Class DB and DBH Shares are not subject to a management fee but only to a service fee, payable to the Central Administration, of at least 0.03% p.a. but not more than 0.15% p.a.

(7) Class EB and EBH Shares may only be acquired by institutional investors.

(8) The Company may decide on the issue of Class BH, DBH, EBH, FBH, IBH and UBH 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 11, "Information for Shareholders", if Shares of Class BH, DBH, EBH, FBH, IBH and UBH have been issued in additional currencies in the meantime before submitting a subscription application.

With Share Classes BH, DBH, EBH, FBH, IBH and UBH, the risk of an overall depreciation of the Subfund's Reference Currency against the alternate currency of each of these Share Classes is reduced significantly by hedging the Net Asset Value of Share Classes BH, DBH, EBH, FBH, IBH and UBH – calculated in the Subfund's Reference Currency – against the respective alternate currency to the currency of Share Classes BH, DBH, EBH, FBH, IBH and UBH by means of forward foreign exchange transactions. The Net Asset Value of the Shares of this Alternate Currency Class does not develop in the same way as that of the Share Classes issued in the Reference Currency.

- (9) Class UB and UBH Shares are exclusively reserved for investors who subscribe Shares of this Class via a financial intermediary domiciled in the United Kingdom 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.
- (10) Class FB and FBH 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

Credit Suisse Prime Select Trust (Lux) is a public limited liability company incorporated as an investment company with variable capital under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on March 24, 1999. The Company is subject to Part II of the Luxembourg Law of December 17, 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, as amended ("Law of 17 December 2010") and qualifies as alternative investment fund ("AIF") in accordance with Part II of the Law of 17 December 2010 and the law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment fund managers ("Law of 12 July 2013") transposing Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers and amending Directives 2003/41/EC and 2009/65/EC and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009 and (EU) No 1095/2010 ("AIFM Directive").

The Company has designated Credit Suisse Fund Management S.A. to act as its alternative investment fund manager ("the AIFM"). In accordance with Annex I of the Law of 12 July 2013, the AIFM performs investment management activities (i.e. portfolio and/or risk management). In addition, the AIFM performs administrative duties (including in particular valuation and pricing, the maintenance of the shareholder register and the issue and redemption of shares), marketing and other activities related to the assets of the Company, if applicable. The details of the AIFM's rights and duties are governed by the Law of 12 July 2013 and the management agreement with the Company ("Management Agreement").

In accordance with Part II of the Law of 17 December 2010 as well as the Law of 12 July 2013 and following the approval by the Luxembourg supervisory authority (Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, "CSSF"), the AIFM delegated the aforementioned duties as follows:

The portfolio management duties will be performed by the portfolio managers ("Portfolio Managers") named for the relevant Subfund in Chapter 15 b) "Portfolio Manager" and the central administration duties by Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A. ("Central Administration"). The Company is registered at the Registry of Commerce under no. B 69.054. Each amendment of the Articles of Incorporation will be announced at least in the publications listed in Chapter 12 c), "Information to Shareholders" and becomes legally binding for all Shareholders subsequent to their approval by the general meeting of Shareholders. The Company has an umbrella structure and therefore consists of at least one Subfund (each referred to as a "Subfund"). The Company's capital is equal to the value of the Company's total net assets.

The objective of the Company is to enable investors, through its umbrella structure, to invest in various funds which are engaged in alternative investments. Each Subfund invests as a Fund of Funds in different domestic and foreign Target Funds which generally fall within the category commonly known as "Hedge Funds" which generally pursue a speculative investment policy.

Investors may in this way invest in vehicles which pursue different investment strategies without having to concern themselves with the valuation of such Target Funds and the monitoring thereof. Even though an investor may invest only a relatively small amount, he will obtain for each of the investment strategies an exposure to various Target Funds which are selected in accordance with the procedures described in Chapter 5 e), "Due Diligence Procedure and Supervision of Target Funds".

As Funds of Funds, the Subfunds will acquire shares of Target Funds which make use of a number of different investment styles and strategies. The risk is thus limited to losses which may be incurred by the Target Funds. The main advantages and disadvantages of a Fund of Funds structure are as follows:

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of and access to the best Fund Managers specializing in the relevant investment strategy; Risk is spread over various Target Funds; Careful and professional selection procedure which takes account of qualitative and quantitative criteria; Ongoing supervision and monitoring of the various Target Funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of poorer performance owing to broad risk diversification; Additional costs are indirectly incurred at the level of the Target Funds; these, however, are charged directly to the individual Target Funds; Possibility of conflicts in positions with respect to the same investment within different Target Funds.

Furthermore, the Subfunds of the Company are differentiated by their specialization in different alternative strategies. This increases transparency and the investor's ability to assess risk which, at the same time, is diversified by investment in several Target Funds.

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 and create and issue new classes ("Classes") of Shares within any Subfund, in which case this Prospectus shall be amended accordingly.

The characteristics of each possible Class of Shares are described elsewhere in this Prospectus and in particular in Chapter 8, "Investment in Credit Suisse Prime Select Trust (Lux)", and in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

The Subfunds each represent a portfolio of securities with different assets and liabilities, and each Subfund is considered as a separate entity in relation to the shareholders (each a "Shareholder") 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 individual Subfunds shall be designated by the names given in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes". The reference currency ("Reference Currency") in which the net asset value ("Net Asset Value") of the corresponding Shares of a Subfund is expressed is given in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

4. Alternative Investments

a) Features

The various Subfunds invest in Target Funds which mainly pursue alternative investment strategies; pursuant to Chapter 5 b), "Authorized Investments" the Subfunds may also hold cash on an ancillary basis. Unlike traditional investments where securities (such as shares and bonds) are purchased exclusively from existing resources ("long positions"), alternative investment strategies may also take advantage of declining markets or the depreciation of individual securities, for instance by short sales of securities ("short positions").

Thus many Hedge Funds may be profitable despite declining markets or market prices; their objective is to achieve an overall return on the investment whether markets are rising or falling ("absolute return"). In the event of major adverse market movements, however, this objective is only achieved by a minority of Hedge Funds. In such markets the majority of the Hedge Funds suffer losses, although these are on average smaller than with traditional funds. Since the performance of Hedge Funds does not reflect the performance of the various markets to the same extent ("low correlation"), investments in these funds are intended mainly to complement a traditional portfolio.

On the other hand, as they are subject to fewer or less stringent investment restrictions, Hedge Funds may take much greater risks when selecting their investment strategies and instruments. Many Hedge Funds may without limitation use derivative financial instruments (for instance options, futures, forward foreign exchange transactions and swaps relating to currencies as well as interest rate swaps), make short sales and use borrowings for investment purposes. The risks involved, which generally do not exist in the case of traditional investments, are described in greater detail in Chapter 9, "Risk Factors".

The above mentioned financial instruments and techniques allow Hedge Funds – in contrast to traditional investment funds – to use leverage. This implies that both positive and negative market and price fluctuations are

greatly intensified with regard to the risks involved, see Chapter 9, "Risk Factors".

The main differences between traditional and alternative investments are the following:

Traditional Investments	Alternative Investments / Hedge Funds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The investment policy is defined by reference to either geographical criteria or industry specific criteria. The portfolio comprises securities (mainly shares, debt securities and money market instruments). Only long positions are permitted. In addition, legal investment restrictions of a quantitative nature apply. ▪ Derivative financial instruments, securities lending or similar activities as well as borrowings are only permitted to a limited extent. ▪ Dependent on changes in capital markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Generally, there are no legally required investment restrictions. The investment policy is defined by reference to the investment style and strategy, such as Arbitrage, Commodity Trading, Event-Driven, Macro and Opportunistic. The portfolio may contain short positions as well as long positions. ▪ Derivative financial instruments and similar activities and borrowings may be used, as the case may be, in an unrestricted manner. ▪ Have little correlation with fluctuations of the capital markets.

b) Strategies and Investment Styles in General

There are numerous investment strategies and styles in the area of alternative investments. The following list gives an overview.

Commodities Trading
Assumption of long and short positions on commodity contracts in the form of futures or options.
Arbitrage Strategies
Convertible bond arbitrage Acquisition of convertible bonds or bonds with warrants accompanied by a simultaneous sale of the underlying equities, seeking to capture the yield advantage of the convertible bond over the underlying equity.
Equity Arbitrage Combines equities and options of a same company, whereby the options are mainly used to hedge the market risk and to take advantage of changes in volatility. What is known as "statistical arbitrage" takes advantage of short-term price anomalies compared to the long-term trend.
Fixed Income Arbitrage Seeks to take advantage of price inefficiencies (deviation from historical and theoretical guidelines) of bond markets all over the world.
Mortgage Backed Arbitrage Seeks to take advantage of price inefficiencies in the field of mortgage backed securities, without creating exposure to interest rate risks.
Risk Arbitrage In principle combines long positions and short positions, mainly in the case of restructurings such as mergers, disposals of divisions of companies (spin-offs) and similar capital transactions.
Yield-curve Arbitrage In yield-curve arbitrage, predictions of the future shape of the yield curve are expressed in portfolios as long positions in securities perceived to be undervalued in one part of the yield curve and short positions in overvalued securities in another part of the curve. Yield-curve arbitrage trades generally exhibit minimal risks, although losses may arise where the curve moves in a direction counter to expectations.
Long – short Strategies
Takes long positions and short positions in equities of a certain geographic or economic sector; whereby the global exposure to the relevant market may be either positive or negative.
Directional Strategies
Are hedge fund strategies that to some degree depend on market timing (i.e. the time at which investments are acquired or disposed of) and in which the Fund Manager takes a view on the future direction of the market.

Emerging Markets Strategies
Emerging Markets Investments Seeks opportunities in debt securities and equities or related securities in emerging markets.
Emerging Markets Debt Invests in public and private-sector debt securities of emerging markets, in particular Brady Bonds, pre-Bradies, local currency issues, etc.
Equity Market Neutral
Comprises various strategies which as a rule enable the Fund Manager to take long positions and short positions of about the same size in order to limit exposure to the volatility of the relevant equity market. In addition, the Fund Manager may seek to achieve a neutral position with respect to economic sectors, countries, regions or market capitalizations.
Event Driven
Invests in companies which undergo major changes such as mergers, acquisitions, spinoffs or changes in business purpose.
Merger Arbitrage Generally involves the simultaneous purchase of stock in a company being acquired and the short sale of stock in its acquirer, seeking to capture the price spread between current market prices and the value of securities upon successful completion of a take-over, a merger or disposals of companies or parts thereof (spin-offs). The price spread is due to the time value of money and a risk premium on the deal not closing. Returns arise from the correct anticipation of relative movements in stock prices. Deal risks may be mitigated by engaging only in strategic takeovers after they are announced.
Distressed Securities Usually involves investments in securities of ailing companies or, as the case may be, short selling of shares in these companies. Because of their distressed situations, such companies' securities may be bought at deeply discounted prices. The Funds Managers could realize a profit if the company successfully reorganizes and returns to profitability or, if the company is liquidated, provided that the Fund Manager had bought senior debt in the company for less than its liquidation value. The bonds of companies that are close to bankruptcy are usually trading at a large discount, while the equity tends to follow erratic price patterns. Fund Managers are usually investing in bonds of companies with difficulties and might short the equity of the same company. They usually follow very closely the key decisions in the bankruptcy process and might also achieve gains by timing investment decisions.
Managed Futures
Managed Futures investment strategies can be based on different approaches. Among the most common are systematic trend followers and discretionary-based strategies.
Systematic Trend Systematic trend strategies are generally based on mathematical models which are used for analysing market behaviour and attempt to provide signals for a new trend, a trend reversal or a breakout; the strategy typically involves collecting historical data on a given market, for example price activity or trading volume, and using this data to infer the development of a trend. The mathematical models employed attempt to evaluate market behaviour, while implementing a set of non-emotional trading rules that the Fund Managers use to enter and exit positions irrespective of current market sentiment. These strategy models can be adapted to focus on short-term trends, as well as long-term developments.
Discretionary-based Strategies
With discretionary-based strategies, investment decisions depend to a large extent on the Fund Manager's experience and intuition. Each transaction is influenced by psychological criteria based on personal evaluations and experience. This approach enables the discretionary trader to react quickly to abnormal market situations and thus complement the systems traders. As such they add significant diversification to the fund's portfolio.
Foreign Exchange
Takes positions in currencies (local or foreign).

5. Investment Policies and Investment Instruments

a) The Subfunds

The Company has selected several investment strategies that are made available to investors through the Subfunds. Each of the Subfunds is set up as a Fund of Funds.

The Company seeks long term capital appreciation consistent with the risk incurred by investing the assets of each of its Subfunds in Target Funds which mainly pursue alternative investment strategies ("Hedge Funds").

Details of the investment objectives and policies of each Subfund are set out below. The Company may change the investment structure used in a particular Subfund provided that such change complies with the overall investment objectives of such Subfund. Any strategy which is not further defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed thereto in Chapter 4 b), "Strategies and Investment Styles in General".

The strategies selected by the Company firstly provide for diversification within the confines of its investment strategy and secondly offer a favorable risk/return profile based on past experience.

The Company may, for each Subfund, enter into standard agreements for the purpose of investment, including but not limited to the ISDA Master Agreement or equivalent agreements under any relevant national law.

Securities Financing Transactions

The Company will not enter into (a) securities financing transactions and/or use total return swaps within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, or (b) will not perform any short selling activities for investment purposes. The Company qualifies as financial counterparty and will comply with any applicable clearing and reporting duties and any risk mitigation techniques in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories.

Credit Suisse Prime Select Trust (Lux) Global Equities Long/Short

The objective of this Subfund is to obtain above-average absolute returns by allocating its net assets primarily to Target Funds that pursue long/short equity, equity market neutral and dedicated short equity strategies in equity markets globally. The net exposure of the Target Funds to the equity markets may vary, but typically they manage portfolios of both long and short equity positions. Long/short equity Fund Managers seek to identify mispriced equities and generally construct and manage portfolios of both long and short equity positions. Their success depends upon superior stock picking abilities. Profits are realized when long holdings appreciate and/or stocks sold short decline in value.

Investment decisions for buying and selling short individual stocks as well as the determination of the amount of systematic market exposure employed at any given time may be based on a number of different factors including both fundamental and technical analysis.

Long/short equity Fund Managers generally base their investment decisions on either "bottom-up" or "top-down" approaches. Bottom-up investing involves the use of fundamental analysis of individual companies, which typically includes analysis of the financial statements, the calculation of valuations using a variety of methods, and the projection of future earnings. Top-down investing typically involves the evaluation of trends in macroeconomic variables, and industry dynamics to determine the degree of exposure to equity markets and specific industries.

These Fund Managers may rely upon specific regional or industry expertise to identify investment opportunities. The Target Funds' investments may be selected regardless of market capitalization (micro, small, mid, large caps), sector (e.g. technology, health care or financials) or geographical location (global, country specific, including emerging markets). This may lead to a concentration in geographical and/or sector terms. Additionally, long/short equity Fund Managers may be value oriented, growth oriented or opportunistic. The Subfund's assets may be exposed to emerging markets.

The Target Funds may be domiciled in any jurisdiction (e.g. the Bahamas, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guernsey, Hong Kong, Ireland, Japan, Jersey, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Singapore, South Africa and the US).

The Subfund qualifies as Liquid AIF, as defined in Chapter 7, "Risk and Liquidity Management".

Credit Suisse Prime Select Trust (Lux) Multi Strategy

The objective of this Subfund is to generate absolute returns while attempting to reduce the overall volatility of these returns. To achieve this objective, the Subfund allocates its assets to Fund Managers implementing a variety of strategies in the equity, bond and futures markets. The Subfund aims to keep overall volatility low through an appropriate choice of Target Funds.

The predominant portion of assets for the fund are allocated to Fund Managers utilizing a variety of investment strategies which attempt to capitalize on the inefficiencies and pricing anomalies in securities, options and futures markets. It is anticipated that these Fund Managers will focus on strategies that provide moderate annual returns combined with controlled volatility, such as equity market neutral, equity long/short low exposure, merger arbitrage, convertible bond arbitrage, volatility arbitrage, yield-curve arbitrage and commodities (CTA) trading, among other strategies and techniques. Some Fund Managers may be selected due to other attributes that take into consideration their positive effect on the overall portfolio and/or their non-correlation to the other constituents represented in the portfolio.

Some Fund Managers buy securities they believe will increase in value and sell short those they believe will decrease in value. Other Fund Managers may build a portfolio of long securities they believe will outperform a portfolio of short securities regardless of broad market direction. The longs and shorts are typically balanced in order to eliminate (or reduce) systematic market exposure. This balancing can occur in different ways. One method is to have the same amount in USD terms of longs and shorts (also known as "dollar neutral"). Another way is to achieve the neutrality of systematic market exposure as measured by various market indicators (beta neutral or factor neutral) i.e. a neutral position with respect to market risks, sector risks and market capitalization.

The Target Funds may be domiciled in any jurisdiction (e.g. the Bahamas, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guernsey, Hong Kong, Ireland, Japan, Jersey, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Singapore, South Africa and the US). The Subfund qualifies as Liquid AIF, as defined in Chapter 7, "Risk and Liquidity Management".

b) Authorized Investments

The Target Funds may (subject to Chapter 6, section b 7), "Investment Limits") be any kind of open- or closed-end fund, though the latter must be listed on a stock exchange or traded on a Regulated Market which is open to the public. This includes open-end mutual funds, investment companies, limited liability corporations, trusts or limited partnerships which pursue alternative investment strategies ("Hedge Funds"). The various Subfunds invest mainly in foreign funds which as a rule would not be authorized for public distribution in European countries (including Switzerland) because of the lack of equivalent investor protection legislation and/or supervision.

Until investments in Target Funds may be carried out or in order to decrease the Volatility and to facilitate the redemption of Shares, the Company may also hold liquid assets.

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

In order to hedge foreign exchange risk a Subfund may use derivatives and currencies as indicated in Chapter 6, section b 17), "Investment Limits".

c) Leverage

Credit Suisse Prime Select Trust (Lux) Global Equities Long/Short

The maximum level of leverage which the AIFM is entitled to employ on behalf of the Subfund is 200% in accordance with the commitment method and 200% in accordance with the gross method of the total net assets.

Credit Suisse Prime Select Trust (Lux) Multi Strategy

The maximum level of leverage which the AIFM is entitled to employ on behalf of the Subfund is 200% in accordance with the commitment method and 200% in accordance with the gross method of the total net assets.

d) Special Risk Information

The Subfunds' target funds may be speculative investments which involve a high degree of risk. Hedge funds may exhibit volatility and investors may lose all of their investment. Hedge funds also may use leverage and trade in foreign markets, which may carry additional risks. The Subfunds' target funds may appoint brokers as custodians which do not have a rating similar to a bank.

e) Due Diligence Procedure and Supervision of Target Funds

In selecting and supervising Target Funds, the Portfolio Manager, will apply a careful procedure of selection and monitoring ("Due Diligence"), which mainly comprises the following criteria:

Qualitative Criteria

- Assessment of the Fund Managers and their teams in the light of personality, experience, education, performance and internal organization
- References within and outside their industry
- Investment style and strategy
- Procedure applied to investment decisions
- Availability of material information and transparency (prospectuses, explanatory memoranda, annual and semi-annual reports etc.)
- Reputation of the auditor, the Depositary Bank and the administrator
- Risk management

Quantitative Criteria

- Review of conformity of strategy and performance of individual funds
- Periodical review of net asset values of individual funds with respect to their accuracy
- Analysis of the portfolio, mainly to check whether the fund is within defined tolerances
- Comparison of the fund's performance, Sharpe ratio, etc.
- Fund volume and its development
- Fee structure
- Conditions of issues and redemptions

When valuing and supervising a fund, the qualitative criteria are the most relevant. The quantitative criteria are mainly used to check the information obtained on the basis of qualitative criteria.

Only such Target Funds are selected which (i) comply with investment restrictions allowing the restrictions and requirements of this Prospectus to be met and (ii) which as a rule allow for redemptions on at least a quarterly basis.

The Portfolio Manager monitors the compliance of the Target Funds with their strategy, their performance and their exposure to unfavorable market developments.

6. Investment Restrictions

a) General

The Company shall ensure that the restrictions set out below are complied with. When a Subfund ceases to comply with these restrictions, whether unintentionally or as a result of the exercising of subscription rights, the Company shall make the required changes as soon as possible with due care and diligence and taking due account of the interests of the Shareholders. The Company has to ensure that the value of the remaining investments is not impaired.

The Company shall check compliance by the Target Funds with the investment restrictions set out in this Prospectus exclusively on the basis of the regulations, prospectuses, reports and other written information made available by the Target Funds or Fund Managers. The Target Funds are only bound with respect to their investment policy by their own regulations and prospectuses.

In order to determine whether the investments made in respect of a particular Subfund are within the investment limits, if the value of such investments is denominated in one or more currencies other than the Reference Currency, the value of such investments shall be converted into the Reference Currency at the latest available middle market exchange rate.

b) Investment Limits

- 1) Each Subfund shall invest at least 50% of its net assets in open-end Target Funds.
- 2) Each Subfund may, in principle, not invest more than 20% of its net assets in securities issued by the same Target Fund. For the

purpose of this 20% limit, each compartment of a Target Fund with multiple compartments is to be considered as a distinct Target Fund provided that the principle of segregation of the commitments of the different compartments towards third parties is ensured.

- 3) A Subfund may not hold more than 49% of the units of a Target Fund.

These restrictions are not applicable to the acquisition of units of open-ended Target Funds if such Target Funds are subject to risk diversification requirements comparable to those applicable to undertakings for collective investment (UCIs) which are subject to Part II of the Law of 17 December 2010 and if such Target Funds are subject in their home country to a permanent supervision by a supervisory authority set up by law in order to ensure the protection of investors. This derogation may not result in an excessive concentration of the investments of the Subfund in one single Target Fund provided that for the purpose of this limitation, each compartment of a Target Fund with multiple compartments is to be considered as a distinct Target Fund if the principle of segregation of the commitments of the different compartments towards third parties is ensured.

- 4) If investments are made in Target Funds which are not established in countries where they are subject to permanent supervision set up by law in order to ensure the protection of investors (in the meaning of the legislation prevailing, for example, in the countries of the European Union), the Fund Manager concerned must be subject to supervision by a regulator in the jurisdiction where he operates or, in the reasonable opinion of the Board of Directors, investor protection must be sufficiently safeguarded by reason of these Target Funds being supervised by first-class depositaries and/or auditors.

- 5) Exceptionally, the Company may invest in Target Funds which are not subject to the above supervision, provided such investments are limited to 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Subfund concerned. If such investments are made, the protection of investors may be even less efficiently safeguarded than in the event of direct investments by the Company in the underlying assets.

- 6) No more than 25% of the Net Asset Value of a Subfund may be invested in Target Funds managed by, or with the assistance of, the same Fund Managers or their affiliates.

Up to 30% of the net assets of each Subfund may be invested in units of UCIs which are managed by the AIFM or by a company affiliated with the AIFM by means of joint management or control or by the direct or indirect holding of more than 10% of its capital or votes. In this case, the AIFM or the other company may not charge any fees via the Subfund for the subscription or redemption of units in such other UCIs, nor may any management fees corresponding to the volume of these investments be charged, unless the other UCI itself refrains from levying an asset management fee.

- 7) Not more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of a Subfund may be invested in closed-end Target Funds whose Shares are neither listed on an official exchange, nor dealt in on any other market which operates regularly and is open to the public (a "Regulated Market"). Target Funds which allow normally for redemptions at least on a quarterly basis shall be considered as open-end funds for the purpose of this restriction. In this regard, securities of a closed-end Target Fund for which a listing has been applied for and obtained are considered as listed securities.

- 8) The assets of a Subfund may not be invested in Target Funds which, pursuant to their investment policy, invest in other UCIs, unless the Target Funds invested in cash or money market funds rather than bank balances or held exchange traded funds in the context of their investment strategy.

- 9) The Company and the Target Funds are only authorized to make investments in financial instruments. The Company and the Target Funds may not invest in physical commodities (commodities, works of art, antiques or similar investments); however, it cannot be excluded that individual Target Funds may have temporary positions in physical commodities.

- 10) The Company's assets may not be invested in real estate, precious metals or certificates for such metals, commodities and certificates representing commodities or in securities issued by the Company.

- 11) Each Subfund may hold liquid assets up to 25% of their net assets. Such liquid assets may be held as deposits with one or several banks, or in the form of money market instruments provided the average maturity does not exceed 12 months.

- 12) Except for the investments in liquid assets and the hedging transactions mentioned under section 17 below, the Company shall not make direct investments.
- 13) A Subfund may not take uncovered short positions in transferable securities or money market instruments.
- 14) The Company may not borrow any money for any Subfund except:
 - i) for the purchase of foreign currency using a back-to-back loan,
 - ii) for an amount equivalent to not more than 25% of the Subfund's net assets and borrowed on a short-term basis, mainly to ensure that any redemption of Shares requested by Shareholders can in normal circumstances be carried out without delay.
- 15) The Company may not grant loans or act as guarantor for third parties.
- 16) 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.
- 17) In order to hedge foreign exchange risk a Subfund may sell call options and futures on currencies, purchase put options on currencies or enter into currency forward contracts or currency swaps.
 The Subfunds may engage in currency futures and/or currency options, provided such currency futures and options are dealt on a Regulated Market, or they may enter into currency forward transactions and currency swaps with first-class financial institutions.
 The amounts of all pending transactions shall not exceed the market value of the relevant assets to be hedged.

7. Risk and Liquidity Management

Risk Management

The AIFM has established and maintains a permanent risk management function that implements effective risk management policies and procedures in order to identify, measure, manage and monitor on an ongoing basis all risks relevant to each Subfund's investment strategy including in particular market, credit, liquidity, counterparty, operational and all other relevant risks. Furthermore, the risk management process ensures an independent review of the valuation policies and procedures as per Article 70 (3) of Commission delegated Regulation (EU) No 231/2013 of 19 December 2012 supplementing Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to exemptions, general operating conditions, depositaries, leverage, transparency and supervision ("AIFM Regulation").

The risk profile of each Subfund shall correspond to the size, portfolio structure and investment strategy as specified for each Subfund in Chapter 5, "Investment Policies and Investment Instruments".

The Subfunds may, for the purpose of (i) hedging, (ii) efficient portfolio management and/or (iii) implementing its investment strategy, use all financial derivative instruments.

The AIFM applies a comprehensive process based on qualitative and quantitative risk measures to assess the risks of each Subfund. It thereby differentiates between Subfunds investing mostly in liquid or sufficiently liquid securities and derivatives ("Liquid AIFs") and Subfunds mainly investing in illiquid assets (such as real estate and private equity) ("Illiquid AIFs").

Liquid AIFs are subject to the standard risk management setup of the AIFM, entailing a standard monitoring process which consists of pre-defined monitoring items and cycles. Illiquid AIFs are typically subject to a

dedicated risk management setup entailing the establishment of a dedicated monitoring map, enhanced pre-trade due diligence and a customized monitoring process which consists of dedicated monitoring items and cycles aligned with the Subfund's requirements.

As part of their investment policy, the Subfunds 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 the investment policy of the respective Subfund, as specified for each Subfund in Chapter 5, "Investment Policies and Investment Instruments". 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 Chapter.

The global exposure of the Subfunds will be calculated either through (i) the Value-at-Risk (VaR) methodology or through (ii) the commitment methodology taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.

The Value-at-Risk methodology 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.

According to the commitment methodology, financial derivative instruments are converted into equivalent positions in the underlying asset while taking into consideration any netting and hedging effects. In addition, the commitment methodology considers any other arrangements that are likely to generate incremental exposure to the AIF. Such other arrangements may include, but are not limited to, reinvestment of borrowings.

The risk management of the AIFM supervises the compliance of these provisions in accordance with the requirements of applicable circulars or regulation issued by the CSSF or any other European authority authorized to issue related regulation or technical standards.

Leverage

In accordance with the Law of 12 July 2013, the AIFM will for each Subfund provide to competent authorities and investors the level of leverage of the AIF both on a gross and on a commitment method basis in accordance with the gross method as set out in Article 7 and the commitment method as set out in Article 8 of the AIFM Regulation.

The Subfunds will set a maximum level of leverage which may be employed as indicated for the respective Subfunds in Chapter 5, "Investment Policies and Investment Instruments".

Liquidity Management

The AIFM employs appropriate liquidity management methods and adopts procedures which enable it to monitor the liquidity risk of each Subfund. The AIFM ensures that, for each Subfund it manages, the investment and financing strategy, the liquidity profile and the redemption policy are consistent. As further specified in Chapter 8 c.), "Optional Redemption of Shares", the Company may apply tools and arrangements necessary to handle illiquid assets (such as gates and side pockets).

The above shall not apply to un-leveraged closed-ended Subfunds in accordance with the AIFM Regulation and the ESMA Guidelines 2012/844.

8. Investment in Credit Suisse Prime Select Trust (Lux)

a) General Information on the Shares

Each Subfund may issue Shares in Classes "B", "BH", "DB", "DBH", "EB", "EBH", "FB", "FBH", "IB", "IBH", "UB" or "UBH". The Share Classes which are issued in relation to each Subfund, together with the fees and charges which are incurred in connection with the Shares of the Company, are set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

In addition, certain other fees, charges and expenses shall be paid out of the assets of the Company. For further information, see Chapter 11, "Expenses and Taxes".

Shares in Classes "B", "BH", "DB", "DBH", "EB", "EBH", "FB", "FBH", "IB", "IBH", "UB" and "UBH" are available in registered form only. Holders of Shares issued in registered form shall receive a written confirmation of their Shares.

Capital-growth Shares

Shares in Classes "B", "BH", "DB", "DBH", "EB", "EBH", "FB", "FBH", "IB", "IBH", "UB" and "UBH" which are currently being issued by the

Company, are capital-growth Shares. Accordingly, all income received from, and all net appreciation in, the net assets of a particular Subfund will automatically be reinvested.

Share Classes dedicated to a specific type of investors

Class "DB" and "DBH" Shares may only be acquired by investors who have concluded a discretionary asset management agreement, as defined by the AIFM, with a subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group AG. Furthermore, subject to the prior consent of the AIFM, Class "DB" and "DBH" 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 AIFM, 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 AIFM, has been terminated, Class "DB" and "DBH" 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 "DB" and "DBH" Shares are not transferable without the AIFM's approval. Class "DB" and "DBH" Shares shall not be subject to a management fee or sales charge, however a service fee payable to the central administration ("Central Administration") will be charged.

Class FB and FBH 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 FB and FBH Shares held by the investor at that time shall be either compulsory redeemed or, according to the request of the investor, converted into another Share Class. Moreover, Class FB and FBH Shares are not transferable without the approval of the AIFM. Class FB and FBH Shares shall not be subject to a sales charge and shall benefit from a reduced management fee as specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

Class "EB" and "EBH" Shares may only be acquired by institutional investors according to Article 174 (2) c) of the Law of December 17, 2010.

Class "UB" and "UBH" Shares are exclusively reserved for investors who subscribe Shares of this Class via a financial intermediary domiciled in the United Kingdom 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.

Minimum holding

Class "B" and "BH" Shares are subject to the Management Fees and Sales Charges and are subject to the minimum holding requirements set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

Class "EB", "EBH", "IB", "IBH", "UB" and "UBH" Shares are subject to the reduced Management Fees and Sales Charges (if applicable) and are subject to the minimum holding requirement as set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

Class "DB" and "DBH" Shares are not subject to a management fee but only to a service fee payable to the Central Administration.

Hedged Share Classes

Depending on the Subfund, Class "BH", "DBH", "EBH", "FBH", "IBH", "UBH" 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 "BH", "DBH", "EBH", "FBH", "IBH" and "UBH", the Net Asset Value of the respective Share Classes "BH", "DBH", "EBH", "FBH", "IBH" or "UBH" as calculated in the Subfund's Reference Currency will be hedged against the respective alternate currency of Share Classes "BH", "DBH", "EBH", "FBH", "IBH" or "UBH" through the use of forward foreign exchange transactions. Consequently, the currency risk of the investment currencies (except for the reference currency) versus the alternative currency is not hedged or is only partially hedged.

Issue Price

Unless otherwise determined by the Company, the initial issue price of Share Classes "B", "BH", "DB", "DBH", "EB", "EBH", "FB", "FBH", "IB", "IBH", "UB" and "UBH" amounts to USD 1,000, GBP 1,000, CHF 1,000 and EUR 1,000, depending on the currency denomination of the Share Class in the respective Subfund and its characteristics.

After the initial offering, Shares may be subscribed at the applicable Net Asset Value.

Except as set out below, 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").

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 ("Alternate Currency Class"). The issue of each further or Alternate Currency Class is published 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. 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. In the case of Subfunds with Alternate Currency Classes, the currency hedging transactions for one Share Class may, in exceptional cases, adversely affect the Net Asset Value of the other Share Classes.

Shares shall have equal voting rights and shall have no preferential subscription rights. In the event of the Company being wound up, each Share is entitled to its proportionate share of the assets allocable to the Subfund concerned after payment of the Company's debts and expenses, taking into account the Company's rules for allocation of assets and liabilities.

b) Subscription of Shares

Shareholders or prospective investors may apply for Shares in a Subfund at a subscription price per Share equal to the Net Asset Value per Share as of the Valuation Date of the calendar month in which the subscription application is made (or deemed to be made), each time to be increased by such Sales Charge as shall be specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes", (except on 24 December and 31 December where the Subfunds are closed for new subscription applications).

The date for subscriptions for Shares in a Subfund is each Valuation Date.

Applications for subscriptions of Shares may be made by:

- i) completing and returning to the Central Administration a Subscription Application, which must be received by the Central Administration by 3.00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the day which is three Business Days prior to the Valuation Date, and
- ii) delivering to the account of the Depositary Bank cleared funds for the full amount of the subscription price of the Shares being subscribed pursuant to the Subscription Application by 3 p.m. (Central European Time) three Business Days prior to the Valuation Date.

The Board of Directors or the AIFM reserves the right to withdraw, cancel or modify an initial Offering or any subsequent Offering, as well as to reject any application for subscription of Shares, whether in whole or in part, for any reason and without stating a reason.

In the event that a completed Subscription Application is not received by the Central Administration or confirmation of receipt of cleared funds is not received by the Depositary Bank by the relevant deadline set out above, the Subscription Application shall be deemed to be an application to subscribe Shares in the following calendar month at the currently applicable subscription price per Share.

Payments of the subscription price must be made in the currencies and to the account of the receiving bank as specified in the Subscription Application.

Where the payment is denominated in a currency which is different from the Reference Currency of the Subfund in which the investor wishes to invest, such monies shall be converted into the Reference Currency of the relevant Subfund two Business Days prior to the Valuation Date at the currently applicable exchange rate and the costs and expenses associated with such currency conversion and the Sales Charge shall be deducted from the payment.

The minimum amount of Shares of the same Class which an investor must hold in each Subfund is the amount stipulated as the Minimum Holding Amount for the relevant Class of Shares of such Subfund in the Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes". The AIFM can at its sole discretion waive the minimum holding requirement on Class IB and IBH Shares in any given case provided it does not fall below the minimum holding requirement stipulated for Class B and BH Shares.

In the event that the Board of Directors or the AIFM decides to withdraw, cancel or modify an offer of Shares, or to reject any subscription application for Shares, the monies transferred by a relevant applicant will be returned to the prospective investor without the payment of interest and at the risk of the prospective investor.

The number of Shares issued to an investor in connection with the foregoing procedures will be equal to the subscription price paid by the investor, after deduction of the Sales Charge (if any) and after conversion of the subscription price into the currency of denomination of the relevant Shares and deduction of the costs and expenses associated with such currency conversion (if applicable), divided by the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class as of the relevant Valuation Date (or, as the case may be, the Initial Issue Price).

Shares are issued on the Calculation Date which is subsequent to the relevant Valuation Date.

The Company shall recognize rights to fractions of Shares up to three decimal places, rounded up or down to the nearest decimal point.

Fractional shares have no voting-rights. A holding of fractional Shares shall entitle the Shareholder to proportional rights in relation to such Shares. It may be the case that clearing institutions will be unable to process holdings of fractional Shares. Investors should verify whether that is the case.

c) Optional Redemption of Shares

Shares in a Subfund may only be redeemed on each Valuation Date.

Redemptions must be requested by the Shareholder completing the Redemption Application, which must be received by the Central Administration by 3.00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the day which is fifty (50) calendar days prior to the relevant Valuation Date for Credit Suisse Prime Select Trust (Lux) Multi Strategy and for Credit Suisse Prime Select Trust (Lux) Global Equities Long/Short, (except on 24 December and 31 December where the Subfunds are closed for new redemption applications).

Redemption Applications received after this deadline shall be treated as a request for redemption on the Valuation Date immediately thereafter at the Net Asset Value per Share as of the next Valuation Date.

Shares which are subject to a request for redemption shall be redeemed on the Calculation Date following the applicable Valuation Date. A Shareholder who redeems his Shares will receive an amount per Share redeemed equal to the Net Asset Value per Share as of the applicable Valuation Date for the relevant Class in the relevant Subfund after conversion (if applicable) of such amount from the currency in which the redeemed Shares are denominated into the currency requested by the Shareholder in the Redemption Application and after deduction of the costs and expenses associated with such currency conversion.

Payment of the redemption proceeds shall be made by transfer to the account of the Shareholder specified in the Redemption Application as a general rule not later than fifteen (15) Business Days after the relevant Valuation Date.

During the period between the Valuation Date and the Calculation Date on which the Shares are redeemed, the Shareholder will continue to hold the Shares which are subject to the redemption request. Since the redemption proceeds are determined by reference to the Net Asset Value per Share on the Valuation Date, the amount which the Shareholder receives upon redemption of the Shares will not reflect any increase (or decrease) between the Valuation Date and the Calculation Date in the Net Asset Value of the Shares which are redeemed.

If the Redemption Application does not relate to a Shareholder's entire holding of Shares, the Shareholder must have a holding of Shares after such redemption with an aggregate Net Asset Value (on the relevant Valuation Date) which is equal to or greater than the Minimum Holding applicable to the relevant Class of Shares in the Subfund in which the Shareholder continues to hold Shares. Otherwise the Redemption Application may be treated as a request for the redemption of the Shareholder's entire holding of Shares.

The redemption of Shares may be suspended for specific periods (see Chapter 8 h), "Suspension of Determination of Net Asset Value, Issue and Redemption and Conversion of Shares").

Redemption Applications must be made in writing (or by telephone or fax subsequently confirmed in writing). Redemption Applications are irrevocable and proceeds of the redemption will be remitted to the account indicated in the Redemption Application. The Company reserves the right not to redeem any Shares if it has not been provided with evidence satisfactory to the Company that the redemption request was made by a Shareholder of the Company.

In case of a large amount of Redemptions, the Company may decide to settle Redemption Applications once it has sold the relevant assets of the Subfund concerned without undue delay. Where such a measure is necessary, if not otherwise specified in Chapter 5, "Investment Policies and

Investment Instruments", all Redemption Applications received for the same Valuation Date shall be settled at the same price.

In addition the Company may decide to pay the redemption proceeds proportionally in several payments in case the proceeds from the sale of Target Funds are paid in instalments.

Further, the Company may apply tools and arrangements necessary to handle illiquid assets in order to respond to redemption requests. In particular, the Company may apply gates and side pockets. Whether such arrangements may be applied is specified for the relevant Subfund in Chapter 5, "Investment Policies and Investment Instruments". However, under exceptional circumstances and if in the interest of the relevant Subfund and its Shareholders, the Board of Directors may decide to apply gates and side pockets on an ad-hoc basis, although the possibility to use such arrangements is not provided for in the relevant Subfund in Chapter 5, "Investment Policies and Investment Instruments". Should the Company consider it necessary to apply any such tool or arrangement, investors applying for or who have already applied for redemption of Shares in the respective Subfund shall be notified, in accordance with Chapter 12 c) "Information to Shareholders", of the application without delay so that they are given the opportunity to withdraw their application.

d) Compulsory Redemption of Shares

The Company may, at any time, redeem all of its Shares, if the Company determines, in its sole discretion, that the Net Asset Value of a Subfund is insufficient for managing the assets of the relevant Subfund in accordance with its respective investment objectives and policies.

If the Board of Directors discovers at any time that Shares are owned by 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 laid down in this Prospectus and upon redemption, the Prohibited Person will cease to be the owner of those Shares.

The Board of Directors may require any Shareholder 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.

e) Conversion of Shares

Shareholders can at any time convert all or part of the Shares which they hold in any Subfund into Shares of another Class in the same Subfund, (except on 24 December and 31 December where the Subfunds are closed for new conversion applications), provided that following such conversion the aggregate Net Asset Value of the Shares converted into the new Class is equal to, or greater than, the Minimum Holding Amount of the new Class as set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes".

The conversion request must be received by the Central Administration by 3.00 p.m. (Central European Time) on the day which is three Business Days prior to the monthly Valuation Date. Conversion requests received after this deadline shall be treated as a conversion request for the Valuation Date immediately thereafter at the currently applicable Net Asset Value per Share. The conversion request must state either an amount or the number of Shares of the relevant Class in the relevant Subfund which the Shareholder wishes to convert.

Such conversion of Shares shall be effected on the Calculation Date following the Valuation Date on which conversion was requested, by the simultaneous:

- i) redemption of the number of Shares of the relevant Class in the relevant Subfund specified in the conversion request at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class of Shares; and
- ii) issue of Shares on that Calculation Date in the same Subfund of the Class into which the original Shares are to be converted, at the Net Asset Value per Share of the relevant Class of Shares.

Subject to any currency conversion (if applicable) and the deduction of fees and exchange commissions resulting from such currency conversion described below, the proceeds resulting from the redemption of the original Shares shall be applied immediately as the subscription price for the Shares in the same Subfund of the Class into which the original Shares are converted.

Where Shares denominated in one currency are converted into Shares denominated in another currency, the number of such Shares to be issued shall be calculated by converting the proceeds resulting from the redemption of the Shares subject to conversion into the currency in which the Shares to be issued are denominated and after deducting any fees and exchange commissions resulting from such currency conversion.

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 amount for that Class set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes", the AIFM 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.

f) Transfer of Shares

All transfers of Shares shall be effected by transfer in writing and every form of transfer shall state the full name and address of the transferor and the transferee. The instrument of transfer of a Share shall be signed by or on behalf of the transferor. The transferor shall be deemed to remain the holder of the Share until the name of the transferee is entered in the Share register in respect of such transfer. Following any transfer of Shares of a particular Class in a particular Subfund, both the transferor and the transferee must have a holding of Shares of such Class in such Subfund with an aggregate Net Asset Value equal to, or greater than the Minimum Holding for that Class of Shares in the relevant Subfund.

The Board of Directors may decline to register any transfer of Shares unless the instrument of transfer is deposited at the registered office of the Central Administration or at such other place as the Board of Directors may reasonably require together with such other evidence as the Board of Directors may reasonably require to demonstrate the right of the transferor to make the transfer.

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.

g) Mailing Address

Applications for subscription, redemption, conversion or transfers of Shares must be mailed to the following address or to such other address as shall be notified by the Company.

Client Service Department
Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A.
5, rue Jean Monnet
P.O. Box 369
L-2013 Luxembourg
(Fax +352 43 61 61 405)

h) Suspension of the Subscription, Redemption and Conversion of Shares and the Calculation of the Net Asset Value

The Company may at any time periodically suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value of Shares of any Subfund, the issue of the Shares of such Subfund and the redemption of the Shares of such Subfund from its Shareholders as well as conversions of Shares of any Class in a Subfund:

- i) during any period when any market or stock exchange which is relevant for the Subfund concerned is closed, provided that the closing of such exchange or market seriously affects the valuation of the investments of the Company;
- ii) during any period when the Net Asset Value of one or more Target Funds in which the Subfund will have invested and the units of which constitute a significant part of the assets of the Subfund cannot be determined accurately so as to reflect their fair market value as at the Valuation Date;
- iii) during any period when there exists any state of affairs which, in the opinion of the Company, constitutes an emergency as a result of which disposition by the Company of investments owned by it and attributable to such Subfund is not practicable or would be seriously prejudicial to the Shareholders;
- iv) during any breakdown in the means of communication normally employed in determining the price or value of any of the Company's investments attributable to the particular Subfund or of current prices on any stock exchange as aforesaid;
- v) when for any other reason the prices of any investments owned by the Company attributable to the Subfund cannot promptly or accurately be ascertained;
- vi) during any period when remittance of monies which will or may be involved in the realization of or in the payment for any of the

- Company's investments cannot in the opinion of the Board of Directors be carried out at normal rates of exchange; or
- vii) 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.

Any such suspension shall be notified by the Company in such manner as it may deem appropriate to the persons likely to be affected thereby.

The determination of the Net Asset Value of Shares of any Subfund, the issue of the Shares of any Subfund and the redemption and conversion of Shares by Shareholders may also be suspended in the event of the publication of a notice convening an extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders for the purpose of winding up the Company as from the time of such publication.

The suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value of Shares in a Subfund and of the issue, redemption and conversions of Shares in a Subfund does not affect the calculation of the Net Asset Value or the issue, redemption or conversion of Shares in another Subfund, if such other Subfund is not affected by these circumstances.

i) Measures to Combat Money Laundering

The Distributors are obliged by the Company to ensure compliance with all current and future statutory or professional regulations in Luxembourg aimed at combating money laundering and terrorist financing. These regulations stipulate that the Distributor is 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 section 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 office adheres to the above 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 above-mentioned verification procedure in the event of subscription 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, provided the financial sector operator is obliged to monitor compliance with the identity verification requirement on the part of its branches and subsidiary companies.

9. Risk Factors

a) General

Prospective investors should be aware that an investment in the Company or one of its Subfunds involves a high degree of risk, including the risk of a loss of the entire amount invested.

The Shares of the Company thus are not suitable for all investors. Potential investors should consider that Shares of the Company constitute a medium term to long term investment.

The investment strategies set out above are speculative and entail significant risk. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Subfunds will be achieved.

The investment in Shares of the Company should be considered as a supplement to a portfolio. A traditional portfolio consists of equities, bonds and money market investments in various currencies, with the disadvantage that the risk and return features are immediately related to the relevant capital markets (high correlation). Hedge Funds, however, show a lower or even negative correlation to traditional investments.

Potential investors' attention is drawn to the fact that this list of risk factors does not purport to be complete. They should read the entire Prospectus and the related Appendices and consult with their financial advisers before making an investment decision.

The payment of the redemption proceeds may be paid proportionally in several payments in case the proceeds from the sale of Target Funds are paid in tranches. This process would apply to Subfunds allowing for monthly redemption.

The Company is intended to be a long-term investment vehicle. Substantial redemptions of Shares by Shareholders within a limited period of time could cause the Company to liquidate positions more rapidly than would otherwise be desirable, which could adversely affect the value of both the Shares being redeemed and the outstanding Shares. In addition, regardless of the period of time in which redemptions occur, the resulting reduction in the Net Asset Value per Share could make it more difficult for the Company to generate trading profits or recover losses.

b) 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.

c) 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.

d) 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.

e) 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.

f) 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, however may not totally eliminate, currency exposure.

Investors should note that there is no segregation of liabilities between the individual Share Classes with a Subfund. Hence, 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. In such case assets of other Share Classes of such Subfund may be used to cover the liabilities incurred by the hedged Share Class.

g) Hedge Funds and Related Risks

The Company invests in Target Funds, mainly "Hedge Funds", which pursue alternative strategies. Such investments are generally considered to be risky. In addition to the risks involved in traditional investments (market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk) alternative investments are subject to a number of specific risks which are set out below. The AIFM will seek to minimize this risk through supervision and monitoring.

Investment funds which use alternative strategies, such as Hedge Funds, differ from traditional investments mainly because of the use of short selling in their investment strategy and the leverage effect which results from borrowing and the use of derivative instruments.

The consequence of the leverage effect is 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 fund's assets. In extreme cases the use of derivative instruments and short sales may result in individual Target Funds becoming worthless.

In addition to the leverage effect at the level of the Target Funds, it should be considered that each Subfund has the ability to borrow on a short term basis (pursuant to Chapter 6, section b 14), "Investment Limits") up to 25% of its net assets.

Most Hedge Funds are established in jurisdictions where a legal framework and a regulatory supervision either do not exist or are less stringent than in Western European or similar countries. Although the Company will follow policies, which are intended to ensure that in any such event other safeguards are provided for the protection of the Shareholders' interests, such protection may be less effective than if supervision were exercised directly by a regulator. In addition, pursuant to Chapter 6, section b 5), "Investment Limits" the Subfunds may invest up to 20% of the net assets in Target Funds which do not have a first-Class depositary bank and/or auditor.

For some of the Target Funds, a broker (as opposed to a bank) acts as depositary bank. In some cases, such brokers do not have a rating comparable to that of a bank. Unlike depositaries, such brokers often only exercise a safekeeping function and are not subject to any further monitoring requirement imposed by law.

For the Shares of some of the Target Funds there is no liquid market. Despite the attempts of the AIFM to diversify the investments, a high concentration may result in some markets. When valuing and disposing of certain investment problems may arise and in some cases investments may have to be realized below their Net Asset Value.

Most Hedge Funds have a performance-related fee structure. Besides some advantages, such a fee structure may incite the Fund Manager to make more risky and speculative investments. In addition the fee structure of Target Funds may result in Performance Fees being payable by some of the Target Funds despite the fact that the Company, or the Subfunds,

have returned an overall loss due to the negative performance of other Target Funds.

Some Fund Managers have a stake in their own Fund. Certain conflicts of interests at the level of the Target Funds cannot therefore be excluded.

The performance of Hedge Funds is highly dependent on the management skills of the Fund Managers and on the quality of the infrastructure available to them.

Some of the techniques employed at the level of Target Funds involve frequent changes in positions and a consequent portfolio turnover. This may result in brokerage commission expenses which significantly exceed those of other investment funds of comparable size.

It should be noted that the Company bears the costs of its own management, including the fees paid to the Central Administration, the Depositary Bank, the AIFM and other service providers. The operating expenses of the Company may be higher than those of traditional investment funds. In addition, the Company incurs similar costs in its capacity as an investor in Target Funds which in turn pay similar fees to their Fund Manager and other service providers. As a result the costs incurred by the Company will be higher in percentage terms than with typical direct investments.

h) Valuation, Currencies, Calculation of the Net Asset Value

Most Target Funds report on a monthly basis the Net Asset Value and the redemption prices of their shares. If no information with respect to the Net Asset Value per share and the redemption price is available, the valuation of such investments has to be made by the AIFM. It is possible that the AIFM has not been able to receive from the relevant Fund Manager or from other sources information which may be used for that purpose. Consequently, valuations might not reflect the realizable value of the underlying investments of the relevant Subfund on the next Valuation Date.

The Company establishes the accounts of the Subfunds in the relevant Reference Currency specified in the Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes". The value of the investments, which may be denominated in local currencies, may therefore change as a result of fluctuations in the local currency versus the Reference Currency.

The calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Company, or of a Subfund, or of a Class of Shares in a Subfund, may be based upon an estimate of the Net Asset Value of one or more Target Funds or upon the Net Asset Value of one or more Target Funds, which Net Asset Value was calculated prior to the relevant Valuation Date of the Company. As a result, the estimated Net Asset Value and historic Net Asset Value of Target Funds may not reflect the actual Net Asset Value of such Target Funds on the relevant Valuation Date of the Company.

i) Investments in Emerging Countries

In view of the political and economic situation inherent in emerging countries and developing markets, investors must be aware that the Subfund's exposure in emerging countries entails additional risks and may be subject to greater market volatility which could reduce the yield generated on the Subfund's assets. Investors should be fully aware of, and able to bear, the risks related to investment in emerging countries and developing markets; investments in emerging countries and developing markets are, amongst others, subject to less efficient public control, accounting and auditing methods and standards that do not necessarily meet the legal requirements prevailing in 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 AIFM 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.

j) Specific Risks of Hedge Funds and Measures taken by the AIFM to Minimize Risks

The Company, the AIFM and the Portfolio Manager seek to reduce investment risks through the risk-containment and investment-monitoring measures set out below. Such measures, however, cannot exclude risks, inter alia because the Company, the AIFM and the Portfolio Manager

cannot exert direct influence on the investment activity of the Target Funds.

Risk	Measures taken to reduce risk
<i>risks of hedge funds in general</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> specific due diligence and monitoring procedure
<i>risks connected to leverage strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> diversification among several Target Funds and due diligence procedure
<i>absence of equivalent investor protection, absence of first-Class depositaries and/or auditors</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due Diligence; the Portfolio Manager applies in his selection and supervision procedure high standards for the appraisal of the skills of the Fund Managers, investment consultants, auditors, depositaries and brokers of administrators of Target Funds
<i>lack of liquidity of the Target Funds, valuation issues and realization prices below Net Asset Value</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in general, limitation of the exposure to each Target Fund to 20% of the net assets of each Subfund selection procedure and continuous monitoring (Due Diligence) Target Funds should generally provide for a quarterly calculation of Net Asset Value and redemptions or termination
<i>Performance Fee and investment by the Fund Manager in the Target Fund</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> statistical analysis to check whether Target Funds perform within the tolerances defined by the Portfolio Manager regular monitoring of the conformity of Target Funds with the qualitative criteria of the selection procedure (Due Diligence) the Portfolio Manager pays regular visits to, or receives regularly information about, the Fund Managers of the Target Funds and keeps a record of his findings
<i>dependence upon the skills of the Fund Manager of the Target Fund and on the infrastructure available to him</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> regular control of the conformity of Target Funds with the qualitative criteria of the selection procedure (Due Diligence) the Portfolio Manager pays regular visits to, or receives regular information about, the Fund Managers of the Target Funds and keeps a record of his findings

k) 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 above mentioned 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.

I) 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.

10. Net Asset Value

The consolidated Net Asset Value of the Company shall be expressed in USD.

The Net Asset Value of each Subfund shall be calculated in the Reference Currency of the Subfund and shall be determined under the responsibility of the AIFM by the Central Administration as of the close of business in Luxembourg on the Valuation Date of each month by calculating the aggregate of:

- i) the value of all assets of the Company (including any rebates paid by Fund Managers relating to fees charged to the Company) which are allocated to the relevant Subfund in accordance with the provisions of the Company’s Articles of Incorporation;
- ii) less all the liabilities of the Company which are allocated to the relevant Subfund in accordance with the provisions of the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, and all fees attributable to the relevant Subfund (including Management Fees and Performance Fees), which fees have accrued but are unpaid on the relevant Valuation Date.

The Net Asset Value per Share shall be determined on the Valuation Date of each month by dividing the Net Asset Value of the relevant Subfund by the number of Shares which are in issue at the close of business in Luxembourg as of such Valuation Date (including Shares in relation to which a Shareholder has requested redemption on such Valuation Date).

If the Subfund has more than one Class of Shares in issue, the Net Asset Value for each Class of Shares shall be calculated by dividing the portion of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Subfund attributable to a particular Class of Shares by the number of Shares of such Class in the relevant Subfund which are in issue at the close of business in Luxembourg as of such Valuation Date (including Shares in relation to which a Shareholder has requested redemption on such Valuation Date).

The assets of the Company will be valued as follows:

- i) 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 closing mid-price (the mean of the closing bid and ask prices) or alternatively the closing bid price may be taken as a basis for the valuation.
- ii) in the case of securities for which trading on the relevant stock exchange is limited and where secondary market trading is conducted between securities dealers who, as main market-makers, offer prices in response to market conditions, the AIFM may decide to value such securities in line with prices offered by such market-makers, where possible at the middle market rate as at the relevant Valuation Date;
- iii) units in an Open-end Target Fund will be valued at the last Net Asset Value which is determined for the same Valuation Day as transmitted to the AIFM, failing which at the most recent available Net Asset Value or they will be estimated on the basis of the information available to the AIFM, if in the opinion of the board of directors of the AIFM such estimated Net Asset Value is deemed more accurate in the interest of the Shareholders;
- iv) liquid assets will be valued at their face value with interest accrued; and
- v) assets denominated in a currency other than the Reference Currency will be converted into the Reference Currency at the latest available middle market exchange rate. In that context, account shall be taken of hedging instruments used to cover foreign exchange risks.

The Net Asset Value of an Alternate Currency Class shall be calculated first in the reference currency of the relevant Subfund. Calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Alternate Currency Class shall be carried out through conversion at the mid-market rate between the reference currency and the Alternate Currency.

In particular, the costs and expenses associated with the conversion of monies in connection with the purchase, redemption and conversion of Shares of an Alternate Currency Class and the hedging of currency exposure in relation to the Alternate Currency Class will be reflected in the Net Asset Value of that Alternate Currency Class.

In the event of it being impossible, or incorrect, to carry out a valuation in accordance with the above rules owing to particular circumstances, the board of directors of the AIFM is entitled to use other generally recognized valuation principles, which can be examined by an auditor, in order to reach a proper valuation of its assets. In any event, the board of directors of the AIFM ensures the proper independent valuation of the assets of each Subfund. Where the nature of the assets of a Subfund requires expert valuation, an external valuer will be appointed by the AIFM in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 12 July 2013. The external valuer shall perform its functions impartially and with the requested due skill, care and diligence, and shall not delegate the valuation function to a third party. The external valuer will value the properties using a formal set of guidelines on the basis of widely-accepted valuation standards, adapted as necessary to respect individual market considerations and practices.

For issues and redemptions of Shares, the Net Asset Value shall be rounded up or down to the nearest unit of the relevant currency in which it is expressed.

11. Expenses and Taxes

a) Taxes

The following summary is based on the laws and practices that are currently applicable in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, as may be amended from time to time.

Unless otherwise specified in this Prospectus, the Company's assets are subject to a subscription tax ("taxe d'abonnement") in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg of 0.05% p.a. and are payable quarterly. Among other options, a reduced tax rate of 0.01% p.a. of the net assets will apply for example to Share Classes of the respective Subfund which are reserved to one or more institutional investors as set forth in article 174 (2) c) of the Law of December 17, 2010.

The Company's income is not taxable in Luxembourg. In Luxembourg, no tax shall be deducted at source from any Company income distributed to Shareholders.

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, 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.

b) Expenses

The Company shall bear the costs specified below:

- i) all taxes which may be payable on the assets, income and expenses chargeable to the Company;
- ii) 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;
- iii) a Management Fee payable to the AIFM as specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes" for each of the Subfunds, payable at the end of each month based on the Net Asset Values of the relevant Share Classes at the end of that month. The Central Administration, the Portfolio Manager(s) and the Distributors/selling agents shall be paid out of this fee. In case the AIFM requires the Company to pay such fees directly to the Central Administration, the Portfolio Manager(s) or the Distributors/selling agents, the Management Fee shall be reduced accordingly. The management fee may be charged at different rates for individual Subfunds and Share Classes within a Subfund or may be waived in full. Further details of the Management Fees may be found in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes";
- iv) fees payable to the Depositary Bank at rates agreed from time to time with the Company on the basis of rates prevailing in Luxembourg, and which are based on the average total net assets of the respective Subfund or the value of securities 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;
- v) all other charges incurred for sales activities and other services rendered to the Company but not mentioned in the present section;
- vi) expenses, including those for legal advice, which may be incurred by the Company or the Depositary Bank through measures taken on behalf of the Shareholders;
- vii) the cost of preparing, depositing and publishing any documents including the articles of incorporation, notifications for registration, prospectuses or written memoranda for all government authorities and stock exchanges (including local securities dealers' associations) which are required in connection with the Company or with the offering of 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 calculation of the monthly Net Asset Value which may not exceed 0.10% p.a., the costs of recording Shareholder transactions and keeping and maintaining the Shareholders' register, the cost of notifications to Shareholders including the publication of prices for the Shareholders, the fees and costs of the Company's auditors, 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 Shares. The cost of advertising may also be charged.

c) Performance Fee

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

Share Classes "B", "BH", "EB", "EBH", "IB", "IBH", "UB" and "UBH"

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 at the end of the calendar year, and, if Shares are redeemed during the calendar year, 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 net asset value of a Share Class used in the calculation of a performance fee is greater than the highest NAV (prior to deduction of the performance fee) at the end of a calendar year where a performance fee has been paid ("high water mark")

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 year and if Shares are redeemed during the calendar year.

If, on the Calculation Date, the net asset value of a Share Class is greater than the high water mark, a performance fee of 10% for Share Classes "B", "BH", "IB", "IBH", "UB" and "UBH" and 5% for Share Classes "EB" and "EBH" (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.

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

$NAV_t > HWM$

If this condition is met, then:

$PF1 = 10\% \text{ or } 5\% ([NAV_t - HWM] \times \text{number of Shares } t)$

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

Redemption of Shares based on NAV on t-1

If these conditions are met, then:

$PF2 = 10\% \text{ or } 5\% * [NAV_{t-1} - \max(HWM)]_{t-1} * nt$

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,

t = current calculation date

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

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

Share Classes "FB" and "FBH"

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 at the end of the calendar year, and, if Shares are redeemed during the calendar year, 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 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 year 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 calendar year to equal the last net asset value calculated in the previous calendar year.

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 year and if Shares are redeemed during the calendar year.

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 15% for Share Classes "FB", and "FBH" (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:

$PF1 = 15\% \left((NAV\ t - \max(HWM; HR\ NAV)\ t) \times \text{number of Shares } t \right)$

The published NAV on t will be NAVt - PF1

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

NAVt-1 > HWM

And

NAVt-1 - HR NAVt-1 > 0

And

Redemption of Shares based on NAV on t-1

If these conditions are met, then:

$PF2 = 15\% \times [NAVt-1 - \max(HWM; HR\ NAV)t-1] \times nt$

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:

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

d) Fees and Commissions of Third Parties

If the Company or the Portfolio Manager receives any sales or other commissions in connection with investments in Target Funds or from other Fund Managers, these must be passed on to the Fund.

General information

All recurring fees shall first be deducted from investment income, then from the gains from securities transactions and then from fixed assets. The costs of establishing new Subfunds or Classes of Shares as well as other nonrecurring expenses may be written off over a period of up to five years.

The expenses attributable to the individual Subfunds are allocated directly; otherwise the expenses shall be divided among the individual Subfunds in proportion to the total net assets of each Subfund.

12. Accounting Year, Meetings and Information to Shareholders

a) Independent Auditor and Accounting Year

The independent auditor for the Company is PricewaterhouseCoopers, 400, route d'Esch, L-1014 Luxembourg.

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

b) Shareholders' meetings

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders in the Company shall be held in Luxembourg at the place specified in the convening notice on the

second Thursday in the month of June of each year at 11.00 a.m. or, if this day is not a Business Day, on the next following Business Day.

Generally, notices of all general meetings will be sent to the holders of registered Shares by registered mail at least eight (8) calendar days prior to the general meeting at their addresses shown in the register of Shareholders.

Such notices shall contain the agenda, the date and place of the meeting, the conditions of admission to the meeting and they shall refer to the applicable quorum and majority requirements. The meetings of holders of Shares of a particular Subfund may decide on matters which are relevant only for the Subfund concerned.

Shareholders must notify in writing the Company and the Central Administration at the address referred to above of changes or of any other information which may concern the account relationship.

c) Information to Shareholders

Audited annual reports shall be made available to Shareholders free of charge at the registered office of the Company, the AIFM, the Paying Agent and the Distributor within four months of the close of each accounting year. Unaudited semi-annual reports shall also be made available in the same way within two months of the end of the accounting period to which they refer.

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 *Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations* ("RESA") and/or in various newspapers. In addition, the AIFM must provide Shareholders with any information about Target Funds. If a Shareholder has a legitimate reason, he may also request from the AIFM more detailed information concerning individual transactions, including transactions of previous years. Investors may obtain the Prospectus (including Appendices), the latest annual and semi-annual reports and copies of the Articles of Incorporation free of charge from the registered offices of the Company. The necessary contracts including portfolio management agreements containing (where required according to local laws or regulations) further information on the respective portfolio manager's policies, procedures and potential conflicts of interest are available for inspection at the registered office of the Company during normal business hours. Shareholder enquiries should be sent to the registered office of the Central Administration.

13. Amendments to the Company Documentation

The Articles of Incorporation may be amended from time to time in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements laid down by Luxembourg law and the Articles of Incorporation.

The Prospectus, including the details of the Subfunds in Chapter 5, "Investment Policies and Investment Instruments" may be amended from time to time by the Board of Directors with the prior approval of the CSSF in accordance with Luxembourg law and regulations.

14. Lifetime, Liquidation and Merger

The Articles of Incorporation do not provide for a limited duration of the Company. The Company may be wound up by decision of an extraordinary general meeting of Shareholders. If the Company is wound up, then liquidation shall be carried out in accordance with the Law of 17 December 2010 and with other pertinent Luxembourg laws.

Liquidation proceeds which cannot be paid to Shareholders at the close of liquidation shall be deposited with the "Caisse de Consignations" in Luxembourg where they may be claimed by the persons entitled thereto until the expiry of the relevant prescription period. The liquidation of a Subfund and the compulsory redemption of Shares in the Subfund concerned may be made upon:

- 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; the Articles of Incorporation specify that the quorum and majority requirements laid down by Luxembourg law in respect of resolutions to amend the Articles of Incorporation shall apply to such General Meetings.

In such event the Shareholders will be advised and the Net Asset Value of the Shares in the relevant Subfunds shall be paid on the date of the compulsory redemption. Such meeting may also decide that the assets

attributable to the Subfund concerned will be distributed on a pro rata basis to the Shareholders in the Subfunds concerned.

A meeting of the Shareholders in a Subfund may resolve to merge such Subfund with another existing Subfund or to contribute the Subfund to another undertaking for collective investment against issue of Shares of such undertaking for collective investments to be distributed to the Shareholders in such Subfund. Any such resolution shall be published upon the initiative of the Company. The publication shall contain information about the new Subfund or the relevant undertaking for collective investments and shall be made a month prior to the last Valuation Date before the merger in order to provide a possibility for the Shareholders of such Shares to require redemption, without payment of any redemption fee, prior to the implementation of the transaction. For meetings which decide on the merger of different Subfunds within the Company, there shall be no quorum requirement and decisions may be taken by a simple majority of the Shares of the Subfunds concerned. Decisions regarding the contribution of assets and liabilities of a Subfund to another undertaking for collective investment are subject to the quorum and majority requirements provided by Luxembourg law for the amendments to the Articles of Incorporation. In case of an merger of a Subfund with another open-ended Luxembourg investment fund ("fonds commun de placement"), or with a foreign undertaking for collective investment, decisions of the meeting of the Subfunds concerned shall be binding only upon Shareholders who have voted in favor of such merger.

If following the compulsory redemption of all Shares of one or more Subfunds one or more former Shareholders have not claimed the payment of the redemption price during a period of six months from the date of the compulsory redemption, then the amount in question shall be deposited with the "Caisse de Consignations" for the benefit of the person(s) entitled thereto until the expiry of the relevant prescription period.

15. Management and Administration

a) AIFM

The Company has designated Credit Suisse Fund Management S.A. to act as its AIFM. Credit Suisse Fund Management S.A. was incorporated in Luxembourg as CSAM Invest Management Company on December 9, 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 AIFM 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 AIFM is held by Credit Suisse Asset Management & Investor Services (Schweiz) Holding AG which is an affiliate of Credit Suisse Group. In order to cover potential liability risks resulting from professional negligence, the AIFM holds appropriate additional own funds in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 12 July 2013 and the AIFM Regulation to cover any potential professional liability resulting from its activities as AIFM.

The AIFM is subject to the provisions of Chapter 15 of the Law of 17 December 2010 and is authorized as alternative investment fund manager in accordance with Chapter 2 of the Law of 12 July 2013. In addition to the Company, the AIFM also manages other undertakings for collective investment including alternative investment funds.

The AIFM's officers with specialist qualifications are:

Rudolf Kömen is a Director at Credit Suisse Fund Management S.A., Luxembourg, and is co-responsible for its day-to-day management. He heads Credit Suisse Fund Management SA, which is a UCITS-compliant management company that also holds the AIFM license since September 3, 2013. Mr. Kömen joined Credit Suisse in February 2013. Before that, he was heading the Luxembourg based group fund business of a leading Nordic Bank. Today he is responsible for Credit Suisse's product platform in Luxembourg. His current role encompasses providing overall direction and monitoring of product-related functions such as fund start-ups, product restructuring and fund liquidation, attending to legal matters as well as supervising the investment activity of all funds for which Credit Suisse Fund Management S.A. is the UCITS management company or AIFM.

Guy Reiter is a Director at Credit Suisse Fund Management S.A., Luxembourg and is co-responsible for its day-to-day management. Within the management team, he is responsible for Risk and Compliance. He has more than 25 years of professional experience in various areas of the financial industry, including Legal and Compliance, Risk, Fund Administration and Depositary Bank. Amongst other, he has been responsible for monitoring the business activities of the funds of hedge funds and for daily supervision of compliance with all investment

restrictions applicable to each of the fund structures for which Credit Suisse Fund Management S.A. is the UCITS management company or AIFM.

b) Portfolio Manager

The Board of Directors is responsible for the investment of assets of each Subfund. The Board of Directors has appointed the AIFM for the daily implementation of the Subfunds' investment policy. In order to implement the policy of each Subfund, the AIFM has designated for all Subfunds, Credit Suisse AG, Zurich, to act as the Portfolio Manager, pursuant to the portfolio management agreement (the "Portfolio Management Agreement"). The Portfolio Manager has discretion, on a day-to-day basis and subject to the overall control and ultimate responsibility of the AIFM, to purchase and sell securities and otherwise to manage the Subfunds' portfolios.

The Portfolio Manager is supervised and regulated by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA in Switzerland.

The following management staff of the Portfolio Manager are particularly qualified:

Oliver Wiedemeijer, CFA, is a member of the portfolio management team at Credit Suisse Alternative Investments, and is based in Zurich. In this role, Mr. Wiedemeijer is responsible for the construction and management of the institutional portfolios, especially for the EAFE region. Prior to this role, Mr. Wiedemeijer served as a hedge fund Product Specialist for the Funds and Alternatives Solutions group in Hong Kong covering non-Japan Asian clients.

Dr. Ulrich Keller currently heads the alternative investments unit at Credit Suisse Asset Management in Switzerland. This unit provides investment services for institutional investors and private clients. Ulrich Keller is responsible for the investment process and for building portfolios as well as for overseeing the investment and operations team. From 2000 to 2011, he was Chief Investment Officer at Alternative Funds Advisory (AFA). In this position, Ulrich Keller was responsible for building portfolios and due diligence of investments; he headed up the overall analysis and selection process plus portfolio management.

Bernard Hechinger is the Senior Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager. He plays a leading role in the investment process within the alternative investments unit at Credit Suisse Asset Management, where he specializes in Trading (CTA/Macro)/FI Relative Value and Commodity strategies. Bernard Hechinger was Co-CIO at Alternative Funds Advisory (AFA). He was the portfolio manager responsible for designing and implementing large and fully diversified funds of funds and strategy focused portfolios for pension, institution and family office mandates. His tasks in the investment field specifically encompass all trading strategy mandates, including option-based overlay programs. Bernard Hechinger was a member of the A&Q Risk Management Committee and a voting member of the AFA investment committee with over 20 years of experience.

Stéphane Julien is a Director of Credit Suisse in the Asset Management division, based in Zurich. Mr. Julien joined Credit Suisse in May 2012 from Clariden Leu, where he was Head of Hedge Funds since 2010. Previously, he worked for nine years at Falcon Private Bank (formerly AIG Private Bank) in various positions related to hedge fund investments. This included risk management, hedge fund research and portfolio management. His last role at Falcon Private Bank was Head Alternative Investments. From 1997 to 2001, he was Associate Director in Equity Research at UBS Asset Management/Brinson Partners in Basel and Chicago. Stéphane Julien holds a Master of Science in Business management with concentration in Finance from the University of Lausanne. He is a CFA charterholder, a Certified European Financial Analyst (CEFA) and a member of the Swiss CFA Society.

All investment decisions are taken by the Portfolio Manager under the supervision and responsibility of the AIFM.

c) Depositary Bank

Pursuant to a depositary and paying agent services agreement dated 9 December 2013 (the "Depositary 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 must act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interest of the Company and its shareholders.

Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary Bank has been appointed to provide safe-keeping services, in the form of custody and/or other services, in respect of the Company's assets in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 17 December 2010 the Law of 12 July 2013 and the Depositary Agreement and to ensure an effective and proper monitoring of the Company's cash flows. 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 Association; (ii) the value of the Shares is calculated in accordance with Luxembourg law, the Articles of Association; (iii) the instructions of the Company are carried out, unless they conflict with applicable Luxembourg law and/or the Articles of Association; (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 Association.

In compliance with the provisions of the Depositary Agreement and the Law of 12 July 2013, 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, duly entrusted to the Depositary Bank for custody purposes, to one or more sub-custodian(s), as they are appointed by the Depositary Bank from time to time. When selecting and appointing a sub-custodian, the Depositary Bank exercises all due skill, care and diligence as required by the Law of 12 July 2013 to ensure that it entrusts such financial instruments to a sub-custodian who may provide an adequate standard of protection. The Depositary Bank will ensure that such financial instruments are held in a manner that it is readily apparent from the books and records of such sub-custodian that they are segregated from the Depositary Bank's own assets and/or assets belonging to the sub-custodian and that the segregation obligations according to the Law of 12 July 2013 are complied with. The Depositary Bank's liability shall not be affected by any such delegation, unless otherwise stipulated in the Law of 12 July 2013 and agreed between the Company and the Depositary Bank as set forth below.

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 accordance with the provisions of the Law of 12 July 2013, 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. Furthermore and provided certain conditions are met, the Depositary Bank may discharge itself of liability and contract with the sub-custodian, to whom the financial instruments will be entrusted, a transfer of liability to such sub-custodian. A contracted discharge of liability will be disclosed by the Company to its shareholders by way of an amendment to this Prospectus. The Depositary Bank will not be liable to the Company or its shareholders for the loss of a financial instrument booked in a securities settlement system, including central securities' depositories.

The Depositary Bank shall not be liable to the Company or to the shareholder(s) of the Company, for all other losses suffered by them unless as a result of the Depositary Bank's negligence or intentional failure to properly fulfil its duties in accordance with the Law of 12 July 2013 and the Depositary Agreement.

The Company and the Depositary Bank may terminate the Depositary Agreement at any time by giving ninety (90) days' notice in writing. If the termination notice is given by the Depositary Bank, the Company are required to name within sixty (60) days a successor depositary to whom the Company's assets are to be delivered and who will take over the functions and responsibilities of the Depositary Bank. If within these sixty (60) days the Company do not name such successor depositary bank, the Depositary Bank shall notify the CSSF of the situation and the Company will decide about the liquidation of the Company.

Pending the appointment of a new depositary bank, the Depositary Bank shall take all necessary steps to ensure good preservation of the interests of all the shareholders. After termination as above said, the appointment of the Depositary Bank shall continue thereafter for such period as may be necessary for the transfer of all assets of the Company to the new successor depositary bank.

d) Central Administration

The AIFM has delegated all administrative duties related to the administration of the Company, including the issue and redemption of Shares, calculation of the Shares' net asset value, accounting and maintenance of the register of Shareholders to Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A. ("Central Administration"), a service company of Credit Suisse Group.

To the extent that in connection with the calculation of the Net Asset Value the Central Administration relies on information supplied by the Target Funds or by Fund Managers, the liability of the Central Administration for the accuracy of such calculations will be limited to the accuracy of its computations. The Central Administration shall not be liable for the accuracy of the underlying data provided to it.

The Central Administration may sub-delegate under the control and responsibility of the AIFM a part or all of its duties to one or more third parties, in which case the Prospectus shall be updated accordingly.

16. Main Parties

Company

Credit Suisse Prime Select Trust (Lux)
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 cooperative, 2, rue Gerhard Mercator,
L-2182 Luxembourg.

AIFM

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

Board of Directors of the AIFM

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

Portfolio Manager

Credit Suisse AG
Paradeplatz 8, CH-8001 Zurich

Depository Bank

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

Legal Advisor

Clifford Chance
10, Boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, L-1011 Luxembourg

Central Administration

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

17. Regulatory Disclosure

Conflicts of Interest

The AIFM, the Portfolio Managers, the Central Administration, the Depository 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 AIFM is not prohibited from entering 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 fees paid to the AIFM or the Portfolio Managers in relation to the services performed to 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 AIFM or the Portfolio Managers are not prohibited from purchasing or providing 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 AIFM 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 and between the interests of one or more investors and the interests of one or more other investors. The Affiliated Person, as well as the AIFM 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 AIFM 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).

Exercise of Voting Rights

The AIFM 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 AIFM.

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

Best Execution

The AIFM 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 Portfolio 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.

Remuneration

The AIFM has established a remuneration policy which shall be applicable to all identified staff members as specified in the AIFM Regulation and the ESMA Guidelines 2013/201. Any relevant disclosures shall be made in the financial statements, if applicable, in accordance with the Law of 12 July 2013.

Inducements

Third parties, including Affiliated Person, may be remunerated or compensated in monetary form for distribution activities performed in relation to the Subfunds on terms the Company/AIFM has agreed with such parties. Such remuneration or compensation, if applicable, is generally expressed as a percentage of the annual management fee levied on the Subfunds calculated on the investor's average monthly holdings in the Subfunds' Shares. With reference to his transactions, an investor may receive further details of such remuneration or compensation arrangements or any amount received by or shared with such parties on request. Third parties involved in portfolio management activities of the Subfunds, including Affiliated Person, whether they receive a service from another party or perform a service for the benefit of another party, may also receive from or grant benefits to these other parties in monetary or other form (including, but not limited to, soft dollar commissions, rebates or any other advantages). Such benefits, in monetary or other form, shall be used in the best interest of the Company, the relevant Subfund(s) and the investors and shall be disclosed to the AIFM. The Company, the AIFM and the third parties take reasonable steps to ensure that such benefits are not likely to conflict with any duty that the Company, the AIFM and the third parties is subject to under any relevant legal or regulatory provision.

Other disclosures

The following disclosures will be made in the annual report or in another appropriate periodic reporting, and where necessary on an ad hoc basis:

- Where available, the historical performance of each Subfund.
- Changes to the Depositary Bank's liability.
- The loss of a financial instrument.
- Any changes to the maximum level of leverage which the AIFM may employ on behalf of each Subfund as well as any right of the re-use of collateral or any guarantee granted under the leveraging arrangement.
- The total amount of leverage employed by each Subfund.
- Any new arrangements for managing the liquidity of each Subfund.
- The percentage of each Subfund's assets which are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature.
- The current risk profile of each Subfund and the risk management systems employed by the AIFM to manage those risks,
- Any changes to risk management systems employed by the AIFM in accordance with point (c) of Article 23(4) of the AIFM Directive as well as its anticipated impact on each Subfund and their investors.

18. Data Protection Policy

Certain personal data of investors (including, but not limited to, the name, address and invested amount of each investor) may be collected, recorded, stored, adapted, transferred or otherwise processed and used by the AIFM, the Board of Directors, the Custodian 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 AIFM may sub-contract to a service provider (the Processor), such as the Central Administration, the processing of such personal data. The AIFM, 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 above mentioned 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 AIFM, 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.

19. 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 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 AIFM, or any third party designated by the AIFM (a **"Designated Third Party"**), in such form and at such time as is reasonably requested by the AIFM (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 AIFM 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 AIFM or the Designated Third Party, the AIFM 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 AIFM or the Designated Third Party, the Shareholder or transferee shall execute any and all documents, opinions, instruments and certificates as the AIFM or the Designated Third Party shall have reasonably requested or that are otherwise required to effectuate the foregoing. Each Shareholder hereby grants to the AIFM 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.

The AIFM or the Designated Third Party may disclose information regarding any Shareholder (including any information provided by the Shareholder pursuant to this Chapter to any person to whom information is required or requested to be disclosed by any taxing authority or other governmental agency including transfers to jurisdictions which do not have strict data protection or similar laws, to enable the Company to comply with any applicable law or regulation or agreement with a governmental authority.

Each Shareholder hereby waives all rights it may have under applicable bank secrecy, data protection and similar legislation that would otherwise prohibit any such disclosure and warrants that each person whose information it provides (or has provided) to the AIFM or the Designated Third Party has been given such information, and has given such consent, as may be necessary to permit the collection, processing, disclosure, transfer and reporting of their information as set out in this Chapter and this paragraph.

The AIFM or the Designated Third Party may enter into agreements on behalf of the Company with any applicable taxing authority (including any agreement entered into pursuant to the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010, or any similar or successor legislation or intergovernmental agreement) to the extent it determines such an agreement is in the best interest of the Company or any Shareholder.

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 AIFM 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 AIFM 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 AIFM 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.

20. Marketing of Shares Abroad

The Company is currently not admitted for public sale in the European Union. The Shares of the Company may be marketed to professional investors in other member states of the European Union in accordance with the Law of 12 July 2013.

Distribution of Shares in Germany

No notification pursuant to § 323 of the German Capital Investment Code (Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch) has been filed for the following Subfunds and the Shares in these Subfunds may not be marketed to investors in the Federal Republic of Germany:

– Credit Suisse Prime Select Trust (Lux) Multi Strategy

21. Legal Rules, Applicable Law, Jurisdiction

Investors are legally bound by the Articles of Incorporation and the terms of this Prospectus.

The relationship between the Investors and the Company shall be governed and construed in all respects in accordance with the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Any dispute or controversy between an Investor and the Company shall be submitted to the exclusive jurisdiction of the District Court of Luxembourg City.

Investors shall note that judgments falling within the scope of Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (recast) ("Regulation 1215/2012") and which are given and enforceable in a Member State shall be enforceable in another Member State without a declaration of enforceability being required, upon production of a copy of the judgment which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity and a certificate to be issued by the court of origin. The recognition and enforcement of such judgments may be refused by the Luxembourg court only in the event of an application for refusal of recognition or enforcement and in accordance with the specific provisions contained in Regulation 1215/2012. In particular, recognition and enforcement shall be refused if the judgment issued by the court of origin is contrary to the Luxembourg public order (ordre public).

22. Information for Investors in Switzerland

i. General Information

The Representative of the Company in Switzerland is Credit Suisse Funds AG, Uetlibergstrasse 231, CH-8070 Zurich.

The Paying Agent in Switzerland is Credit Suisse AG, Paradeplatz 8, CH-8001 Zurich.

Shareholders may obtain the Prospectus, 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 AIFM 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 AIFM 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 AIFM 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 AIFM 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 AIFM 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 AIFM must disclose the amounts of such rebates free of charge.

iii. Possibility of Forwarding the Portfolio Management Fee

The Portfolio Manager may, at its sole discretion, forward all or part of its Portfolio Management Fee to investors or other recipients.

Definitions

The definitions set out below refer to the principal terms used in this Prospectus and are in alphabetical order. The full meaning of most definitions can, however, only be ascertained on reading the corresponding provisions and studying the entire Prospectus.

In addition to the definitions below, this Prospectus contains in Chapter 4 b), "Strategies and Investment Style in General", a list of various investment strategies in the field of alternative funds and Hedge Funds. Finally, Chapter 16, "Main Parties" give an overview of the main parties concerned

"Alternate Currency Class"	Classes of Shares denominated in a currency other than the Subfund's Reference Currency;
"Arbitrage"	the realization of gains by taking advantage of differences between the prices of two identical or similar investments on the same or different markets; as a rule such gains hinge on fluctuations in market prices;
"Articles of Incorporation"	the currently valid version of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company;
"Business Day"	any day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which banks are open for business in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg;
"Calculation Date"	the Business Day on which the Net Asset Value of each Subfund and of each Class of Share in each Subfund (based on the valuation as of the preceding Valuation Date) is published and on which new Shares are issued or, as the case may be, Shares are redeemed; the Calculation Date is fifteen Business Days after the relevant Valuation Date;
"Closed-end Fund"	a fund which is not obligated to redeem its shares at Net Asset Value;
"Derivatives"	derivative financial instruments such as options, futures, currency forward transactions and swaps (including swaps on interest rates, etc.);
"Distributors"	a distributor authorized by the Company to accept applications for the subscription or redemption of Shares;
"Fund of Funds"	the company, as it invests primarily in other funds, termed Target Funds in this Prospectus (see Chapter 3, "The Company");
"Fund Manager"	the entity engaged by a Target Fund to manage the assets of that Target Fund;
"Futures"	a derivative instrument in the form of a standardized contract for future delivery on currencies, financial indices, commodities, etc.;
"Hedge Funds"	investment funds which pursue non-conventional investment techniques and strategies through the use of Derivatives, short positions and borrowings and thereby achieve a Leverage effect (see Chapter 3, "The Company");
"High Watermark"	a method of calculation of the Performance Fee, by which the Portfolio Manager, in case of a loss to the fund, will only be entitled to a share of the profit in the form of a Performance Fee if the loss has been recovered;
"Leverage"	the effect which is achieved as a result of the financing of investments by borrowing; the use of Derivatives may have this effect;
"Long Position"	the holding of securities which are not hedged against risks;
"Minimum Holding"	in relation to each Class of Shares in a Subfund, the amount which is stipulated in Chapter 2 "Summary of Share Classes" relating to the relevant Subfund as the minimum aggregate Net Asset Value of Shares of the relevant Class in the relevant Subfund which a Shareholder must hold;
"Net Asset Value per Share" and similar expressions	the Net Asset Value of the relevant Subfund allocable to the relevant Class of Shares divided by the number of Shares of such Class in issue at the relevant time (see Chapter 10, "Net Asset Value");
"Open-end Fund"	a fund which is obliged periodically to redeem its shares at their Net Asset Value;
"Option"	a derivative instrument which grants the right to acquire within certain time frame at a certain value or at a given point of time an asset (call option) or to sell such asset (put option);
"Prohibited Person"	means any person, corporation, limited liability company, trust, partnership, estate or other corporate body, if in the sole opinion of the AIFM, 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 AIFM 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 Policies and Investment Instruments" (if any), (ii) any U.S. Person or (iii) any person who has failed to provide any information or declaration required by the AIFM or the Company within one calendar month of being requested to do so;;
"Redemption Application"	the redemption application form supplied by the Central Administration or a distributor to be completed by each Shareholder when applying to redeem Shares in the Company;
"Reference Currency"	in relation to each Class of Shares in a Subfund, the currency determined in Chapter 2 "Summary of Share Classes" relating to the relevant Subfund as the currency in which the Net Asset Value of such Class of Shares of the relevant Subfund is calculated;
"Sales Charge"	the sales charge levied by the Company in relation to the sale of any Class of Shares in any Subfund, details of which are set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Share Classes" relating to the relevant Subfund;
"Shareholder"	a person who is registered by the Central Administration as being the holder of Shares in the Company;
"Shares"	Shares in the Company, of such Classes and denominated in such currencies and relating to such Subfunds as may be issued by the Company from time to time;
"Short Position"	the sale of securities not owned by the seller;
"Subscription Application"	the subscription application form supplied by the Central Administration or a distributor to be completed by each investor when purchasing Shares in the Company;

"Target Funds"	each and all of the collective investment undertakings in which individual Subfunds invest (see Chapter 3, "The Company");
"Valuation Date"	the last Business Day of a calendar month;
"Volatility"	the statistical evaluation of fluctuations of prices (normally expressed as a standard deviation of capital return).



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