Asset Management

CREDIT SUISSE

CS Investment Funds 12

Investment fund under Luxembourg law

Prospectus
May 2023

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1. Information for Prospective Investors

This prospectus ("Prospectus") is valid only if accompanied by the latest key investor information document ("Key Investor Information Document"), the latest annual report, and also the latest semi-annual report if this was published after the latest annual report. Such documents shall be deemed to form part of this Prospectus. Prospective investors shall be provided with the latest version of the Key Investor Information Document in good time before their proposed subscription of units in CS Investment Funds 12 (the "Fund").

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation to subscribe units ("Units") in the Fund by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. Information which is not contained in this Prospectus, or in the documents mentioned herein which are available for inspection by the public, shall be deemed unauthorized and cannot be relied upon.

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

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

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

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

Some of the Unit Classes may be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

This Prospectus is not available for general distribution in, from or into the United Kingdom because the Fund is not recognised under section 264 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (FSMA). When distributed in, from or into the United Kingdom this Prospectus is only intended for professional investors, high-net-worth companies, high-net-worth partnerships, associations or trusts of high net worth and suitable investment experts of any of the foregoing, each within the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (as amended) and any other persons to whom it may be communicated lawfully. No other person should act or rely on it. Persons distributing this Prospectus in, from or into the United Kingdom must ensure that it is lawful to do so.

The Fund's Units 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 Fund 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 Units 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 of the Management Company has decided that the Units shall not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, to any ultimate beneficial owner that constitutes a U.S. Person. As such, the Units 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.

Credit Suisse Fund Management S.A. is exempt from the requirement to hold an Australian Financial Services Licence under the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth.) (the "Act") in respect of financial services provided to Australian wholesale clients (within the meaning of section 761G of the Act). Credit Suisse Fund Management S.A. is regulated by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier in Luxembourg under foreign laws, which differ from Australian laws. Credit Suisse entities, other than Credit Suisse AG, Sydney Branch, are not authorised deposit-taking institutions for the purposes of the Banking Act 1959 (Cth.) and their obligations do not represent deposits or other liabilities of Credit Suisse AG, Sydney Branch. Credit Suisse AG, Sydney Branch does not guarantee or otherwise provide assurance in respect of the obligations of such Credit Suisse entities. An investor is exposed to investment risk including possible delays in repayment and loss of income and principal invested.

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

Specific provisions may apply with respect to each subfund, as set out in Chapter 22, "Subfunds".

2. CS Investment Funds 12 – Summary of Unit Classes [1]

Subfund *(Reference Currency)*	Unit Class	Currency	Minimum holding	Type of Unit[2]	Maximum adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum)[3]	Maximum FX hedging fee (per annum) [10]
Credit Suisse (Lux) **Portfolio Fund Balanced EUR** *(EUR)*	**A**	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	AH[8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	B	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	CA[9]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	n/a
	CAH[8][9]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	0.10%
	CB[9]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	n/a
	CBH[8][9]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	0.10%
	DA[6]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DAH[6][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DB[6]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DBH[6][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	EA[4]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	EAH[4][8][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%
	EB[4]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	EBH[4][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%
	IA	EUR	3,000,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	IAH[8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%
	IA25	EUR	25,000,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	IAH25[8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	0.10%
	IB	EUR	3,000,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	IBH[8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%
	IB25	EUR	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	IBH25[8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	0.10%
	MA[4]	EUR	25,000,000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	MAH[4][8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.70%	0.10%
	MB[4]	EUR	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	MBH[4][8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.70%	0.10%
	UA[5]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.25%	n/a
	UAH[5][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.25%	0.10%
	UB[5]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.25%	n/a
	UBH[5][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.25%	0.10%
	UXA[12]	EUR	[12]	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	UXAH[8] [12]	[8]	[12]	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.90%	0.10%
	UXB[12]	EUR	[12]	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	UXBH[8] [12]	[8]	[12]	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.90%	0.10%
	X1A[11]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	X1AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	X1B[11]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	X1BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	X2A[11]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	X2AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	X2B[11]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	X2BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	X3A[11]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	X3AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	X3B[11]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	X3BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
Credit Suisse (Lux) **Portfolio Fund Balanced CHF** *(CHF)*	**A**	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	AH[8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	B	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	CA[9]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	n/a
	CAH[8][9]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	0.10%
	CB[9]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	n/a

Subfund *(Reference Currency)*	Unit Class	Currency	Minimum holding	Type of Unit[2]	Maximum adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum)[3]	Maximum FX hedging fee (per annum) [10]
	CBH[8][9]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	0.10%
	DA [6]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DAH[6][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DB [6]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DBH[6][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	EA[4]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	EAH[4][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%
	EB[4]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	EBH[4][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%
	IA	CHF	3,000,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	IAH[8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%
	IA25	CHF	25,000,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	IAH25[8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	0.10%
	IB	CHF	3,000,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	IBH[8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%
	IB25	CHF	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	IBH25[8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	0.10%
	MA[4]	CHF	25,000,000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	MAH[4][8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.70%	0.10%
	MB[4]	CHF	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	MBH[4][8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.70%	0.10%
	UA[5]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.25%	n/a
	UAH[5][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.25%	0.10%
	UB[5]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.25%	n/a
	UBH[5][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.25%	0.10%
	UXA[12]	CHF	[12]	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	UXAH[8] [12]	[8]	[12]	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.90%	0.10%
	UXB[12]	CHF	[12]	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	UXBH[8] [12]	[8]	[12]	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.90%	0.10%
	X1A[11]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	X1AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	X1B[11]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	X1BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	X2A[11]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	X2AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	X2B[11]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	X2BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	X3A[11]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	X3AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	X3B[11]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	X3BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
Credit Suisse (Lux)	**A**	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
Portfolio Fund Balanced	**AH**[8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
USD	**B**	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
(USD)	**BH**[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	BH[8]	JPY	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	CA[9]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	n/a
	CAH[8][9]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	0.10%
	CB[9]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	n/a
	CBH[8][9]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.50%	0.10%
	DA [6]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DAH[6][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DB [6]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DBH[6][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	EA[4]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	EAH[4][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%

Subfund *(Reference Currency)*	Unit Class	Currency	Minimum holding	Type of Unit[2]	Maximum adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum)[3]	Maximum FX hedging fee (per annum) [10]
	EB[4]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	EBH[4][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%
	IA	USD	3,000,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	IAH[8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%
	IA25	USD	25,000,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	IAH25[8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	0.10%
	IB	USD	3,000,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	IBH[8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.90%	0.10%
	IB25	USD	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	IBH25[8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.70%	0.10%
	MA[4]	USD	25,000,000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	MAH[4][8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.70%	0.10%
	MB[4]	USD	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.70%	n/a
	MBH[4][8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.70%	0.10%
	UA[5]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.25%	n/a
	UAH[5][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.25%	0.10%
	UB[5]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.25%	n/a
	UBH[5][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.25%	0.10%
	UXA[12]	USD	[12]	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	UXAH[8] [12]	[8]	[12]	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.90%	0.10%
	UXB[12]	USD	[12]	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.90%	n/a
	UXBH[8] [12]	[8]	[12]	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.90%	0.10%
	X1A[11]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	X1AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	X1B[11]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	X1BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	X1BH[8]	JPY	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	X2A[11]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	X2AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	X2B[11]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	X2BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	X2BH[8]	JPY	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	X3A[11]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	X3AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	X3B[11]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	n/a
	X3BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
	X3BH[8]	JPY	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.50%	0.10%
Credit Suisse (Lux) **Portfolio Fund Growth EUR** ***(EUR)***	**A**	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	AH[8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	B	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	CA[9]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.70%	n/a
	CAH[8][9]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.70%	0.10%
	CB[9]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.70%	n/a
	CBH[8][9]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.70%	0.10%
	DA [6]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DAH[6][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DB [6]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DBH[6][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	EA[4]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	EAH[4][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%
	EB[4]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	EBH[4][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%
	IA	EUR	3,000,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	IAH[8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%
	IA25	EUR	25,000,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a

Subfund *(Reference Currency)*	Unit Class	Currency	Minimum holding	Type of Unit[2]	Maximum adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum)[3]	Maximum FX hedging fee (per annum) [10]
	IAH25[8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	IB	EUR	3,000,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	IBH[8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%
	IB25	EUR	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	IBH25[8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	MA[4]	EUR	25,000,000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	MAH[4][8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	MB[4]	EUR	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	MBH[4][8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	UA[5]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	n/a
	UAH[5][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	0.10%
	UB[5]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	n/a
	UBH[5][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	0.10%
	UXA[12]	EUR	[12]	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	UXAH[8] [12]	[8]	[12]	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	1.00%	0.10%
	UXB[12]	EUR	[12]	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	UXBH[8] [12]	[8]	[12]	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	1.00%	0.10%
	X1A[11]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	X1AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	X1B[11]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	X1BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	X2A[11]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	X2AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	X2B[11]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	X2BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	X3A[11]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	X3AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	X3B[11]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	X3BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
Credit Suisse (Lux) **Portfolio Fund Growth CHF** ***(CHF)***	**A**	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	AH[8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	B	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	CA[9]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.70%	n/a
	CAH[8][9]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.70%	0.10%
	CB[9]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.70%	n/a
	CBH[8][9]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.70%	0.10%
	DA [6]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DAH[6][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DB [6]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DBH[6][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	EA[4]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	EAH[4][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%
	EB[4]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	EBH[4][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%
	IA	CHF	3,000,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	IAH[8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%
	IA25	CHF	25,000,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	IAH25[8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	IB	CHF	3,000,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	IBH[8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%
	IB25	CHF	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	IBH25[8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	MA[4]	CHF	25,000,000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	MAH[4][8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	MB[4]	CHF	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.80%	n/a

Subfund *(Reference Currency)*	Unit Class	Currency	Minimum holding	Type of Unit[2]	Maximum adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum)[3]	Maximum FX hedging fee (per annum) [10]
	MBH[4][8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	UA[5]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	n/a
	UAH[5][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	0.10%
	UB[5]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	n/a
	UBH[5][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	0.10%
	UXA[12]	CHF	[12]	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	UXAH[8][12]	[8]	[12]	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	1.00%	0.10%
	UXB[12]	CHF	[12]	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	UXBH[8][12]	[8]	[12]	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	1.00%	0.10%
	X1A[11]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	X1AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	X1B[11]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	X1BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	X2A[11]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	X2AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	X2B[11]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	X2BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	X3A[11]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	X3AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	X3B[11]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	X3BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
Credit Suisse (Lux)	**A**	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
Portfolio Fund Growth USD	**AH**[8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
(USD)	**B**	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	BH[8]	JPY	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	CA[9]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.70%	n/a
	CAH[8][9]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.70%	0.10%
	CB[9]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.70%	n/a
	CBH[8][9]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.70%	0.10%
	DA [6]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DAH[6][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DB [6]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DBH[6][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	EA[4]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	EAH[4][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%
	EB[4]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	EBH[4][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%
	IA	USD	3,000,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	IAH[8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%
	IA25	USD	25,000,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	IAH25[8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	IB	USD	3,000,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	IBH[8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	1.00%	0.10%
	IB25	USD	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	IBH25[8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	MA[4]	USD	25,000,000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	MAH[4][8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	MB[4]	USD	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	MBH[4][8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	UA[5]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	n/a
	UAH[5][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	0.10%
	UB[5]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	n/a
	UBH[5][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.40%	0.10%
	UXA[12]	USD	[12]	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	UXAH[8][12]	[8]	[12]	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	1.00%	0.10%

Subfund *(Reference Currency)*	Unit Class	Currency	Minimum holding	Type of Unit[2]	Maximum adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum)[3]	Maximum FX hedging fee (per annum) [10]
	UXB[12]	USD	[12]	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	1.00%	n/a
	UXBH[8] [12]	[8]	[12]	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	1.00%	0.10%
	X1A[11]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	X1AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	X1B[11]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	X1BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	X1BH[8]	JPY	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	X2A[11]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	X2AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	X2B[11]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	X2BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	X2BH[8]	JPY	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	X3A[11]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	X3AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	X3B[11]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	n/a
	X3BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
	X3BH[8]	JPY	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.70%	0.10%
Credit Suisse (Lux) **Portfolio Fund Yield EUR** ***(EUR)***	**A**	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
	AH[8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	B	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
	BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	CA[9]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.30%	n/a
	CAH[8][9]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.30%	0.10%
	CB[9]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.30%	n/a
	CBH[8][9]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.30%	0.10%
	DA [6]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DAH[6][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DB [6]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DBH[6][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	EA[4]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	EAH[4][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	EB[4]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	EBH[4][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	IA	EUR	3,000,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	IAH[8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	IA25	EUR	25,000,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	IAH25[8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%
	IB	EUR	3,000,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	IBH[8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	IB25	EUR	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	IBH25[8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%
	MA[4]	EUR	25,000,000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	MAH[4][8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%
	MB[4]	EUR	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	MBH[4][8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%
	UA[5]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.05%	n/a
	UAH[5][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.05%	0.10%
	UB[5]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.05%	n/a
	UBH[5][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.05%	0.10%
	UXA[12]	EUR	[12]	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	UXAH[8] [12]	[8]	[12]	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	UXB[12]	EUR	[12]	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	UXBH[8] [12]	[8]	[12]	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	X1A[11]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
	X1AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	X1B[11]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a

Subfund *(Reference Currency)*	Unit Class	Currency	Minimum holding	Type of Unit[2]	Maximum adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum)[3]	Maximum FX hedging fee (per annum) [10]
	X1BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	X2A[11]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
	X2AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	X2B[11]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
	X2BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	X3A[11]	EUR	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
	X3AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	X3B[11]	EUR	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
	X3BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
Credit Suisse (Lux)	**A**	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
Portfolio Fund Yield CHF	**AH**[8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
(CHF)	**B**	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
	BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	CA[9]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.30%	n/a
	CAH[8][9]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.30%	0.10%
	CB[9]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.30%	n/a
	CBH[8][9]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.30%	0.10%
	DA [6]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DAH[6][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DB [6]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DBH[6][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	EA[4]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	EAH[4][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	EB[4]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	EBH[4][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	IA	CHF	3,000,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	IAH[8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	IA25	CHF	25,000,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	IAH25[8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%
	IB	CHF	3,000,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	IBH[8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	IB25	CHF	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	IBH25[8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%
	MA[4]	CHF	25,000,000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	MAH[4][8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%
	MB[4]	CHF	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	MBH[4][8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%
	UA[5]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.05%	n/a
	UAH[5][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.05%	0.10%
	UB[5]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.05%	n/a
	UBH[5][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.05%	0.10%
	UXA[12]	CHF	[12]	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	UXAH[8] [12]	[8]	[12]	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	UXB[12]	CHF	[12]	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	UXBH[8] [12]	[8]	[12]	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	X1A[11]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
	X1AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	X1B[11]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
	X1BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	X2A[11]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
	X2AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	X2B[11]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
	X2BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	X3A[11]	CHF	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
	X3AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	X3B[11]	CHF	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a

Subfund *(Reference Currency)*	Unit Class	Currency	Minimum holding	Type of Unit[2]	Maximum adjustment of the Net Asset Value	Maximum sales charge	Maximum distribution fee (per annum)	Maximum management fee (per annum)[3]	Maximum FX hedging fee (per annum) [10]
	X3BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
Credit Suisse (Lux)	**A**	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
Portfolio Fund Yield USD	**AH[8]**	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
(USD)	**B**	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
	BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	BH[8]	JPY	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	CA[9]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.30%	n/a
	CAH[8][9]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.30%	0.10%
	CB[9]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.30%	n/a
	CBH[8][9]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	0.70%	1.30%	0.10%
	DA [6]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DAH[6][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DB [6]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	DBH[6][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a[7]	n/a
	EA[4]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	EAH[4][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	EB[4]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	EBH[4][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	IA	USD	3,000,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	IAH[8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	IA25	USD	25,000,000	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	IAH25[8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%
	IB	USD	3,000,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	IBH[8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	IB25	USD	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	IBH25[8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	3.00%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%
	MA[4]	USD	25,000,000	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	MAH[4][8]	[8]	-	D	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%
	MB[4]	USD	25,000,000	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.60%	n/a
	MBH[4][8]	[8]	-	ACC	2.00%	0.50%	n/a	0.60%	0.10%
	UA[5]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.05%	n/a
	UAH[5][8]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.05%	0.10%
	UB[5]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.05%	n/a
	UBH[5][8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.05%	0.10%
	UXA[12]	USD	[12]	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	UXAH[8] [12]	[8]	[12]	D	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	UXB[12]	USD	[12]	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.80%	n/a
	UXBH[8] [12]	[8]	[12]	ACC	2.00%	n/a	n/a	0.80%	0.10%
	X1A[11]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
	X1AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	X1B[11]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
	X1BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	X1BH[8]	JPY	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	X2A[11]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
	X2AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	X2B[11]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
	X2BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	X2BH[8]	JPY	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	X3A[11]	USD	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
	X3AH[8][11]	[8]	n/a	D	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	X3B[11]	USD	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	n/a
	X3BH[8]	[8]	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%
	X3BH[8]	JPY	n/a	ACC	2.00%	5.00%	n/a	1.30%	0.10%

(1) This Summary of Unit Classes should not be relied upon as a substitute for reading the Prospectus.
(2) ACC = accumulating / D = distribution
(3) The actual management fee charged shall be disclosed in the respective annual or semi-annual report.

(4) Class EA, EAH, EB, EBH, MA, MAH, MB and MBH Units may only be acquired by institutional investors.

(5) Class UA, UAH, UB and UBH Units are exclusively reserved for investors who subscribe Units 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, or who subscribe for Units of this Class pursuant to a written asset management agreement with an independent asset manager carrying on business in the European Economic Area, Latin America or the Middle East and whose conduct is regulated by a recognised financial services regulator in their place of business.

(6) Units of Class DA, DAH, DB and DBH may only be acquired by investors under an approved discretionary asset management agreement with a subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group AG. Class DA, DAH, DB and DBH Units may also be acquired by institutional investors under an approved agreement with a subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group AG. The agreements that are eligible for these unit classes are determined by the Management Company.

(7) Units of Class DA, DAH, DB and DBH are not subject to a Management Fee but only to a management service fee, payable by the Fund to the Management Company covering all fees and expenses as described in Chapter 9, "Expenses and Taxes", of not more than 0.35% p.a. Additional fees will be charged directly to the investor, upon the conditions of the separate agreement entered into between the investor and the relevant entity of Credit Suisse Group AG.

(8) The Management Company may decide on the issue of Class AH, BH, CAH, CBH, DAH, DBH, EAH, EBH, IAH, IAH25, IBH, IBH25, MAH, MBH, UAH, UBH, UXAH, UXBH X1AH, X1BH, X2AH, X2BH, X3AH and X3BH Units in any freely convertible currencies as well as on their initial offering price at any time. Unitholders have to check with the agents mentioned in Chapter 13, "Information for Unitholders", if Units of Class AH, BH, CAH, CBH, DAH, DBH, EAH, EBH, IAH, IAH25, IBH, IBH25, MAH, MBH, UAH, UBH, UXAH, UXBH, X1AH, X1BH, X2AH, X2BH, X3AH and X3BH have been issued in additional currencies in the meantime before submitting a subscription application.
The initial investment and holding amount of any Class IAH, IAH25, IBH, IBH25, MAH and MBH Units to be issued in any freely convertible currency will be the equivalent in such freely convertible currency of the amount set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Unit Classes" in the Subfund's Reference Currency.
With Units of Classes AH, BH, CAH, CBH, DAH, DBH, EAH, EBH, IAH, IAH25, IBH, IBH25, MAH, MBH, UAH, UBH, UXAH, UXBH, X1AH, X1BH, X2AH, X2BH, X3AH and X3BH the risk of an overall depreciation of the Subfund's Reference Currency against the Alternate Currency of the Unit Class is reduced significantly by hedging the Net Asset Value of the respective Unit Classes AH, BH, CAH, CBH, DAH, DBH, EAH, EBH, IAH, IAH25, IBH, IBH25, MAH, MBH, UAH, UBH, UXAH, UXBH, X1AH, X1BH, X2AH, X2BH, X3AH and X3BH calculated in the Subfund's Reference Currency, against the respective Alternate Currency by means of forward foreign exchange transactions.
The Net Asset Value of the Units of these Alternate Currency Classes does not develop in the same way as that of the Unit Classes issued in the Reference Currency.

(9) Class CA, CAH, CB and CBH Units may be offered for distribution in Italy through certain distributors and/or financial intermediaries domiciled in Italy.

(10) The FX hedging fee actually payable will be disclosed in the respective annual or semi-annual report.

(11) Class X1A, X1AH, X1B, X1BH, X2A, X2AH, X2B, X2BH, X3A, X3AH, X3B and X3BH Units may be offered for distribution in certain countries through certain distributors and/or financial intermediaries at the discretion of the Management Company. The initial minimum investment and holding amount will be defined separately between the distributor and/or financial intermediary and the Management Company, at the sole discretion of the Management Company.

(12) Class UXA, UXAH, UXB and UXBH Units are trailer fee-free and may be offered for distribution through certain digital platforms selected at the discretion of the Management Company and which shall be duly licensed for their activities. The initial minimum investment and holding amount will be defined separately between the digital platform and the Management Company, at the sole discretion of the Management Company. Class UXA, UXAH, UXB and UXBH Units are, in addition to the Management Fee, subject to a Management Service Fee, payable by the Fund to the Management Company covering all fees and expenses as described in Chapter 9, "Expenses and Taxes", other than the Management Fee, of not more than 0.35% p.a.

3. The Fund

CS Investment Funds 12 is an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities in the form of a common fund ("*fonds commun de placement*") subject to Part I of the Law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment ("Law of 17 December 2010") transposing Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities. The Fund was originally established under the name CS Portfolio Fund and has been renamed to Credis Portfolio Fund on 14 April 1994, to Credit Suisse Portfolio Fund (Lux) on 4 August 1997, and to CS Investment Funds 12 on 16 January 2015. The Fund is managed by Credit Suisse Fund Management S.A. ("Management Company") in accordance with the management regulations of the Fund ("Management Regulations").

The Fund's assets shall be separate from the Management Company's assets and hence shall not be liable for the obligations of the Management Company. The Fund is an undivided collection of assets and investors ("Unitholders") shall have equal undivided co-ownership rights to all of the Fund's assets in proportion to the number of Units held by them and the corresponding net asset value of those Units. These rights shall be represented by the Units issued by the Management Company. There is no provision in the Management Regulations for any meeting of the Unitholders.

The Fund was initially established under the designation of Credit Suisse Portfolio Fund. The Management Regulations of the Fund were initially issued on 19 March 1993. They may be amended by the Management Company with the approval of the depositary bank ("Depositary Bank"). All amendments will be announced in accordance with Chapter 13, "Information for Unitholders", and will be deposited with the Trade and Companies Register (Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés) of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The Management Regulations were last amended on 31 January 2020 and were published in the *Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations* ("RESA") on 31 January 2020. The Management Regulations are filed in their consolidated, legally binding form for public reference with the Trade and Companies Register.

The Management Regulations shall govern the relations between the Management Company, the Depositary Bank and the Unitholders, as described in this Prospectus. The subscription or purchase of Units shall imply acceptance of the Management Regulations by the Unitholder.

The Fund has an umbrella structure and therefore consists of at least one subfund (each referred to as a "Subfund"). Each Subfund represents a portfolio containing different assets and liabilities and is considered to be a separate entity in relation to the Unitholders and third parties. The rights of Unitholders 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 Management Company may, at any time, establish new Subfunds with Units having similar characteristics to the Units in the existing Subfunds. The Management Company may, at any time, create and issue new classes ("Classes") or types of Units within any Subfund. If the Management Company establishes a new Subfund and/or creates a new Class or type of Units, the corresponding details shall be set out in this Prospectus. A new Class or type of Units may have different characteristics than the currently existing Classes.

The characteristics of each possible Unit Class are further described in this Prospectus, in particular in Chapter 2, "Summary of Unit Classes" and in Chapter 5, "Investment in CS Investment Funds 12".

The individual Subfunds shall be denominated as indicated in Chapter 2, "Summary of Unit Classes" and Chapter 22, "Subfunds".

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

4. Investment Principles

Investment Objective and Investment Policy

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

The investment objective and policy of the individual Subfunds are described in Chapter 22, "Subfunds". The assets of the individual Subfunds will be invested in accordance with the investment restrictions as stipulated by the Law of 17 December 2010 and set out in this Prospectus in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions".

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

Reference Currency

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

Ancillary Liquid Assets

The Subfunds may hold ancillary liquid assets within a limit of 20% of their total net assets. Subject to any additional restrictions as specified in Chapter 23 "Subfunds", the above mentioned 20% limit may only be temporarily breached for a period of time strictly necessary when, because of exceptionally unfavourable market conditions, circumstances so require and where such breach is justified having regard to the interests of the investors, for instance in highly serious circumstances. Liquid assets held to cover exposure to financial derivative instruments do not fall under this restriction. Bank deposits, money market instruments or money market funds that meet the criteria of Article 41(1) of the Law of December 17, 2010 are not considered to be included in the ancillary liquid assets under Article 41(2) b) of the Law of December 17, 2010. Ancillary liquid assets are limited to bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in current accounts with a bank accessible at any time, in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets provided under Article 41(1) of the Law of December 17, 2010 or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions.

Sustainable Investing

Sustainable investing refers to the process of pursuing a dedicated sustainable investing strategy when taking investment decisions. Subfunds following a sustainable investing approach integrate environmental, social and governance information ("ESG Factors") into the investment decision-making process to make better informed investment decisions or to target specific sustainable investment objectives often expressed as the alignment with one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Depending on the overall investment strategy and investment universe of the Subfund, the importance of and focus on individual ESG Factors varies.

Regulatory requirements surrounding Sustainable Investing are evolving and might change in the future. When there will be legislative changes, the Prospectus will be updated accordingly. Additionally, new methods arise and availability of data is constantly improving. This might have an impact on the implementation, monitoring and reporting of ESG Factors as described in this Prospectus. Investors should read and consider the risks factor entitled "Sustainability Risk" and "Sustainable Investing Risks" in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors", before investing in Subfunds applying a sustainable investing approach.

For Subfunds which do not apply a sustainable investing approach or a dedicated ESG investment strategy, sustainability is neither the objective, nor a mandatory part of the investment process. In particular, the underlying investments of the Subfunds do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities as defined under the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852. These Subfunds do not consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors for the purpose of article 7 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR, Regulation (EU) 2019/2088).

Credit Suisse Asset Management Sustainable Investing Policy

Credit Suisse Asset Management ("CSAM") has a Sustainable Investing Policy that directs and governs activities related to sustainable investing. The Management Company and the Investment Manager apply the CSAM Sustainable Investing Policy to the following Subfunds:

- Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Balanced EUR (Art. 8)
- Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Balanced CHF (Art. 8)
- Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Balanced USD (Art. 8)
- Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Growth EUR (Art. 8)
- Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Growth CHF (Art. 8)
- Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Growth USD (Art. 8)
- Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Yield EUR (Art. 8)
- Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Yield CHF (Art. 8)
- Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Yield USD (Art. 8)

The implementation of the CSAM Sustainable Investing Policy in the investment process is documented and monitored accordingly by the Management Company and the Investment Manager. A dedicated CSAM sustainable investing team is the owner of the CSAM Sustainable Investing Policy and supports the Management Company and the relevant Investment Manager in the implementation of this policy.

The CSAM Sustainable Investing Policy defines how to integrate ESG Factors into various steps of the investment process by guiding investment teams to identify sustainability related opportunities, to reduce Sustainability Risks (see definition in Chapter 7 "Risk Factors") and to consider principal adverse impacts.

The CSAM Sustainable Investing Policy consists of the following primary approaches:

1. **ESG Exclusions:** CSAM has defined the following three categories of ESG Exclusions
   - **Norms-based Exclusions**: Categorical exclusion of companies that fail to comply with international treaties on controversial weapons such as the 'Convention on Cluster Munitions', the 'Chemical Weapons Convention', the 'Biological Weapons Convention', the 'Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons' (NPT), including companies that are recommended for exclusions by the Swiss Association for Responsible Investments (SVVK-ASIR) in respect to APM (anti-personnel mines), Cluster Munitions and Nuclear Weapons (outside of NPT).
   - **Values-based Exclusions**: Companies that derive a significant portion of their revenue from controversial business activities. Relevant business activities and applicable revenue thresholds are defined individually. Exclusion criteria may be adjusted over time by refining the CSAM Sustainable Investing Policy.
   - **Business-conduct Exclusions**: Companies found to (1) systematically violate international norms, (2) where the breaches are particularly severe, or (3) where management is not open to implementing the necessary reforms, are put on a watchlist and may be decided to be excluded from the firm-wide investment universe. Exclusions are considered as a last resort. Instead, engaging with investee companies is supposed to have a higher impact to prevent future breaches. Companies that are able and willing to take action may be subject to a period of engagement in which Credit Suisse, together with company management, agree on targets and timelines for improvement.

   CSAM applies the Norms-based Exclusions, Values-based Exclusions, and Business-conduct Exclusions for direct fixed income and listed equity investments.
   Further specifications on the ESG Exclusions can be found online at: www.credit-suisse.com/esg. Please note that these ESG Exclusion criteria may evolve over time.
2. **Investing with a Sustainability Objective and/or ESG Integration**: Investing with a Sustainability Objective means that CSAM implements investment strategies that allocate capital to investments that address environmental and/or societal challenges and meet a sustainable investment objective. The sustainable investment objective is achieved through a dedicated investment process focusing on investments in themes and sectors whose economic activities address specific ESG challenges. Typically, this means investing in companies or strategies that address one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Subfunds that follow a Sustainable Objective provide more details in the SFDR Annex of this Prospectus.

   ESG Integration means considerations of ESG Factors at various steps of the investment process by combining financial information with ESG related information to make better informed investment decisions. The ESG Integration technique varies by asset class, investment style, and availability of ESG data.
3. **Active Ownership**: All Subfunds subject to CSAM Sustainable Investing Policy are covered by CSAM's centralized active ownership approach
   - **Engagement**: CSAM may opt for meetings with the board of directors, executive management members and/or investor relations teams of the respective investee company. Engagement activities are based on business-conduct and/or materiality analyses performed by CSAM in line with CSAM's fiduciary duty. These analyses are carried out by the centralized CSAM Active Ownership team and include holdings across all investment funds managed by Credit Suisse Asset Management (Schweiz) AG, which include the Subfunds' holdings. Those analyses follow therefore a top down approach based on priorities defined at CSAM centrally. This means that, at Subfund level, the number of engagements can vary between reporting periods and can range from zero to a few or many engagements.
   - **Exercise of voting rights**: CSAM considers the exercise of voting rights a key element in bearing stewardship responsibilities for Subfund's assets. Voting serves CSAM in the escalation of issues and the expression of concerns and opinions. In order to facilitate well-grounded voting decisions, CSAM relies on several sources of information. To cover the extensive scope of investee companies, CSAM may utilize the services of external proxy advisors, where appropriate. Vote recommendations of proxy advisors serve as one source, among others, within CSAM's decision-making process on voting topics and supplements CSAM's internal research. CSAM ensures effective and efficient voting processes and controls by focusing on investments that are material to it as explained in the Active Ownership section at: www.credit-suisse.com/esg.

More information about the application of the CSAM Sustainable Investing Policy as well as further details on sustainable investing per Subfund are available online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg and in the SFDR Annex of this Prospectus.

CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology
SFDR Sustainable Investments, as per Art. 2(17) SFDR, are investments that contribute to an environmental or social objective, provided that such investments do no significant harm to any other environmental or social objectives and follow good governance practices.
Credit Suisse ("CS") has defined a quantitative methodology to identify investments which qualify as SFDR Sustainable Investments. In addition, CS may classify investments as SFDR Sustainable Investments based on a qualitative case-by-case assessment.
Quantitative Methodology for equity and fixed income investments
A SFDR Sustainable Investment needs to meet all the following three conditions.
1. Contribution to environmental or social objective
To meet the condition to contribute to an environmental or social objective, CS will either consider:
- Investments that generate revenues above a defined threshold from products and services that contribute to an environmental objective or social objective,
- Investments that have an approved commitment to carbon reduction and show sufficient evidence of carbon reduction in their carbon emission intensity, or
- Investments in securities whose proceeds pursue a predefined environmental or social objective (e.g. green bonds).

2. No significant harm
SFDR Sustainable Investments may not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives (DNSH). To assess the DNSH condition, CS makes use of PAI indicators and further indicators from our ESG Exclusion framework. CS has defined a set of criteria and thresholds to determine if an investment passes the DNSH condition.
3. Good governance practice
CS evaluates the investments' governance and overall ESG performance to assess good governance. These measures provide a holistic view of investments' ability to sustainably manage resources, including human capital, ensure operational integrity based on strong management practices and comply with applicable norms, including tax laws.
Limitations of Quantitative Methodology
The methodology to identify SFDR Sustainable Investments makes use of ESG data which may not be reliable or in certain cases not available from underlying investments. To address shortcomings of the quantitative methodology, a qualitative case-by-case assessment to classify an investment as SFDR Sustainable Investment may be applied. Good Governance practice may not be assessed for investments in securities issued by sovereigns or supranational entities.
Please note, the criteria of the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology may change over time. More information and specific thresholds are available online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg.

Securities Lending
Subject to the investment restrictions set out below, a Subfund may from time to time enter into securities lending transactions for the purpose of efficient portfolio management. The decision to enter into securities lending transactions (or to stop securities lending transactions, temporarily or permanently) will be made on the basis of costs and benefits analysis carried out in the best interest of the shareholders of the relevant Subfunds (e.g., at the occasion of large subscriptions or redemptions).
Securities lending transactions consist in transactions whereby a lender transfers securities or instruments to a borrower, subject to a commitment that the borrower will return equivalent securities or instruments on a future date or when requested to do so by the lender, such transaction being considered as securities lending for the party transferring the securities or instruments and being considered as securities borrowing for the counterparty to which they are transferred. Securities lending transactions entail a transfer of ownership of the relevant securities to the borrower. As a consequence, these securities are no longer subject to safekeeping and oversight by the Depositary Bank. Conversely, any collateral transferred under a title transfer arrangement would become subject to the usual safekeeping and oversight by the Depositary Bank of the Fund.
The Subfunds may enter into securities lending transactions only in respect of eligible assets under the Law of December 17, 2010 which fall within their investment policies.
In respect to securities lending revenues, the gross income generated by the transactions is credited for 70% to the participating Subfunds and for 30% to the securities lending principal in these transactions. The legal entity acting as securities lending principal on behalf of the Subfunds is an affiliate of Credit Suisse Group, i.e. Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG or Credit Suisse AG.
The Management Company does not receive any of the securities lending revenue.
The proportion of the assets held by a Subfund that may be subject to securities lending transactions is generally expected to range between 0% and 30% of that

Subfund's Net Asset Value. The proportion within that range of 0%-30% will fluctuate subject to market demand and supply considerations. More specifically there might be temporary increased hedging activity from market participants borrowing securities in order to protect downside risk on investments under unusual market conditions or seasonal effects impacting the utilization (e.g., reduced supply during corporate action season as individual lenders may recall equities during the annual general meeting period). Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", in case of a particularly strong market demand for certain types of securities held by the Subfund at any given time, this proportion may on an opportunistic and temporary basis be increased up to a maximum of 70% of that Subfund's Net Asset Value, depending also on the Subfund's liquidity profile and anticipated liquidity needs.
The Subfunds will ensure that the volume of the securities lending transactions is kept at an appropriate level or that it is entitled to request the return of the securities lent in a manner that enables it, at all times, to meet its redemption obligations. The counterparties to efficient portfolio management techniques should be subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the CSSF as equivalent to those prescribed for by EU law.
The risk exposure to the counterparty arising from securities lending transactions and OTC financial derivative instruments should be combined when calculating the counterparty risk limits foreseen under Chapter 6.4) a) "Investment Restrictions".
The counterparty risk may be disregarded provided that the value of the collateral valued at market price, taking into account appropriate haircuts, exceeds the value of the amount exposed to risk.
The Subfunds will ensure that its counterparty delivers collateral in the form of assets (cash and non-cash collateral) compliant with the applicable Luxembourg regulations and in line with the requirements foreseen under "Collateral Policy" in Chapter 18, "Regulatory Disclosure".
Appropriate haircuts on the collateral value are applied in accordance with the Risk Management Process of the Management Company.

Total Return Swaps
A total return swap ("TRS") is an OTC derivative contract in which one counterparty (the total return payer) transfers the total economic performance, including income from interest and fees, gains and losses from price movements, and credit losses, of a reference obligation to another counterparty (the total return receiver). Total return swaps can be either funded or unfunded.
The Subfunds may from time to time enter into total return swap transactions for the purpose of efficient portfolio management and, when applicable, as part of their respective investment policies as described in Chapter 22, "Subfunds". The Subfunds will get 100 % of the net revenues generated from total return swaps after deduction of costs, including in particular transaction fees and costs for collateral paid to the swap counterparty. For unfunded total return swaps, such transaction fees are typically paid under the form of an agreed interest rate, which may be either fixed or floating. For funded total return swaps, the Subfund will make an upfront payment of the notional amount of the total return swap, typically with no further periodic transaction costs. A partially funded total return swap combines the characteristics and cost profile of both funded and unfunded total return swaps, in the relevant proportions. Costs for collateral typically take the form of a periodic fixed payment, depending on the amounts and frequency of collateral being exchanged. Information on costs and fees incurred by each Subfund in this respect, as well as the identity of the entities to which such costs and fees are paid and any affiliation they may have with the Management Company, if applicable, will be available in the semi-annual and annual reports.
The Subfunds will receive cash and non-cash collateral for total return swap transactions, in accordance with the Fund's collateral policy as further described in Chapter 18, "Regulatory Disclosure". The collateral received will be valued mark-to-market on a daily basis, as is common industry standard, and in accordance with Chapter 8 "Net Asset Value". The collateral received will be adjusted on a daily basis. The collateral received will be held in a separate collateral account and is therefore segregated from the other assets of the Subfund.
The Subfunds may only enter into TRS in respect of eligible assets under the Law of December 17, 2010 which fall within their investment policies.
The Subfunds may only enter into total return swap transactions through a regulated first class financial institution of any legal form with a minimum credit rating of investment grade quality specialised in this type of transaction which has its registered office in one of the OECD countries.
The Subfunds may use total returns swaps where further specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds".

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

Collective Management of Assets
For the purpose of efficient management of the Fund and where the investment policies so permit, the Management Company may opt to manage all or part of the assets of certain Subfunds in common. Assets so managed shall be referred to hereinafter as a "pool". Such pools are created solely for internal management purposes and do not constitute a separate legal entity. Therefore, they cannot be directly accessed by investors. Each of the jointly managed Subfunds shall remain entitled to its own specific assets. The assets jointly managed in the pools may be divided and transferred to all the participating Subfunds at any time.
If the assets of several Subfunds are pooled in order to be managed jointly, a written record is kept of that portion of the assets in the pool which can be allocated to each of the Subfunds concerned, with reference to the Subfund's original share in this pool. The rights of each participating Subfund to the jointly managed assets shall relate to each individual position in the respective pool. Additional investments made for the jointly managed Subfunds shall be allocated to these Subfunds in an amount proportionate to their participation while assets, which have been sold, shall be deducted from each participating Subfund's assets accordingly.

Cross-investments between Subfunds of the Fund
The Subfunds of the Fund may, subject to the conditions provided for in the Law of December 17, 2010, subscribe, acquire and/or hold securities to be issued or issued by one or more Subfunds of the Fund under the following conditions:
- the target Subfund does not, in turn, invest in the Subfund invested in this target Subfund; and
- no more than 10% of the assets of the target Subfund whose acquisition is contemplated may be invested in aggregate in units of other target Subfunds of the Fund; and
- voting rights, if any, attaching to the relevant securities are suspended for as long as they are held by the Subfund concerned and without prejudice to the appropriate processing in the accounts and the periodic reports; and
- in any event, for as long as these securities are held by the Fund, their value will not be taken into consideration for the calculation of the net assets of the Fund for the purposes of verifying the minimum threshold of the net assets imposed by the Law of December 17, 2010.

5. Investment in CS Investment Funds 12

i. General Information on the Units
Each Subfund may issue Units of Classes A, AH, B, BH, CA, CAH, CB, CBH, DA, DAH, DB, DBH, EA, EAH, EB, EBH, IA, IAH, IA25, IAH25, IB, IBH, IB25, IBH25, MA, MAH, MB, MBH, UA, UAH, UB, UBH, UXA, UXAH, UXB, UXBH, X1A, X1AH, X1B, X1BH, X2A, X2AH, X2B, X2BH, X3A, X3AH, X3B or X3BH. The Unit Classes which are issued within each Subfund, together with the related fees and charges are set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Unit Classes".
In addition, certain other fees, charges and expenses shall be paid out of the assets of the Subfunds. For further information, see Chapter 9, "Expenses and Taxes".
Units are issued in registered or dematerialised form. The Management Company may in its discretion decide whether to issue certificates in respect of registered Units or not, unless expressly requested to issue certificates by the person registered in the register.
The Units which make up each such Class of Units will either be accumulating Units or distributing Units.

Distributing Units
Class A, AH, CA, CAH, DA, DAH, EA, EAH, IA, IAH, IA25, IAH25, MA, MAH, UA, UAH, UXA, UXAH, X1A, X1AH, X2A, X2AH, X3A and X3AH Units are distributing Units. Details of the characteristics of distributing Units are included in Chapter 11, "Appropriation of Net Income and Capital Gains".

Accumulating Units
Class B, BH, CB, CBH, DB, DBH, EB, EBH, IB, IBH, IB25, IBH25, MB, MBH, UB, UBH, UXB, UXBH, X1B, X1BH, X2B, X2BH, X3B and X3BH Units are accumulating Units. Details of the characteristics of accumulating Units are included in Chapter 11, "Appropriation of Net Income and Capital Gains".

Unit Classes dedicated to a specific type of Investors
Class EA, EAH, EB and EBH Units may only be acquired by institutional investors according to Article 174 (2) c) of the Law of December 17, 2010. Class EA, EAH, EB and EBH Units benefit from the reduced management fee and sales charge as specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Unit Classes".
Class MA, MAH, MB and MBH Units may only be acquired by institutional investors according to Article 174 (2) c) of the Law of December 17, 2010. Class MA, MAH, MB and MBH Units are subject to initial investment and holding requirements and benefit from the reduced management fee and sales charge as specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Unit Classes".
Class UA, UAH, UB and UBH Units are exclusively reserved for investors who subscribe Units 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, or who subscribe for Units of this Class pursuant to a written asset management agreement with an independent asset manager carrying on business in the European Economic Area, Latin America or the Middle East and whose conduct is regulated by a recognised financial services regulator in their place of business.
Class UA, UAH, UB and UBH Units are subject to a sales charge and shall benefit from a reduced management fee as specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Unit Classes".
Class DA, DAH, DB and DBH Units may only be acquired by investors under an approved discretionary asset management agreement with a subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group AG. Class DA, DAH, DB and DBH Units may also be acquired by institutional investors under an approved agreement with a subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group AG. The agreements that are eligible for these unit classes are determined by the Management Company.
Where such approved discretionary asset management agreement or other approved agreement, as determined by the Management Company, has been terminated, Class DA, DAH, DB and DBH Units held by the investor at that time, shall be sold automatically or, according to the request of the investor, converted into another Unit Class. Moreover, Class DA, DAH, DB and DBH Units are not transferable without the approval of the Management Company. Class DA, DAH, DB and DBH Units are not subject to a management fee, but only to a management service fee, payable by the Fund to the Management Company covering all fees and expenses as described in Chapter 9, "Expenses and Taxes".
Class CA, CAH, CB and CBH Units may be offered for distribution in Italy through certain distributors and/or financial intermediaries domiciled in Italy. These types of Unit Classes are subject to a management fee and additional distribution fee as specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Unit Classes", whereas no sales charge is applicable.
Class UXA, UXAH, UXB, and UXBH Units are trailer fee-free and may be offered for distribution through certain digital platforms selected at the discretion of the Management Company and which shall be duly licensed for their activities. The initial minimum investment and holding amount will be defined separately between the digital platform and the Management Company, at the sole discretion of the Management Company.
Class X1A, X1AH, X1B, X1BH, X2A, X2AH, X2B, X2BH, X3A, X3AH, X3B and X3BH Units may be offered for distribution in certain countries through certain distributors and/or financial intermediaries at the discretion of the Management Company. The initial minimum investment and holding amount will be defined separately between the distributor and/or financial intermediary and the Management Company, at the sole discretion of the Management Company.

Minimum Holding
Class IA, IAH, IA25, IAH25, IB, IBH, IB25, IBH25, MA, MAH, MB and MBH Units are subject to a minimum initial investment and holding amount and benefit from a reduced management fee and sales charge.

Hedged Unit Classes
Depending on the relevant Subfund, Class AH, BH, CAH, CBH, DAH, DBH, EAH, EBH, IAH, IAH25, IBH, IBH25, MAH, MBH, UAH, UBH, UXAH, UXBH, X1AH, X1BH, X2AH, X2BH, X3AH and X3BH Units are issued in one or more alternate currencies, as set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Unit Classes". In order to reduce the risk of an overall depreciation of the Subfund's Reference Currency against the alternate currency of the Unit Classes AH, BH, CAH, CBH, DAH, DBH, EAH, EBH, IAH, IAH25, IBH, IBH25, MAH, MBH, UAH, UBH, UXAH, UXBH, X1AH, X1BH, X2AH, X2BH, X3AH and X3BH, the Net Asset Value of the respective Unit Class AH, BH, CAH, CBH, DAH, DBH, EAH, EBH, IAH, IAH25, IBH, IBH25, IMAH, MBH, UAH, UBH, UXAH, UXBH, X1AH, X1BH, X2AH, X2BH, X3AH and X3BH, as calculated in the Subfund's Reference Currency, will be hedged against the respective alternate currency of Unit Class AH, BH, BHV, CAH, CBH, DAH, DBH, EAH, EBH, IAH, IAH25, IBH, IBH25, MAH, MBH, UAH, UBH, UXAH, UXBH, X1AH, X1BH, X2AH, X2BH, X3AH and X3BH and through the use of forward foreign exchange transactions. The aim of this approach is, as far as possible, to mirror the performance of the Unit Class in the Subfund's Reference Currency minus any hedge cost.
Within this approach, the currency risk of the investment currencies (except for the Reference Currency) versus the alternate currency will not be hedged or will only be partially hedged. Investors are made aware that currency hedging is never perfect – it aims to reduce the effects of currency movements on a Unit Class but it cannot eliminate them entirely.
The foreign exchange transactions in relation to Unit Class Hedging will be executed by Credit Suisse Asset Management (Switzerland) Ltd., an affiliate of Credit Suisse Group, acting in its capacity as FX hedging agent for the purpose of FX hedging activities including determination of the appropriate hedging positions and placement of FX trades (the "FX Hedging Agent").
There is an additional cost to Hedged Unit Classes as set out in Chapter 9, "Expenses and Taxes", section ii, "Expenses".
Unit Classes issued in currencies with limited or non-convertibility are hedged against the Subfund's Reference Currency by means of non-deliverable forward contracts and are settled in USD. Unit Classes issued in currencies with limited or non-convertibility could be subject to a higher volatility compared to hedged classes issued in freely convertible currencies.
Class AH, BH, EAH, EBH, IAH, IAH25, IBH, IBH25, IBHV, MAH, MBH, UAH, UBH, UXAH, UXBH, X1AH, X1BH, X2AH, X2BH, X3AH and X3BH Units are subject to the management fee and sales charges set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Unit Classes". Subscriptions of Class IAH, IAH25, IBH, IBH25, MAH and MBH Units are subject to the minimum initial investment and holding requirements as set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Unit Classes".
Unit Classes CAH and CBH are subject to the management fee and distribution fee as set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Unit Classes". No sales charge is applicable.
The Net Asset Value of the Units of the alternate currency class does not develop in the same way as that of the Unit Classes issued in the Reference Currency.

Issue Price
Unless otherwise determined by the Management Company, the initial issue price of Unit Classes A, AH, B, BH, CA, CAH, CB, CBH, UA, UAH, UB, UBH, X1A, X1AH, X1B, X1BH, X2A, X2AH, X2B, X2BH, X3A, X3AH, X3B and X3BH amounts to EUR 100, CHF 100 or USD 100 and of Unit Classes DA, DAH, DB, DBH, EA, EAH, EB, EBH, IA, IAH, IA25, IAH25, IB, IBH, IB25, IBH25, MA, MAH, MB and MBH amounts to EUR 1,000, CHF 1,000 or USD 1,000. After the initial subscription period Units may be subscribed at the applicable Net Asset Value.
Except as set out below, Unit Classes shall be denominated in the Reference Currency of the Subfund to which they relate. Investors may, at the discretion of the Central Administration, pay the subscription monies for Units in a convertible currency other than the currency in which the relevant Unit Class is denominated. As soon as they are received by the Depositary Bank, such subscription monies shall be automatically converted by the Depositary Bank into the currency in which the relevant Units are denominated. Further details are set out in Chapter 5, section ii "Subscription of Units".
The Management Company may, at any time, issue within a Subfund, one or more Unit 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 specified in Chapter 2, "Summary of Unit Classes". The Management 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. In the case of Subfunds with Alternate Currency Classes, the currency hedging transactions for one Unit Class may, in exceptional cases, adversely affect the Net Asset Value of the other Unit Classes.
Units may be held through collective depositories. In such cases Unitholders shall receive a confirmation in relation to their Units from the depository of their choice (for example, their bank or broker), or Units may be held by Unitholders directly in a registered account kept for the Fund and its Unitholders by the Fund's Central Administration. These Unitholders will be registered by the Central Administration. Units held by a depositary bank may be transferred to an account of the Unitholders with the Central Administration or to an account with other depositaries approved by the Management Company or with an institution participating in the securities and fund clearing systems. Conversely, Units credited to a Unitholder's account kept by the Central Administration may at any time be transferred to an account with a depository.

ii. Subscription of Units
Units may be subscribed on any day on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg ("Banking Day"), as further described in Chapter 22, "Subfunds" (except on 24 December and 31 December where the Subfunds are closed for new subscription applications), at the Net Asset Value per Unit of the relevant Unit Class of the Subfund, which is calculated on the date that is defined as valuation day ("Valuation Day") (as defined in Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value") according to the calculation method described in Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value" plus the applicable initial sales charge and any taxes. The applicable maximum sales charge levied in connection with the Units of the Fund is indicated in Chapter 2, "Summary of Unit Classes".
The subscription applications must be submitted in written form to the Central Administration or a distributor authorized by the Management Company to accept applications for the subscription or redemption of Units ("Distributor" or "Distributors") before the cut-off time as specified for the relevant Subfund in Chapter 22, "Subfunds" The subscription applications shall be settled as defined in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", for the relevant Subfund. The subscription applications received after the cut-off time shall be deemed to have been received prior to the cut-off time on the following Banking Day.
Payment must be received within the time period specified for the relevant Subfund in Chapter 23, "Subfunds".
Charges to be paid due to the subscription of Units shall accrue to the banks and other financial institutions engaged in the distribution of the Units. Any taxes incurred on the issue of Units shall also be charged to the investor. Subscription amounts shall be paid in the currency in which the relevant Units are denominated

or, if requested by the investor and at the sole discretion of the Central Administration, in another convertible currency. Payment shall be effected by bank transfer to the bank accounts of the Depositary Bank, which are indicated in the subscription form.
Unless otherwise provided in Chapter 22, the Management Company may in the interest of the Unitholders accept transferable securities and other assets permitted by Part I of the Law of 17 December 2010 as payment for subscription for Units in any Subfund ("contribution in kind"), provided that the offered transferable securities and assets correspond to the investment policy and restrictions of the relevant Subfund. Each payment of Units in return for a contribution in kind is part of a valuation report issued by the auditor of the Fund. The Management Company may at its sole discretion, reject all or several offered transferable securities and assets without giving reasons. All costs caused by such contribution in kind (including the costs for the valuation report, broker fees, expenses, commissions, etc.) shall be borne by the investor.
The Units shall be issued by the Fund upon the receipt of the issue price with the correct value date by the Depositary Bank. Notwithstanding the above, the Management Company may, at its own discretion, decide that the subscription application will only be accepted once these monies are received by the Depositary Bank.
If the payment is made in a currency other than the one in which the relevant Units are denominated, the proceeds of the conversion from the currency of payment to the currency of denomination less fees and exchange commission shall be allocated to the purchase of Units.
The minimum value or number of Units which must be held by a Unitholder within a particular Unit Class is set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Unit Classes", if applicable. Such minimum initial investment and holding requirement may be waived in any particular case at the sole discretion of the Management Company.
Subscription and redemption of fractions of Units shall be permitted up to three decimal places. A holding of fractional Units shall entitle the Unitholder to proportional rights in relation to such Units. It might occur that clearing institutions will be unable to process holdings of fractional Units. Investors should verify whether that is the case.
The Management Company is entitled to refuse at its own discretion subscription applications and temporarily or permanently suspend or limit the sale of Units and the Central Administration is entitled to refuse any subscription, transfer or conversion in whole or in part for any reason, and may in particular prohibit or limit the sale, transfer or conversion of Units to individuals or corporate bodies in certain countries if such transaction might be detrimental to the Fund or result in the Units being held directly or indirectly by a Prohibited Person (included but not limited to any U.S. Person) or if such subscription, transfer or conversion in the relevant country is in contravention of applicable laws. The subscription, transfer or conversion for Units and any future transactions shall not be processed until the information required by the Central Administration, included but not limited to know your customer and anti-money laundering checks, is received.

iii. Redemption of Units

The Management Company shall in principle redeem Units on any day on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg ("Banking Day"), as further described in Chapter 22, "Subfunds" (except on 24 December and 31 December where the Subfunds are closed for new redemption applications), at the Net Asset Value per Unit of the relevant Unit Class of the Subfund, which is calculated on the date which is defined as valuation day ("Valuation Day") in Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value", according to the method described in Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value", less any redemption charge if applicable. For this purpose, redemption applications must be submitted to the Central Administration or the Distributor. Redemption applications for Units held through a depository must be submitted to the depository concerned. The redemption applications must be received by the Central Administration or the Distributor before the cut-off time as specified for the relevant Subfund in Chapter 22, "Subfunds". Redemption applications received after the cut-off time shall be dealt with on the following Banking Day.
If the execution of a redemption application would result in the relevant investor's holding in a particular Unit Class falling below the minimum holding requirement for that Class as set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Unit Classes", the Management Company may, without further notice to the Unitholder, treat such redemption application as though it were an application for the redemption of all Units of that Class held by the Unitholder.
Class DA, DAH, DB and DBH Units, which may only be purchased by investors under an approved discretionary asset management agreement or other approved agreement, as determined by the Management Company, with a subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group AG, shall automatically be redeemed if the corresponding discretionary asset management agreement or other approved agreement, as determined by the Management Company, has been terminated, unless the Unitholder has requested conversion into another Unit Class.
Whether and to what extent the redemption price is lower or higher than the issue price paid depends on the development of the Net Asset Value of the relevant Unit Class.
The redemption of Units will generally occur against payment in cash. However, under exceptional circumstances, the Management Company may decide to proceed with redemptions in kind. In the latter case, the redemption in kind may only occur with the express consent of the investors concerned. All the costs related to the redemption in kind (including, but not limited to, any costs related to the valuation of the assets) will be borne by the investor concerned except if it can be demonstrated that the costs related to the redemption in kind are lower than the costs related to the liquidation of the corresponding assets (including but not limited to any relevant transaction costs). In that case, all the costs related to the redemption in kind may be charged to the relevant Subfund.
Payment of the redemption price of the Units shall be made within the time period specified for the relevant Subfund in Chapter 22, "Subfunds". This does not apply where specific statutory provisions such as foreign exchange or other transfer restrictions or other circumstances beyond the Depositary Bank's control make it impossible to transfer the redemption amount.
In the case of large redemption applications, the Management Company may decide to settle redemption applications once it has sold the corresponding assets of the Fund without undue delay. Where such a measure is necessary, all redemption applications received on the same day shall be settled at the same price.
Payment shall be made by means of remittance to a bank account or, if possible, by cash in the currency that is legal tender in the country where payment is to be made, after conversion of the amount in question. If, at the sole discretion of the Depositary Bank, payment is to be made in a currency other than the one in which the relevant Units are denominated, the amount to be paid shall be the proceeds of conversion from the currency of denomination to the currency of payment less all fees and exchange commission.
Upon payment of the redemption price, the corresponding Units shall cease to be valid.
The Management Company is entitled to compulsory redeem all Units held by a Prohibited Person as set out below.

iv. Conversion of Units

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", Unitholders of a particular Unit Class of a Subfund may at any time convert all or part of their Units into Units of the same Class of another Subfund or into another Class of the same or another Subfund provided that the requirements (see Chapter 2, "Summary of Unit Classes") for the Unit Class into which such Units are converted are complied with. The fee charged for such conversions shall not exceed half the initial sales charge of the Class into which the Units are converted.
Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", conversion applications must be completed and submitted to the Central Administration or the Distributor before the cut-off tome as specified for the relevant Subfund in Chapter 22, "Subfunds" on a Banking Day (except on 24 December and 31 December where the Subfunds are closed for new conversion application). Conversion applications received after the cut-off time shall be dealt with on the following Banking Day.
Conversion shall take place on the basis of the applicable Net Asset Value per Unit calculated on the date which is defined as valuation day ("Valuation Day") (as defined in Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value") according to the method described in Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value". Conversions of Units will only be made on a Valuation Day, if the Net Asset Value in both relevant Unit Classes is calculated.
Where processing an application for the conversion of Units would result in the relevant Unitholder's holding in a particular Class of Units falling below the minimum holding requirement for that Class set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Unit Classes", the Management Company may, without further notice to the Unitholder, treat such conversion application as though it were an application for the conversion of all Units held by the Unitholder in that Class of Units.
Where Units denominated in one currency are converted into Units denominated in another currency, the foreign exchange and conversion fees incurred will be taken into consideration and deducted.

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

The Management Company may suspend the calculation of the Net Asset Value and/or the issue, redemption and conversion of Units of a Subfund where a substantial proportion of the assets of the Subfund:

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

objectively demonstrated that transactions cannot be effected at normal foreign exchange rates.

Investors applying for, or who have already applied for, the subscription, redemption or conversion of Units in the respective Subfund shall be notified of the suspension without delay. Notice of the suspension shall also be published as described in Chapter 13, "Information for Unitholders", if, in the opinion of the Management Company, the suspension is likely to last for longer than one week.

Suspension of the calculation of the net asset value of one Subfund shall not affect the calculation of the net asset value of the other Subfunds if none of the above conditions apply to such other Subfunds.

vi. Measures to Combat Money Laundering

Pursuant to the applicable provisions of Luxembourg laws and regulations in relation to the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing ("AML/CFT"), obligations have been imposed on the Management Company as well as on other professionals of the financial sector to prevent the use of funds for money laundering and financing of terrorism purposes.

The Management Company will ensure its compliance with the applicable provisions of the relevant Luxembourg laws and regulations, including but not limited to the Luxembourg law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing (the "2004 AML/CFT Law"), the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 10 February 2010 providing detail on certain provisions of the 2004 AML/CFT Law (the "2010 AML/CFT Regulation"), CSSF Regulation N°12-02 of 14 December 2012 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing ("CSSF Regulation 12-02") and relevant CSSF Circulars in the field of AML/CFT, including but not limited to CSSF Circular 18/698 on the authorization and organization of investment fund managers incorporated under Luxembourg law ("CSSF Circular 18/698", and the above collectively referred to as the "AML/CTF Rules").

In accordance with the AML/CTF Rules, the Management Company is required to apply due diligence measures on the investors (including on their ultimate beneficial owner(s)), their delegates and the assets of the Fund in accordance with their respective policies and procedures put in place from time to time, and to apply enhanced customer due diligence measures on intermediaries acting on behalf of investors, if required by applicable law and regulations.

Among others, the AML/CTF Rules require a detailed verification of a prospective investor's identity. In this context, the Management Company or the Central Administration Agent or any Distributor, nominee or any other type of intermediary (as the case may be) acting under the responsibility and supervision of the Management Company will require prospective investors to provide them with any information, confirmation and documentation deemed necessary in their reasonable judgment, applying a risk-based approach, to proceed such identification.

The Management Company reserves the right to request such information as is necessary to verify the identity of a prospective or current investor. In the event of delay or failure by a prospective investor to produce any information required for verification purposes, the Management Company is entitled to refuse the application and will not be liable for any interest, costs or compensation. Similarly, when Units are issued, they cannot be redeemed or converted until full details of registration and anti-money laundering documents have been completed.

The Management Company moreover reserves the right to reject an application, for any reason, in whole or in part in which event the application monies (if any) or any balance thereof will, to the extent permissible, be returned without unnecessary delay to the prospective investor by transfer to the prospective investor's designated account or by post at the prospective investor's risk, provided the identity of the prospective investor can be properly verified pursuant to the AML/CTF Rules. In such event, the Management Company will not be liable for any interest, costs or compensation.

In addition, the Management Company or the Central Administration Agent or any Distributor, nominee or any other type of intermediary (as the case may be) acting under the responsibility and supervision of the Management Company, may request investors to provide additional or updated identification documents from time to time pursuant to on-going client due diligence requirements under the AML/CTF Rules, and investors shall be required and accept to comply with such requests.

Failure to provide proper information, confirmation or documentation may, among others, result in (i) the rejection of subscriptions, (ii) the withholding of redemption proceeds by the Fund or (iii) the withholding of outstanding dividend payments. Moreover, prospective or current investors who fail to comply with the above requirements may be subject to additional administrative or criminal sanctions under applicable laws, including but not limited to the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. None of the Management Company, the Central Administration Agent or any Distributor, nominee or any other type of intermediary (as the case may be) has any liability to an investor for delays or failure to process subscriptions, redemptions or dividend payments as a result of the investor providing no or only incomplete documentation. The Management Company moreover reserves all rights and remedies available under applicable law to ensure their compliance with the AML/CTF Rules.

Pursuant to the Luxembourg law of 13 January 2019 on the register of beneficial owners (the "RBO Law"), the Management Company is required to collect and make available certain information on its beneficial owner(s) (as defined in the AML/CTF Rules). Such information includes, among others, first and last name, nationality, country of residence, personal or professional address, national identification number and information on the nature and the scope of the beneficial ownership interest held by each beneficial owner in the Fund. The Management Company is further required, among others, (i) to make such information available upon request to certain Luxembourg national authorities (including the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, the Commissariat aux Assurances, the Cellule de Renseignement Financier, Luxembourg tax and other national authorities as defined in the RBO Law) and upon motivated request of other professionals of the financial sector subject to the AML/CTF Rules, and (ii) to register such information in a publicly available central register of beneficial owners (the "RBO").

That being said, the Management Company or a beneficial owner may however, on a case by case basis and in accordance with the provisions of the RBO Law, formulate a motivated request with the administrator of the RBO to limit the access to the information relating to them, e.g. in cases where such access could cause a disproportionate risk to the beneficial owner, a risk of fraud, kidnapping, blackmail, extorsion, harassment or intimidation towards the beneficial owner, or where the beneficial owner is a minor or otherwise incapacitated. The decision to restrict access to the RBO does, however, not apply to the Luxembourg national authorities, nor to credit instructions, financial institutions, bailiffs and notaries acting in their capacity as public officers, which can thus always consult the RBO.

In light of the above RBO Law requirements, any persons willing to invest in the Fund and any beneficial owner(s) of such persons (i) are required to provide, and agree to provide, the Management Company, the Central Administration Agent or their Distributor, nominee or any other type of intermediary (as the case may be), with the necessary information in order to allow the Management Company to comply with its obligations in terms of beneficial owner identification, registration and publication under the RBO Law (regardless of applicable rules regarding professional secrecy, banking secrecy, confidentiality or other similar rules or arrangements), and (ii) accept that such information will be made available among others to Luxembourg national authorities and other professionals of the financial sector as well as to the public, with certain limitations, through the RBO.

Under the RBO Law, criminal sanctions may be imposed on the Management Company in case of its failure to comply with the obligations to collect and make available the required information, but also on any beneficial owner(s) that fail to make all relevant necessary information available to the Management Company.

vii. Market Timing

The Management Company does not permit practices related to "Market Timing" (i.e. a method through which an investor systematically subscribes and redeems or converts Units of Classes within a short time period, by taking advantage of time differences and/or imperfections or deficiencies in the method of determination of the Net Asset Value). It therefore reserves the right to reject subscription and conversion applications from an investor who the Fund suspects of using such practices and to take, if appropriate, the necessary measures to protect the other investors of the Fund.

viii. Prohibited Persons, Compulsory Redemption and Transfer of Units

For the purpose of this section a "Prohibited Person" means any person, corporation, limited liability company, trust, partnership, estate or other corporate body, if in the sole opinion of the Management Company, the holding of Units of the relevant Subfund may be detrimental to the interests of the existing Unitholders or of the relevant Subfund, if it may result in a breach of any law or regulation, whether Luxembourg or otherwise, or if as a result thereof the relevant Subfund or any subsidiary or investment structure (if any) may become exposed to tax or other legal, regulatory or administrative disadvantages, fines or penalties that it would not have otherwise incurred or, if as a result thereof the relevant Subfund or any subsidiary or investment structure (if any), the Management Company, may become required to comply with any registration or filing requirements in any jurisdiction with which it would not otherwise be required to comply. The term "Prohibited Person" includes (i) any investor which does not meet the definition of Eligible Investors as defined for the respective Subfund in Chapter 5, "Investment in CS Investment Funds 12" (if any), (ii) any U.S. Person or (iii) any person who has failed to provide any information or declaration required by the Management Company within one calendar month of being requested to do so. The term "Prohibited Person" moreover includes natural persons or entities acting, directly or indirectly, in contravention of any applicable AML/CTF Rules or who are the subject of sanctions, including those persons or entities that are included on any relevant lists maintained by the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Financial Action Task Force, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, all as may be amended from time to time.

The Management Company will not accept investments by or on behalf of Prohibited Persons. The subscriber represents and warrants that the proposed subscription for Units, whether made on the subscriber's own behalf or, if applicable, as an agent, trustee, representative, intermediary, nominee, or in a similar capacity on behalf of any other beneficial owner, is not a Prohibited Person and further represents and warrants that the investor will promptly notify the Management Company of any change in its status or the status of any underlying beneficial owner(s) with respect to its representations and warranties regarding Prohibited Person.

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

The board of directors of the Management Company may require any Unitholder of the Fund to provide it with any information that it may consider necessary for the purpose of determining whether or not such owner of Units is or will be a Prohibited Person.

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

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

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

6. Investment Restrictions

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

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

1) Each Subfund's investments may comprise only one or more of the following:
   a) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market; for these purposes, a regulated market is any market for financial instruments within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments as amended;
   b) transferable securities and money market instruments dealt in on another market in a Member State which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognized and open to the public; for the purpose of this Chapter "Member State" means a Member State of the European Union ("EU") or the States of the European Economic Area ("EEA");
   c) transferable securities and money market instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in a non-Member State of the European Union or dealt in on another market in a non-Member State of the European Union which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognized and open to the public, and is established in a country in Europe, America, Asia, Africa or Oceania;
   d) recently issued transferable securities and money market instruments, provided that the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on stock exchanges or markets as per paragraphs a), b) or c) above and provided such admission takes place within one year of issue;
   e) units or shares of undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities authorized according to Directive 2009/65/EC ("UCITS") and/or other undertakings for collective investment within the meaning of Article 1, paragraph 2, points a) and b) of Directive 2009/65/EC ("UCI"), whether or not established in a Member State, provided that:
      – these other UCI are authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the supervisory authority responsible for the Fund, to be equivalent to that required by EU law and that cooperation between the supervisory authorities is sufficiently ensured,
      – the level of protection for share-/unitholders of the other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for share-/unitholders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending and uncovered sales of transferable securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements of Directive 2009/65/EC,
      – the business activities of the other UCIs are reported in semi-annual and annual reports to enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period,
      – the UCITS or other UCIs whose units/shares are to be acquired, may not, pursuant to their management regulation or instruments of incorporation, invest more than 10% of their total net assets in units/shares of other UCITS or other UCIs;
   f) deposits with a credit institution which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in a third country, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the supervisory authority responsible for the Fund, as equivalent to those laid down in EU law;
   g) financial derivative instruments, including equivalent cash-settled instruments which are dealt in on the regulated markets specified under paragraphs a), b) and c) above and/or financial derivative instruments which are dealt in over-the-counter ("OTC derivatives"), provided that:
      – the underlying consists of instruments within the meaning of Article 41, paragraph (1) of the Law of 17 December 2010, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Fund may invest according to its investment objectives,
      – the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the supervisory authority responsible for the Fund, and
      – the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Fund's initiative;
   h) money market instruments other than those dealt in on a regulated market but which are normally traded on the money market and are liquid, and whose value can be precisely determined at any time, provided the issue or issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that these investments are:
      – issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or by a central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the European Union or the European Investment Bank, a non-Member State or, in case of a federal State, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more Member States belong, or
      – issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on regulated markets referred to in paragraphs a), b) or c) above, or
      – issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by EU law, or issued or guaranteed by an establishment that is subject to and complies with supervisory rules considered by the supervisory authority responsible for the Fund, to be at least as stringent as those required by EU law, or
      – issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the supervisory authority responsible for the Fund, provided that investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second or the third indent of this paragraph h) and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least ten million euro (EUR 10,000,000) and which presents and publishes its annual financial statements in accordance with the fourth Directive 78/660/EEC or is an entity, which within a group of companies comprising one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group, or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.

2) Each Subfund shall not, however, invest more than 10% of their total net assets in transferable securities or money market instruments other than those referred to in section 1).

   The Subfunds may hold ancillary liquid assets in different currencies.

3) The Management Company applies a risk management process which enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the investment positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the portfolio and a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC derivatives.

   Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", each Subfund may, for the purpose of (i) hedging, (ii) efficient portfolio management and/or (iii) implementing its investment strategy, use all financial derivative instruments within the limits laid down by Part I of the Law of 17 December 2010.

   The global exposure is calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and

the time available to liquidate the positions. This shall also apply to the following subparagraphs.

As part of its investment policy and within the limits laid down in section 4) paragraph e), each Subfund may invest in financial derivative instruments, provided that the exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in section 4). If a Subfund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, these investments do not have to be combined to the limits laid down in section 4). When a transferable security or a money market instrument embed a derivative instrument, the derivative instrument shall be taken into account when complying with the requirements of this section.

The global exposure may be calculated through the commitment approach or the Value-at-Risk (VaR) methodology as specified for each Subfund in Chapter 22, "Subfunds".

The standard commitment approach calculation converts the financial derivative position into the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset of that derivative. When calculating global exposure using the commitment approach, the Fund may benefit from the effects of netting and hedging arrangements.

VaR provides a measure of the potential loss that could arise over a given time interval under normal market conditions, and at a given confidence level. The Law of 17 December 2010 foresees a confidence level of 99% with a time horizon of one month.

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds" each Subfund shall ensure that its global exposure to financial derivative instruments computed on a commitment basis does not exceed 100% of its total net assets or that the global exposure computed based on a VaR method does not exceed either (i) 200% of the reference portfolio (benchmark) or (ii) 20% of the total net assets.

The risk management of the Management Company supervises the compliance of these provision in accordance with the requirements of applicable circulars or regulation issued by the Luxembourg supervisory authority (Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier "CSSF") or any other European authority authorized to issue related regulation or technical standards.

4) a) No more than 10% of the total net assets of each Subfund may be invested in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuer. In addition, the total value of all transferable securities and money market instruments of those issuers, in which a Subfund invests more than 5% of its total net assets, shall not exceed 40% of the value of its total net assets. No Subfund may invest more than 20% of its total net assets in deposits made with the same body.

The risk exposure to a counterparty of a Subfund in an OTC derivative transaction and/or efficient portfolio management techniques may in aggregate not exceed the following percentages:

- 10% of total net assets if the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", section 1) paragraph f), or
- 5% of total net assets in other cases.

b) The 40% limit specified in section 4) paragraph a) is not applicable to deposits and OTC derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision.

Irrespective of the limits specified in paragraph 4) point a), each Subfund shall not combine, where this would lead to investing more than 20% of its total net assets in a single body, any of the following:

- investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by that body, or
- deposits made with that body, or
- exposures arising from OTC derivatives transactions undertaken with that body.

c) The limit of 10% stipulated in section 4) paragraph a) is raised to a maximum of 35% if the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its public local authorities, by a non-Member State or by public international bodies to which one or more Member States belong.

d) The 10% limit stipulated in section 4) paragraph a) is raised to 25% for bonds issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bondholders. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of those bonds must be invested in accordance with the legal requirements in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attaching to the bonds and which, in case of bankruptcy of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the reimbursement of the principal and payment of the accrued interest. If a Subfund invests more than 5% of its total net assets in bonds referred to in this paragraph which are issued by a single issuer, the total value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the Subfund's total net assets.

e) The transferable securities and money market instruments referred to in paragraphs c) and d) of this section 4) shall not be taken into account for the purpose of applying the limit of 40% referred to under paragraph a) of this section. The limits specified under paragraphs a), b), c) and d) shall not be combined; thus investments in transferable securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuer or in deposits or derivative instruments made with this body carried out in accordance with paragraphs a), b), c) and d) shall not exceed in total 35% of a Subfund's total net assets. Companies which belong to the same group for the purposes of the preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with Directive 83/349/EEC as amended or restated or in accordance with internationally recognized accounting rules, shall be regarded as a single issuer for the purpose of calculating the investment limits specified in the present section 4). Each Subfund may cumulatively invest up to a limit of 20% of its total net assets in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group.

f) The limit of 10% stipulated in section 4) paragraph a) is raised to 100% if the transferable securities and money market instruments involved are issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a non-Member State of the European Union or public international body to which one or more Member States of the European Union belong. In such case, the Subfund concerned must hold securities or money market instruments from at least six different issues, and the securities or money market instruments of any single issue shall not exceed 30% of that Subfund's total assets.

5) The Fund will not invest more than 10% of the total net assets of any Subfund in units/shares of other UCITS and/or in other UCIs (including in other Subfunds) ("Target Funds") pursuant to section 1) paragraph e) unless otherwise specified in the investment policy applicable to a Subfund as described in Chapter 22, "Subfunds".

Where a higher limit as 10% is specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", the following restrictions shall apply:

- No more than 20% of a Subfund's total net assets may be invested in units/shares of a single UCITS or other UCI. For the purpose of application of this investment limit, each compartment of a UCITS or other UCI with multiple compartments is to be considered as a separate issuer provided that the principle of segregation of the obligations of the various compartments vis-à-vis third parties is ensured.
- Investments made in units/shares of UCI other than UCITS may not in aggregate exceed 30% of the total net assets of a Subfund.

Where a Subfund invests in units/shares of other UCITS and/or other UCI that are managed, directly or by delegation, by the same management company or by any other company with which the Management Company is linked by common management or control, or by a direct or indirect holding of more than 10% of the capital or votes ("Affiliated Funds"), the Management Company or the other company may not charge subscription or redemption fees on account of the Subfund's investment in the units/shares of such Affiliated Funds.

Besides the expenses incurred by the Management Company in managing the Subfund, a management fee may also be charged for investments in Target Funds considered to be Affiliated Funds and be indirectly charged from the assets of the Subfund in respect of the Target Funds contained therein. In addition to such management fee, a performance fee may be indirectly charged from the assets of the Subfund in respect of the Target Funds contained therein.

Investors should note that for investments in units/shares of other UCITS and/or other UCI costs may generally arise both at the Subfund level and at the level of the other UCITS and/or UCI itself.

The cumulative management fee at Subfund and Target Fund level for Subfunds investing more than 10% of the total net assets in Target Funds is specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", if applicable.

6) a) The Fund's assets may not be invested in securities carrying voting rights which would allow the Fund to exercise significant influence on the management of an issuer.

b) Moreover, the Fund may not acquire more than:

- 10% of the non-voting shares of the same issuer,
- 10% of the debt securities of the same issuer,
- 25% of the units/shares of the same UCITS or other UCI, or
- 10% of the money market instruments of the same issuer.

In the last three cases, the restriction shall not apply if the gross amount of the debt instruments or money market instruments or the net amount of the units/shares issued cannot be determined at the time of acquisition.

The restrictions set out under paragraphs a) and b) shall not apply to:

- transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or its local authorities,

- transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a non-Member State of the European Union,
- transferable securities and money market instruments issued by public international bodies to which one or more Member States of the European Union belong,
- shares held by a Subfund in the capital of a company which is domiciled in a non-Member State of the European Union and which invests its assets mainly in securities of issuers domiciled in that country, if local legislation precludes any other possibility of investing in securities of that country's issuers. This exception, however, shall apply only if the investment policy of the company domiciled outside the European Union is compatible with the restrictions stipulated in section 4, paragraphs a) to e), section 5, and section 7 paragraphs a) and b).

7) The Management Company may not borrow any money for any Subfund except for:
   a) the purchase of foreign currency using a back-to-back loan
   b) an amount equivalent to not more than 10% of the Subfund's total net assets and borrowed on a temporary basis.
8) The Fund may not grant loans or act as guarantor for third parties.
9) To ensure efficient portfolio management, however, each Subfund may, in accordance with the provisions of the applicable Luxembourg regulations enter into securities lending transactions.
10) The Fund may not invest its assets directly in real estate, precious metals or certificates representing precious metals and goods.
11) The Fund may not carry out uncovered sales of transferable securities, money market instruments or other financial instruments referred to in section 1) paragraphs e), g) and h).
12) a) In relation to borrowing conducted within the limitations set out in the Prospectus, the Management Company may pledge or assign the assets of the Subfund concerned as collateral.
    b) Furthermore, the Management Company may pledge or assign the assets of the Subfund concerned as collateral to counterparties of transactions involving OTC derivatives or financial derivative instruments which are dealt in on a regulated market referred to under paragraphs a), b) and c) of number 1) above in order to secure the payment and performance by such Subfund of its obligations to the relevant counterparty. To the extent counterparties require the provision of collateral exceeding the value of the risk to be covered by collateral or where the overcollateralization is caused by other circumstances (e.g. performance of the assets posted as collateral or provisions of customary framework documentation), such (excess) collateral may – also in respect of non-cash collateral – expose the relevant Subfund to the counterparty risk of such counterparty and the Subfund may only have an unsecured claim in respect of such assets.

The restrictions set out above shall not apply to the exercise of subscription rights. During the first six months following official authorization of a Subfund in Luxembourg, the restrictions set out in section 4) and 5) above need not to be complied with, provided that the principle of risk spreading is observed.
If the limits referred to above are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of the Management Company or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, the Management Company shall as a matter of priority remedy that situation, taking due account of the interests of the Unitholders.
The Management Company is entitled to issue, at any time, further investment restrictions in the interest of the Unitholders, if for example such restrictions are necessary to comply with legislation and regulations in those countries in which Units of the Fund are or will be offered for sale or for purchase.

7. Risk Factors

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

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

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

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

Foreign Exchange Risk
The Subfunds' investments may be made in other currencies than the relevant Reference Currency and therefore be subject to currency fluctuations, which may affect the net asset value of the relevant Subfunds favourably or unfavourably.
Currencies of certain countries may be volatile and therefore may affect the value of securities denominated in such currencies. If the currency in which an investment is denominated appreciates against the Reference Currency of the relevant Subfund, the value of the investment will increase. Conversely, a decline in the exchange rate of the currency would adversely affect the value of the investment.
The Subfunds may enter into hedging transactions on currencies to protect against a decline in the value of investments denominated in currencies other than the Reference Currency, and against any increase in the cost of investments denominated in currencies other than the Reference Currency. However, there is no guarantee that the hedging will be successfully achieved.
Although it is the policy of the Fund to hedge the currency exposure of Subfunds against their respective Reference Currencies, hedging transactions may not always be possible and currency risks cannot therefore be excluded.

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

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

EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive
Directive 2014/59/EU establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (the "BRRD") was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on June 12, 2014 and entered into force on July 2, 2014. The stated aim of the BRRD is to provide resolution authorities, including the relevant Luxembourg resolution authority, with common tools and powers to address banking crises pre-emptively 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 Fund may not be able to pay redemption proceeds within the time period stated in this Prospectus.

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

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

Custody Risk
All assets of the Fund comprising the portfolios of the various Subfunds, and any collateral held by the Fund (as applicable) for those Subfunds, will be held under the custody or supervision of the Depositary Bank.
In accordance with the Law of December 17, 2010, the Depositary Bank may delegate parts of its custody functions to third parties only where (i) the Depositary Bank has exercised due skill, care and diligence in the selection and appointment of any third parties to whom it intends to delegate parts of its tasks, (ii) the Depositary Bank continues to exercise all due skill, care and diligence in the periodic review and ongoing monitoring of these third party delegates in respect of the matters delegated to it, (iii) such third party delegate, at all times during the performance of the tasks delegated to it, segregates the assets of the clients of the Depositary Bank from its own assets and from the assets of the Depositary Bank in such a way that they can, at any time, be clearly identified as belonging to clients of a particular depositary, and (iv) such third party delegate takes all necessary steps to ensure that, in the event of insolvency of a third-party delegate, the assets of the Fund held by such third party delegate are unavailable for distribution among, or realization for the benefit of, the creditors of such third-party delegate.
Despite the foregoing, custody risks may nevertheless arise from the possibility that, to the detriment of a Subfund, such Subfund could be denied access, in whole or in part, to assets held in custody in circumstances that arise as a result of an external event beyond the Depositary Bank's reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. When the Depositary Bank is holding cash or a third party custodian is holding cash collateral for the benefit of the relevant Subfund as further described in Chapter 18, “Regulatory Disclosure” and "Collateral Management" under this Chapter 7, “Risk Factors”, the latter will be exposed to the credit risk of the Depositary Bank and/or any sub-custodian used by the Depositary Bank or the third party custodian holding cash collateral for the benefit of the relevant Subfund. Cash held by the Depositary Bank and sub-custodians or the third party custodian holding cash collateral for the benefit of the relevant Subfund will not be segregated in practice but will be a debt owing from the Depositary Bank and/or other sub-custodians or any third party custodian holding cash collateral for the benefit of the relevant Subfund to the relevant Subfunds as a depositor. Such cash will be co-mingled with cash belonging to other clients of the Depositary Bank or sub-custodians or third party custodian holding cash collateral for the benefit of the relevant Subfund. In the event of the insolvency of the Depositary and/or sub-custodians or third party custodian holding cash collateral for the benefit of the relevant Subfund, the Fund will be treated as a general unsecured creditor of the Depositary Bank and/or sub-custodians or third party custodian holding cash collateral for the benefit of the relevant Subfund in relation to cash holdings of the Fund and its Subfunds. The Fund may face difficulties and/or encounter delays in recovering such debt, or may not be able to recover it in full or at all, in which case the relevant Subfund(s) will lose some or all of their cash. To mitigate the Fund's exposure to the Depositary Bank/or sub-custodian or third party custodian holding cash collateral for the benefit of the relevant Subfund, the Management Company employs specific procedures to ensure that the Depositary Bank or third party custodian holding cash collateral for the benefit of the relevant Subfund is each a reputable institution and that the credit risk is acceptable to the Fund. Investors are invited to consider Chapter 16, “Depositary Bank” for further information on the liability of the Depositary Bank.

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

Sustainability Risks
Pursuant to EU Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the “SFDR”), the Subfunds are required to disclose the manner in which Sustainability Risks (as defined hereafter) are integrated into the investment decision and the results of the assessment of the likely impacts of Sustainability Risks on the returns of the Subfunds.
Sustainability risks means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could have a material negative impact on the value of the investment. The materiality of sustainability risks is determined by the likelihood, magnitude and time-horizon of the risk materializing.
Environmental events or conditions that could result in a sustainability risk generally include climate-related risks due to, for example, global warming and changing weather patterns and extreme weather events such as heatwaves, droughts, floods, storms, hail and forest fires. Those events or conditions can lead to direct loss of production facilities, workforce and parts of the supply chain as well as to increased operating cost from capital expenditure, insurance costs and faster asset depreciation (the risk of such events occurring is often referred to as physical risks). Environmental risks furthermore include risks related to the change to a low-carbon economy. Risk from political measures with respect to fossil fuels or emissions certificates can result in them becoming more expensive or scarce or the substitution of existing products and services with lower emissions options. These risks are generally referred to transition risks.
As regards social events or conditions that could result in a sustainability risk, those include generally but are not limited to health and safety of tenants and employees, human rights violation, poor labour standards, supply chain management issues, deficient employee welfare, data & privacy concerns as well as increasing technological regulation and reliance on new technology infrastructures.
Governance events or conditions that could result in a sustainability risk generally include but are not limited to bribery, corruption, tax fraud, tax evasion, high management incentives, board composition and effectiveness as well as management quality and alignment of management with shareholders.
Sustainability risks can be understood as a sub-category of traditional risk types (e.g. credit-, market-, liquidity-, operational-, and strategy risk) and are identified and managed in the context of risk management processes of the Management Company. Additionally, Investment Managers of Subfunds with an ESG investment strategy are supported by the CSAM ESG team to identify and manage material sustainability risks in the investment decision process.
As sustainability risks differ between asset classes and investment styles, they are defined at Subfund level. The Investment Manager identifies sustainability risks by considering sector, industry and company exposure of the portfolio either in absolute terms or relative to the benchmark. Proprietary analysis may be supported by specific frameworks which define industry-specific ESG factors material to a company.
The impacts following the occurrence of a Sustainability Risk may be numerous and vary depending on the specific risk, region, sector and asset class. For all Subfunds, sustainability risks may result in a negative impact on the returns of the Subfund. Generally, acute and chronic physical risks, new carbon taxes and changing consumer behaviour have been identified as being highly relevant. These risks may lead to increased default risks and financial deterioration return for the investments.
Certain Subfunds may for instance invest in securities of industrial companies (including metals, mining and chemical companies) in which case environmental risks include in particular physical and reputational consequences of pollution or greenhouse gas emissions caused by industrial companies (including but not limited to damages, individual and class legal actions), potential physical damage to property resulting from extreme weather events and climate change, such as droughts, wildfires, flooding and heavy precipitations, heat/cold waves, landslides or storms, the ability of the company to respond to increased production prices and to regulatory and public pressure to reduce the energy and water consumption of buildings and to overcome waste management challenges.
Furthermore, investments into metals, mining and chemical companies (as mentioned above) may carry additional reputational risks resulting from the failure to meet a sustainable thematic objective and/or the ESG Factors and the visibility of such failure.
Similarly, investments in companies and issuers in emerging markets aiming at transitioning to a lower carbon economy will encounter more challenges of various nature (for instance where industrial sector plays an essential part in the economic and social fabric) and will require additional capital in comparison to their developed counterparts to enable them to transition towards more sustainable business practices. Such emerging-country companies and issuers may for instance fail to raise sufficient funds to achieve a successful transition to a lower carbon footprint. Further information is provided in the section “Investments in Emerging Countries” of Chapter 7 “Risk Factors”.
Sustainability risks can adversely affect the Subfunds’ returns. The effective management of such risks is crucial for mitigating downside risks on the portfolio’s returns as well as the negative impact on the society and the environment at large. Further information is provided in the section “Risk Information” of Chapter 22 “Subfunds”.

Sustainable Investing Risks

Subfunds which consider ESG Factors in their investment decision process and apply the Credit Suisse Asset Management Sustainable Investing Policy (as defined in Chapter 4, "Investment Policy") are exposed to specific risks linked to their sustainable investing strategy. In this context and given the nascent nature of ESG /sustainability regulations and guidelines, investors shall note that the ESG classifications and descriptions made in this Prospectus may be reviewed by the Management Company and the Investment Managers in response to evolving statutory, regulatory or internal guidance or changes in industry approach to classification. Since sustainability-related practices differ by region, industry and issue and are evolving accordingly, the practice or the assessment of such sustainability-related practice by the Subfunds, respectively their Investment Managers and the Management Company may change over time. Similarly, new sustainability requirements imposed by jurisdictions in which the Investment Managers do business and/or in which the Subfunds are marketed may result in additional compliance costs, disclosure obligations or other implications or restrictions on the Subfunds or on their Investment Managers and the Management Company. Under such requirements, the Investment Managers and the Management Company may be required to classify the Subfunds against certain criteria, some of which can be open to subjective interpretation. Especially their views on the appropriate classification may develop over time, including in response to statutory or regulatory guidance or changes in industry approach and this may include making a change to the classification of the Subfunds. Such change to the relevant classification may require certain actions to be taken, including new investments and disinvestments or new processes to be set up to meet the corresponding classification requirements and capture data about the Subfunds' investments, which may lead to additional cost, disclosure and reporting obligations.

Furthermore, investors shall note that the Management Company and the Investment Managers are, wholly or in part, reliant on public and third-party sources of information as well as potentially information produced by the issuer itself. Further, the ability of the Management Company and the Investment Managers to verify such data may be limited by the integrity of the data available in respect of the underlying constituents at the relevant point in time and the status and evolution of global laws, guidelines and regulations in relation to the tracking and provision of such ESG data. ESG data derived from private, public and third-party sources of information may be incorrect, unavailable, or not fully updated. Updates may also be subject of a time lag. ESG classification/scoring also reflects the opinion of the assessing party (including external parties, such as rating agencies or other financial institutions). In the absence of a standardized ESG scoring system, each assessing party has therefore its own research and analysis framework. Therefore, ESG scoring or risk levels given by different assessing parties to the same investment can vary greatly. This also applies for certain investments for which the Management Company and the Investment Managers may only have limited access to data from external parties in respect of the underlying constituents of an investment, due to, e.g. absence of look-through data. In such cases, the Management Company and the Investment Managers will attempt to assess such information on a best-effort basis. Such data gaps could also result in the incorrect assessment of a sustainability practice and/or related sustainability risks and opportunities. Furthermore, certain approaches are applied in a centralised way following a top-down approach, such as the CSAM's centralized active ownership approach. In those cases, the actual output of those approaches at Subfund's level is not guaranteed, For instance, there is no guarantee that engagement is actually done over a specific reference period with investee companies held in a relevant Subfund even though the respective Subfund's portfolios is an integrated part of the overall CSAM investment portfolio.

Investors shall also note that the non-financial- / ESG-performance of a portfolio might differ from its financial performance and the Management Company and the Investment Managers cannot give any representation as to the correlation of financial and ESG performance. Adhering to a new ESG classification, respectively a change of ESG classification may also lead to transactional costs to reposition the underlying portfolio as well as new disclosure, reporting, compliance and risk management related costs. Following ESG objectives does not necessarily imply suitability for meeting the investor or client's overall investment objectives, nor any investor/ client specific sustainability preferences.

Sustainable Investing Risks may be higher for Subfunds with a sustainable thematic objective and/or which integrate ESG Factors into the various steps of their investment process as far as those Subfunds have (i) a particular sectoral focus, such as investing in the industrial sector with larger carbon footprints and/or with higher transitioning costs to low carbon alternatives, or (ii) a particular geographical focus, such as concentrating investments in emerging markets with higher sustainability risks related to their transition path and the early stage of their social and governance structures. For more information about the sustainable investing risks related to investments in the industrial sector or in emerging markets, investors shall consult the environmental, social and governance risks described in more details in the section "Sustainability Risks", "Concentration in Certain Countries" and "Investments in Emerging Countries".

Investment Risk

Investments in Equities

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

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

Investments in Fixed Income Securities

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

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

The performance of investments in fixed income securities denominated in a specific currency will also depend on the interest rate environment in the country issuing that currency. As the net asset value of a Subfund is calculated in its Reference Currency, the performance of investments denominated in a currency other than the Reference Currency will depend on the strength of such currency against the Reference Currency and on the interest rate environment in the country issuing the currency. In the absence of other events that could otherwise affect the value of non-Reference Currency investments (such as a change in the political climate or an issuer's credit quality), an increase in the value of the non-Reference Currency can generally be expected to increase the value of a Subfund's non-Reference Currency investments in terms of the Reference Currency. The Subfunds may invest in investment grade debt securities. Investment grade debt securities are assigned ratings within the top rating categories by rating agencies on the basis of the creditworthiness or risk of default. Rating agencies review, from time to time, such assigned ratings and debt securities may therefore be downgraded in rating if economic circumstances impact the relevant debt securities issue. Moreover, the Subfunds may invest in debt instruments in the non-investment grade sector (high yield debt securities). Compared to investment grade debt securities, high yield debt securities are generally lower-rated securities and will usually offer higher yields to compensate for the reduced creditworthiness or increased risk of default attached to these debt instruments.

SEC Rule 144A provides a safe harbour exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 for resale of restricted securities to qualified institutional buyers, as defined in the rule. The advantage for Investors may be higher returns due to lower administration charges. However, dissemination of secondary market transactions in rule 144A securities is restricted and only available to qualified institutional buyers. This might increase the volatility of the security prices and, in extreme conditions, decrease the liquidity of a particular rule 144A security.

Risk relating to Contingent Capital Instruments

Unknown risk

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

Capital structure inversion risk

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

Industry concentration risk

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

Investments in Warrants
The leveraged effect of investments in warrants and the volatility of warrant prices make the risks attached to investments in warrants higher than in the case of investment in equities. Because of the volatility of warrants, the volatility of the unit price of any Subfund investing in warrants may potentially increase.

Investments in Target Funds
Investors should note that investments in Target Funds may incur costs both at the Subfund level and at the level of the Target Funds. Furthermore, the value of the units or shares in the Target Funds may be affected by currency fluctuations, currency exchange transactions, tax regulations (including the levying of withholding tax) and any other economic or political factors or changes in the countries in which the Target Fund is invested, along with the risks associated with exposure to the emerging markets.
The investment of the Subfund's assets in units or shares of Target Funds entails a risk that the redemption of the units or shares may be subject to restrictions, with the consequence that such investments may be less liquid than other types of investment.

Use of Derivatives
While the use of financial derivative instruments can be beneficial, derivatives also involve risks different from, and, in certain cases, greater than, the risks presented by more traditional investments.
Derivatives are highly specialized financial instruments. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself, without there being any opportunity to observe the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions.
If a derivative transaction is particularly large or if the relevant market is illiquid, it may not be possible to initiate a transaction or liquidate a position at an advantageous price.
Since many derivatives have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate or index may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself.
The other risks associated with the use of derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices. Many derivatives are complex and are often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to the Fund. Consequently, the Fund's use of derivatives may not always be an effective means to achieve the Fund's investment objective and may sometimes even have the contrary effect.
Derivative instruments also carry the risk that a loss may be sustained by the Fund as a result of the failure of the counterparty to a derivative to comply with the terms of the contract (as further described under "Counterparty Risk" above). The default risk for exchange-traded derivatives is generally less than for privately negotiated derivatives, since the clearing house, which is the issuer or counterparty to each exchange-traded derivative, assumes a guarantee of performance. In addition, the use of credit derivatives (credit default swaps, credit linked notes) carries the risk of a loss arising for the Fund if one of the entities underlying the credit derivative defaults.
Moreover, OTC derivatives may bear liquidity risks. The counterparties with which the Fund effects transactions might cease making markets or quoting prices in certain of the instruments. In such cases, the Fund might not be in a position to enter into a desired transaction in currencies, credit default swaps or total return swaps or to enter into an offsetting transaction with respect to an open position which might adversely affect its performance. Unlike exchange-traded derivatives, forward, spot and option contracts on currencies do not provide the Management Company with the possibility to offset the Fund's obligations through an equal and opposite transaction. Therefore, through entering into forward, spot or options contracts, the Fund may be required, and must be able, to perform its obligations under these contracts.
The use of derivative instruments may or may not achieve its intended objective.

Investments in Hedge Fund Indices
In addition to the risks entailed in traditional investments (such as market, credit and liquidity risks), investments in hedge fund indices entail a number of specific risks that are set out below.
The hedge funds underlying the respective index, as well as their strategies, are distinguished from traditional investments primarily by the fact that their investment strategy may involve the short sale of securities and, on the other hand, by using borrowings and derivatives, a leverage effect may be achieved.
The leverage effect entails that the value of a fund's assets increases faster if capital gains arising from investments financed by borrowing exceed the related costs, notably the interest on borrowed monies and premiums payable on derivative instruments. A fall in prices, however, causes a faster decrease in the value of the Fund's assets. The use of derivative instruments, and in particular of short selling, can in extreme cases lead to a total loss in value.
Most of the hedge funds underlying the respective index were established in countries in which the legal framework, and in particular the supervision by the authorities, either does not exist or does not correspond to the standards applied in western Europe or other comparable countries. The success of hedge funds depends in particular on the competence of the fund managers and the suitability of the infrastructure available to them.
These financial indices shall be chosen in accordance with the eligibility criteria as set out in Article 9 of the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 8, 2008 clarifying Article 44 of the Law of December 17, 2010.

Investments in Goods, Commodity and Real Estate Indices
In addition to the risks entailed in traditional investments (such as market, credit and liquidity risks), investments in goods, commodity and real estate indices are subject to greater price fluctuations compared to traditional investments. When included in a broadly diversified portfolio, however, investments in goods, commodity and real estate indices generally show only a low correlation to traditional investments.
These financial indices shall be chosen in accordance with the eligibility criteria as set out in Article 9 of the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 8, 2008 clarifying Article 44 of the Law of December 17, 2010.

Investments in illiquid Assets
The Fund may invest up to 10% of the total net assets of each Subfund in securities which are not traded on stock exchanges or regulated markets. It may therefore be the case that the Fund cannot readily sell such securities. Moreover, there may be contractual restrictions on the resale of such securities. In addition, the Fund may under certain circumstances trade futures contracts or options thereon. Such instruments may also be subject to illiquidity in certain situations when, for example, market activity decreases, or when a daily fluctuation limit has been reached. Most futures exchanges restrict the fluctuations in future contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily limits". During a single trading day, no trades may be executed at prices above or below these daily limits. Once the price of a futures contract has increased or decreased to the limit, positions can neither be purchased nor compensated. Futures prices have occasionally moved outside the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading. Similar occurrences could prevent the Fund from promptly liquidating unfavourable positions and therefore result in losses.
For the purpose of calculating the net asset value, certain instruments, which are not listed on an exchange, for which there is limited liquidity, will be valued based upon the average price taken from at least two major primary dealers. These prices may affect the price at which Units are redeemed or purchased. There is no guarantee that in the event of a sale of such instruments the price thus calculated can be achieved.

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

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

Hedged Unit Class Risk
The hedging strategy applied to hedged Unit 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 Unit 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 Unit Classes with a Subfund. Hence, there is a risk that under certain

circumstances, hedging transactions in relation to a hedged Unit Class could result in liabilities affecting the Net Asset Value of the other Unit Classes of the same Subfund. In such case assets of other Unit Classes of such Subfund may be used to cover the liabilities incurred by the hedged Unit Class.
Unit Classes issued in currencies with limited or non-convertibility could be subject to a higher volatility compared to hedged classes issued in freely convertible currencies.

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

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

Concentration in certain Countries
Where a Subfund restricts itself to investing in securities of issuers located in a particular country or group of countries, such concentration will expose the Subfund to the risk of adverse social, political or economic events which may occur in that country or countries.
The risk increases if the country in question is an emerging market. Investments in such Subfunds are exposed to the risks described below, which may be exacerbated by the special factors pertaining to this emerging market.
Investments in Emerging Countries
Investors should note that certain Subfunds may invest in less developed or emerging markets. Investing in emerging markets may carry a higher risk than investing in developed markets.
The securities markets of less developed or emerging markets are generally smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than the securities markets of developed markets. In addition, there may be a higher than usual risk of political, economic, social and religious instability and adverse changes in government regulations and laws in less developed or emerging markets, which could affect the investments in those countries. The assets of Subfunds investing in such markets, as well as the income derived from the Subfund, may also be effected unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates and exchange control and tax regulations and consequently the Net Asset Value of Units of these Subfunds may be subject to significant volatility. Some of these markets may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those of more developed countries and the securities markets of such markets may be subject to unexpected closure. In addition, there may be less government supervision, legal regulation and less well defined tax laws and procedures than in countries with more developed securities markets.
Moreover, settlement systems in emerging markets may be less well organised than in developed markets. Thus, there may be a risk that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities of the concerned Subfunds may be in jeopardy because of failures or of defects in the systems. In particular, market practice may require that payment shall be made prior to receipt of the security which is being purchased or that delivery of a security must be made before payment is received. In such cases, default by a broker or bank through whom the relevant transaction is effected might result in a loss being suffered by the Subfunds investing in emerging market securities.

Investments in Russia
Custodial and registration risk in Russia
Although exposure to the Russian equity markets is substantially hedged through the use of GDRs and ADRs, individual Subfunds may, in accordance with their investment policy, invest in securities which require the use of local depository and/or custodial services. Currently, evidence of legal title to shares is maintained in "book-entry" form in Russia.
The significance of the register is crucial to the custodial and registration process. Although independent registrars are subject to licensing and supervision by the Central Bank of Russia and may bear civil, as well as administrative liability for non-performance or undue performance of their obligations, it is, nevertheless, possible for the Subfund to lose its registration through fraud, negligence or mere oversight. Furthermore, although companies are required under Russian law to maintain independent registrars that meet certain statutory criteria, in practice this regulation has not been strictly enforced. Because of this lack of independence, the management of a company can potentially exert significant influence over the make-up of that company's shareholder base.
Distortion or destruction of the register could substantially impair, or in certain cases erase, the Subfund's holdings of the relevant company's shares. Neither the Subfund, the Investment Manager, the Depositary Bank, the Management Company, the Board of Directors of the Management Company nor any of their agents can make any representation or warranty about, or any guarantee of, the registrars' actions or performance. Such risk will be borne by the Subfund. This risk is expected to be mitigated by the amendments to the Russian Civil Code which entered into force in October 2013. These amendments impose an obligation on the person maintaining the register to (a) immediately publish information on any loss of records in the register, and (b) to file a petition with the court for the restoration of the lost information in the register. However, it is not yet clear how this mechanism for restoration of register information will apply due to the absence of accompanying procedural rules.
The abovementioned amendments to the Russian Civil Code provide for unlimited protection of the "good faith purchaser" of equities acquired in the course of exchange trades. The only exception (which seems to be non-applicable) to this rule is the acquisition of such securities without consideration.
Direct investments in the Russian market are made in principle via equities or equity-type securities traded on Closed joint-stock company "MICEX Stock Exchange"(the "Moscow Exchange"), in accordance with Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions" and unless stipulated otherwise in Chapter 22 "Subfunds". Any other direct investments, which are not made via the Moscow Exchange will fall within the 10%-rule of Article 41 (2) a) of the Law of December 17, 2010.

Investments in India
In addition to the restrictions set out in this Prospectus, direct investments made in India are subject to the relevant Subfund obtaining a certificate of registration as "Foreign Portfolio Investor" ("FPI") (registration as Category I FPI) from a Designated Depository Participant ("DDP") on behalf of the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"). In addition the Subfund shall obtain a Permanent Account Number (PAN) card from the Income Tax Department of India. The FPI Regulations set various limits for investments by FPIs and impose various obligations on the FPIs. All investments made directly in India will be subject to FPI Regulations prevailing at the time of the investment. Investors should note that the registration of the relevant Subfund as a FPI is a condition precedent to any direct investments by this Subfund in the Indian market.
The FPI registration of the Subfund can in particular be suspended or withdrawn by the SEBI in case of non-compliance with the SEBI's requirements, or in case of any acts or omissions in relation to compliance with any Indian regulations, including applicable laws and regulations relating to Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing. No assurance can be given that the FPI registration will be maintained for the whole duration of the relevant Subfund. Consequently, investors should note that a suspension or a withdrawal of the FPI registration of the Subfund may lead to a deterioration of the performance of the relevant Subfund, which as a consequence, could have a negative impact on the value of the investors' participation depending on the prevailing market conditions at that time.
Investors should also note that the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 ("PMLA") and the rules framed thereunder in relation to the prevention and control of activities concerning money laundering and confiscation of property derived or involved in money laundering in India require inter-alia certain entities such as banks, financial institutions and intermediaries dealing in securities (including FPIs) to conduct client identification procedures and to establish the beneficial owner of the assets ("Client ID") and to maintain a record of Client ID and certain kinds of transactions ("Transactions"), such as cash transactions exceeding certain thresholds, suspicious transactions (whether or not made in cash and including credits or debits into or from non-monetary accounts such as security accounts). Accordingly, the FPI regulations have the ability to seek information from the FPI holder on the identity of beneficial owners of the Subfund, hence information regarding investors of the Subfund may be required for disclosure to local supervisory authorities.
As far as permitted under Luxembourg law, information and personal data regarding the investors of the Subfund investing in the Indian market (including but not limited to any documentation submitted as part of the identification procedure prescribed in relation to their investment in the Subfund) may be disclosed to the DDP, respectively to governmental or regulatory authorities in India upon their request. In particular investors shall note that, in order to enable the Subfund to comply with the Indian laws and regulations, any natural person who, whether acting alone or together, or through one or more juridical persons, exercises control through ownership or who ultimately has a controlling ownership interest above 25% of the Subfund's assets is required to disclose its identity to the DDP.

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

Securities Lending
Securities lending transactions involve counterparty risk, including the risk that the lent securities may not be returned or returned in a timely manner, thereby restricting the ability of the Subfund to meet delivery obligations under security sales. Should the borrower of securities fail to return the securities lent by a Subfund, there is a risk that the collateral received may be realised at a lower value than the securities lent, whether due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral, adverse market movements, decrease in the credit rating of the issuer of the collateral or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded which could adversely impact the performance of the Subfund.
The affiliate of Credit Suisse Group which acts as securities lending principal on behalf of the Subfunds, acts as the exclusive principal borrower and counterparty for securities lending transactions. It may engage in activities that might result in conflicts of interests with adverse effect on the performance of the Subfund. In such circumstances, Credit Suisse AG and Credit Suisse (Schweiz) AG have undertaken to use its reasonable endeavours to resolve any such conflicts of interest fairly (having regard to its or his respective obligations and duties) and to ensure that the interests of the Fund and the Unitholders are not unfairly prejudiced.

Total Return Swaps
A TRS is an OTC derivative contract in which the total return payer transfers the total economic performance, including income from interest and fees, gains and losses from price movements, and credit losses, of a reference obligation to the total return receiver. In exchange, the total return receiver either makes an upfront payment to the total return payer, or makes periodic payments based on set rate which can be either fixed or variable. A TRS thus typically involves a combination of market risk and interest rate risk, as well as counterparty risk.
In addition, due to the periodic settlement of outstanding amounts and/or periodic margin calls under the relevant contractual agreements, a counterparty may, under unusual market circumstances, have insufficient funds available to pay the amounts due. Moreover, each TRS is a bespoke transaction among others with respect to its reference obligation, duration, and contractual terms, including frequency and conditions for settlement. Such lack of standardisation may adversely affect the price or conditions under which a TRS can be sold, liquidated or closed out. Any TRS therefore involves certain degree of liquidity risk.
Finally, as any OTC derivative, a TRS is a bilateral agreement which involves a counterparty which may, for any reason, not be in a position to fulfil its obligations under the TRS. Each party to the TRS is therefore exposed to counterparty risk and, if the agreement include the use of collaterals, to the risks related to collateral management.
Investors are invited to consider the relevant risk warnings on Market Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Liquidity Risk, Counterparty Risk and Collateral Management set out in this Chapter.

Collateral Management
Where the Management Company on behalf of the Fund enters into OTC financial derivative and/or efficient portfolio management techniques, collateral may be used to reduce counterparty risk exposure. Collateral will be treated in accordance with the Fund's collateral policy as set out in Chapter 18, "Regulatory Disclosures".
The exchange of collateral involves certain risks, including operational risk related to the actual exchange, transfer and booking of collateral. Collateral received under a title transfer arrangement will be held by the Depositary Bank in accordance with the usual terms and provisions of the Depositary Agreement. For other types of collateral arrangement, the collateral can be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral. The use of such third party custodians may involve additional operational and clearing and settlement risk, as well as counterparty risk.
Collateral received will consist of either cash or transferable securities that meet the criteria set out in the Fund's collateral policy. Transferable securities received as collateral are subject to market risk. The Management Company aims to manage this risk by applying appropriate haircuts, valuing collateral on a daily basis, and accepting only high quality collateral. However, some residual market risk must be expected to remain.
Non-cash collateral must be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation. However, in adverse market circumstances, the market for certain types of transferable securities may be illiquid and, in extreme cases, may cease to exist. Any non-cash collateral therefore involves a certain degree of liquidity risk.
Any collateral received will not be sold, re-invested or pledged. Accordingly, no risk is expected to arise from the reuse of collateral.
Risks linked to the management of collateral will be identified, managed and mitigated in accordance with the Management Company's risk management process concerning the Fund. Investors are invited to consider the relevant risk warnings on Market Risk, Counterparty Risk, Liquidity Risk and Clearing and Settlement Procedures set out in this Chapter.

Legal, Regulatory, Political and Tax Risk
The Management Company and the Fund must at all times comply with applicable laws and regulations in each of the various jurisdictions where it is active, or where the Fund makes its investments or holds its assets. Legal or regulatory constraints or changes to applicable laws and regulations may affect the Management Company or the Fund, as well as the assets and liabilities of any of its Subfunds and may require a change in the investment objectives and policy of a Subfund. Substantive changes in applicable laws and regulations may make the investment objectives and policy of a Subfund more difficult or even impossible to achieve or implement, which may prompt the Management Company to take appropriate action, which may include the discontinuation of a Subfund.
The assets and liabilities of a Subfund, including but not limited to the financial derivative instruments used by the Management Company to implement that Subfund's investment objectives and policy may also be subject to change in laws or regulations and/or regulatory action which may affect their value or enforceability. In the implementation of a Subfund's investment objectives and policy, the Management Company may have to rely on complex legal agreements, including but not limited to master agreements for financial derivatives agreements, confirmations and collateral arrangements and securities lending agreements. Such agreements may be drawn up by industry bodies established outside of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and subject to foreign laws, which may imply an additional element of legal risk. Whilst the Management Company will ensure that it receives appropriate advice from reputable legal counsel, it cannot be excluded that such complex legal agreements, whether governed by domestic or foreign laws, may be held unenforceable by a competent court due to legal or regulatory developments or for any other reason.
Recently, the global economic environment has been characterised by an increase in political risk in both developed and developing countries. The performance of the Subfunds or an investor's possibility to purchase, sell or redeem Units may be adversely affected by market disruption due in particular to changes in general economic conditions and uncertainties caused by political developments such as the results of popular votes or referenda, changes in economic policy, the rescinding of free trade agreements, adverse developments in diplomatic relations, increased military tension, active armed conflict, changes in government agencies or policies, the imposition of restrictions on the transfer of capital and changes in the industrial and financial outlook in general.
Changes in tax laws or fiscal policy in any country where the Management Company or the Fund is active, or where a Subfund is invested or holds assets, may adversely affect the performance of a Subfund or any of its Unit Classes. Investors are invited to consider the relevant risk warning on Taxation, and to consult with their professional advisers to assess their individual tax position.

Armed Conflict Risk
At a future date following its investments, a Subfund may find itself in a situation where it has exposure to issuers that are based or have business operations or assets in a region where an armed conflict, caused either by state actors or by non-state actors, is occurring. As a consequence of such armed conflict, trade, payment infrastructure, control over investments and business operations may be significantly impeded, and, as such, investments in such region may suffer extensive losses. Such Subfund may suffer losses because of the adverse impact of such armed conflict on the Subfund's investments in such a region or in an issuer with either business operations or assets in such a region.
In addition, in the context of an armed conflict, the conflicted parties and/or other countries and/or international or supranational bodies may impose Sanctions, other restrictions on trade or free movement of capital and/or asset freezes, directly or indirectly related to the conflict or targeted at certain individuals, companies, public institutions, critical industrial, technological and/or financial infrastructure, currencies and/or the overall economy of one or more conflicted parties. Such Sanctions and/or other restrictions (including rating restrictions) may have a significant adverse impact on the investments of a Subfund and lead to considerable losses in value of the Subfund's assets. Sanctions may further cause the assets of a Subfund to become stranded as a result of the inability of the Subfund to value such assets and/or to sell such assets due to their unanticipated or premature economic depreciation. The scope of Sanctions and/or other restrictions may be very broad and their practical implementation and monitoring may be challenging. Any failure to fully implement and abide by any applicable Sanctions and/or other restrictions may cause additional financial and/or reputational damage to the Subfund or its assets.

Taxation
The proceeds from the sale of securities in some markets or the receipt of any dividends and other income may be or may become subject to tax, levies, duties

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

FATCA
The Fund 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 Fund will be treated as a Foreign Financial Institution (within the meaning of FATCA). As such, the Fund 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 Fund become subject to a withholding tax as a result of FATCA, the value of the Unit held by all Unitholders may be materially affected.
The Fund and/or its Unitholders may also be indirectly affected by the fact that a non U.S. financial entity does not comply with FATCA regulations even if the Fund satisfies with its own FATCA obligations.
Despite anything else herein contained, the Fund 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 unitholding in the Fund;
- require any Unitholder or beneficial owner of the Units to promptly furnish such personal data as may be required by the Fund 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 Unitholder until the Fund holds sufficient information to comply with applicable laws and regulations or determine the correct amount to be withheld.

Common Reporting Standard
The Fund 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 Fund 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 Fund 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 unitholders 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 Fund's ability to satisfy its reporting obligations under the CRS Law will depend on each Unitholder providing the Fund with the Information, along with the required supporting documentary evidence. In this context, the Unitholders are hereby informed that, as data controller, the Fund will process the Information for the purposes as set out in the CRS Law. The Unitholders undertake to inform their Controlling Persons, if applicable, of the processing of their Information by the Fund.
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 Unitholders 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 Unitholders undertake to inform the Fund within thirty (30) days of receipt of these statements should any included personal data be not accurate. The Unitholders further undertake to immediately inform the Fund of, and provide the Fund with all supporting documentary evidence of any changes related to the Information after occurrence of such changes.
Any Unitholder that fails to comply with the Fund's Information or documentation requests may be held liable for penalties imposed on the Fund and attributable to such Unitholder's failure to provide the Information.

German Investment Tax Act
As of 1 January 2018, under the provisions for the so-called partial tax exemption (*Teilfreistellung*),
- 30% of the income of a German tax-resident private investor (i.e. holding the interest in the fund as private assets for tax purposes (*steuerliches Privatvermögen*)) that results from an investment in a fund qualifying as a so-called equity fund (*Aktienfonds*) as defined in section 2 paragraph 6 of the German Investment Tax Act (*Investmentsteuergesetz*) as applicable as of 1 January 2018 and amended from time to time ("**German Investment Tax Act**") is exempt from German income tax (and from solidarity surcharge and, if applicable, church tax); and
- 15% of the income of such a German tax-resident private investor that results from an investment in a fund qualifying as a so-called mixed fund (*Mischfonds*) as defined in section 2 paragraph 7 of the German Investment Tax Act is exempt from German income tax (and from solidarity surcharge and, if applicable, church tax).

It is assessed for every calendar year whether such rules apply.
A fund qualifies as an equity fund (or mixed fund) if
- it is stipulated in its investment guidelines that it will continuously invest more than 50% (or at least 25%) of the value of its total assets in certain qualifying equity instruments as defined in section 2 paragraph 8 of the German Investment Tax Act or an investor individually proves vis-à-vis the competent tax office that the respective limit was met throughout the respective calendar year for which the partial tax-exemption is claimed; and
- if such requirement is continuously met in such calendar year.

Similar rules (though with different percentage rates) apply to income generated by German individual business investors (i.e. holding the interest in the fund as business assets for tax purposes (*steuerliches Betriebsvermögen*)) and German tax-resident corporations from their investment in an equity fund or mixed fund, subject to certain exemptions, and a corresponding portion of any expenses they incur in relation to such an investment is not tax-deducible.
As set out in their respective Investment Policy, the relevant Subfund seeks to invest continuously more than 50% or at least 25% of the value of its total assets in qualifying equity instruments.
However, it will depend on a number of factors – some of which are beyond the control of the fund manager – whether or not such minimum percentage will continuously be met – and, hence, whether the rules on the partial exemption will apply to German tax-resident investors – in any calendar year, in particular on the definition of qualifying participations and the interpretation of other legal provisions by the German tax authorities and German tax courts, how the instruments in which the relevant Subfund invests are classified (by the respective issuer and/or data providers) and on the value (market price) of the instruments held by it.
Therefore, no guarantee can be given that the rules about the partial exemption will apply. Consequently, German tax-resident investors should be prepared to be subject to German tax on 100% of the income from their investment in the relevant Subfund.

Sanctions
Certain countries or designated persons or entities may, from time to time, be subject to sanctions and other restrictive measures imposed by states or supranational authorities (for example, but not limited to, the European Union or the United Nations), or their agencies (collectively, "**Sanctions**").
Sanctions may be imposed among others on foreign governments, state-owned enterprises, sovereign wealth funds, specified companies or economic sectors, as well as non-state actors or designated persons associated with any of the foregoing. Sanctions may take different forms, including but not limited to trade embargoes, prohibitions or restrictions to conduct trade or provide services to targeted countries or entities, as well as seizures, asset freezes and/or the prohibition to provide or receive funds, goods or services to or from designated persons.
Sanctions may adversely affect companies or economic sectors in which the Fund, or any of its Subfunds, may from time to time invest. The Fund could experience, among others, a decrease in value of securities of any issuer due to the imposition of Sanctions, whether directed towards such issuer, an economic sector in which such issuer is active, other companies or entities with which such issuer conducts business, or towards the financial system of a certain country. Because of Sanctions, the Fund may be forced to sell certain securities at unattractive prices,

at inopportune moments and/or in unfavourable circumstances where it may not have done so in the absence of Sanctions. Even though the Fund will make reasonable efforts, acting in the best interest of the investors, to sell such securities under optimal conditions, such forced sales could potentially result in losses for the Subfunds concerned. Depending on the circumstances, such losses could be considerable. The Fund may also experience adverse consequences due to an asset freeze or other restrictive measures directed at other companies, including but not limited to any entity that serves as a counterparty to derivatives, or as a sub-custodian, paying agent or other service provider to the Fund or any of its Subfunds. The imposition of Sanctions may require the Fund to sell securities, terminate ongoing agreements, lose access to certain markets or essential market infrastructure, cause some or all of a Subfund's assets to become unavailable, freeze cash or other assets belonging to the Fund and/or adversely affect the cash flows associated with any investment or transaction.
The Fund, the Management Company, the Depositary Bank, the Investment Manager and any other members from the Credit Suisse Group (collectively, the "**Fund Parties**") are required to comply with all applicable sanctions laws and regulations in the countries in which the Fund Parties conduct business (recognizing that certain of the sanctions regimes have implications for cross-border or foreign activities) and will implement the necessary policies and procedures to this effect (collectively, "**Sanctions Policies**"). The Unitholders should note that these Sanctions Policies will be developed by the Fund Parties in their discretion and best judgment and may involve protective or preventive measures that go beyond the strict requirements of applicable laws and regulations imposing any Sanctions, which may further negatively impact the investments of the Fund.

8. Net Asset Value

Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", the Net Asset Value of the Units in each Subfund shall be calculated in the Reference Currency of the respective Subfund and shall be determined by the Management Company in Luxembourg on each Banking Day on which banks are open all day for business in Luxembourg (each such day being referred to as a "Valuation Day"). In case the Valuation Day is not a full Banking Day in Luxembourg, the Net Asset Value of that Valuation Day will be calculated on the next following Banking Day. If a Valuation Day falls on a day which is a holiday in countries whose stock exchanges or other markets are decisive for valuing the majority of a Subfund's assets, the Management Company may decide, by way of exception, that the Net Asset Value of the Units in this Subfund will not be determined on such days.
For this purpose, the assets and liabilities of the Fund shall be allocated to the Subfunds (and to the individual Unit Classes within each Subfund), and the calculation is carried out by dividing the net asset value of the Subfund by the total number of Units outstanding for the relevant Subfund. If the Subfund in question has more than one Unit Class, that portion of the net asset value of the Subfund attributable to the particular Class will be divided by the number of issued Units of that Class.
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 of the relevant Unit Class.
In particular, the costs and expenses associated with the conversion of monies in relation to the subscription, redemption and conversion of Units of an Alternate Currency Class as well as 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.
The assets of each Subfund shall be valued as follows:

a) Securities which are listed or regularly traded on a stock exchange shall be valued at the last available sales 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.
b) If a security is traded on several stock exchanges, the valuation shall be made by reference to the exchange which is the main market for this security.
c) In the case of securities for which trading on a stock exchange is not significant but which are traded on a secondary market with regulated trading among securities dealers (with the effect that the price reflects market conditions), the valuation may be based on this secondary market.
d) Securities traded on a regulated market shall be valued in the same way as those listed on a stock exchange.
e) Securities that are not listed on a stock exchange and are not traded on a regulated market shall be valued at their last available market price. If no such price is available, the Management Company shall value these securities in accordance with other criteria to be established by the Management Company and on the basis of the probable sales price, the value of which shall be estimated with due care and in good faith.
f) Derivatives shall be treated in accordance with the above. OTC swap transactions will be valued on a consistent basis based on bid, offer or mid prices as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Directors. When deciding whether to use the bid, offer or mid prices the Board of Directors will take into consideration the anticipated subscription or redemption flows, among other parameters. If, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, such values do not reflect the fair market value of the relevant OTC swap transactions, the value of such OTC swap transactions will be determined in good faith by the Board of Directors or by such other method as it deems in its discretion appropriate.
g) The valuation price of a money market instrument shall be progressively adjusted to the redemption price, based on the net acquisition price and keeping the resultant investment yield constant. In the event of a significant change in market conditions, the basis for the valuation of different investments shall be brought into line with the new market yields.
h) Units or shares of UCITS or other UCIs shall be valued on the basis of their most recently calculated net asset value, where necessary by taking due account of the redemption fee. Where no net asset value and only buy and sell prices are available for units or shares of UCITS or other UCIs, the units or shares of such UCITS or other UCIs may be valued at the mean of such buy and sell prices.
i) Fiduciary and fixed-term deposits shall be valued at their respective nominal value plus accrued interest.

The amounts resulting from such valuations shall be converted into the Reference Currency of each Subfund at the prevailing mid-market rate. Foreign exchange transactions conducted for the purpose of hedging currency risks shall be taken into consideration when carrying out this conversion.
Furthermore, if specific techniques are employed for specific Unit Classes for the purpose of hedging or other risk management purposes the profit and loss amounts resulting from such transactions and the related costs shall be allocated solely to such Unit Classes.
If a valuation in accordance with the above rules is rendered impossible or incorrect due to particular or changed circumstances, the Management Company shall be entitled to use other generally recognized and auditable valuation principles in order to reach a proper valuation of the Subfund's assets and as a measure to prevent the practices relating to market timing.
The Net Asset Value of a Unit shall be rounded up or down, as the case may be, to the next smallest unit of the Reference Currency.
The net asset value of one or more Subfunds may also be converted into other currencies at the mid-market rate should the Management Company decide to effect the issue and redemption of Units in one or more other currencies. Should the Management Company determine such currencies, the Net Asset Value of the respective Units in these currencies shall be rounded up or down to the next smallest unit of currency.
In exceptional circumstances, further valuations may be carried out on the same day; such valuations will be valid for any applications for subscription and/or redemption subsequently received.
The total net asset value of the Fund shall be calculated in Swiss francs.

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)

In order to protect existing Unitholders and subject to the conditions set out in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", the Net Asset Value per Unit Class of a Subfund may be adjusted upwards or downwards by a maximum percentage ("swing factor") indicated in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", in the event of a net surplus of subscription or redemption applications on a particular Valuation Day. In such case the same Net Asset Value applies to all incoming and outgoing investors on that particular Valuation Day.
The adjustment of the Net Asset Value is aiming to cover in particular but not exclusively transaction costs, tax charges and bid/offer spreads incurred by the respective Subfund due to subscriptions, redemptions and/or conversions in and out of the Subfund. Existing Unitholders would no longer have to indirectly bear these costs, since they are directly integrated into the calculation of the Net Asset Value and hence, are borne by incoming and outgoing investors.
The Net Asset Value may be adjusted on every Valuation Day on a net deal basis. The Board of Directors can set a threshold (net capital flows that needs to be exceeded) to apply the adjustment to the Net Asset Value. Unitholders should note that the performance calculated on the basis of the Net Asset Value might not reflect the true portfolio performance as a consequence of the adjustment of the Net Asset Value.

9. Expenses and Taxes

i. Taxes

The following summary is based on the laws and practices that are currently applicable in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, as may be amended from time to time.
Unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds", the Fund's assets are subject to a subscription tax ("taxe d'abonnement") in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg of 0.05% p.a., payable quarterly. In the case of Unit Classes that

may only be acquired by institutional investors (pursuant to Article 174 (2) d) of the Law of December 17, 2010), this tax rate is 0.01% p.a. The Net Asset Value of each Subfund at the end of each quarter is taken as the basis for calculation.
The Fund's income is not taxable in Luxembourg.
Dividends, interest, income and gains received by the Fund 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, Unitholders 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 an investor'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 financial adviser.

ii. Expenses

Apart from the above "taxe d'abonnement", the Fund shall bear the costs specified below, unless otherwise stated in Chapter 22, "Subfunds":

a) All taxes which may be payable on the assets, income and expenses chargeable to the Fund;
b) All costs of buying and selling securities and other assets, including inter alia standard brokerage, clearing account maintenance fees, fees charged by clearing platforms, bank charges and costs related to continuous linked settlements (CLS);
c) A monthly management fee for the Management Company, payable at the end of each month, based on the average daily Net Asset Value of the relevant Unit Class during that month. The management fee may be charged at different rates for individual Subfunds and Unit Classes within a Subfund or may be waived in full. Charges incurred by the Management Company in relation to the provision of investment advice shall be paid out of the management fee. Further details of the management fees are included in Chapter 2, "Summary of Unit Classes";
d) Fees payable to the Depositary Bank, which are charged at rates agreed from time to time with the Management Company on the basis of usual market rates prevailing in Luxembourg, and which are based on the net assets of the respective Subfund and/or the value of transferable securities and other assets held or determined as a fixed sum; the fees payable to the Depositary Bank may not exceed 0.10% p.a. although in certain cases the transaction fees and the fees of the Depositary Bank's correspondents may be charged additionally;
e) An annual FX hedging fee of up to 0.10% p.a. payable to the FX Hedging Agent is charged to the Alternate Currency Classes of the Subfunds, as set out in Chapter 2, "Summary of Unit Classes" and Chapter 5, "Investment in CS Investment Funds 12". The FX hedging fee is calculated on a pro rata temporis basis on the basis of the average net assets of the relevant Alternate Currency Class upon calculation of its net asset value. Margins / spreads charged by the FX counterparties are not covered by the FX hedging fee.
f) Fees payable to the Paying Agents (in particular, a coupon payment commission), Transfer Agents and the authorized representatives in the countries of registration;
g) All other charges incurred for sales activities and other services rendered to the Fund but not mentioned in the present section; for certain Unit Classes these fees may be borne in full or in part by the Management Company;
h) Fees incurred for collateral management in relation to derivative transactions;
i) Expenses, including those for legal and tax advice, which may be incurred by the Management Company, the Investment Manager or the Depositary Bank through measures taken on behalf of the Unitholders (such as legal and other fees associated with transactions on behalf of the Subfund) as well as license fees payable to licensors of certain trademarks, service marks, or indices;
j) The cost of preparing, depositing and publishing the Management Regulations and other documents in respect of the Fund, including notifications for registration, Key Investor Information Documents, prospectuses or memoranda for all government authorities and stock exchanges (including local securities dealers' associations) which are required in connection with the Fund or with offering the Units; the cost of printing and distributing annual and semi-annual reports for the Unitholders 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 remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors and their reasonable and documented travel and out-of-pocket expenses and insurance coverage (including director/manager insurance); any license fees payable to index providers; any fees payable to providers of risk management systems or providers of data for those risk management systems being used by the Management Company for the purpose of fulfilling regulatory requirements; the cost of book-keeping and calculating the daily Net Asset Value, which may not exceed 0.10% p.a., the cost of publications to Unitholders including the publication of prices for the Unitholders, the fees and costs of the Fund's auditors and legal advisers, and all other similar administrative expenses, and other expenses directly incurred in connection with the offer and sale of Units, including the cost of printing copies of the aforementioned documents or reports as are used in marketing the Fund Units. The cost of advertising may also be charged.

Without prejudice to the aforesaid, unless supported by the Management Company and/or the Investment Manager, any costs and expenses incurred with respect to the realization of assets or otherwise related to the liquidation of a subfund, such as the legal, advisory, asset recovery and administrative costs of liquidation, shall be borne by the relevant subfund in liquidation. Any such costs in relation to the liquidation of a subfund are borne by all investors holding Units of the subfund at the time the decision to liquidate the subfund is taken by the Management Company.

General information

All recurring fees shall first be deducted from investment income, then from the gains from securities transactions and then from the Fund's assets. Other non-recurring fees, such as the costs for establishing new Subfunds or Unit Classes, may be written off over a period of up to five years.
The costs attributable to the individual Subfunds shall be allocated directly to them. Otherwise the costs shall be allocated among the individual Subfunds in proportion to the net asset value of each Subfund.

10. Accounting Year

The accounting year of the Fund ends on 31 March of each year.

11. Appropriation of Net Income and Capital Gains

Accumulating Units

At present, no distribution is envisaged for the accumulating Unit Classes (see Chapter 5, "Investment in CS Investment Funds 12") of the Subfunds, and the income generated shall be used to increase the Net Asset Value of the Units after deduction of general costs.
However, the Management Company may, in accordance with the income appropriation policy as determined by the Board of Directors, distribute from time to time, in whole or in part, ordinary net income and/or realised capital gains as well as all non-recurring income, after deduction of realized capital losses.

Distributing Units

The Management Company is entitled to determine the payment of interim dividends and decides to what extent distributions are to be made from the net investment income attributable to each distributing Unit Class of the Subfund in question (Classes A, EA, MA and UA). In addition, gains made on the sale of assets belonging to the Subfund may be distributed to investors. Further distributions may be made from the Subfund's assets in order to achieve an appropriate distribution ratio.
Distributions may be declared on an annual basis or at any intervals o be specified by the Management Company, unless otherwise specified in Chapter 22, "Subfunds".

General Information

Payment of income distributions shall be made in the manner described in Chapter 5, "Redemption of Units" and Chapter 22 "Subfunds" below.
Claims for distributions which are not made within five years shall lapse and the assets involved shall revert to the respective Subfund.

12. Lifetime, Liquidation and Merger

The Fund and the Subfunds have been established for an unlimited period. Unitholders, their heirs or other beneficiaries may not request the division or liquidation of the Fund or of one of the Subfunds. However, the Management Company may at any time, with the approval of the Depositary Bank, terminate the Fund and dissolve individual Subfunds or individual Unit Classes. A decision to liquidate the Fund shall be published in the Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations ("**RESA**") and shall also be announced in at least one Luxembourg newspaper as well as in the countries in which the Fund is admitted for public distribution. Any decision to dissolve a Subfund shall be published in accordance with Chapter 13, "Information for Unitholders". From the day the decision to liquidate is taken by the Management Company, no further Units shall be issued. However, Units may still be redeemed provided equal treatment of Unitholders can be ensured. At the same time, a provision shall be made for all identifiable outstanding expenses and fees.
In case of liquidation of the Fund or a Subfund, the Management Company shall dispose of the Fund's assets in the best interests of the Unitholders and shall instruct the Depositary Bank to distribute the net liquidation proceeds (after deduction of liquidation costs) proportionately to the Unitholders. If the Management Company liquidates a Unit Class without terminating the Fund or a

Subfund, it must redeem all Units of such Class at their then current Net Asset Value. Notice of redemption shall be published by the Management Company or notified to the Unitholders when permitted under Luxembourg laws and regulations, and the redemption proceeds shall be paid to the former Unitholders in the respective currency by the Depositary Bank or Paying Agents.
Any liquidation and redemption proceeds that cannot be distributed to the Unitholders at the closure of the liquidation shall be deposited with the "Caisse de Consignation" in Luxembourg until the statutory period of limitation has elapsed.
The Management Company may in accordance with the definitions and conditions set out in the Law of 17 December 2010 decide to merge any Subfund, either as receiving or merging Subfund, with one or more Subfunds of the Fund by converting the Unit Class or Classes of one or more Subfunds into the Unit Class or Classes of another Subfund of the Fund. In such cases, the rights attaching to the various Unit Classes shall be determined by reference to the respective Net Asset Value of the respective Unit Classes on the effective date of such merger.
Moreover, the Management Company may decide to merge the Fund or any of its Subfunds, either as merging UCITS or as a receiving UCITS on a cross-border and domestic basis in accordance with the definitions and conditions set out in the Law of 17 December 2010.
Mergers shall be announced at least thirty days in advance in order to enable Unitholders to request the redemption or conversion of their Units.
The Management Company may divide or merge Units in the interest of the Unitholders.

Dissolution of a Subfund - FX Hedging transactions
During the liquidation of a Subfund, the Investment Manager shall realize the assets of the Subfund in the best interest of the Investors. During such period, the Investment Manager shall no longer be bound by the investment restrictions applicable to the relevant Subfund, and shall be free to suspend or cease all or part of the FX hedging transactions in relation to the Subfund's portfolio while acting in the best interest of the Investors. As far as the Unit Class hedging is concerned, the Investment Manager or, if applicable, the FX hedging agent, shall maintain the FX hedging during the liquidation phase unless the Investment Manager or the Board of Directors of the Management Company respectively, determines that Unit Class hedging is no longer definitively in the best interest of the Investors (e.g. when the costs of hedging are expected to outweigh the benefits for Investors), in which case the Investment Manager or, if applicable, the FX hedging agent, shall cease the FX hedging.

13. Information for Unitholders

Information about the launch of new Subfunds may be obtained from the Management Company and the Distributors. The audited annual reports shall be made available to Unitholders free of charge at the registered office of the Management Company, at the Paying Agents, Information Agents and Distributors, within four months of the close of each accounting year. Unaudited semi-annual reports shall be made available in the same way within two months of the end of the accounting period to which they refer.
Other information regarding the Fund, as well as the issue and redemption prices of the Units may be obtained on any Banking Day at the registered office of the Management Company.
The Net Asset Value is published daily on the internet at www.credit-suisse.com, and may be published in various newspapers.
Any announcements to Unitholders, including any information relating to a suspension of the calculation of the Net Asset Value, shall be announced online at www.credit-suisse.com and, if required, be published in the RESA and/or various newspapers.
Investors may obtain the Prospectus, the Key Investor Information Document, the latest annual and semi-annual reports and copies of the Management Regulations free of charge from the registered office of the Management Company and on the Internet at www.credit-suisse.com. The relevant contractual agreements as well as the Management Company's articles of incorporation are available for inspection at the registered office of the Management Company during normal business hours. Also, up-to-date information regarding Chapter 16, "Depositary Bank" shall be made available to investors upon request at the registered office of the Management Company.

14. Management Company

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 Management Company has its registered office in Luxembourg, at 5, rue Jean Monnet. Its capital, on the date of this Prospectus, is CHF 250.000. The share capital of the Management Company is held by Credit Suisse Asset Management & Investor Services (Schweiz) Holding AG, which is an affiliate of Credit Suisse Group.
The Management Company is subject to the provisions of Chapter 15 of the Law of December 17, 2010 and also manages other undertakings for collective investment.

15. Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager

The Management Company's Board of Directors is responsible for investing the Subfund's assets.
In order to implement the policy of each Subfund, the Management Company may delegate, under its permanent supervision and responsibility, the management of the assets of the Subfunds to one or more Investment Managers.
Pursuant to the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager has discretion, on a day-to-day basis and subject to the overall control and ultimate responsibility of the Management Company, to purchase and sell securities and otherwise to manage the relevant Subfund's portfolios.
The Investment Manager may appoint in accordance with the investment management agreement entered into between the Investment Manager and the Management Company one or more Sub-Investment Managers for each Subfund to assist it in the management of individual portfolios. The Investment Manager and Sub-Investment Manager/s for the respective Subfunds are indicated in Chapter 22, "Subfunds". The Management Company may at any time appoint an Investment Manager other than the one/s named in Chapter 22, "Subfunds" or may terminate the relation with any of the Investment Manager/s. The investors of such Subfund will be informed and the Prospectus will be modified accordingly.

16. Depositary Bank

Pursuant to a depositary and paying agent services agreement (the "Depositary Agreement") Credit Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A. has been appointed as depositary bank of the Fund (the "Depositary Bank"). The Depositary Bank will also provide paying agent services to the Fund.
Credit Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A. is a public limited company (société anonyme) under the laws of Luxembourg incorporated for an unlimited duration. Its registered and administrative offices are at 5, rue Jean Monnet, L-2180 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It is licensed to engage in all banking operations under Luxembourg law.
The Depositary Bank has been appointed for the safe-keeping of the assets of the Fund in the form of custody of financial instruments, the record keeping and verification of ownership of other assets of the Fund as well as for the effective and proper monitoring of the Fund's cash flow in accordance with the provisions of the Law of December 17, 2010 and the Depositary Agreement.
In addition, the Depositary Bank shall also ensure that (i) the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Units are carried out in accordance with Luxembourg law and the Management Regulations; (ii) the value of the Units is calculated in accordance with Luxembourg law and the Management Regulations; (iii) the instructions of the Management Company are carried out, unless they conflict with applicable Luxembourg law and/or the Management Regulations; (iv) in transactions involving the Fund's assets any consideration is remitted to the Fund within the usual time limits; and (v) the Fund's incomes are applied in accordance with Luxembourg law and the Management Regulations.
In compliance with the provisions of the Depositary Agreement and the Law of December 17, 2010, the Depositary Bank may, subject to certain conditions and in order to effectively conduct its duties, delegate part or all of its safe-keeping duties in relation to financial instruments that can be held in custody and that are duly entrusted to the Depositary Bank for custody purposes to one or more sub-custodian(s), and/or in relation to other assets of the Fund all or part of its duties regarding the record keeping and verification of ownership to other delegates, as they are appointed by the Depositary Bank from time to time.
The Depositary Bank shall exercise all due skill, care and diligence as required by the Law of December 17, 2010 in the selection and the appointment of any sub-custodian and/or other delegate to whom it intends to delegate parts of its tasks and has to continue to exercise all due skill, care and diligence in the periodic review and ongoing monitoring of any sub-custodian and/or other delegate to which it has delegated parts of its tasks as well as of the arrangements of the sub-custodian and/or other delegate in respect of the matters delegated to it. In particular, any delegation of custody tasks may only occur when the sub-custodian, at all times during the performance of the tasks delegated to it, segregates the assets of the Fund from the Depositary Bank's own assets and from assets belonging to the sub-custodian in accordance with the Law of December 17, 2010.
As a matter of principle the Depositary Bank does not allow its sub-custodians to make use of delegates for the custody of financial instruments unless further delegation by the sub-custodian has been agreed by the Depositary Bank. To the extent, sub-custodians are accordingly entitled to use further delegates for the purpose of holding financial instruments of the Fund or Subfunds that can be held in custody, the Depositary Bank will require the sub-custodians to comply for the purpose of such sub-delegation with the requirements set forth by applicable laws and regulations, e.g. namely in respect of asset segregation.

Prior to the appointment and/ or the use of any sub-custodian for the purposes of holding financial instruments of the Fund or Subfunds, the Depositary Bank analyses - based on applicable laws and regulations as well as its conflict of interests policy - potential conflicts of interests that may arise from such delegation of safekeeping functions. As part of the due diligence process applied prior to the appointment of a sub-custodian, this analysis includes the identification of corporate links between the Depositary Bank, the sub-custodian, the Management Company and/or the Investment Manager. If a conflict of interest was identified between the sub-custodians and any of the parties mentioned before, the Depositary Bank would – depending on the potential risk resulting on such conflict of interest – either decide not to appoint or not to use such sub-custodian for the purpose of holding financial instruments of the Fund or require changes which mitigated potential risks in an appropriate manner and disclose the managed conflict of interest to the Fund's investors. Such analysis is subsequently performed on all relevant sub-custodians on a regular basis as part of its ongoing due diligence procedure. Furthermore, the Depositary Bank reviews, via a specific committee, each new business case for which potential conflicts of interest may arise between the Depositary Bank, the Fund, the Management Company and the Investment Manager(s) from the delegation of the safekeeping functions. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Depositary Bank has not identified any potential conflict of interest that could arise from the exercise of its duties and from the delegation of its safekeeping functions to sub-custodians.
As per the date of this Prospectus, the Depositary Bank does not use any sub-custodian which is part of the Credit Suisse Group and thereby avoids conflicts of interests which might potentially result thereof.
An up-to-date list of these sub-custodians along with their delegate(s) for the purpose of holding in custody financial instruments of the Fund or Subfunds can be found on the webpage https://www.credit-suisse.com/media/pb/docs/lu/privatebanking/services/list-of-credit-suisse-lux-sub-custodians.pdf and will be made available to Unitholders and investors upon request.
The Depositary Bank's liability shall not be affected by any such delegation to a sub-custodian unless otherwise stipulated in the Law of December 17, 2010 and/or the Depositary Agreement.
The Depositary Bank is liable to the Fund or its Unitholders for the loss of a financial instrument held in custody by the Depositary Bank and/or a sub-custodian. In case of loss of such financial instrument, the Depositary Bank has to return a financial instrument of an identical type or the corresponding amount to the Fund without undue delay. In accordance with the provisions of the Law of December 17, 2010, the Depositary Bank will not be liable for the loss of a financial instrument, if such loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary.
The Depositary Bank shall be liable to the Fund and to the Unitholders for all other losses suffered by them as a result of the Depositary Bank's negligence or intentional failure to properly fulfil its duties in accordance with applicable law, in particular the Law of December 17, 2010 and/or the Depositary Agreement.
The Management Company and the Depositary Bank may terminate the Depositary Agreement at any time by giving ninety (90) days' notice in writing. In case of a voluntary withdrawal of the Depositary Bank or of its removal by the Management Company, the Depositary Bank must be replaced at the latest within two (2) months after the expiry of the aforementioned termination notice by a successor depositary bank to whom the Fund's assets are to be delivered and who will take over the functions and responsibilities of the Depositary Bank. If the Management Company does not name such successor depositary bank in time, the Depositary Bank may notify the CSSF of the situation. The Management Company will take the necessary steps, if any, to initiate the liquidation of the Fund, if no successor depositary bank has been appointed within two (2) months after the expiry of the aforementioned termination notice of ninety (90) days.

17. Central Administration

Credit Suisse Fund Services (Luxembourg) S.A., a service company registered in Luxembourg which belongs to Credit Suisse Group AG, has been entrusted with all administrative duties that arise in connection with the administration of the Fund, including the issue and redemption of Units, valuation of the assets, calculation of the net asset value, accounting and maintenance of the register of Unitholders.

18. Regulatory Disclosure

Conflicts of Interest

The Management Company, the Investment Managers, the Central Administration, the Depositary Bank, certain Distributors and other service providers or some of the counterparties of the Management Company are part of Credit Suisse Group AG (each an "Affiliated Person").
Credit Suisse Group AG 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, Affiliated Persons are active in various business activities and may have other direct or indirect interests in the financial markets in which the Fund invests. The Fund will not be entitled to compensation related to such business activities.
The Management Company is not prohibited to enter into any transactions with Affiliated Persons, provided that such transactions are carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length. In such case, in addition to the management fees the Management Company or the Investment Manager earn for managing the Fund, 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 Fund.
Moreover, the Management Company or the Investment Managers are not prohibited to purchase or to provide advice to purchase any products on behalf of the Fund where the issuer, dealer and/or distributor of such products is an Affiliated Person provided that such transactions are carried out in the best interest of the Fund as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length. Affiliated Persons may act as counterparty and as calculation agent in respect of financial derivative contracts entered into by the Fund. Investors should be aware that to the extent the Fund trades with an 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 Affiliated Persons may have invested directly or indirectly in the Fund. Affiliated Persons could hold a relatively large proportion of Units in the Fund.
Employees and Directors of Affiliated Persons may hold Units in the Fund. Employees of Affiliated Persons are bound by the terms of the respective policy on personal transactions and conflicts of interest applicable to them.
In the conduct of its business the Management Company and Affiliated Persons' policy is to identify, manage and where necessary prohibit any action or transaction that may pose a conflict between the interests of Affiliated Persons' various business activities and the Fund or its investors. The Affiliated Persons, as well as the Management Company strive to manage any conflicts in a manner consistent with the highest standards of integrity and fair dealing. For this purpose, both have implemented procedures that shall ensure that any business activities involving a conflict which may harm the interests of the Fund 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 towards and between Affiliated Persons,
- Procedure to ensure that any voting rights attached to the Fund's assets are exercised in the sole interests of the Fund and its investors,
- Procedures to ensure that any investment activities on behalf of the Fund are executed in accordance with the highest ethical standards and in the interests of the Fund and its investors,
- Procedure on management of conflicts of interest.

Notwithstanding its due care and best effort, there is a risk that the organisational or administrative arrangements made by the Management Company for the management of conflicts of interest are not sufficient to ensure with reasonable confidence, that risks of damage to the interests of the Fund or its Unitholders will be prevented. In such case these non-neutralised 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 Fund or on the internet at www.credit-suisse.com).

Complaints Handling

Investors are entitled to file complaints free of charge with the Distributor or the Management Company in an official language of their home country.
The complaints handling procedure is available free of charge on the internet at www.credit-suisse.com.

Exercise of Voting Rights

The Management Company has put in place a voting rights policy (the "Voting Rights Policy") and an engagement policy (the "Engagement Policy") within the meaning of the European Directive (EU) 2017/828 as regards the encouragement of long-term shareholder engagement (the "Shareholder Rights Directive 2") and relevant national implementing legislation. The Management Company may delegate the exercise of the voting rights attached to the instruments held in the Subfunds in the best interest of the Subfunds and their respective investors to a delegate which has implemented a voting rights policy and an engagement policy that are substantially similar to those of the Management Company (the "Proxy Voting Delegate"). The Proxy Voting Delegate shall be entitled to render proxy voting services and to place voting instructions and voting orders in relation to the securities held in the portfolios of the Funds and to appoint proxy advisors, subject to the approval of the Management Company and provided that appropriate confidentiality arrangements are put in place. The Proxy Voting Delegate will be required to provide the Management Company with regular reports on the exercise of voting rights.
Details of the actions taken and of the Voting Rights Policy and the Engagement Policy will be made available to Unitholders free of charge on their request.

Best Execution
The Management Company acts in the best interests of the Fund when executing investment decisions. For that purpose it takes all reasonable steps to obtain the best possible result for the Fund, 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). The Management Company ensures a high level of diligence in the selection and ongoing monitoring of investments in the best interests of the Fund and the integrity of the market. The Management Company has implemented written policies and procedures on due diligence as well effective arrangements for ensuring that investment decisions are carried out in compliance with the investment objective and investment policy of the Fund, taking into consideration and adhering to applicable risk limits. Where the Investment Managers are permitted to execute transactions, they will be committed contractually to apply equivalent best execution principles, if they are not already subject to equivalent best execution laws and regulations.
The best execution policy is available for investors on the internet at www.credit-suisse.com.

Fair Treatment
Investors participate in the Subfunds by subscribing into, and holding, units of individual unit classes. Individual units of a single unit class bear the same rights and obligations in order to ensure equal treatment of all investors within the same unit class of the relevant Subfund.
While remaining within the parameters profiling the different unit classes of the relevant Subfund, the Fund and/or the Management Company may enter into arrangements, on the basis of objective criteria as further specified below, with individual investors or a group of investors providing for special entitlements for those investors.
Such entitlements predominantly comprise, but are not limited to, rebates on fees charged to the unit class, or specific disclosures, and will be granted solely based on objective criteria determined by the Management Company.
Objective criteria include, but are not limited to (alternatively, or cumulatively):
- the current or anticipated volume subscribed or to be subscribed by an investor;
- the total volume held by an investor in the Subfund or in any other Credit Suisse sponsored product;
- the expected holding period for an investment in the Subfund;
- the investor's willingness to invest during the launch phase of the Subfund;
- the type of the investor (e.g. repackager, wholesaler, fund management company, asset manager, other institutional investor, or private individual);
- the fee volume or revenues generated by the investor with a group of, or all Credit Suisse group affiliates;
- a legitimate purpose to obtain specific disclosures, which includes primarily legal, regulatory or tax obligations.

Any investor or prospective investor within a unit class of a given Subfund which is, in the reasonable opinion of the Management Company, objectively in the same situation than another investor in the same unit class who entered into arrangements with the Fund and/or the Management Company is entitled to the same arrangements. In order to obtain the same treatment, any investor or prospective investor may liaise with the Management Company by addressing a request to the Management Company's registered office.
The Management Company will share the relevant information on the existence and nature of such specific arrangements with the relevant investor or prospective investor, verify the information received from the latter and determine on the basis of the information made available to it (including by such investor or prospective investor) whether the latter is entitled to the same treatment or not.

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

Remuneration Policy
The Management Company has in place a remuneration policy which is consistent with, and promotes, sound and effective risk management and that neither encourages risk taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles of the Subfunds and the Management Regulations nor impairs compliance with the Management Company's duty to act in the best interest of the Fund and its Unitholders.
The remuneration policy of the Management Company has been adopted by its board of directors and is reviewed at least annually. The remuneration policy is based on the approach that remuneration should be in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company, the Subfunds it manages and their Unitholders, and include measures to avoid conflicts of interest, such as taking into account the holding period recommended to the Unitholders when assessing the performance.
All employees of the Credit Suisse group are subject to the Group Compensation Policy, the objectives of which include:
(a) supporting a performance culture that is based on merit and differentiates and rewards excellent performance, both in the short and long term, and recognizes Credit Suisse's company values;
(b) balancing the mix of fixed and variable compensation to appropriately reflect the value and responsibility of the role performed day to day, and to influence appropriate behaviours and actions; and
(c) consistency with, and promotion of, effective risk management practices and Credit Suisse's compliance and control culture.

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

Collateral Policy
Where the Management Company on behalf of the Fund enters into OTC financial derivative and/or efficient portfolio management techniques, collateral may be used to reduce counterparty risk exposure in accordance with CSSF Circulars 08/356 and 14/592, subject to the following principles:
- The Management Company currently accepts the following assets as eligible collateral:
  - Cash in US Dollars, Euros and Swiss Francs, and a Subfund's reference currency;
  - Government bonds, issued by OECD member countries, subject to a minimum long term rating requirement of A+/A1;
  - Bonds issued by federal states, government agencies, supranational institutions, government special banks or governmental export-import banks, municipalities or cantons of OECD member countries, subject to a minimum long term rating requirement of A+/A1;
  - Covered bonds issued by an issuer from an OECD member country, subject to a minimum long term rating of AA-/Aa3;
  - Corporate bonds issued by an issuer from an OECD member country, subject to a minimum long term rating of AA-/Aa3;
  - Shares representing common stock admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of a Member State of the EU or on a stock exchange of a Member State of the OECD and included in a main index.

  The issuer of negotiable debt obligations must have a relevant credit rating by S&P and/or Moody's.
  Where the relevant ratings of S&P and Moody's differ with respect to the same issuer, the lower of the ratings shall apply.
  The Management Company has the right to restrict or exclude certain OECD countries from the list of eligible countries, or more generally, to further restrict the eligible collateral.
- Any collateral received other than cash must be highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation. Collateral received must also comply with the provisions of Article 48 of the Law of 17 December 2010.
- Bonds of any type and/or maturity are accepted, except perpetual bonds.
- The collateral received will be valued mark-to-market on a daily basis, as is common industry standard, and in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value". The collateral received will be adjusted on a daily basis. Assets that exhibit high price volatility will not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place.
- The collateral received by the Management Company for the account of the Fund must be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.
- Collateral must be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers. The criterion of sufficient diversification with respect to issuer concentration is considered to be respected if a Subfund receives from a counterparty of OTC derivative and/or efficient portfolio management transactions a basket of collateral with a maximum exposure to a given issuer of 20% of its Net Asset Value. When a Subfund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral must be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer. By way of derogation from this sub-paragraph, a Subfund may be fully collateralised in different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a

public international body to which one or more Member States belong. Such a Subfund must receive securities from at least six different issues, but securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of the Subfund's Net Asset Value.
- Risks linked to the management of collateral, such as operational and legal risks, will be identified, managed and mitigated in accordance with the Management Company's risk management process concerning the Fund.
- Where there is a title transfer, the collateral received must be held by the Depositary Bank. For other types of collateral arrangement (e.g. pledge arrangement in relation to OTC financial derivative transactions), the collateral can be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral.
- Collateral received must be capable of being fully enforced by the Management Company on behalf of the Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.
- Any collateral received must not be sold, re-invested or pledged.

Haircut Policy

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

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

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

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

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

19. Data Protection Policy

The Fund and the Management Company are committed to protecting the personal data of the investors (including prospective investors) and of the other individuals whose personal information comes into their possession in the context of the investor's investments in the Fund.

The Fund and the Management Company have taken all necessary steps, to ensure compliance with the EU Regulation 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data and repealing Directive 95/46/EC and with any implementing legislation applicable to them (together, the "Data Protection Law") in respect of personal data processed by them in connection with investments made into the Fund. This includes (non-exclusively) actions required in relation to: information about processing of the investor's personal data and, as the case may be, consent mechanisms, procedures for responding to requests to exercise individual rights, contractual arrangements with suppliers and other third parties, arrangements for overseas data transfers and record keeping and reporting policies and procedures. Personal data shall have the meaning given in the Data Protection Law and includes any information relating to an identifiable individual, such as the investor's name, address, invested amount, the investor's individual representatives' names as well as the name of the ultimate beneficial owner, where applicable, and such investor's bank account details.

When subscribing to the Units, each investor is informed of the processing of his/her personal data (or, when the investor is a legal person, of the processing of such investor's individual representatives and/or ultimate beneficial owners' personal data) via a data protection notice which will be made available in the application form issued by the Fund to the investors. This notice will inform the investors about the processing activities undertaken by the Fund, the Management Company and their delegates in more details.

20. 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 Fund to 30% withholding tax (including the share that is allocable to Non-US Investors) unless the Management Company on behalf of the Fund enters into an agreement (a "**FFI Agreement**") with the IRS to provide information, representations and waivers of non-US law (including any information notice 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 Unitholders, 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 Management Company on behalf of the Fund adheres to any applicable terms of the FATCA Law, the Fund will not be subject to withholding or generally required to withhold amounts on payments it makes under FATCA. Additionally, the Fund will not have to enter into an FFI agreement with the IRS and instead will be required to obtain information regarding its Unitholders and to report such information to the Luxembourg Tax Authority, which, in turn, will report such information to the IRS.

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

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

Each Unitholder and each transferee of a Unitholder's interest in any Subfund shall furnish (including by way of updates) to the Management Company, or any third party designated by the Management Company (a "**Designated Third Party**"), in such form and at such time as is reasonably requested by the Management Company (including by way of electronic certification) any information, representations, waivers and forms relating to the Unitholder (or the Unitholder's direct or indirect owners or account holders) as shall reasonably be requested by the Management Company or the Designated Third Party to assist it in obtaining any exemption, reduction or refund of any withholding or other taxes imposed by any taxing authority or other governmental agency (including withholding taxes imposed pursuant to the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010, or any similar or successor legislation or intergovernmental agreement, or any agreement entered into pursuant to any such legislation or intergovernmental agreement) upon the Management Company or the Fund, amounts paid to the Fund, or amounts allocable or distributable by the Fund to such Unitholder or transferee. In the event that any Unitholder or transferee of a Unitholder's interest fails to furnish such information, representations, waivers or forms to the Management Company or the Designated Third Party, the Management Company or the Designated Third Party shall have full authority to take any and all of the following actions: (i) withhold any taxes required to be withheld pursuant to any

applicable legislation, regulations, rules or agreements; (ii) redeem the Unitholder'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 Unitholder's or transferee's interest in any Subfund or interest in such Subfund assets and liabilities to such investment vehicle. If requested by the Management Company or the Designated Third Party, the Unitholder or transferee shall execute any and all documents, opinions, instruments and certificates as the Management Company or the Designated Third Party shall have reasonably requested or that are otherwise required to effectuate the foregoing. Each Unitholder hereby grants to the Management Company or the Designated Third Party a power of attorney, coupled with an interest, to execute any such documents, opinions, instruments or certificates on behalf of the Unitholder, if the Unitholder fails to do so.

Data protection information in the context of FATCA processing

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

The Fund qualifies as a Reporting FI ("**Reporting FI**" as such term is defined in the FATCA Law) for FATCA purposes. As such, the Fund is the data controller and processes personal data of Unitholders and Controlling Persons as reportable persons for FATCA purposes.

The Fund processes personal data concerning Unitholders or their Controlling Persons for the purpose of complying with the Fund'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 Unitholder 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 Unitholders or their Controlling Persons for the purposes of the FATCA Law (the "**FATCA Personal Data**").

The FATCA Personal Data 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 FATCA Personal Data to the IRS in application of the FATCA Law.

In particular, Unitholders 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 Fund's data processors ("**Processors**") which, in the context of FATCA processing, may include the Management Company of the Fund and the Central Administration of the Fund.

The Fund's ability to satisfy its reporting obligations under the FATCA Law will depend on each Unitholder or Controlling Person providing the Fund with the FATCA Personal Data, including information regarding direct or indirect owners of each Unitholder, along with the required supporting documentary evidence. Upon request of the Fund, each Unitholder or Controlling Person must provide the Fund 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 Fund 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 Fund will be able to satisfy these obligations. If the Fund becomes subject to a tax or penalty as result of the FATCA Law, the value of the Units may suffer material losses.

Any Unitholder or Controlling Person that fails to comply with the Fund's documentation requests may be charged with any taxes and penalties of the FATCA law imposed on the Fund (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 Unitholder's or Controlling Person's failure to provide the information and the Fund may, in its sole discretion, redeem the Units of such Unitholder.

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

FATCA Personal Data will be processed in accordance with the provisions of the data protection notice which will be made available in the application form issued by the Fund to the investors.

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 Fund is likely 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 as set out in the Fund documentation, the Fund 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 Unitholders 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 Article 4 of the CRS Law, will include personal data related to the Reportable Persons.

Under the terms of the CRS Law, the Fund 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.

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 Fund is the data controller and processes personal data of Unitholders and Controlling Persons as Reportable Persons for the purposes set out in the CRS Law.

In this context, the Fund 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 Unitholder 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 Unitholders 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 Fund processes the CRS Personal Data regarding the Unitholders or the Controlling Persons only for the purpose of complying with the Fund's legal obligations under the CRS Law.

In particular, Unitholders 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 Fund's data processors ("**Processors**") which, in the context of CRS processing, may include the Management Company of the Fund and the Central Administration of the Fund.

The Fund's ability to satisfy its reporting obligations under the CRS Law will depend on each Unitholder providing the Fund with CRS Personal Data, including information regarding direct or indirect owners of each Unitholder, along with the required supporting documentary evidence. Upon request of the Fund, each Unitholder must provide the Fund 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 Fund 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 Fund will be able to satisfy these obligations. If the Fund becomes subject to a tax or penalty as result of the CRS Law, the value of the Units may suffer material losses.
Any Unitholder or Controlling Person that fails to comply with the Fund's documentation requests may be charged with any taxes and penalties of the CRS Law imposed on the Fund (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 Unitholder's or Controlling Person's failure to provide the information and the Fund may, in its sole discretion, redeem the Units of such Unitholder.
Unitholders should consult their own tax advisor or otherwise seek professional advice regarding the impact of the CRS Law on their investment.
CRS Personal Data will be processed in accordance with the provisions of the data protection notice which will be made available in the application form issued by the Fund to the investors.

German Investment Tax Act
More than 50% (or at least 25%) of the value of the total assets of the relevant Subfund must continuously be invested in Qualifying Equity Instruments as defined in section 2 paragraph 8 of the German Investment Tax Act.
In case of investments in target investment funds, these target investment funds will be considered by the Subfunds in the calculation of their equity participation ratio.
As far as such data is available, the actual equity ratios of target funds, calculated and published at least weekly, will be considered in this calculation according to section 2 paragraph 6 respectively 7 of the German Investment Tax Act.
According to section 2 paragraph 8 of the German Investment Tax Act as applicable on 22 November 2019, "**Qualifying Equity Instruments**" are:
- shares in a corporation (e.g. public limited company) that does not qualify as an Investment Fund (as defined below), that are admitted to trading on a stock exchange or that are listed on an organised market,
- shares in a corporation that does not qualify as an Investment Fund (as defined below) or as a Real Estate Company (as defined below) and
  - is domiciled in a member state of the European Union or in another contracting state of the Agreement on the European Economic Area and which is subject to corporate income tax in such state, without being exempt from such corporate income tax, or
  - which is domiciled in another state and is subject to corporate income tax in such state levied at a rate of at least 15%, without being exempt from such corporate income tax,
- interests in Equity Funds (as defined below) at a rate of 51% of the value of such interests, and
- interests in Mixed Funds (as defined below) at a rate of 25% of the value of such interests.

For the avoidance of doubt, in the case that the definition of Qualifying Equity Instruments (section 2 paragraph 8 of the German Investment Tax Act as applicable on 22 November 2019) is amended or replaced, any reference to Qualifying Equity Instruments in this Prospectus shall be read as the reference to such amended or new definition.
An "**Investment Fund**" means any of the following entities:
- undertaking for collective investments in securities (UCITS) falling under the Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities without being exempt from its scope;
- any alternative investment fund (AIF) falling under the 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 Text with EEA relevance without being exempt from its scope;
- undertakings for collective investments which limit the number of investors to one, but meet all other criteria to qualify as an AIF; and
- companies which must not be operationally active and are not subject to, or exempt from, taxation;

unless it qualifies as
- a REIT as defined in section 1 paragraph 1 or section 19 paragraph 5 of the German REIT-Act;
- an investment company as defined in section 1 paragraph 1a of the German Act on Investment Companies;
- a capital investment company that, in the public interest using own funds or with government support, invests in participations; or
- unless it is a UCITS, a partnership.

A "**Real Estate Company**" is any corporation or partnership which, according to its articles of incorporation or limited partnership agreement, may only acquire real property and real estate-type rights and fixtures and fittings that are required for their management.

An "**Equity Fund**" is any Investment Fund that continuously invests at more than 50% of the value of its total assets in the Qualifying Equity Instruments according to its investment policy.
A "**Mixed Fund**" is any Investment Fund that continuously invests at least 25% of the value of its total assets in the Qualifying Equity Instruments according to its investment policy. 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.

21. Main Parties

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

Board of Directors
– Daniela Klasén-Martin
Managing Director, Credit Suisse Fund Management S.A., Luxembourg
– Markus Ruetimann,
Managing Director, Credit Suisse Asset Management Limited, London
– Kathrin Isch
Director, Credit Suisse Asset Management (Schweiz) AG, Zurich

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

Independent Auditor of the Fund
PricewaterhouseCoopers, Société Coopérative,
2, rue Gerhard Mercator, L-2182 Luxembourg

Legal Advisor
Clifford Chance,
10, boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte, L-1330 Luxembourg

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

22. Subfunds

Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Balanced EUR
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Balanced CHF
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Balanced USD

The currency mentioned in the Subfunds' name is the Reference Currency in which the performance and net asset value of the particular Subfund is calculated. Investments may be made in any currency.

Investment Objective
The objective of the Balanced Subfunds is to achieve the highest possible overall performance, consisting of current income, capital gains and currency results in the respective Reference Currency by investing in the asset classes described below in accordance with the principle of risk diversification.
The Subfunds are actively managed without reference to a benchmark.

Investment Policy
The Subfunds invest their assets worldwide (including emerging countries) providing direct or indirect exposure to the asset classes described below. Indirect exposure may be achieved amongst others via the use of derivatives, structured products and Target Funds. The main part of the investments may be made occasionally in other currencies than the respective Reference Currency of each Subfund. The Subfunds will invest at least 25% of the value of their total assets in Qualifying Equity Instruments.
Subject to conditions set out in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy", the Subfunds may invest in ancillary liquid assets (i.e., bank deposits at sight) up to 20% of the total net assets of the Subfund in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets under Part I of the Law of December 17, 2010 or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions.
The Subfunds qualify as financial products under Art. 8 (1) of SFDR.
Information about the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Subfunds is available in the SFDR Annex of this Prospectus.

Asset Allocation
The total exposure to the asset classes listed below, whether direct or indirect, must not exceed the limits specified below (in % of the total net assets of the respective Subfund):

Asset class	Range
Cash and other cash equivalent	0% –60%
Fixed income	10% –70%
Equity	30% –65%
Alternative investments	0% –20%

Depending on the market assessment, cash and other cash equivalent (including ancillary liquid assets as set out above), as referred in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy", may account for up to 60% of the Subfunds' net assets.
In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", the exposure to alternative investments will be achieved indirectly through the use of one or more of the financial instruments listed below. The exposure to alternative investments may include commodities (including the individual categories of commodities), real estate, natural resources, hedge funds and precious metals or any combination of these asset classes.
If the alternative investments are to be tracked via derivatives, this must be done using derivatives which have a financial index as their underlying.

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

Risk free liquid assets
Each Subfund may invest in cash and other cash equivalent and bank deposits.

Money market instruments
Each Subfund may invest in money market instruments (of up to 397 days).

Fixed income securities
Each Subfund invests in fixed income securities, which may include but not limited to, bonds, notes, and similar fixed and variable interest rate securities, discounted securities issued by public, private and semi-private issuers. Securities in the non-investment grade sector may represent up to 20% of the total net assets of each of the Subfunds. Up to 10% of the Subfund's total net assets may be invested in bonds with a rating below "B-" by Standard & Poor's or "B3" by Moody's.

Equities and equity - type securities
Each Subfund invests in equities and equity – type securities, which may include, but not limited to, American depository receipts (ADR), global depository receipts (GDR), profit-sharing certificates, dividend rights certificates and/or participation certificates issued by public, private and semi-private issuers.

Target Funds
Contrary to what is stated in section 5) of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", each Subfund may invest up to 100% of its total net assets in units or shares of other UCITS and/or other UCIs pursuant to section 1 e) of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions".
The Target Funds may also comprise master limited partnerships, i.e. limited partnerships that are listed on stock exchanges and derive most of their income from real estate, natural resources and commodities (MLP) as well as funds investing in insurance linked securities (ILS), in Senior Loans and up to a maximum of 5% Contingent Convertibles.
Investors should note that investments in Target Funds generally incur costs, both at the Subfund level and at the level of the Target Funds. Such Target Funds may be managed by Credit Suisse Group, or an affiliate of Credit Suisse Group.

Structured Products
The Subfunds may invest up to 100% of their total net assets in structured products (certificates, notes) that are sufficiently liquid, are issued by first-class financial institutions (or by issuers that offer investor protection comparable to that provided by first-class institutions), and facilitate exposure to the asset classes specified above (including currencies). These structured products must qualify as transferable securities pursuant to Article 41 of the Law of 17 December 2010 and must be valued regularly and transparently on the basis of independent sources. Unless these structured products contain embedded derivatives pursuant to Article 42 (3) of the Law of 17 December 2010, such products must not entail any leverage effect. The underlying of the embedded derivatives contained in such a structured products can only consist in instruments listed in section 1 of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions". In addition to the general diversification provisions, the underlying baskets and indices must be sufficiently diversified. Structured products may include convertible and exchangeable bonds.
Moreover, each Subfund may invest up to 10% of its total net assets in asset backed securities (ABS) and mortgage backed securities (MBS).

Derivatives
In accordance with section 1g) of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", the Subfunds may invest up to 100% of their total net assets in derivatives. Derivatives may be used for the purpose of hedging, efficient portfolio management and the implementation of the investment strategy within the limits set out in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions". Amongst others, the Subfund may engage in active currency allocation using forward contracts, futures, options, contracts for difference and swap contracts. This may include net short exposure to individual currencies.
If the underlying of derivatives are financial indices, such indices shall be chosen in accordance with Art. 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008 and Chapter XIII of the ESMA Guidelines 2014/937 which requires that the composition of the index must be sufficiently diversified, the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers and it is published in an appropriate manner ("Eligible Indices").
According to the ESMA Guidelines 2014/937, an investment in commodity indices that do not consist of different commodities is not authorised.

Global Exposure
The global exposure of the Subfunds will be calculated on a commitment basis.

Risk Information
The risks related to the Subfunds are further described in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors". Potential investors should note that, in addition to the risks specified in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors", the prospective returns generated by securities of issuers in the emerging markets are generally more volatile than those generated by similar securities issued by equivalent issuers in the developed, industrialized countries. Emerging countries and developing markets are defined as countries which are not classified by the World Bank as high income countries. In addition, high income countries which are included in an emerging market financial index of a leading service provider may also be considered as emerging countries and developing markets if deemed appropriate by the Management Company in the context of a Subfund's investment universe.
Sustainability risks may result in a negative impact on the returns of the Subfunds. On the fund of fund level, material macro sustainability risks are identified on a global, multi-asset class portfolio. On investment level the Investment Manager considers that investments aim to adhere to a minimum standard in terms of ESG Integration. Furthermore, the sustainability risks defined at fund of fund level are to be incorporated when selecting investment.
Potential investors are also referred to the risks set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" under section "Sustainability Risks".

Investor Profile
These Subfunds are suitable for investors with medium risk tolerance and a medium-term view who wish to seek exposure to risk and return characteristics of mixed assets.
There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will be met. The value of investments may go down as well as up and investors may not recover the value of their initial investment.

Costs Associated with Investments in Target Funds
Referring to section 5 of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", investors should note that investments in Target Funds generally incur costs both at the Subfund level and at the level of the Target Funds.
The cumulative management fee (excluding performance fees, if applicable) at Subfund and Target Fund level shall not exceed 3%.

Investment Manager
The Management Company has appointed Credit Suisse Asset Management (Schweiz) AG, as Investment Manager to perform the management of these Subfunds.

Subscription, Redemption and Conversion of Units
Subscription, redemption and conversion applications must be submitted in written form to the Central Administration or a Distributor authorized by the Management Company to accept such applications, by 1 p.m. (Central European Time) two Banking Days prior to the Valuation Day on any day on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg.
Subscription, redemption and conversion applications received after this cut-off point shall be deemed to have been received prior to 1 p.m. on the next following Banking Day.
Payment of the issue price must be effected within one Banking Day after the Valuation Day on which the issue price of the Units was determined. Payment of the redemption price of the Units shall be made within one Banking Day following calculation of this price.
By derogation to what is stated in section 2 of Chapter 5, "Investment in CS Investment Funds 12", the Subfund Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Balanced USD does not accept contributions in kind. Moreover, the Subfund Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Balanced USD does not redeem its Units in kind.

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)
The Net Asset Value calculated in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value" will be increased by up to a maximum of 2% per Unit in the event of a net surplus of subscription applications or reduced by up to a maximum of 2% per Unit in the event of a net surplus of redemption applications in respect of the applications received on the respective Valuation Day.
Under exceptional circumstances the Management Company may, in the interest of Unitholders, decide to increase the maximum swing factor indicated above. In such case the Management Company would inform the investors in accordance with Chapter 13, "Information for Unitholders".

Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Growth EUR
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Growth CHF
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Growth USD

The currency mentioned in the Subfunds' name is the Reference Currency in which the performance and net asset value of the particular Subfund is calculated. Investments may be made in any currency.

Investment Objective

The objective of the Growth Subfunds is to achieve the highest possible overall performance, consisting of current income, capital gains and currency results in the respective Reference Currency by investing in the asset classes described below in accordance with the principle of risk diversification.
The Subfunds are actively managed without reference to a benchmark.

Investment Policy

The Subfunds invest their assets worldwide (including emerging countries) providing direct or indirect exposure to the asset classes described below. Indirect exposure may be achieved amongst others via the use of derivatives, structured products and Target Funds. The main part of the investments may be made in other currencies than the respective Reference Currency of each Subfund. The Subfunds will invest more than 50% of the value of their total assets in Qualifying Equity Instruments.
Subject to conditions set out in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy", the Subfunds may invest in ancillary liquid assets (i.e., bank deposits at sight) up to 20% of the total net assets of the Subfund in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets under Part I of the Law of December 17, 2010 or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions.
The Subfunds qualify as financial products under Art. 8 (1) of SFDR.
Information about the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Subfunds is available in the SFDR Annex of this Prospectus.

Asset Allocation

The total exposure to the asset classes listed below, whether direct or indirect, must not exceed the limits specified below (in % of the total net assets of the respective Subfund):

Asset class	Range
Cash and other cash equivalent	0% –50%
Fixed income	0% –50%
Equity	50% –90%
Alternative investments	0% –20%

Depending on the market assessment, cash and other cash equivalent (including ancillary liquid assets as set out above), as referred in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy", may account for up to 50% of the Subfunds' net assets.
In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", the exposure to alternative investments will be achieved indirectly through the use of one or more of the financial instruments listed below. The exposure to alternative investments may include commodities (including the individual categories of commodities), real estate, natural resources, hedge funds and precious metals or any combination of these asset classes.
If the alternative investments are to be tracked via derivatives, this must be done using derivatives which have a financial index as their underlying.

Investment Instruments

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

Risk free liquid assets
Each Subfund may invest in cash and other cash equivalent and bank deposits.

Money market instruments
Each Subfund may invest in money market instruments (of up to 397 days).

Fixed income securities
Each Subfund may invest in fixed income securities, which may include, but not limited to, bonds, notes, and similar fixed and variable interest rate securities, discounted securities issued by public, private and semi-private issuers. Securities in the non-investment grade sector may represent up to 20% of the total net assets of each of the Subfunds. Up to 10% of the Subfund's total net assets may be invested in bonds with a rating below "B-" by Standard & Poor's or "B3" by Moody's.

Equities and equity - type securities
Each Subfund invests in equities and equity – type securities, which may include, but not limited to, American depository receipts (ADR), global depository receipts (GDR), profit-sharing certificates, dividend rights certificates and/or participation certificates issued by public, private and semi-private issuers.

Target Funds
Contrary to what is stated in section 5) of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", each Subfund may invest up to 100% of its total net assets in units or shares of other UCITS and/or other UCIs pursuant to section 1 e) of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions".
The Target Funds may also comprise master limited partnerships, i.e. limited partnerships that are listed on stock exchanges and derive most of their income from real estate, natural resources and commodities (MLP) as well as funds investing in insurance linked securities (ILS), in Senior Loans and up to a maximum of 5% Contingent Convertibles.
Investors should note that investments in Target Funds generally incur costs, both at the Subfund level and at the level of the Target Funds. Such Target Funds may be managed by Credit Suisse Group, or an affiliate of Credit Suisse Group.

Structured Products
The Subfunds may invest up to 100% of their total net assets in structured products (certificates, notes) that are sufficiently liquid, are issued by first-class financial institutions (or by issuers that offer investor protection comparable to that provided by first-class institutions), and facilitate exposure to the asset classes specified above (including currencies). These structured products must qualify as transferable securities pursuant to Article 41 of the Law of 17 December 2010 and must be valued regularly and transparently on the basis of independent sources. Unless these structured products contain embedded derivatives pursuant to Article 42 (3) of the Law of 17 December 2010, such products must not entail any leverage effect. The underlying of the embedded derivatives contained in such a structured products can only consist in instruments listed in section 1 of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions". In addition to the general diversification provisions, the underlying baskets and indices must be sufficiently diversified. Structured products may include convertible and exchangeable bonds.
Moreover, each Subfund may invest up to 10% of its total net assets in asset backed securities (ABS) and mortgage backed securities (MBS).

Derivatives
In accordance with section 1g) of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", the Subfunds may invest up to 100% of their total net assets in derivatives. Derivatives may be used for the purpose of hedging, efficient portfolio management and the implementation of the investment strategy within the limits set out in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions". Amongst others, the Subfund may engage in active currency allocation using forward contracts, futures, options, contracts of difference and swap contracts. This may include net short exposure to individual currencies.
If the underlying of derivatives are financial indices, such indices shall be chosen in accordance with Art. 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008 and Chapter XIII of the ESMA Guidelines 2014/937 which requires that the composition of the index must be sufficiently diversified, the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers and it is published in an appropriate manner ("Eligible Indices").
According to the ESMA Guidelines 2014/937, an investment in commodity indices that do not consist of different commodities is not authorised.

Global Exposure

The global exposure of these Subfunds will be calculated on a commitment basis.

Risk Information

The risks related to the Subfunds are further described in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors". Potential investors should note that, in addition to the risks specified in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors", the prospective returns generated by securities of issuers in the emerging markets are generally more volatile than those generated by similar securities issued by equivalent issuers in the developed, industrialized countries. Emerging countries and developing markets are defined as countries which are not classified by the World Bank as high income countries. In addition, high income countries which are included in an emerging market financial index of a leading service provider may also be considered as emerging countries and developing markets if deemed appropriate by the Management Company in the context of a Subfund's investment universe.
Sustainability risks may result in a negative impact on the returns of the Subfunds. On the fund of fund level, material macro sustainability risks are identified on a global, multi-asset class portfolio. On investment level the Investment Manager considers that investments aim to adhere to a minimum standard in terms of ESG Integration. Furthermore, the sustainability risks defined at fund of fund level are to be incorporated when selecting investment.

Potential investors are also referred to the risks set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" under section "Sustainability Risks".

Investor Profile
These Subfunds are suitable for investors with medium risk tolerance and a long-term view who wish to seek exposure to risk and return characteristics of mixed assets.
There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will be met. The value of investments may go down as well as up and investors may not recover the value of their initial investment.

Costs Associated with Investments in Target Funds
Referring to section 5 of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", investors should note that investments in Target Funds generally incur costs both at the Subfund level and at the level of the Target Funds.
The cumulative management fee (excluding performance fees, if applicable) at Subfund and Target Fund level shall not exceed 3%.

Investment Manager
The Management Company has appointed Credit Suisse Asset Management (Schweiz) AG, as Investment Manager to perform the management of these Subfunds.

Subscription, Redemption and Conversion of Units
Subscription, redemption and conversion applications must be submitted in written form to the Central Administration or a Distributor authorized by the Management Company to accept such applications, by 1 p.m. (Central European Time) two Banking Days prior to the Valuation Day on any day on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg.
Subscription, redemption and conversion applications received after this cut-off point shall be deemed to have been received prior to 1 p.m. on the next following Banking Day.
Payment of the issue price must be effected within one Banking Day after the Valuation Day on which the issue price of the Units was determined. Payment of the redemption price of the Units shall be made within one Banking Day following calculation of this price.
By derogation to what is stated in section 2 of Chapter 5, "Investment in CS Investment Funds 12", the Subfund Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Growth USD does not accept contributions in kind. Moreover, the Subfund Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Growth USD does not redeem its Units in kind.

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)
The Net Asset Value calculated in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value" will be increased by up to a maximum of 2% per Unit in the event of a net surplus of subscription applications or reduced by up to a maximum of 2% per Unit in the event of a net surplus of redemption applications in respect of the applications received on the respective Valuation Day.
Under exceptional circumstances the Management Company may, in the interest of Unitholders, decide to increase the maximum swing factor indicated above. In such case the Management Company would inform the investors in accordance with Chapter 13, "Information for Unitholders".

Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Yield EUR
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Yield CHF
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Yield USD

The currency mentioned in the Subfunds' name is the Reference Currency in which the performance and net asset value of the particular Subfund are calculated. Investments may be made in any currency.

Investment Objective
The objective of each Subfund is to generate an appropriate return in the respective Reference Currency by investing in the asset classes described below in accordance with the principle of risk diversification.
The Subfunds are actively managed without reference to a benchmark.

Investment Policy
The Subfunds invest their assets worldwide (including emerging countries) providing direct or indirect exposure to the asset classes described below. Indirect exposure may be achieved amongst others via the use of derivatives, structured products and Target Funds. The main part of the investments will be made in the respective Reference Currency of each Subfund. Thus, the risks associated with currency fluctuations are minimized in the long term.
Subject to conditions set out in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy", the Subfunds may invest in ancillary liquid assets (i.e., bank deposits at sight) up to 20% of the total net assets of the Subfund in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets under Part I of the Law of December 17, 2010 or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions.
The Subfunds qualify as financial products under Art. 8 (1) of SFDR.
Information about the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Subfunds is available in the SFDR Annex of this Prospectus.

Asset Allocation
The total exposure to the asset classes listed below, whether direct or indirect, must not exceed the limits specified below (in % of the total net assets of the respective Subfund):

Asset class	Range
Cash and other cash equivalent	0% –50%
Fixed income	35% –85%
Equity	15% –40%
Alternative investments	0% –20%

Depending on the market assessment, cash and other cash equivalent (including ancillary liquid assets as set out above), as referred in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy", may account for up to 50% of the Subfunds' net assets.
In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", the exposure to alternative investments will be achieved indirectly through the use of one or more of the financial instruments listed below. The exposure to alternative investments may include commodities (including the individual categories of commodities), real estate, natural resources, hedge funds and precious metals or any combination of these asset classes.
If the alternative investments are to be tracked via derivatives, this must be done using derivatives which have a financial index as their underlying.

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

Risk free liquid assets
Each Subfund may invest in cash and other cash equivalent and bank deposits.

Money market instruments
Each Subfund may invest in money market instruments (of up to 397 days).

Fixed income securities
Each Subfund invests in fixed income securities, which may include, but not limited to, bonds, notes, and similar fixed and variable interest rate securities, discounted securities issued by public, private and semi-private issuers. Securities in the non-investment grade sector may represent up to 20% of the total net assets of each of the Subfunds. Up to 10% of the Subfund's total net assets may be invested in bonds with a rating below "B-" by Standard & Poor's or "B3" by Moody's.

Equities and equity - type securities

Each Subfund invests in equities and equity – type securities, which may include, but not limited to, American depository receipts (ADR), global depository receipts (GDR), profit-sharing certificates, dividend rights certificates and/or participation certificates issued by public, private and semi-private issuers.

Target Funds
Contrary to what is stated in section 5) of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", the Subfunds may invest up to 100% of their total net assets in units or shares of other UCITS and/or other UCIs pursuant to section 1 e) of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions".
The Target Funds may also comprise master limited partnerships, i.e. limited partnerships that are listed on stock exchanges and derive most of their income from real estate, natural resources and commodities (MLP) as well as funds investing in insurance linked securities (ILS), in Senior Loans and up to a maximum of 5% Contingent Convertibles.
Investors should note that investments in Target Funds generally incur costs, both at the Subfund level and at the level of the Target Funds. Such Target Funds may be managed by Credit Suisse Group, or an affiliate of Credit Suisse Group.

Structured Products
The Subfunds may invest up to 100% of their total net assets in structured products (certificates, notes) that are sufficiently liquid, are issued by first-class financial institutions (or by issuers that offer investor protection comparable to that provided by first-class institutions), and facilitate exposure to the asset classes specified above (including currencies). These structured products must qualify as transferable securities pursuant to Article 41 of the Law of 17 December 2010 and must be valued regularly and transparently on the basis of independent sources. Unless these structured products contain embedded derivatives pursuant to Article 42 (3) of the Law of 17 December 2010, such products must not entail any leverage effect. The underlying of the embedded derivatives contained in such a structured product can only consist in instruments listed in section 1) of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions". In addition to the general diversification provisions, the underlying baskets and indices must be sufficiently diversified. Structured products may include convertible and exchangeable bonds.
Moreover, each Subfund may invest up to 10% of its total net assets in asset backed securities (ABS) and mortgage backed securities (MBS).

Derivatives
In accordance with section 1g) of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", the Subfunds may invest up to 100% of their total net assets in derivatives. Derivatives may be used for the purpose of hedging, efficient portfolio management and the implementation of the investment strategy within the limits set out in Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions".
Amongst others, the Subfund may engage in active currency allocation using forward contracts, futures, options, contracts for difference and swap contracts. This may include net short exposure to individual currencies.
If the underlying of derivatives are financial indices, such indices shall be chosen in accordance with Art. 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of February 8, 2008 and Chapter XIII of the ESMA Guidelines 2014/937 which requires that the composition of the index must be sufficiently diversified, the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers and it is published in an appropriate manner ("Eligible Indices").
According to the ESMA Guidelines 2014/937, an investment in commodity indices that do not consist of different commodities is not authorised.

Global Exposure
The global exposure of these Subfunds will be calculated on a commitment basis.

Risk Information
The risks related to the Subfunds are further described in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors". Potential investors should note that, in addition to the risks specified in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors", the prospective returns generated by securities of issuers in the emerging markets are generally more volatile than those generated by similar securities issued by equivalent issuers in the developed, industrialized countries. Emerging countries and developing markets are defined as countries which are not classified by the World Bank as high income countries. In addition, high income countries which are included in an emerging market financial index of a leading service provider may also be considered as emerging countries and developing markets if deemed appropriate by the Management Company in the context of a Subfund's investment universe.
Sustainability risks may result in a negative impact on the returns of the Subfunds. On the fund of fund level, material macro sustainability risks are identified on a global, multi-asset class portfolio. On investment level the Investment Manager considers that investments aim to adhere to a minimum standard in terms of ESG Integration. Furthermore, the sustainability risks defined at fund of fund level are to be incorporated when selecting investment.
Potential investors are also referred to the risks set out in Chapter 7, "Risk Factors" under section "Sustainability Risks".

Investor Profile
These Subfunds are suitable for investors with medium risk tolerance and a medium-term view who wish to seek exposure to risk and return characteristics of mixed assets.
There can be no guarantee that the investment objective will be met. The value of investments may go down as well as up and investors may not recover the value of their initial investment.

Costs Associated with Investments in Target Funds
Referring to section 5 of Chapter 6, "Investment Restrictions", investors should note that investments in Target Funds generally incur costs both at the Subfund level and at the level of the Target Funds.
The cumulative management fee (excluding performance fees, if applicable) at Subfund and Target Fund level shall not exceed 3%.

Investment Manager
The Management Company has appointed Credit Suisse (Italy) S.p.A. as Co-Investment Manager, together with Credit Suisse Asset Management (Schweiz) AG, to perform the management of Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Yield EUR. The Co-Investment Managers shall be jointly responsible for taking investment decisions pertaining to Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Yield EUR's investment portfolio.
The Management Company has appointed Credit Suisse Asset Management (Schweiz) AG as Investment Manager to perform the management of Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Yield CHF and Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Yield USD.

Subscription, Redemption and Conversion of Units
Subscription, redemption and conversion applications must be submitted in written form to the Central Administration or a Distributor authorized by the Management Company to accept such applications, by 1 p.m. (Central European Time) two Banking Days prior to the Valuation Day on any day on which banks are open for business in Luxembourg.
Subscription, redemption and conversion applications received after this cut-off point shall be deemed to have been received prior to 1 p.m. on the next following Banking Day.
Payment of the issue price must be effected within one Banking Day after the Valuation Day on which the issue price of the Units was determined. Payment of the redemption price of the Units shall be made within one Banking Day following calculation of this price.
By derogation to what is stated in section 2 of Chapter 5, "Investment in CS Investment Funds 12", the Subfund Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Yield USD does not accept contributions in kind. Moreover, the Subfund Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Yield USD does not redeem its Units in kind.

Adjustment of the Net Asset Value (Single Swing Pricing)
The Net Asset Value calculated in accordance with Chapter 8, "Net Asset Value" will be increased by up to a maximum of 2% per Unit in the event of a net surplus of subscription applications or reduced by up to a maximum 2% per Unit in the event of a net surplus of redemption applications in respect of the applications received on the respective Valuation Day.
Under exceptional circumstances the Management Company may, in the interest of Unitholders, decide to increase the maximum swing factor indicated above. In such case the Management Company would inform the investors in accordance with Chapter 13, "Information for Unitholders"
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23. SFDR Annex

Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Balanced EUR
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Balanced CHF
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Balanced USD
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Growth EUR
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Growth CHF
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Growth USD
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Yield EUR
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Yield CHF
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Yield USD

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product Name:
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Balanced EUR

Legal Entity Identifier:
529900BYZW6JVJ8J1054

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____ %	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5 % of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____ %	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This Subfund promotes the following environmental and social characteristics:

- promotes to invest into companies that comply with international treaties on controversial weapons (Norms-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes not to invest into companies that derive more than 5% of their revenue from conventional weapons and firearms, tobacco production, gambling, or adult entertainment (Value-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes not to invest into companies that derive more than 20% of their revenue from tobacco distribution, conventional weapons support systems or coal (coal mining and coal-based electricity generation) (Values-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes adherence to, and conducting business activities in accordance with, international norms such as the "United Nations Global Compact Principles" (UNGC) (Business-conduct Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes higher exposure to investments that have better ESG profile and fewer ESG controversies over their investment cycle (ESG Integration)
- promotes higher exposure to investments with positive or neutral Fixed Income ESG signal and limit exposure to investments with negative Fixed Income ESG signal
- promotes for fund investments a majority of target funds that demonstrate an "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework
- promotes contribution to sustainable practices through proxy voting and the inclusion of the Subfund's investments into CSAM's centralized engagement approach, in line with CSAM's fiduciary duty (Active Ownership)

It does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics. Please find further information on ESG Integration, ESG Exclusions and Active Ownership below in the question "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

The Subfund uses the following sustainability indicators for direct investments in equities and fixed income:
- ESG Rating
- Environmental Pillar Score
- Social Pillar Score
- Governance Pillar Score
- ESG Controversies Flag
- Adherence to CSAM ESG Exclusions
- Proprietary Fixed Income ESG Signal

The Subfund uses the following sustainability indicators for investments in target funds:
- ESG Classification of Target Funds

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The objectives of the SFDR Sustainable Investments are to contribute to Environmental and/or Social objectives. Sustainable revenue thresholds and climate targets are used to determine to which extent investments contribute to the environmental or social objectives targeted by the Subfunds (e.g. key resource efficiency indicators on the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water, and land, tackling inequality or fostering social cohesion, social integration, and labour relations) in accordance with the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology. It defines the criteria that CSAM uses to determine if an investment is a sustainable investment, considering E/S contribution, DNSH and good governance.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

CSAM considers the indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI Indicators) and further indicators from its exclusion framework to assess whether sustainable investments would cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective. For this purpose, CSAM has defined a set of criteria and thresholds that sustainable investments need to meet. The Investment Manager applies a monitoring tool to ensure that Sustainable Investments adhere to the "Do No Significant Harm" principle.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

PAI Indicators are taken into account as part of the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology applied by CSAM to identify investments which qualify as SFDR Sustainable Investments. CSAM has defined a set of criteria and thresholds to determine if an investment passes the DNSH condition. The Investment Manager applies a monitoring tool to ensure that Sustainable Investments adhere to the DNSH condition.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

The alignment of Sustainable investments with the 'OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises' and the 'UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights' is assessed through the CS business conduct framework as part of the CS ESG Exclusion framework. Companies that exhibit severe weaknesses in business conduct, particularly with regard to breaches of the 'United Nations Global Compact Principles' (UNGC) and companies placed on the watchlist, but with no immediate exclusion, are flagged to not be considered SFDR Sustainable Investments due to DNSH.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.
The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.
Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒Yes

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, as defined by SFDR, are considered by this Subfund through the application of the CSAM PAI Framework.
The CSAM PAI Framework makes use of a combination of approaches to consider the PAI Indicators according to SFDR RTS Annex 1, Table 1. PAI Indicators are considered by means of pre-trade investment restrictions, post-trade activities and portfolio exposure monitoring. The applicability of these means depends on the nature of the indicator, as well as on the specific context of the investment that is causing the adverse impact. The degree and the way the PAI Indicators are considered, depend on various factors, such as on the type of investment fund or strategy, asset class, and availability of reliable data.
The ability of CSAM to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors for investments into third-party investment funds may be limited or not be possible. In the absence of a look through to the underlying portfolio, assessment and reporting of principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is dependent on to the availability of the PAI reporting provided by the corresponding fund manager to CSAM.
Information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability of this Subfund will be available in annual reports published after January 1, 2023.

☐No

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Subfund invests its assets worldwide (including emerging countries) providing direct or indirect exposure to the asset classes described below. Indirect exposure may be achieved amongst others via the use of derivatives, structured products and Target Funds. The main part of the investments may be made occasionally in other currencies than the respective Reference Currency of the Subfund. The Subfund will invest at least 25% of the value of its total assets in Qualifying Equity Instruments.
To attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund, this Subfund applies ESG Exclusions, ESG Integration and Active Ownership as described in the Credit Suisse Asset Management Sustainable Investing Policy explained in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy" of the Prospectus.
The ESG Integration process for this Subfund follows the following steps:

- **Identification of material ESG Factors**
  The Investment Manager uses materiality frameworks to identify those ESG Factors that are relevant to the given multi asset investment strategy. Materiality frameworks are concepts that help to identify sustainability-related issues and opportunities that are likely to affect the financial condition or operating performance of potential investee companies within an industry. Materiality of ESG Factors and ESG Factors included in the investment process may change over time.
- **ESG security analysis**
  For direct investments based on the identified material ESG Factors and/or for fund investments based on the fund classification, the Investment Manager performs research on ESG Factors across the Subfund's investment universe. The Investment Manager makes use of ESG ratings from third-party service providers. These may include ESG-related news, ESG ratings and scores, ESG-related controversies, and ESG trends.
- **Security selection and portfolio implementation**
  The ESG-integrated security selection and portfolio construction approach depends on the underlying investment group/market segment:
  - **Direct investments in equities and fixed income**
    - For direct investments in fixed income, the Investment Manager selects sustainable securities (e.g. green/social/sustainable bonds) or evaluates securities with respect to their ESG Factors.
    - For direct investments in equities, the Investment Manager applies ESG integration by limiting the investment universe to that of an ESG index where feasible or evaluates securities with respect to their ESG Factors.
  - **Investments in target funds**
    - For investments into index tracking target funds, the Investment Manager aims to select ESG indices (full replication or optimized sampling) to attain the ESG integration characteristics of the index.
    - For Investments in active equity or fixed income target funds, the Investment Manager aims to select target funds that demonstrate the "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework.
  - For **other asset classes** and for **specific investment approaches**, ESG Factors are included upon availability.
- **Portfolio monitoring**
  The Investment Manager monitors the ESG Factors periodically to detect significant changes in the ESG Factors of the underlying securities. They regularly reassess the portfolio, taking into consideration financial and ESG metrics, and consequently decide whether to increase or decrease positions in the portfolio.
- **Engagement**
  CSAM has a centralized engagement approach carried out by the CSAM Active Ownership team as described in Chapter 4, "Investment Policy". In addition, the Investment Manager may engage directly with companies individually in the event of serious ESG-related concerns.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding elements are:

- Application of Norms-, Values- and Business Conduct Exclusions
  - Exclusion of companies that are in breach of international treaties on controversial weapons (Norms-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that derive more than 5% of their revenue from conventional weapons and firearms, tobacco production, gambling, or adult entertainment (Value-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that derive more than 20% of their revenue from tobacco distribution, conventional weapons support systems or coal (coal mining and coal-based electricity generation) (Values-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that conduct business activities in breach of, international norms such as the "United Nations Global Compact Principles" (UNGC) (Business-conduct Exclusions on direct investments)
- Integrate ESG Factors into the investment decision process without compromising diversification and risk management. This includes:
  - For direct equity investments systematic consideration of the investment's ESG profile as measured for example by the ESG rating, Pillar Scores and ESG controversies. More information on the ESG rating, Pillar Scores and ESG controversies is available online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Sustainability Indicators").

- For direct fixed income investments to increase the exposure to investments with positive or neutral Fixed Income ESG signal and limit exposure to investments with negative Fixed Income ESG signal. More information on the Fixed Income ESG signal is available online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Sustainability Indicators").
- For fund investments a majority of target funds that demonstrate an "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework.

- Performing proxy voting in accordance with the CSAM criteria and materiality thresholds defined in the Proxy Voting Approach and Policy Summary available at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Active Ownership").
- Meeting the minimum proportions for investments which are E/S aligned and SFDR Sustainable Investments

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

This Subfund does not have a commitment to reduce the scope of investments by a minimum rate.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The methodology to assess and ensure good governance of investments, includes the following:

- Business-conduct Exclusions: Companies found to (1) systematically violate international norms, (2) where the breaches are particularly severe, or (3) where management is not open to implementing the necessary reforms, are put on a watchlist, and may be decided to be excluded from the firm-wide investment universe. Exclusions are considered as a last resort. Instead, engaging with investee companies is supposed to have a higher impact to prevent future breaches. Companies that are able and willing to take action may be subject to a period of engagement in which Credit Suisse aims to agree on targets and timelines for improvement, together with the company.
- Proxy voting: in markets and for investments where CSAM exercises its voting rights, CSAM votes on governance topics such as the independence of the board of directors, remuneration and board incentive systems, in line with its fiduciary duty. CSAM may discuss with investee companies shortcomings and what improvements CSAM expects, based on the CSAM proxy voting framework.
- ESG Integration: Governance topics may furthermore be assessed by considering ESG rating and/or governance relate data points (e.g., Governance Pillar score) during the investment decision process.

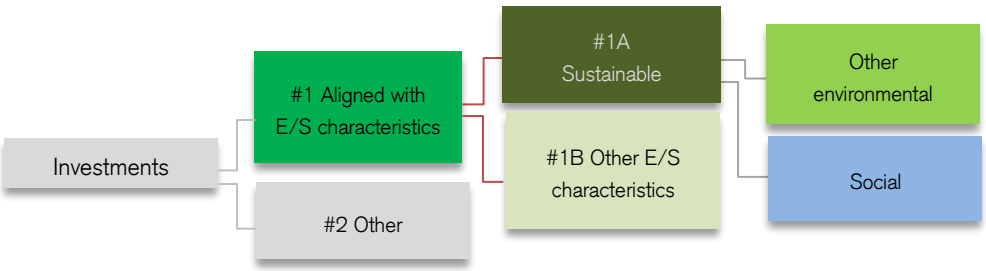
The Good Governance practice may not be assessed for investments in securities issued by sovereigns or supranational entities.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- ***operational expenditure*** *(OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.*

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.
The category #**1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category #1A Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives
- The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

The planned minimum proportion of investments used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund (category #1 above) is 70% of its total net assets.
Within this category the Subfund aims to hold a minimum proportion of 5% of its total net assets in sustainable investments (category #1A above). Within that category, the Subfund aims to hold a minimum proportion of 1% of its total net assets in sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy. Although the Subfund commits to having a minimum proportion of its total net assets in sustainable investments with a social objective, the exact minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective cannot be measured for the time being.
For investment in category #1B above ESG Exclusions are applied to ensure minimum environmental or social safeguards.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics of the Subfund. However, they may be used as efficient portfolio management tools, for cash management, for hedging purposes, or as an additional source of return.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0%. This Subfund does not commit to make EU Taxonomy aligned investments. However, certain investments made by the Subfund may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

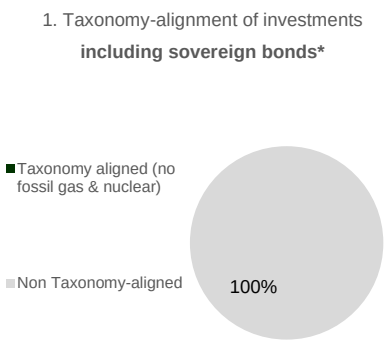
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

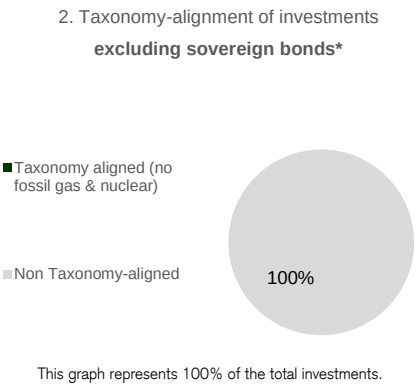
☐*Yes:*

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

***Enabling activities** directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.*
***Transitional activities are** activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0% considering the subfund does not make sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Although the Subfund commits to having a minimum proportion of its total net assets in sustainable investments with a social objective, the exact minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective cannot be measured for the time being.

are environmentally sustainable investments **that do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments such as cash, derivatives and structured product may fall under "#2 Other" since such instruments do not contribute to the E/S characteristics of this Subfund. Such investments do not have minimum environmental or social safeguards.
Investments may furthermore fall under "#2 Other" if insufficient ESG-related information is available. This applies in particular to asset classes for which ESG Factors are insufficiently defined at present or not sufficient ESG related

[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

information is available. Where possible, minimum environmental or social safeguards apply to the underlying securities by ensuring that CSAM ESG Exclusions are adhered to.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The Subfund does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics.

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

Not applicable

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

Not applicable

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Not applicable

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.credit-suisse.com/fundsearch
Additionally, more information about the CSAM Sustainable Investing Policy can be found in Chapter 4 “Investment Policy” of the Prospectus or online at: www.credit-suisse.com/esg.
More information about the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology can be found in Chapter 4 “Investment Policy” of the Prospectus.

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product Name:
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Balanced CHF

Legal Entity Identifier:
529900LSWGYDQPWRPP11

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____ %	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5 % of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____ %	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This Subfund promotes the following environmental and social characteristics:

- promotes to invest into companies that comply with international treaties on controversial weapons (Norms-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes not to invest into companies that derive more than 5% of their revenue from conventional weapons and firearms, tobacco production, gambling, or adult entertainment (Value-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes not to invest into companies that derive more than 20% of their revenue from tobacco distribution, conventional weapons support systems or coal (coal mining and coal-based electricity generation) (Values-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes adherence to, and conducting business activities in accordance with, international norms such as the "United Nations Global Compact Principles" (UNGC) (Business-conduct Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes higher exposure to investments that have better ESG profile and fewer ESG controversies over their investment cycle (ESG Integration)
- promotes higher exposure to investments with positive or neutral Fixed Income ESG signal and limit exposure to investments with negative Fixed Income ESG signal
- promotes for fund investments a majority of target funds that demonstrate an "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework
- promotes contribution to sustainable practices through proxy voting and the inclusion of the Subfund's investments into CSAM's centralized engagement approach, in line with CSAM's fiduciary duty (Active Ownership)

It does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics.
Please find further information on ESG Integration, ESG Exclusions and Active Ownership below in the question "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Subfund uses the following sustainability indicators for direct investments in equities and fixed income:

- ESG Rating
- Environmental Pillar Score
- Social Pillar Score
- Governance Pillar Score
- ESG Controversies Flag
- Adherence to CSAM ESG Exclusions
- Proprietary Fixed Income ESG Signal

The Subfund uses the following sustainability indicators for investments in target funds:

- ESG Classification of Target Funds

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The objectives of the SFDR Sustainable Investments are to contribute to Environmental and/or Social objectives. Sustainable revenue thresholds and climate targets are used to determine to which extent investments contribute to the environmental or social objectives targeted by the Subfunds (e.g. key resource efficiency indicators on the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water, and land, tackling inequality or fostering social cohesion, social integration, and labour relations) in accordance with the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology. It defines the criteria that CSAM uses to determine if an investment is a sustainable investment, considering E/S contribution, DNSH and good governance.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

CSAM considers the indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI Indicators) and further indicators from its exclusion framework to assess whether sustainable investments would cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective. For this purpose, CSAM has defined a set of criteria and thresholds that sustainable investments need to meet. The Investment Manager applies a monitoring tool to ensure that Sustainable Investments adhere to the "Do No Significant Harm" principle.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

PAI Indicators are taken into account as part of the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology applied by CSAM to identify investments which qualify as SFDR Sustainable Investments. CSAM has defined a set of criteria and thresholds to determine if an investment passes the DNSH condition. The Investment Manager applies a monitoring tool to ensure that Sustainable Investments adhere to the DNSH condition.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

The alignment of Sustainable investments with the 'OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises' and the 'UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights' is assessed through the CS business conduct framework as part of the CS ESG Exclusion framework. Companies that exhibit severe weaknesses in business conduct, particularly with regard to breaches of the 'United Nations Global Compact Principles' (UNGC) and companies placed on the watchlist, but with no immediate exclusion, are flagged to not be considered SFDR Sustainable Investments due to DNSH.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.
The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.
Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒Yes

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, as defined by SFDR, are considered by this Subfund through the application of the CSAM PAI Framework.
The CSAM PAI Framework makes use of a combination of approaches to consider the PAI Indicators according to SFDR RTS Annex 1, Table 1. PAI Indicators are considered by means of pre-trade investment restrictions, post-trade activities and portfolio exposure monitoring. The applicability of these means depends on the nature of the indicator, as well as on the specific context of the investment that is causing the adverse impact. The degree and the way the PAI Indicators are considered, depend on various factors, such as on the type of investment fund or strategy, asset class, and availability of reliable data.
The ability of CSAM to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors for investments into third-party investment funds may be limited or not be possible. In the absence of a look through to the underlying portfolio, assessment and reporting of principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is dependent on to the availability of the PAI reporting provided by the corresponding fund manager to CSAM.
Information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability of this Subfund will be available in annual reports published after January 1, 2023.

☐No

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Subfund invests its assets worldwide (including emerging countries) providing direct or indirect exposure to the asset classes described below. Indirect exposure may be achieved amongst others via the use of derivatives, structured products and Target Funds. The main part of the investments may be made occasionally in other currencies than the respective Reference Currency of the Subfund. The Subfund will invest at least 25% of the value of its total assets in Qualifying Equity Instruments.

To attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund, this Subfund applies ESG Exclusions, ESG Integration and Active Ownership as described in the Credit Suisse Asset Management Sustainable Investing Policy explained in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy" of the Prospectus.
The ESG Integration process for this Subfund follows the following steps:

- **Identification of material ESG Factors**
  The Investment Manager uses materiality frameworks to identify those ESG Factors that are relevant to the given multi asset investment strategy. Materiality frameworks are concepts that help to identify sustainability-related issues and opportunities that are likely to affect the financial condition or operating performance of potential investee companies within an industry. Materiality of ESG Factors and ESG Factors included in the investment process may change over time.
- **ESG security analysis**
  For direct investments based on the identified material ESG Factors and/or for fund investments based on the fund classification, the Investment Manager performs research on ESG Factors across the Subfund's investment universe. The Investment Manager makes use of ESG ratings from third-party service providers. These may include ESG-related news, ESG ratings and scores, ESG-related controversies, and ESG trends.
- **Security selection and portfolio implementation**
  The ESG-integrated security selection and portfolio construction approach depends on the underlying investment group/market segment:
  - **Direct investments in equities and fixed income**
    - For direct investments in fixed income, the Investment Manager selects sustainable securities (e.g. green/social/sustainable bonds) or evaluates securities with respect to their ESG Factors.
    - For direct investments in equities, the Investment Manager applies ESG integration by limiting the investment universe to that of an ESG index where feasible or evaluates securities with respect to their ESG Factors.
  - **Investments in target funds**
    - For investments into index tracking target funds, the Investment Manager aims to select ESG indices (full replication or optimized sampling) to attain the ESG integration characteristics of the index.
    - For Investments in active equity or fixed income target funds, the Investment Manager aims to select target funds that demonstrate the "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework.
  - For **other asset classes** and for **specific investment approaches**, ESG Factors are included upon availability.
- **Portfolio monitoring**
  The Investment Manager monitors the ESG Factors periodically to detect significant changes in the ESG Factors of the underlying securities. They regularly reassess the portfolio, taking into consideration financial and ESG metrics, and consequently decide whether to increase or decrease positions in the portfolio.
- **Engagement**
  CSAM has a centralized engagement approach carried out by the CSAM Active Ownership team as described in Chapter 4, "Investment Policy". In addition, the Investment Manager may engage directly with companies individually in the event of serious ESG-related concerns.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding elements are:

- Application of Norms-, Values- and Business Conduct Exclusions
  - Exclusion of companies that are in breach of international treaties on controversial weapons (Norms-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that derive more than 5% of their revenue from conventional weapons and firearms, tobacco production, gambling, or adult entertainment (Value-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that derive more than 20% of their revenue from tobacco distribution, conventional weapons support systems or coal (coal mining and coal-based electricity generation) (Values-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that conduct business activities in breach of, international norms such as the "United Nations Global Compact Principles" (UNGC) (Business-conduct Exclusions on direct investments)
- Integrate ESG Factors into the investment decision process without compromising diversification and risk management. This includes:
  - For direct equity investments systematic consideration of the investment's ESG profile as measured for example by the ESG rating, Pillar Scores and ESG controversies. More information on the ESG rating, Pillar Scores and ESG controversies is available online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Sustainability Indicators").
  - For direct fixed income investments to increase the exposure to investments with positive or neutral Fixed Income ESG signal and limit exposure to investments with negative Fixed Income ESG signal. More information on the Fixed Income ESG signal is available online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Sustainability Indicators").
  - For fund investments a majority of target funds that demonstrate an "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework.
- Performing proxy voting in accordance with the CSAM criteria and materiality thresholds defined in the Proxy Voting Approach and Policy Summary available at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Active Ownership").

- Meeting the minimum proportions for investments which are E/S aligned and SFDR Sustainable Investments

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

This Subfund does not have a commitment to reduce the scope of investments by a minimum rate.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The methodology to assess and ensure good governance of investments, includes the following:

- Business-conduct Exclusions: Companies found to (1) systematically violate international norms, (2) where the breaches are particularly severe, or (3) where management is not open to implementing the necessary reforms, are put on a watchlist, and may be decided to be excluded from the firm-wide investment universe. Exclusions are considered as a last resort. Instead, engaging with investee companies is supposed to have a higher impact to prevent future breaches. Companies that are able and willing to take action may be subject to a period of engagement in which Credit Suisse aims to agree on targets and timelines for improvement, together with the company.
- Proxy voting: in markets and for investments where CSAM exercises its voting rights, CSAM votes on governance topics such as the independence of the board of directors, remuneration and board incentive systems, in line with its fiduciary duty. CSAM may discuss with investee companies shortcomings and what improvements CSAM expects, based on the CSAM proxy voting framework.
- ESG Integration: Governance topics may furthermore be assessed by considering ESG rating and/or governance relate data points (e.g., Governance Pillar score) during the investment decision process.

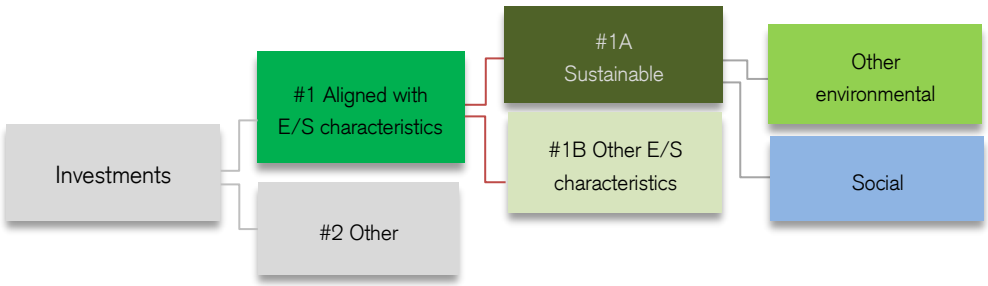
The Good Governance practice may not be assessed for investments in securities issued by sovereigns or supranational entities.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- ***operational expenditure*** *(OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.*

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.
The category #**1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category #1A Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives
- The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

The planned minimum proportion of investments used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund (category #1 above) is 70% of its total net assets.
Within this category the Subfund aims to hold a minimum proportion of 5% of its total net assets in sustainable investments (category #1A above). Within that category, the Subfund aims to hold a minimum proportion of 1% of its total net assets in sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy. Although the Subfund commits to having a minimum proportion of its total net assets in sustainable investments with a social objective, the exact minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective cannot be measured for the time being.
For investment in category #1B above ESG Exclusions are applied to ensure minimum environmental or social safeguards.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics of the Subfund. However, they may be used as efficient portfolio management tools, for cash management, for hedging purposes, or as an additional source of return.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0%. This Subfund does not commit to make EU Taxonomy aligned investments. However, certain investments made by the Subfund may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

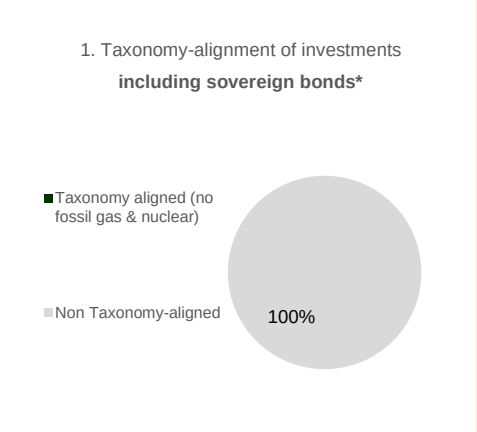
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

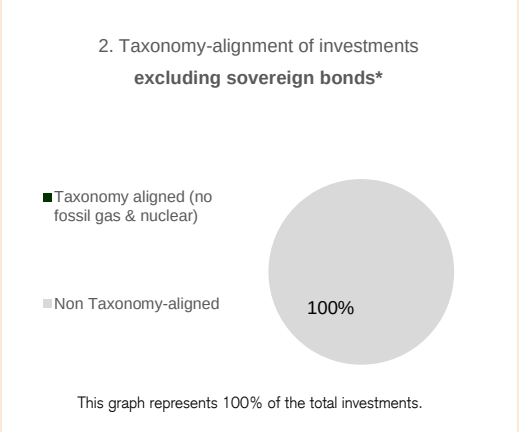
☐*Yes:*

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

***Enabling activities** directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities are** activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0% considering the subfund does not make sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Although the Subfund commits to having a minimum proportion of its total net assets in sustainable investments with a social objective, the exact minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective cannot be measured for the time being.

are environmentally sustainable investments **that do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments such as cash, derivatives and structured product may fall under "#2 Other" since such instruments do not contribute to the E/S characteristics of this Subfund. Such investments do not have minimum environmental or social safeguards.
Investments may furthermore fall under "#2 Other" if insufficient ESG-related information is available. This applies in particular to asset classes for which ESG Factors are insufficiently defined at present or not sufficient ESG related information is available. Where possible, minimum environmental or social safeguards apply to the underlying securities by ensuring that CSAM ESG Exclusions are adhered to.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The Subfund does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics.

[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

Not applicable

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

Not applicable

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.credit-suisse.com/fundsearch
Additionally, more information about the CSAM Sustainable Investing Policy can be found in Chapter 4 “Investment Policy” of the Prospectus or online at: www.credit-suisse.com/esg.
More information about the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology can be found in Chapter 4 “Investment Policy” of the Prospectus.

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product Name:
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Balanced USD

Legal Entity Identifier:
529900163C5F373ST027

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____ %	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5 % of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____ %	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This Subfund promotes the following environmental and social characteristics:

- promotes to invest into companies that comply with international treaties on controversial weapons (Norms-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes not to invest into companies that derive more than 5% of their revenue from conventional weapons and firearms, tobacco production, gambling, or adult entertainment (Value-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes not to invest into companies that derive more than 20% of their revenue from tobacco distribution, conventional weapons support systems or coal (coal mining and coal-based electricity generation) (Values-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes adherence to, and conducting business activities in accordance with, international norms such as the "United Nations Global Compact Principles" (UNGC) (Business-conduct Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes higher exposure to investments that have better ESG profile and fewer ESG controversies over their investment cycle (ESG Integration)
- promotes higher exposure to investments with positive or neutral Fixed Income ESG signal and limit exposure to investments with negative Fixed Income ESG signal
- promotes for fund investments a majority of target funds that demonstrate an "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework
- promotes contribution to sustainable practices through proxy voting and the inclusion of the Subfund's investments into CSAM's centralized engagement approach, in line with CSAM's fiduciary duty (Active Ownership)

It does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics. Please find further information on ESG Integration, ESG Exclusions and Active Ownership below in the question "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Subfund uses the following sustainability indicators for direct investments in equities and fixed income:

- ESG Rating
- Environmental Pillar Score
- Social Pillar Score
- Governance Pillar Score
- ESG Controversies Flag
- Adherence to CSAM ESG Exclusions
- Proprietary Fixed Income ESG Signal

The Subfund uses the following sustainability indicators for investments in target funds:

- ESG Classification of Target Funds

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The objectives of the SFDR Sustainable Investments are to contribute to Environmental and/or Social objectives. Sustainable revenue thresholds and climate targets are used to determine to which extent investments contribute to the environmental or social objectives targeted by the Subfunds (e.g. key resource efficiency indicators on the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water, and land, tackling inequality or fostering social cohesion, social integration, and labour relations) in accordance with the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology. It defines the criteria that CSAM uses to determine if an investment is a sustainable investment, considering E/S contribution, DNSH and good governance.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

CSAM considers the indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI Indicators) and further indicators from its exclusion framework to assess whether sustainable investments would cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective. For this purpose, CSAM has defined a set of criteria and thresholds that sustainable investments need to meet. The Investment Manager applies a monitoring tool to ensure that Sustainable Investments adhere to the "Do No Significant Harm" principle.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

PAI Indicators are taken into account as part of the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology applied by CSAM to identify investments which qualify as SFDR Sustainable Investments. CSAM has defined a set of criteria and thresholds to determine if an investment passes the DNSH condition. The Investment Manager applies a monitoring tool to ensure that Sustainable Investments adhere to the DNSH condition.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

The alignment of Sustainable investments with the 'OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises' and the 'UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights' is assessed through the CS business conduct framework as part of the CS ESG Exclusion framework. Companies that exhibit severe weaknesses in business conduct, particularly with regard to breaches of the 'United Nations Global Compact Principles' (UNGC) and companies placed on the watchlist, but with no immediate exclusion, are flagged to not be considered SFDR Sustainable Investments due to DNSH.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.
The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.
Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒Yes

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, as defined by SFDR, are considered by this Subfund through the application of the CSAM PAI Framework.
The CSAM PAI Framework makes use of a combination of approaches to consider the PAI Indicators according to SFDR RTS Annex 1, Table 1. PAI Indicators are considered by means of pre-trade investment restrictions, post-trade activities and portfolio exposure monitoring. The applicability of these means depends on the nature of the indicator, as well as on the specific context of the investment that is causing the adverse impact. The degree and the way the PAI Indicators are considered, depend on various factors, such as on the type of investment fund or strategy, asset class, and availability of reliable data.
The ability of CSAM to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors for investments into third-party investment funds may be limited or not be possible. In the absence of a look through to the underlying portfolio, assessment and reporting of principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is dependent on to the availability of the PAI reporting provided by the corresponding fund manager to CSAM.
Information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability of this Subfund will be available in annual reports published after January 1, 2023.

☐No

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Subfund invests its assets worldwide (including emerging countries) providing direct or indirect exposure to the asset classes described below. Indirect exposure may be achieved amongst others via the use of derivatives, structured products and Target Funds. The main part of the investments may be made occasionally in other currencies than the respective Reference Currency of the Subfund. The Subfund will invest at least 25% of the value of its total assets in Qualifying Equity Instruments.

To attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund, this Subfund applies ESG Exclusions, ESG Integration and Active Ownership as described in the Credit Suisse Asset Management Sustainable Investing Policy explained in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy" of the Prospectus.
The ESG Integration process for this Subfund follows the following steps:

- **Identification of material ESG Factors**
  The Investment Manager uses materiality frameworks to identify those ESG Factors that are relevant to the given multi asset investment strategy. Materiality frameworks are concepts that help to identify sustainability-related issues and opportunities that are likely to affect the financial condition or operating performance of potential investee companies within an industry. Materiality of ESG Factors and ESG Factors included in the investment process may change over time.
- **ESG security analysis**
  For direct investments based on the identified material ESG Factors and/or for fund investments based on the fund classification, the Investment Manager performs research on ESG Factors across the Subfund's investment universe. The Investment Manager makes use of ESG ratings from third-party service providers. These may include ESG-related news, ESG ratings and scores, ESG-related controversies, and ESG trends.
- **Security selection and portfolio implementation**
  The ESG-integrated security selection and portfolio construction approach depends on the underlying investment group/market segment:
  - **Direct investments in equities and fixed income**
    - For direct investments in fixed income, the Investment Manager selects sustainable securities (e.g. green/social/sustainable bonds) or evaluates securities with respect to their ESG Factors.
    - For direct investments in equities, the Investment Manager applies ESG integration by limiting the investment universe to that of an ESG index where feasible or evaluates securities with respect to their ESG Factors.
  - **Investments in target funds**
    - For investments into index tracking target funds, the Investment Manager aims to select ESG indices (full replication or optimized sampling) to attain the ESG integration characteristics of the index.
    - For Investments in active equity or fixed income target funds, the Investment Manager aims to select target funds that demonstrate the "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework.
  - For **other asset classes** and for **specific investment approaches**, ESG Factors are included upon availability.
- **Portfolio monitoring**
  The Investment Manager monitors the ESG Factors periodically to detect significant changes in the ESG Factors of the underlying securities. They regularly reassess the portfolio, taking into consideration financial and ESG metrics, and consequently decide whether to increase or decrease positions in the portfolio.
- **Engagement**
  CSAM has a centralized engagement approach carried out by the CSAM Active Ownership team as described in Chapter 4, "Investment Policy". In addition, the Investment Manager may engage directly with companies individually in the event of serious ESG-related concerns.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding elements are:

- Application of Norms-, Values- and Business Conduct Exclusions
  - Exclusion of companies that are in breach of international treaties on controversial weapons (Norms-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that derive more than 5% of their revenue from conventional weapons and firearms, tobacco production, gambling, or adult entertainment (Value-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that derive more than 20% of their revenue from tobacco distribution, conventional weapons support systems or coal (coal mining and coal-based electricity generation) (Values-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that conduct business activities in breach of, international norms such as the "United Nations Global Compact Principles" (UNGC) (Business-conduct Exclusions on direct investments)
- Integrate ESG Factors into the investment decision process without compromising diversification and risk management. This includes:
  - For direct equity investments systematic consideration of the investment's ESG profile as measured for example by the ESG rating, Pillar Scores and ESG controversies. More information on the ESG rating, Pillar Scores and ESG controversies is available online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Sustainability Indicators").
  - For direct fixed income investments to increase the exposure to investments with positive or neutral Fixed Income ESG signal and limit exposure to investments with negative Fixed Income ESG signal. More information on the Fixed Income ESG signal is available online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Sustainability Indicators").
  - For fund investments a majority of target funds that demonstrate an "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework.
- Performing proxy voting in accordance with the CSAM criteria and materiality thresholds defined in the Proxy Voting Approach and Policy Summary available at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Active Ownership").

- Meeting the minimum proportions for investments which are E/S aligned and SFDR Sustainable Investments

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

This Subfund does not have a commitment to reduce the scope of investments by a minimum rate.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The methodology to assess and ensure good governance of investments, includes the following:

- Business-conduct Exclusions: Companies found to (1) systematically violate international norms, (2) where the breaches are particularly severe, or (3) where management is not open to implementing the necessary reforms, are put on a watchlist, and may be decided to be excluded from the firm-wide investment universe. Exclusions are considered as a last resort. Instead, engaging with investee companies is supposed to have a higher impact to prevent future breaches. Companies that are able and willing to take action may be subject to a period of engagement in which Credit Suisse aims to agree on targets and timelines for improvement, together with the company.
- Proxy voting: in markets and for investments where CSAM exercises its voting rights, CSAM votes on governance topics such as the independence of the board of directors, remuneration and board incentive systems, in line with its fiduciary duty. CSAM may discuss with investee companies shortcomings and what improvements CSAM expects, based on the CSAM proxy voting framework.
- ESG Integration: Governance topics may furthermore be assessed by considering ESG rating and/or governance relate data points (e.g., Governance Pillar score) during the investment decision process.

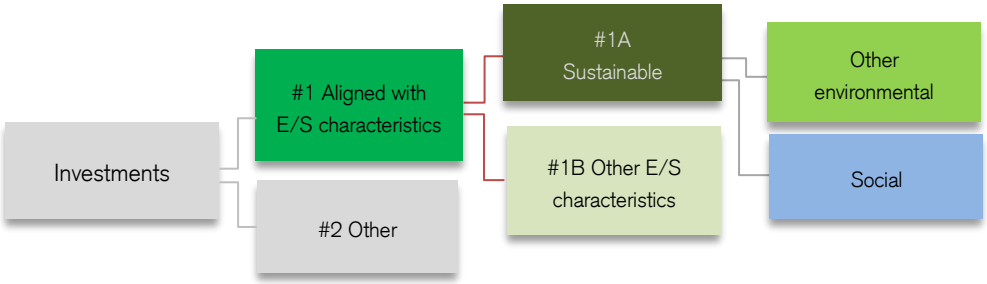
The Good Governance practice may not be assessed for investments in securities issued by sovereigns or supranational entities.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- ***operational expenditure*** *(OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.*

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.
The category #**1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category #1A Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives
- The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

The planned minimum proportion of investments used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund (category #1 above) is 70% of its total net assets.
Within this category the Subfund aims to hold a minimum proportion of 5% of its total net assets in sustainable investments (category #1A above). Within that category, the Subfund aims to hold a minimum proportion of 1% of its total net assets in sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy. Although the Subfund commits to having a minimum proportion of its total net assets in sustainable investments with a social objective, the exact minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective cannot be measured for the time being.
For investment in category #1B above ESG Exclusions are applied to ensure minimum environmental or social safeguards.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics of the Subfund. However, they may be used as efficient portfolio management tools, for cash management, for hedging purposes, or as an additional source of return.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0%. This Subfund does not commit to make EU Taxonomy aligned investments. However, certain investments made by the Subfund may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

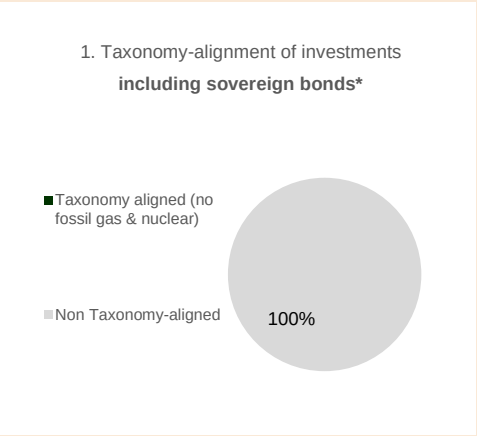
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

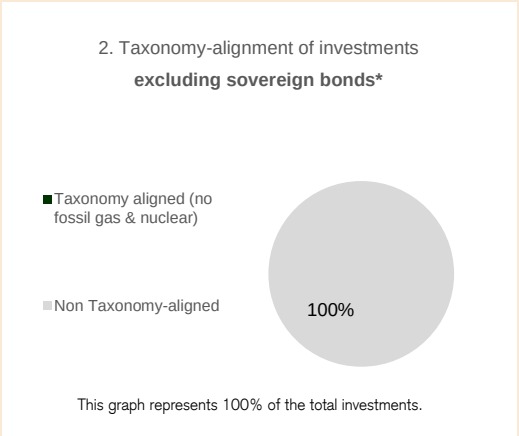
☐*Yes:*

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

***Enabling activities** directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities are** activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0% considering the subfund does not make sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Although the Subfund commits to having a minimum proportion of its total net assets in sustainable investments with a social objective, the exact minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective cannot be measured for the time being.

 are environmentally sustainable investments **that do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments such as cash, derivatives and structured product may fall under "#2 Other" since such instruments do not contribute to the E/S characteristics of this Subfund. Such investments do not have minimum environmental or social safeguards.
Investments may furthermore fall under "#2 Other" if insufficient ESG-related information is available. This applies in particular to asset classes for which ESG Factors are insufficiently defined at present or not sufficient ESG related information is available. Where possible, minimum environmental or social safeguards apply to the underlying securities by ensuring that CSAM ESG Exclusions are adhered to.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The Subfund does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics.

[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

Not applicable

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

Not applicable

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.credit-suisse.com/fundsearch
Additionally, more information about the CSAM Sustainable Investing Policy can be found in Chapter 4 “Investment Policy” of the Prospectus or online at: www.credit-suisse.com/esg.
More information about the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology can be found in Chapter 4 “Investment Policy” of the Prospectus.

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Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product Name:
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Growth EUR

Legal Entity Identifier:
5299001E90O1Q0JD7747

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●●☐ **Yes**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____ %

- ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____ %

●○☒ **No**

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5 % of sustainable investments

- ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☒ with a social objective

☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This Subfund promotes the following environmental and social characteristics:

- promotes to invest into companies that comply with international treaties on controversial weapons (Norms-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes not to invest into companies that derive more than 5% of their revenue from conventional weapons and firearms, tobacco production, gambling, or adult entertainment (Value-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes not to invest into companies that derive more than 20% of their revenue from tobacco distribution, conventional weapons support systems or coal (coal mining and coal-based electricity generation) (Values-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes adherence to, and conducting business activities in accordance with, international norms such as the "United Nations Global Compact Principles" (UNGC) (Business-conduct Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes higher exposure to investments that have better ESG profile and fewer ESG controversies over their investment cycle (ESG Integration)
- promotes higher exposure to investments with positive or neutral Fixed Income ESG signal and limit exposure to investments with negative Fixed Income ESG signal
- promotes for fund investments a majority of target funds that demonstrate an "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework
- promotes contribution to sustainable practices through proxy voting and the inclusion of the Subfund's investments into CSAM's centralized engagement approach, in line with CSAM's fiduciary duty (Active Ownership)

It does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics. Please find further information on ESG Integration, ESG Exclusions and Active Ownership below in the question "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Subfund uses the following sustainability indicators for direct investments in equities and fixed income:

- ESG Rating
- Environmental Pillar Score
- Social Pillar Score
- Governance Pillar Score
- ESG Controversies Flag
- Adherence to CSAM ESG Exclusions
- Proprietary Fixed Income ESG Signal

The Subfund uses the following sustainability indicators for investments in target funds:

- ESG Classification of Target Funds

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The objectives of the SFDR Sustainable Investments are to contribute to Environmental and/or Social objectives. Sustainable revenue thresholds and climate targets are used to determine to which extent investments contribute to the environmental or social objectives targeted by the Subfunds (e.g. key resource efficiency indicators on the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water, and land, tackling inequality or fostering social cohesion, social integration, and labour relations) in accordance with the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology. It defines the criteria that CSAM uses to determine if an investment is a sustainable investment, considering E/S contribution, DNSH and good governance.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

CSAM considers the indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI Indicators) and further indicators from its exclusion framework to assess whether sustainable investments would cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective. For this purpose, CSAM has defined a set of criteria and thresholds that sustainable investments need to meet. The Investment Manager applies a monitoring tool to ensure that Sustainable Investments adhere to the "Do No Significant Harm" principle.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

PAI Indicators are taken into account as part of the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology applied by CSAM to identify investments which qualify as SFDR Sustainable Investments. CSAM has defined a set of criteria and thresholds to determine if an investment passes the DNSH condition. The Investment Manager applies a monitoring tool to ensure that Sustainable Investments adhere to the DNSH condition.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

The alignment of Sustainable investments with the 'OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises' and the 'UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights' is assessed through the CS business conduct framework as part of the CS ESG Exclusion framework. Companies that exhibit severe weaknesses in business conduct, particularly with regard to breaches of the 'United Nations Global Compact Principles' (UNGC) and companies placed on the watchlist, but with no immediate exclusion, are flagged to not be considered SFDR Sustainable Investments due to DNSH.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.
The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.
Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒Yes

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, as defined by SFDR, are considered by this Subfund through the application of the CSAM PAI Framework.
The CSAM PAI Framework makes use of a combination of approaches to consider the PAI Indicators according to SFDR RTS Annex 1, Table 1. PAI Indicators are considered by means of pre-trade investment restrictions, post-trade activities and portfolio exposure monitoring. The applicability of these means depends on the nature of the indicator, as well as on the specific context of the investment that is causing the adverse impact. The degree and the way the PAI Indicators are considered, depend on various factors, such as on the type of investment fund or strategy, asset class, and availability of reliable data.
The ability of CSAM to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors for investments into third-party investment funds may be limited or not be possible. In the absence of a look through to the underlying portfolio, assessment and reporting of principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is dependent on to the availability of the PAI reporting provided by the corresponding fund manager to CSAM.
Information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability of this Subfund will be available in annual reports published after January 1, 2023.

☐No

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Subfund invests its assets worldwide (including emerging countries) providing direct or indirect exposure to the asset classes described below. Indirect exposure may be achieved amongst others via the use of derivatives, structured products and Target Funds. The main part of the investments may be made in other currencies than the respective Reference Currency of the Subfund. The Subfund will invest more than 50% of the value of its total assets in Qualifying Equity Instruments.

To attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund, this Subfund applies ESG Exclusions, ESG Integration and Active Ownership as described in the Credit Suisse Asset Management Sustainable Investing Policy explained in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy" of the Prospectus.
The ESG Integration process for this Subfund follows the following steps:

- **Identification of material ESG Factors**
  The Investment Manager uses materiality frameworks to identify those ESG Factors that are relevant to the given multi asset investment strategy. Materiality frameworks are concepts that help to identify sustainability-related issues and opportunities that are likely to affect the financial condition or operating performance of potential investee companies within an industry. Materiality of ESG Factors and ESG Factors included in the investment process may change over time.
- **ESG security analysis**
  For direct investments based on the identified material ESG Factors and/or for fund investments based on the fund classification, the Investment Manager performs research on ESG Factors across the Subfund's investment universe. The Investment Manager makes use of ESG ratings from third-party service providers. These may include ESG-related news, ESG ratings and scores, ESG-related controversies, and ESG trends.
- **Security selection and portfolio implementation**
  The ESG-integrated security selection and portfolio construction approach depends on the underlying investment group/market segment:
  - **Direct investments in equities and fixed income**
    - For direct investments in fixed income, the Investment Manager selects sustainable securities (e.g. green/social/sustainable bonds) or evaluates securities with respect to their ESG Factors.
    - For direct investments in equities, the Investment Manager applies ESG integration by limiting the investment universe to that of an ESG index where feasible or evaluates securities with respect to their ESG Factors.
  - **Investments in target funds**
    - For investments into index tracking target funds, the Investment Manager aims to select ESG indices (full replication or optimized sampling) to attain the ESG integration characteristics of the index.
    - For Investments in active equity or fixed income target funds, the Investment Manager aims to select target funds that demonstrate the "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework.
  - For **other asset classes** and for **specific investment approaches**, ESG Factors are included upon availability.
- **Portfolio monitoring**
  The Investment Manager monitors the ESG Factors periodically to detect significant changes in the ESG Factors of the underlying securities. They regularly reassess the portfolio, taking into consideration financial and ESG metrics, and consequently decide whether to increase or decrease positions in the portfolio.
- **Engagement**
  CSAM has a centralized engagement approach carried out by the CSAM Active Ownership team as described in Chapter 4, "Investment Policy". In addition, the Investment Manager may engage directly with companies individually in the event of serious ESG-related concerns.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding elements are:

- Application of Norms-, Values- and Business Conduct Exclusions
  - Exclusion of companies that are in breach of international treaties on controversial weapons (Norms-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that derive more than 5% of their revenue from conventional weapons and firearms, tobacco production, gambling, or adult entertainment (Value-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that derive more than 20% of their revenue from tobacco distribution, conventional weapons support systems or coal (coal mining and coal-based electricity generation) (Values-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that conduct business activities in breach of, international norms such as the "United Nations Global Compact Principles" (UNGC) (Business-conduct Exclusions on direct investments)
- Integrate ESG Factors into the investment decision process without compromising diversification and risk management. This includes:
  - For direct equity investments systematic consideration of the investment's ESG profile as measured for example by the ESG rating, Pillar Scores and ESG controversies. More information on the ESG rating, Pillar Scores and ESG controversies is available online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Sustainability Indicators").
  - For direct fixed income investments to increase the exposure to investments with positive or neutral Fixed Income ESG signal and limit exposure to investments with negative Fixed Income ESG signal. More information on the Fixed Income ESG signal is available online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Sustainability Indicators").
  - For fund investments a majority of target funds that demonstrate an "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework.
- Performing proxy voting in accordance with the CSAM criteria and materiality thresholds defined in the Proxy Voting Approach and Policy Summary available at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Active Ownership").

- Meeting the minimum proportions for investments which are E/S aligned and SFDR Sustainable Investments

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

This Subfund does not have a commitment to reduce the scope of investments by a minimum rate.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The methodology to assess and ensure good governance of investments, includes the following:

- Business-conduct Exclusions: Companies found to (1) systematically violate international norms, (2) where the breaches are particularly severe, or (3) where management is not open to implementing the necessary reforms, are put on a watchlist, and may be decided to be excluded from the firm-wide investment universe. Exclusions are considered as a last resort. Instead, engaging with investee companies is supposed to have a higher impact to prevent future breaches. Companies that are able and willing to take action may be subject to a period of engagement in which Credit Suisse aims to agree on targets and timelines for improvement, together with the company.
- Proxy voting: in markets and for investments where CSAM exercises its voting rights, CSAM votes on governance topics such as the independence of the board of directors, remuneration and board incentive systems, in line with its fiduciary duty. CSAM may discuss with investee companies shortcomings and what improvements CSAM expects, based on the CSAM proxy voting framework.
- ESG Integration: Governance topics may furthermore be assessed by considering ESG rating and/or governance relate data points (e.g., Governance Pillar score) during the investment decision process.

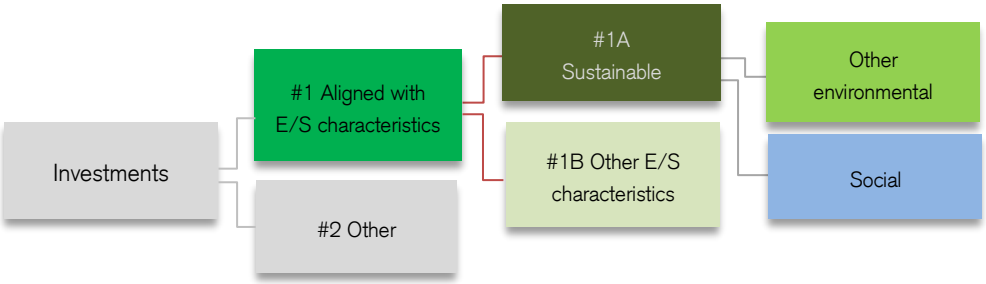
The Good Governance practice may not be assessed for investments in securities issued by sovereigns or supranational entities.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- ***operational expenditure*** *(OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.*

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.
The category #**1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category #1A Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives
- The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

The planned minimum proportion of investments used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund (category #1 above) is 70% of its total net assets.
Within this category the Subfund aims to hold a minimum proportion of 5% of its total net assets in sustainable investments (category #1A above). Within that category, the Subfund aims to hold a minimum proportion of 1% of its total net assets in sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy. Although the Subfund commits to having a minimum proportion of its total net assets in sustainable investments with a social objective, the exact minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective cannot be measured for the time being.
For investment in category #1B above ESG Exclusions are applied to ensure minimum environmental or social safeguards.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics of the Subfund. However, they may be used as efficient portfolio management tools, for cash management, for hedging purposes, or as an additional source of return.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0%. This Subfund does not commit to make EU Taxonomy aligned investments. However, certain investments made by the Subfund may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

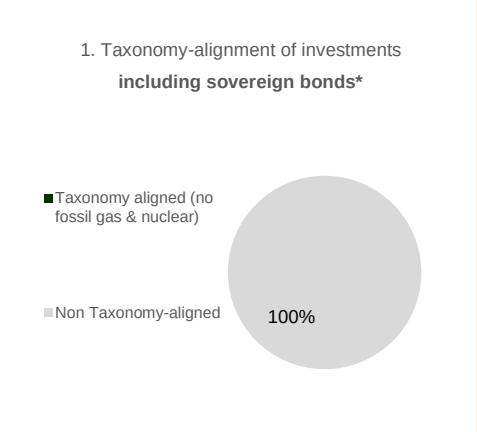
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

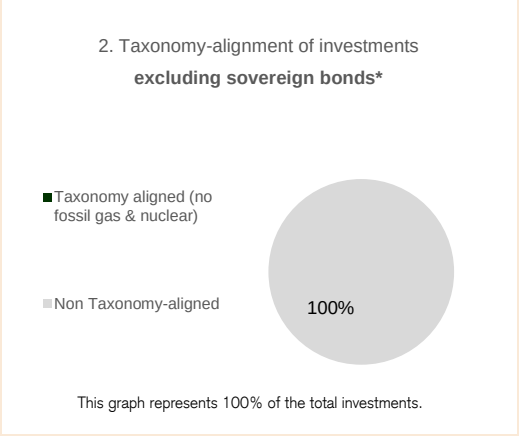
☐*Yes:*

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

***Enabling activities** directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities are** activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0% considering the subfund does not make sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Although the Subfund commits to having a minimum proportion of its total net assets in sustainable investments with a social objective, the exact minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective cannot be measured for the time being.

 are environmentally sustainable investments **that do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments such as cash, derivatives and structured product may fall under "#2 Other" since such instruments do not contribute to the E/S characteristics of this Subfund. Such investments do not have minimum environmental or social safeguards.
Investments may furthermore fall under "#2 Other" if insufficient ESG-related information is available. This applies in particular to asset classes for which ESG Factors are insufficiently defined at present or not sufficient ESG related information is available. Where possible, minimum environmental or social safeguards apply to the underlying securities by ensuring that CSAM ESG Exclusions are adhered to.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The Subfund does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics.

[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

Not applicable

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

Not applicable

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.credit-suisse.com/fundsearch
Additionally, more information about the CSAM Sustainable Investing Policy can be found in Chapter 4 “Investment Policy” of the Prospectus or online at: www.credit-suisse.com/esg.
More information about the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology can be found in Chapter 4 “Investment Policy” of the Prospectus.

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product Name:
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Growth CHF

Legal Entity Identifier:
529900HON352IXZBZV42

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____ %	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5 % of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____ %	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This Subfund promotes the following environmental and social characteristics:

- promotes to invest into companies that comply with international treaties on controversial weapons (Norms-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes not to invest into companies that derive more than 5% of their revenue from conventional weapons and firearms, tobacco production, gambling, or adult entertainment (Value-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes not to invest into companies that derive more than 20% of their revenue from tobacco distribution, conventional weapons support systems or coal (coal mining and coal-based electricity generation) (Values-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes adherence to, and conducting business activities in accordance with, international norms such as the "United Nations Global Compact Principles" (UNGC) (Business-conduct Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes higher exposure to investments that have better ESG profile and fewer ESG controversies over their investment cycle (ESG Integration)
- promotes higher exposure to investments with positive or neutral Fixed Income ESG signal and limit exposure to investments with negative Fixed Income ESG signal
- promotes for fund investments a majority of target funds that demonstrate an "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework
- promotes contribution to sustainable practices through proxy voting and the inclusion of the Subfund's investments into CSAM's centralized engagement approach, in line with CSAM's fiduciary duty (Active Ownership)

It does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics. Please find further information on ESG Integration, ESG Exclusions and Active Ownership below in the question "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Subfund uses the following sustainability indicators for direct investments in equities and fixed income:

- ESG Rating
- Environmental Pillar Score
- Social Pillar Score
- Governance Pillar Score
- ESG Controversies Flag
- Adherence to CSAM ESG Exclusions
- Proprietary Fixed Income ESG Signal

The Subfund uses the following sustainability indicators for investments in target funds:

- ESG Classification of Target Funds

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The objectives of the SFDR Sustainable Investments are to contribute to Environmental and/or Social objectives. Sustainable revenue thresholds and climate targets are used to determine to which extent investments contribute to the environmental or social objectives targeted by the Subfunds (e.g. key resource efficiency indicators on the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water, and land, tackling inequality or fostering social cohesion, social integration, and labour relations) in accordance with the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology. It defines the criteria that CSAM uses to determine if an investment is a sustainable investment, considering E/S contribution, DNSH and good governance.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

CSAM considers the indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI Indicators) and further indicators from its exclusion framework to assess whether sustainable investments would cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective. For this purpose, CSAM has defined a set of criteria and thresholds that sustainable investments need to meet. The Investment Manager applies a monitoring tool to ensure that Sustainable Investments adhere to the "Do No Significant Harm" principle.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

PAI Indicators are taken into account as part of the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology applied by CSAM to identify investments which qualify as SFDR Sustainable Investments. CSAM has defined a set of criteria and thresholds to determine if an investment passes the DNSH condition. The Investment Manager applies a monitoring tool to ensure that Sustainable Investments adhere to the DNSH condition.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

The alignment of Sustainable investments with the 'OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises' and the 'UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights' is assessed through the CS business conduct framework as part of the CS ESG Exclusion framework. Companies that exhibit severe weaknesses in business conduct, particularly with regard to breaches of the 'United Nations Global Compact Principles' (UNGC) and companies placed on the watchlist, but with no immediate exclusion, are flagged to not be considered SFDR Sustainable Investments due to DNSH.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.
The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.
Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒Yes

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, as defined by SFDR, are considered by this Subfund through the application of the CSAM PAI Framework.
The CSAM PAI Framework makes use of a combination of approaches to consider the PAI Indicators according to SFDR RTS Annex 1, Table 1. PAI Indicators are considered by means of pre-trade investment restrictions, post-trade activities and portfolio exposure monitoring. The applicability of these means depends on the nature of the indicator, as well as on the specific context of the investment that is causing the adverse impact. The degree and the way the PAI Indicators are considered, depend on various factors, such as on the type of investment fund or strategy, asset class, and availability of reliable data.
The ability of CSAM to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors for investments into third-party investment funds may be limited or not be possible. In the absence of a look through to the underlying portfolio, assessment and reporting of principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is dependent on to the availability of the PAI reporting provided by the corresponding fund manager to CSAM.
Information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability of this Subfund will be available in annual reports published after January 1, 2023.

☐No

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Subfund invests its assets worldwide (including emerging countries) providing direct or indirect exposure to the asset classes described below. Indirect exposure may be achieved amongst others via the use of derivatives, structured products and Target Funds. The main part of the investments may be made in other currencies than the respective Reference Currency of the Subfund. The Subfund will invest more than 50% of the value of its total assets in Qualifying Equity Instruments.

To attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund, this Subfund applies ESG Exclusions, ESG Integration and Active Ownership as described in the Credit Suisse Asset Management Sustainable Investing Policy explained in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy" of the Prospectus.
The ESG Integration process for this Subfund follows the following steps:

- **Identification of material ESG Factors**
  The Investment Manager uses materiality frameworks to identify those ESG Factors that are relevant to the given multi asset investment strategy. Materiality frameworks are concepts that help to identify sustainability-related issues and opportunities that are likely to affect the financial condition or operating performance of potential investee companies within an industry. Materiality of ESG Factors and ESG Factors included in the investment process may change over time.
- **ESG security analysis**
  For direct investments based on the identified material ESG Factors and/or for fund investments based on the fund classification, the Investment Manager performs research on ESG Factors across the Subfund's investment universe. The Investment Manager makes use of ESG ratings from third-party service providers. These may include ESG-related news, ESG ratings and scores, ESG-related controversies, and ESG trends.
- **Security selection and portfolio implementation**
  The ESG-integrated security selection and portfolio construction approach depends on the underlying investment group/market segment:
  - **Direct investments in equities and fixed income**
    - For direct investments in fixed income, the Investment Manager selects sustainable securities (e.g. green/social/sustainable bonds) or evaluates securities with respect to their ESG Factors.
    - For direct investments in equities, the Investment Manager applies ESG integration by limiting the investment universe to that of an ESG index where feasible or evaluates securities with respect to their ESG Factors.
  - **Investments in target funds**
    - For investments into index tracking target funds, the Investment Manager aims to select ESG indices (full replication or optimized sampling) to attain the ESG integration characteristics of the index.
    - For Investments in active equity or fixed income target funds, the Investment Manager aims to select target funds that demonstrate the "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework.
  - For **other asset classes** and for **specific investment approaches**, ESG Factors are included upon availability.
- **Portfolio monitoring**
  The Investment Manager monitors the ESG Factors periodically to detect significant changes in the ESG Factors of the underlying securities. They regularly reassess the portfolio, taking into consideration financial and ESG metrics, and consequently decide whether to increase or decrease positions in the portfolio.
- **Engagement**
  CSAM has a centralized engagement approach carried out by the CSAM Active Ownership team as described in Chapter 4, "Investment Policy". In addition, the Investment Manager may engage directly with companies individually in the event of serious ESG-related concerns.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding elements are:

- Application of Norms-, Values- and Business Conduct Exclusions
  - Exclusion of companies that are in breach of international treaties on controversial weapons (Norms-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that derive more than 5% of their revenue from conventional weapons and firearms, tobacco production, gambling, or adult entertainment (Value-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that derive more than 20% of their revenue from tobacco distribution, conventional weapons support systems or coal (coal mining and coal-based electricity generation) (Values-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that conduct business activities in breach of, international norms such as the "United Nations Global Compact Principles" (UNGC) (Business-conduct Exclusions on direct investments)
- Integrate ESG Factors into the investment decision process without compromising diversification and risk management. This includes:
  - For direct equity investments systematic consideration of the investment's ESG profile as measured for example by the ESG rating, Pillar Scores and ESG controversies. More information on the ESG rating, Pillar Scores and ESG controversies is available online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Sustainability Indicators").
  - For direct fixed income investments to increase the exposure to investments with positive or neutral Fixed Income ESG signal and limit exposure to investments with negative Fixed Income ESG signal. More information on the Fixed Income ESG signal is available online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Sustainability Indicators").
  - For fund investments a majority of target funds that demonstrate an "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework.
- Performing proxy voting in accordance with the CSAM criteria and materiality thresholds defined in the Proxy Voting Approach and Policy Summary available at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Active Ownership").

- Meeting the minimum proportions for investments which are E/S aligned and SFDR Sustainable Investments

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

This Subfund does not have a commitment to reduce the scope of investments by a minimum rate.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The methodology to assess and ensure good governance of investments, includes the following:

- Business-conduct Exclusions: Companies found to (1) systematically violate international norms, (2) where the breaches are particularly severe, or (3) where management is not open to implementing the necessary reforms, are put on a watchlist, and may be decided to be excluded from the firm-wide investment universe. Exclusions are considered as a last resort. Instead, engaging with investee companies is supposed to have a higher impact to prevent future breaches. Companies that are able and willing to take action may be subject to a period of engagement in which Credit Suisse aims to agree on targets and timelines for improvement, together with the company.
- Proxy voting: in markets and for investments where CSAM exercises its voting rights, CSAM votes on governance topics such as the independence of the board of directors, remuneration and board incentive systems, in line with its fiduciary duty. CSAM may discuss with investee companies shortcomings and what improvements CSAM expects, based on the CSAM proxy voting framework.
- ESG Integration: Governance topics may furthermore be assessed by considering ESG rating and/or governance relate data points (e.g., Governance Pillar score) during the investment decision process.

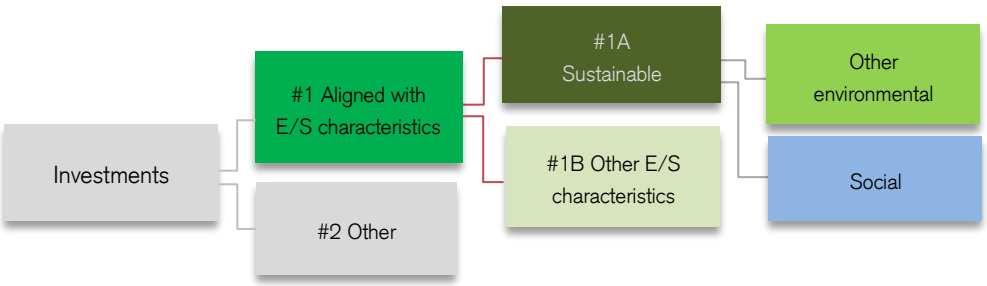
The Good Governance practice may not be assessed for investments in securities issued by sovereigns or supranational entities.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- ***operational expenditure*** *(OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.*

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.
The category #**1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category #1A Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives
- The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

The planned minimum proportion of investments used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund (category #1 above) is 70% of its total net assets.
Within this category the Subfund aims to hold a minimum proportion of 5% of its total net assets in sustainable investments (category #1A above). Within that category, the Subfund aims to hold a minimum proportion of 1% of its total net assets in sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy. Although the Subfund commits to having a minimum proportion of its total net assets in sustainable investments with a social objective, the exact minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective cannot be measured for the time being.
For investment in category #1B above ESG Exclusions are applied to ensure minimum environmental or social safeguards.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics of the Subfund. However, they may be used as efficient portfolio management tools, for cash management, for hedging purposes, or as an additional source of return.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0%. This Subfund does not commit to make EU Taxonomy aligned investments. However, certain investments made by the Subfund may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

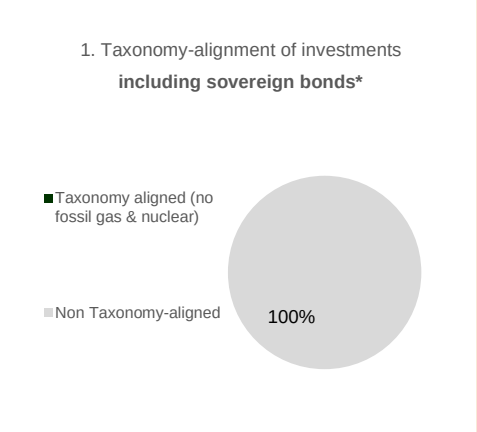
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

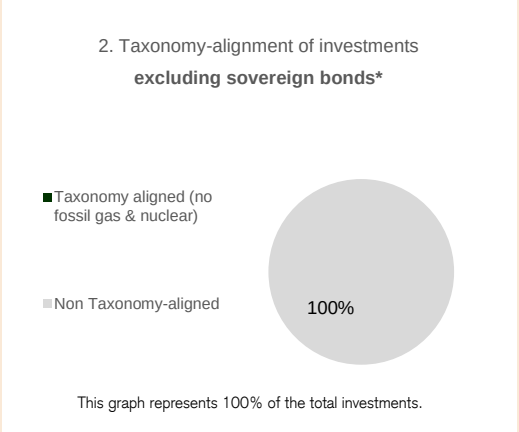
☐*Yes:*

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

***Enabling activities** directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities are** activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0% considering the subfund does not make sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Although the Subfund commits to having a minimum proportion of its total net assets in sustainable investments with a social objective, the exact minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective cannot be measured for the time being.

 are environmentally sustainable investments **that do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments such as cash, derivatives and structured product may fall under "#2 Other" since such instruments do not contribute to the E/S characteristics of this Subfund. Such investments do not have minimum environmental or social safeguards.
Investments may furthermore fall under "#2 Other" if insufficient ESG-related information is available. This applies in particular to asset classes for which ESG Factors are insufficiently defined at present or not sufficient ESG related information is available. Where possible, minimum environmental or social safeguards apply to the underlying securities by ensuring that CSAM ESG Exclusions are adhered to.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The Subfund does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics.

[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

Not applicable

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

Not applicable

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.credit-suisse.com/fundsearch
Additionally, more information about the CSAM Sustainable Investing Policy can be found in Chapter 4 “Investment Policy” of the Prospectus or online at: www.credit-suisse.com/esg.
More information about the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology can be found in Chapter 4 “Investment Policy” of the Prospectus.

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product Name:
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Growth USD

Legal Entity Identifier:
529900HSSABB13G0TV87

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____ %	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5 % of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____ %	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This Subfund promotes the following environmental and social characteristics:

- promotes to invest into companies that comply with international treaties on controversial weapons (Norms-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes not to invest into companies that derive more than 5% of their revenue from conventional weapons and firearms, tobacco production, gambling, or adult entertainment (Value-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes not to invest into companies that derive more than 20% of their revenue from tobacco distribution, conventional weapons support systems or coal (coal mining and coal-based electricity generation) (Values-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes adherence to, and conducting business activities in accordance with, international norms such as the "United Nations Global Compact Principles" (UNGC) (Business-conduct Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes higher exposure to investments that have better ESG profile and fewer ESG controversies over their investment cycle (ESG Integration)
- promotes higher exposure to investments with positive or neutral Fixed Income ESG signal and limit exposure to investments with negative Fixed Income ESG signal
- promotes for fund investments a majority of target funds that demonstrate an "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework
- promotes contribution to sustainable practices through proxy voting and the inclusion of the Subfund's investments into CSAM's centralized engagement approach, in line with CSAM's fiduciary duty (Active Ownership)

It does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics. Please find further information on ESG Integration, ESG Exclusions and Active Ownership below in the question "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Subfund uses the following sustainability indicators for direct investments in equities and fixed income:

- ESG Rating
- Environmental Pillar Score
- Social Pillar Score
- Governance Pillar Score
- ESG Controversies Flag
- Adherence to CSAM ESG Exclusions
- Proprietary Fixed Income ESG Signal

The Subfund uses the following sustainability indicators for investments in target funds:

- ESG Classification of Target Funds

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The objectives of the SFDR Sustainable Investments are to contribute to Environmental and/or Social objectives. Sustainable revenue thresholds and climate targets are used to determine to which extent investments contribute to the environmental or social objectives targeted by the Subfunds (e.g. key resource efficiency indicators on the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water, and land, tackling inequality or fostering social cohesion, social integration, and labour relations) in accordance with the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology. It defines the criteria that CSAM uses to determine if an investment is a sustainable investment, considering E/S contribution, DNSH and good governance.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

CSAM considers the indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI Indicators) and further indicators from its exclusion framework to assess whether sustainable investments would cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective. For this purpose, CSAM has defined a set of criteria and thresholds that sustainable investments need to meet. The Investment Manager applies a monitoring tool to ensure that Sustainable Investments adhere to the "Do No Significant Harm" principle.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

PAI Indicators are taken into account as part of the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology applied by CSAM to identify investments which qualify as SFDR Sustainable Investments. CSAM has defined a set of criteria and thresholds to determine if an investment passes the DNSH condition. The Investment Manager applies a monitoring tool to ensure that Sustainable Investments adhere to the DNSH condition.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

The alignment of Sustainable investments with the 'OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises' and the 'UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights' is assessed through the CS business conduct framework as part of the CS ESG Exclusion framework. Companies that exhibit severe weaknesses in business conduct, particularly with regard to breaches of the 'United Nations Global Compact Principles' (UNGC) and companies placed on the watchlist, but with no immediate exclusion, are flagged to not be considered SFDR Sustainable Investments due to DNSH.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.
The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.
Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒Yes

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, as defined by SFDR, are considered by this Subfund through the application of the CSAM PAI Framework.
The CSAM PAI Framework makes use of a combination of approaches to consider the PAI Indicators according to SFDR RTS Annex 1, Table 1. PAI Indicators are considered by means of pre-trade investment restrictions, post-trade activities and portfolio exposure monitoring. The applicability of these means depends on the nature of the indicator, as well as on the specific context of the investment that is causing the adverse impact. The degree and the way the PAI Indicators are considered, depend on various factors, such as on the type of investment fund or strategy, asset class, and availability of reliable data.
The ability of CSAM to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors for investments into third-party investment funds may be limited or not be possible. In the absence of a look through to the underlying portfolio, assessment and reporting of principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is dependent on to the availability of the PAI reporting provided by the corresponding fund manager to CSAM.
Information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability of this Subfund will be available in annual reports published after January 1, 2023.

☐No

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Subfund invests its assets worldwide (including emerging countries) providing direct or indirect exposure to the asset classes described below. Indirect exposure may be achieved amongst others via the use of derivatives, structured products and Target Funds. The main part of the investments may be made in other currencies than the respective Reference Currency of the Subfund. The Subfund will invest more than 50% of the value of its total assets in Qualifying Equity Instruments.

To attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund, this Subfund applies ESG Exclusions, ESG Integration and Active Ownership as described in the Credit Suisse Asset Management Sustainable Investing Policy explained in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy" of the Prospectus.
The ESG Integration process for this Subfund follows the following steps:

- **Identification of material ESG Factors**
  The Investment Manager uses materiality frameworks to identify those ESG Factors that are relevant to the given multi asset investment strategy. Materiality frameworks are concepts that help to identify sustainability-related issues and opportunities that are likely to affect the financial condition or operating performance of potential investee companies within an industry. Materiality of ESG Factors and ESG Factors included in the investment process may change over time.
- **ESG security analysis**
  For direct investments based on the identified material ESG Factors and/or for fund investments based on the fund classification, the Investment Manager performs research on ESG Factors across the Subfund's investment universe. The Investment Manager makes use of ESG ratings from third-party service providers. These may include ESG-related news, ESG ratings and scores, ESG-related controversies, and ESG trends.
- **Security selection and portfolio implementation**
  The ESG-integrated security selection and portfolio construction approach depends on the underlying investment group/market segment:
  - **Direct investments in equities and fixed income**
    - For direct investments in fixed income, the Investment Manager selects sustainable securities (e.g. green/social/sustainable bonds) or evaluates securities with respect to their ESG Factors.
    - For direct investments in equities, the Investment Manager applies ESG integration by limiting the investment universe to that of an ESG index where feasible or evaluates securities with respect to their ESG Factors.
  - **Investments in target funds**
    - For investments into index tracking target funds, the Investment Manager aims to select ESG indices (full replication or optimized sampling) to attain the ESG integration characteristics of the index.
    - For Investments in active equity or fixed income target funds, the Investment Manager aims to select target funds that demonstrate the "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework.
  - For **other asset classes** and for **specific investment approaches**, ESG Factors are included upon availability.
- **Portfolio monitoring**
  The Investment Manager monitors the ESG Factors periodically to detect significant changes in the ESG Factors of the underlying securities. They regularly reassess the portfolio, taking into consideration financial and ESG metrics, and consequently decide whether to increase or decrease positions in the portfolio.
- **Engagement**
  CSAM has a centralized engagement approach carried out by the CSAM Active Ownership team as described in Chapter 4, "Investment Policy". In addition, the Investment Manager may engage directly with companies individually in the event of serious ESG-related concerns.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding elements are:

- Application of Norms-, Values- and Business Conduct Exclusions
  - Exclusion of companies that are in breach of international treaties on controversial weapons (Norms-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that derive more than 5% of their revenue from conventional weapons and firearms, tobacco production, gambling, or adult entertainment (Value-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that derive more than 20% of their revenue from tobacco distribution, conventional weapons support systems or coal (coal mining and coal-based electricity generation) (Values-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that conduct business activities in breach of, international norms such as the "United Nations Global Compact Principles" (UNGC) (Business-conduct Exclusions on direct investments)
- Integrate ESG Factors into the investment decision process without compromising diversification and risk management. This includes:
  - For direct equity investments systematic consideration of the investment's ESG profile as measured for example by the ESG rating, Pillar Scores and ESG controversies. More information on the ESG rating, Pillar Scores and ESG controversies is available online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Sustainability Indicators").
  - For direct fixed income investments to increase the exposure to investments with positive or neutral Fixed Income ESG signal and limit exposure to investments with negative Fixed Income ESG signal. More information on the Fixed Income ESG signal is available online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Sustainability Indicators").
  - For fund investments a majority of target funds that demonstrate an "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework.
- Performing proxy voting in accordance with the CSAM criteria and materiality thresholds defined in the Proxy Voting Approach and Policy Summary available at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Active Ownership").

- Meeting the minimum proportions for investments which are E/S aligned and SFDR Sustainable Investments

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

This Subfund does not have a commitment to reduce the scope of investments by a minimum rate.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The methodology to assess and ensure good governance of investments, includes the following:

- Business-conduct Exclusions: Companies found to (1) systematically violate international norms, (2) where the breaches are particularly severe, or (3) where management is not open to implementing the necessary reforms, are put on a watchlist, and may be decided to be excluded from the firm-wide investment universe. Exclusions are considered as a last resort. Instead, engaging with investee companies is supposed to have a higher impact to prevent future breaches. Companies that are able and willing to take action may be subject to a period of engagement in which Credit Suisse aims to agree on targets and timelines for improvement, together with the company.
- Proxy voting: in markets and for investments where CSAM exercises its voting rights, CSAM votes on governance topics such as the independence of the board of directors, remuneration and board incentive systems, in line with its fiduciary duty. CSAM may discuss with investee companies shortcomings and what improvements CSAM expects, based on the CSAM proxy voting framework.
- ESG Integration: Governance topics may furthermore be assessed by considering ESG rating and/or governance relate data points (e.g., Governance Pillar score) during the investment decision process.

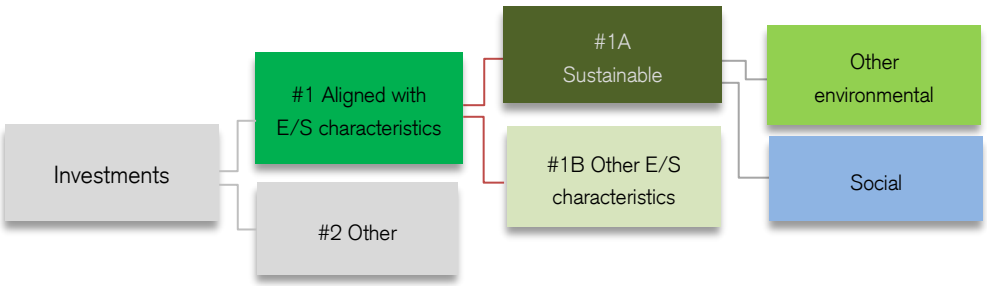
The Good Governance practice may not be assessed for investments in securities issued by sovereigns or supranational entities.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- ***operational expenditure*** *(OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.*

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.
The category #**1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category #1A Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives
- The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

The planned minimum proportion of investments used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund (category #1 above) is 70% of its total net assets.
Within this category the Subfund aims to hold a minimum proportion of 5% of its total net assets in sustainable investments (category #1A above). Within that category, the Subfund aims to hold a minimum proportion of 1% of its total net assets in sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy. Although the Subfund commits to having a minimum proportion of its total net assets in sustainable investments with a social objective, the exact minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective cannot be measured for the time being.
For investment in category #1B above ESG Exclusions are applied to ensure minimum environmental or social safeguards.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics of the Subfund. However, they may be used as efficient portfolio management tools, for cash management, for hedging purposes, or as an additional source of return.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0%. This Subfund does not commit to make EU Taxonomy aligned investments. However, certain investments made by the Subfund may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

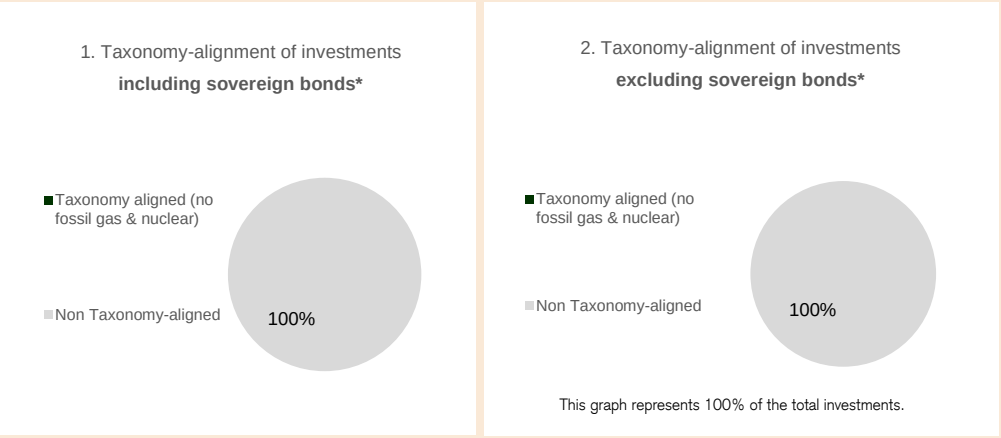
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

☐*Yes:*

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

***Enabling activities** directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities are** activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0% considering the subfund does not make sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Although the Subfund commits to having a minimum proportion of its total net assets in sustainable investments with a social objective, the exact minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective cannot be measured for the time being.

are environmentally sustainable investments **that do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments such as cash, derivatives and structured product may fall under "#2 Other" since such instruments do not contribute to the E/S characteristics of this Subfund. Such investments do not have minimum environmental or social safeguards.
Investments may furthermore fall under "#2 Other" if insufficient ESG-related information is available. This applies in particular to asset classes for which ESG Factors are insufficiently defined at present or not sufficient ESG related information is available. Where possible, minimum environmental or social safeguards apply to the underlying securities by ensuring that CSAM ESG Exclusions are adhered to.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The Subfund does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics.

[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

Not applicable

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

Not applicable

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.credit-suisse.com/fundsearch
Additionally, more information about the CSAM Sustainable Investing Policy can be found in Chapter 4 “Investment Policy” of the Prospectus or online at: www.credit-suisse.com/esg.
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Product Name:
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Yield EUR

Legal Entity Identifier:
529900RAL1DIYKWCES60

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____ %	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5 % of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____ %	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This Subfund promotes the following environmental and social characteristics:

- promotes to invest into companies that comply with international treaties on controversial weapons (Norms-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes not to invest into companies that derive more than 5% of their revenue from conventional weapons and firearms, tobacco production, gambling, or adult entertainment (Value-based Exclusions on direct investments)
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- promotes adherence to, and conducting business activities in accordance with, international norms such as the "United Nations Global Compact Principles" (UNGC) (Business-conduct Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes higher exposure to investments that have better ESG profile and fewer ESG controversies over their investment cycle (ESG Integration)
- promotes higher exposure to investments with positive or neutral Fixed Income ESG signal and limit exposure to investments with negative Fixed Income ESG signal
- promotes for fund investments a majority of target funds that demonstrate an "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework
- promotes contribution to sustainable practices through proxy voting and the inclusion of the Subfund's investments into CSAM's centralized engagement approach, in line with CSAM's fiduciary duty (Active Ownership)

It does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics. Please find further information on ESG Integration, ESG Exclusions and Active Ownership below in the question "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Subfund uses the following sustainability indicators for direct investments in equities and fixed income:

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- Environmental Pillar Score
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The Subfund uses the following sustainability indicators for investments in target funds:

- ESG Classification of Target Funds

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The objectives of the SFDR Sustainable Investments are to contribute to Environmental and/or Social objectives. Sustainable revenue thresholds and climate targets are used to determine to which extent investments contribute to the environmental or social objectives targeted by the Subfunds (e.g. key resource efficiency indicators on the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water, and land, tackling inequality or fostering social cohesion, social integration, and labour relations) in accordance with the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology. It defines the criteria that CSAM uses to determine if an investment is a sustainable investment, considering E/S contribution, DNSH and good governance.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

CSAM considers the indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI Indicators) and further indicators from its exclusion framework to assess whether sustainable investments would cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective. For this purpose, CSAM has defined a set of criteria and thresholds that sustainable investments need to meet. The Investment Manager applies a monitoring tool to ensure that Sustainable Investments adhere to the "Do No Significant Harm" principle.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

PAI Indicators are taken into account as part of the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology applied by CSAM to identify investments which qualify as SFDR Sustainable Investments. CSAM has defined a set of criteria and thresholds to determine if an investment passes the DNSH condition. The Investment Manager applies a monitoring tool to ensure that Sustainable Investments adhere to the DNSH condition.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

The alignment of Sustainable investments with the 'OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises' and the 'UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights' is assessed through the CS business conduct framework as part of the CS ESG Exclusion framework. Companies that exhibit severe weaknesses in business conduct, particularly with regard to breaches of the 'United Nations Global Compact Principles' (UNGC) and companies placed on the watchlist, but with no immediate exclusion, are flagged to not be considered SFDR Sustainable Investments due to DNSH.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.
The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.
Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒Yes

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, as defined by SFDR, are considered by this Subfund through the application of the CSAM PAI Framework.
The CSAM PAI Framework makes use of a combination of approaches to consider the PAI Indicators according to SFDR RTS Annex 1, Table 1. PAI Indicators are considered by means of pre-trade investment restrictions, post-trade activities and portfolio exposure monitoring. The applicability of these means depends on the nature of the indicator, as well as on the specific context of the investment that is causing the adverse impact. The degree and the way the PAI Indicators are considered, depend on various factors, such as on the type of investment fund or strategy, asset class, and availability of reliable data.
The ability of CSAM to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors for investments into third-party investment funds may be limited or not be possible. In the absence of a look through to the underlying portfolio, assessment and reporting of principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is dependent on to the availability of the PAI reporting provided by the corresponding fund manager to CSAM.
Information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability of this Subfund will be available in annual reports published after January 1, 2023.

☐No

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Subfund invests its assets worldwide (including emerging countries) providing direct or indirect exposure to the asset classes described below. Indirect exposure may be achieved amongst others via the use of derivatives, structured products and Target Funds. The main part of the investments will be made in the respective Reference Currency of the Subfund. Thus, the risks associated with currency fluctuations are minimized in the long term.

To attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund, this Subfund applies ESG Exclusions, ESG Integration and Active Ownership as described in the Credit Suisse Asset Management Sustainable Investing Policy explained in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy" of the Prospectus.
The ESG Integration process for this Subfund follows the following steps:

- **Identification of material ESG Factors**
  The Investment Manager uses materiality frameworks to identify those ESG Factors that are relevant to the given multi asset investment strategy. Materiality frameworks are concepts that help to identify sustainability-related issues and opportunities that are likely to affect the financial condition or operating performance of potential investee companies within an industry. Materiality of ESG Factors and ESG Factors included in the investment process may change over time.
- **ESG security analysis**
  For direct investments based on the identified material ESG Factors and/or for fund investments based on the fund classification, the Investment Manager performs research on ESG Factors across the Subfund's investment universe. The Investment Manager makes use of ESG ratings from third-party service providers. These may include ESG-related news, ESG ratings and scores, ESG-related controversies, and ESG trends.
- **Security selection and portfolio implementation**
  The ESG-integrated security selection and portfolio construction approach depends on the underlying investment group/market segment:
  - **Direct investments in equities and fixed income**
    - For direct investments in fixed income, the Investment Manager selects sustainable securities (e.g. green/social/sustainable bonds) or evaluates securities with respect to their ESG Factors.
    - For direct investments in equities, the Investment Manager applies ESG integration by limiting the investment universe to that of an ESG index where feasible or evaluates securities with respect to their ESG Factors.
  - **Investments in target funds**
    - For investments into index tracking target funds, the Investment Manager aims to select ESG indices (full replication or optimized sampling) to attain the ESG integration characteristics of the index.
    - For Investments in active equity or fixed income target funds, the Investment Manager aims to select target funds that demonstrate the "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework.
  - For **other asset classes** and for **specific investment approaches**, ESG Factors are included upon availability.
- **Portfolio monitoring**
  The Investment Manager monitors the ESG Factors periodically to detect significant changes in the ESG Factors of the underlying securities. They regularly reassess the portfolio, taking into consideration financial and ESG metrics, and consequently decide whether to increase or decrease positions in the portfolio.
- **Engagement**
  CSAM has a centralized engagement approach carried out by the CSAM Active Ownership team as described in Chapter 4, "Investment Policy". In addition, the Investment Manager may engage directly with companies individually in the event of serious ESG-related concerns.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding elements are:

- Application of Norms-, Values- and Business Conduct Exclusions
  - Exclusion of companies that are in breach of international treaties on controversial weapons (Norms-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that derive more than 5% of their revenue from conventional weapons and firearms, tobacco production, gambling, or adult entertainment (Value-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that derive more than 20% of their revenue from tobacco distribution, conventional weapons support systems or coal (coal mining and coal-based electricity generation) (Values-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that conduct business activities in breach of, international norms such as the "United Nations Global Compact Principles" (UNGC) (Business-conduct Exclusions on direct investments)
- Integrate ESG Factors into the investment decision process without compromising diversification and risk management. This includes:
  - For direct equity investments systematic consideration of the investment's ESG profile as measured for example by the ESG rating, Pillar Scores and ESG controversies. More information on the ESG rating, Pillar Scores and ESG controversies is available online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Sustainability Indicators").
  - For direct fixed income investments to increase the exposure to investments with positive or neutral Fixed Income ESG signal and limit exposure to investments with negative Fixed Income ESG signal. More information on the Fixed Income ESG signal is available online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Sustainability Indicators").
  - For fund investments a majority of target funds that demonstrate an "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework.

- Performing proxy voting in accordance with the CSAM criteria and materiality thresholds defined in the Proxy Voting Approach and Policy Summary available at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Active Ownership").
- Meeting the minimum proportions for investments which are E/S aligned and SFDR Sustainable Investments

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

This Subfund does not have a commitment to reduce the scope of investments by a minimum rate.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The methodology to assess and ensure good governance of investments, includes the following:

- Business-conduct Exclusions: Companies found to (1) systematically violate international norms, (2) where the breaches are particularly severe, or (3) where management is not open to implementing the necessary reforms, are put on a watchlist, and may be decided to be excluded from the firm-wide investment universe. Exclusions are considered as a last resort. Instead, engaging with investee companies is supposed to have a higher impact to prevent future breaches. Companies that are able and willing to take action may be subject to a period of engagement in which Credit Suisse aims to agree on targets and timelines for improvement, together with the company.
- Proxy voting: in markets and for investments where CSAM exercises its voting rights, CSAM votes on governance topics such as the independence of the board of directors, remuneration and board incentive systems, in line with its fiduciary duty. CSAM may discuss with investee companies shortcomings and what improvements CSAM expects, based on the CSAM proxy voting framework.
- ESG Integration: Governance topics may furthermore be assessed by considering ESG rating and/or governance relate data points (e.g., Governance Pillar score) during the investment decision process.

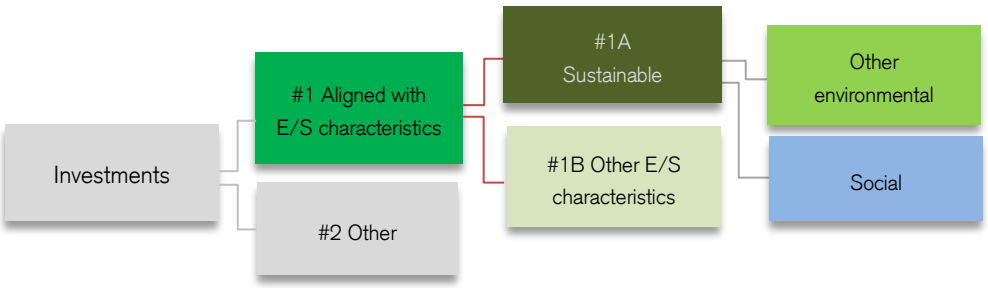
The Good Governance practice may not be assessed for investments in securities issued by sovereigns or supranational entities.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- ***operational expenditure*** *(OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.*

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.
The category #**1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category #1A Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives
- The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

The planned minimum proportion of investments used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund (category #1 above) is 70% of its total net assets.
Within this category the Subfund aims to hold a minimum proportion of 5% of its total net assets in sustainable investments (category #1A above). Within that category, the Subfund aims to hold a minimum proportion of 1% of its total net assets in sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy. Although the Subfund commits to having a minimum proportion of its total net assets in sustainable investments with a social objective, the exact minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective cannot be measured for the time being.
For investment in category #1B above ESG Exclusions are applied to ensure minimum environmental or social safeguards.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics of the Subfund. However, they may be used as efficient portfolio management tools, for cash management, for hedging purposes, or as an additional source of return.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0%. This Subfund does not commit to make EU Taxonomy aligned investments. However, certain investments made by the Subfund may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

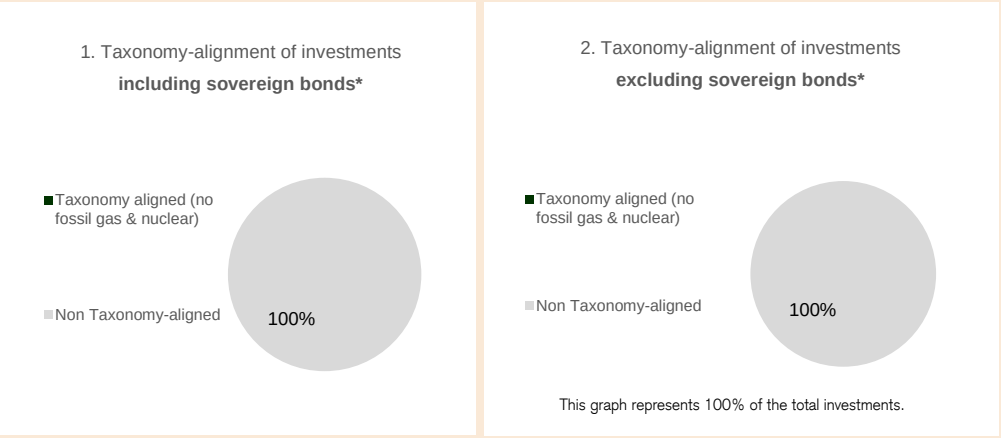
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

☐*Yes:*

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

***Enabling activities** directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities are** activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0% considering the subfund does not make sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Although the Subfund commits to having a minimum proportion of its total net assets in sustainable investments with a social objective, the exact minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective cannot be measured for the time being.

are environmentally sustainable investments **that do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments such as cash, derivatives and structured product may fall under "#2 Other" since such instruments do not contribute to the E/S characteristics of this Subfund. Such investments do not have minimum environmental or social safeguards.
Investments may furthermore fall under "#2 Other" if insufficient ESG-related information is available. This applies in particular to asset classes for which ESG Factors are insufficiently defined at present or not sufficient ESG related information is available. Where possible, minimum environmental or social safeguards apply to the underlying securities by ensuring that CSAM ESG Exclusions are adhered to.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The Subfund does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics.

[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

Not applicable

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

Not applicable

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.credit-suisse.com/fundsearch
Additionally, more information about the CSAM Sustainable Investing Policy can be found in Chapter 4 “Investment Policy” of the Prospectus or online at: www.credit-suisse.com/esg.
More information about the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology can be found in Chapter 4 “Investment Policy” of the Prospectus.

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product Name:
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Yield CHF

Legal Entity Identifier:
5299004MFUN5FVOXWP48

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____ %	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5 % of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____ %	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This Subfund promotes the following environmental and social characteristics:

- promotes to invest into companies that comply with international treaties on controversial weapons (Norms-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes not to invest into companies that derive more than 5% of their revenue from conventional weapons and firearms, tobacco production, gambling, or adult entertainment (Value-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes not to invest into companies that derive more than 20% of their revenue from tobacco distribution, conventional weapons support systems or coal (coal mining and coal-based electricity generation) (Values-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes adherence to, and conducting business activities in accordance with, international norms such as the "United Nations Global Compact Principles" (UNGC) (Business-conduct Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes higher exposure to investments that have better ESG profile and fewer ESG controversies over their investment cycle (ESG Integration)
- promotes higher exposure to investments with positive or neutral Fixed Income ESG signal and limit exposure to investments with negative Fixed Income ESG signal
- promotes for fund investments a majority of target funds that demonstrate an "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework
- promotes contribution to sustainable practices through proxy voting and the inclusion of the Subfund's investments into CSAM's centralized engagement approach, in line with CSAM's fiduciary duty (Active Ownership)

It does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics.
Please find further information on ESG Integration, ESG Exclusions and Active Ownership below in the question "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Subfund uses the following sustainability indicators for direct investments in equities and fixed income:

- ESG Rating
- Environmental Pillar Score
- Social Pillar Score
- Governance Pillar Score
- ESG Controversies Flag
- Adherence to CSAM ESG Exclusions
- Proprietary Fixed Income ESG Signal

The Subfund uses the following sustainability indicators for investments in target funds:

- ESG Classification of Target Funds

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The objectives of the SFDR Sustainable Investments are to contribute to Environmental and/or Social objectives. Sustainable revenue thresholds and climate targets are used to determine to which extent investments contribute to the environmental or social objectives targeted by the Subfunds (e.g. key resource efficiency indicators on the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water, and land, tackling inequality or fostering social cohesion, social integration, and labour relations) in accordance with the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology. It defines the criteria that CSAM uses to determine if an investment is a sustainable investment, considering E/S contribution, DNSH and good governance.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

CSAM considers the indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI Indicators) and further indicators from its exclusion framework to assess whether sustainable investments would cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective. For this purpose, CSAM has defined a set of criteria and thresholds that sustainable investments need to meet. The Investment Manager applies a monitoring tool to ensure that Sustainable Investments adhere to the "Do No Significant Harm" principle.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

PAI Indicators are taken into account as part of the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology applied by CSAM to identify investments which qualify as SFDR Sustainable Investments. CSAM has defined a set of criteria and thresholds to determine if an investment passes the DNSH condition. The Investment Manager applies a monitoring tool to ensure that Sustainable Investments adhere to the DNSH condition.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

The alignment of Sustainable investments with the 'OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises' and the 'UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights' is assessed through the CS business conduct framework as part of the CS ESG Exclusion framework. Companies that exhibit severe weaknesses in business conduct, particularly with regard to breaches of the 'United Nations Global Compact Principles' (UNGC) and companies placed on the watchlist, but with no immediate exclusion, are flagged to not be considered SFDR Sustainable Investments due to DNSH.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.
The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.
Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒Yes

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, as defined by SFDR, are considered by this Subfund through the application of the CSAM PAI Framework.
The CSAM PAI Framework makes use of a combination of approaches to consider the PAI Indicators according to SFDR RTS Annex 1, Table 1. PAI Indicators are considered by means of pre-trade investment restrictions, post-trade activities and portfolio exposure monitoring. The applicability of these means depends on the nature of the indicator, as well as on the specific context of the investment that is causing the adverse impact. The degree and the way the PAI Indicators are considered, depend on various factors, such as on the type of investment fund or strategy, asset class, and availability of reliable data.
The ability of CSAM to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors for investments into third-party investment funds may be limited or not be possible. In the absence of a look through to the underlying portfolio, assessment and reporting of principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is dependent on to the availability of the PAI reporting provided by the corresponding fund manager to CSAM.
Information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability of this Subfund will be available in annual reports published after January 1, 2023.

☐No

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Subfund invests its assets worldwide (including emerging countries) providing direct or indirect exposure to the asset classes described below. Indirect exposure may be achieved amongst others via the use of derivatives, structured products and Target Funds. The main part of the investments will be made in the respective Reference Currency of the Subfund. Thus, the risks associated with currency fluctuations are minimized in the long term.

To attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund, this Subfund applies ESG Exclusions, ESG Integration and Active Ownership as described in the Credit Suisse Asset Management Sustainable Investing Policy explained in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy" of the Prospectus.
The ESG Integration process for this Subfund follows the following steps:

- **Identification of material ESG Factors**
  The Investment Manager uses materiality frameworks to identify those ESG Factors that are relevant to the given multi asset investment strategy. Materiality frameworks are concepts that help to identify sustainability-related issues and opportunities that are likely to affect the financial condition or operating performance of potential investee companies within an industry. Materiality of ESG Factors and ESG Factors included in the investment process may change over time.
- **ESG security analysis**
  For direct investments based on the identified material ESG Factors and/or for fund investments based on the fund classification, the Investment Manager performs research on ESG Factors across the Subfund's investment universe. The Investment Manager makes use of ESG ratings from third-party service providers. These may include ESG-related news, ESG ratings and scores, ESG-related controversies, and ESG trends.
- **Security selection and portfolio implementation**
  The ESG-integrated security selection and portfolio construction approach depends on the underlying investment group/market segment:
  - **Direct investments in equities and fixed income**
    - For direct investments in fixed income, the Investment Manager selects sustainable securities (e.g. green/social/sustainable bonds) or evaluates securities with respect to their ESG Factors.
    - For direct investments in equities, the Investment Manager applies ESG integration by limiting the investment universe to that of an ESG index where feasible or evaluates securities with respect to their ESG Factors.
  - **Investments in target funds**
    - For investments into index tracking target funds, the Investment Manager aims to select ESG indices (full replication or optimized sampling) to attain the ESG integration characteristics of the index.
    - For Investments in active equity or fixed income target funds, the Investment Manager aims to select target funds that demonstrate the "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework.
  - For **other asset classes** and for **specific investment approaches**, ESG Factors are included upon availability.
- **Portfolio monitoring**
  The Investment Manager monitors the ESG Factors periodically to detect significant changes to the ESG Factors of underlying securities and regularly reassesses the portfolio in order to decide whether to increase or decrease positions in the portfolio.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding elements are:

- Application of Norms-, Values- and Business Conduct Exclusions
  - Exclusion of companies that are in breach of international treaties on controversial weapons (Norms-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that derive more than 5% of their revenue from conventional weapons and firearms, tobacco production, gambling, or adult entertainment (Value-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that derive more than 20% of their revenue from tobacco distribution, conventional weapons support systems or coal (coal mining and coal-based electricity generation) (Values-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that conduct business activities in breach of, international norms such as the "United Nations Global Compact Principles" (UNGC) (Business-conduct Exclusions on direct investments)
- Integrate ESG Factors into the investment decision process without compromising diversification and risk management. This includes:
  - For direct equity investments systematic consideration of the investment's ESG profile as measured for example by the ESG rating, Pillar Scores and ESG controversies. More information on the ESG rating, Pillar Scores and ESG controversies is available online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Sustainability Indicators").
  - For direct fixed income investments to increase the exposure to investments with positive or neutral Fixed Income ESG signal and limit exposure to investments with negative Fixed Income ESG signal. More information on the Fixed Income ESG signal is available online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Sustainability Indicators").
  - For fund investments a majority of target funds that demonstrate an "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework.
- Performing proxy voting in accordance with the CSAM criteria and materiality thresholds defined in the Proxy Voting Approach and Policy Summary available at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Active Ownership").
- Meeting the minimum proportions for investments which are E/S aligned and SFDR Sustainable Investments

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- ***operational expenditure*** *(OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

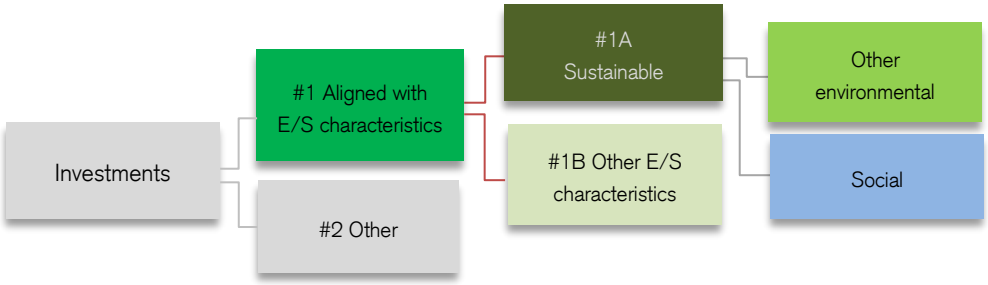
This Subfund does not have a commitment to reduce the scope of investments by a minimum rate.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The methodology to assess and ensure good governance of investments, includes the following:
- Business-conduct Exclusions: Companies found to (1) systematically violate international norms, (2) where the breaches are particularly severe, or (3) where management is not open to implementing the necessary reforms, are put on a watchlist, and may be decided to be excluded from the firm-wide investment universe. Exclusions are considered as a last resort. Instead, engaging with investee companies is supposed to have a higher impact to prevent future breaches. Companies that are able and willing to take action may be subject to a period of engagement in which Credit Suisse aims to agree on targets and timelines for improvement, together with the company.
- Proxy voting: in markets and for investments where CSAM exercises its voting rights, CSAM votes on governance topics such as the independence of the board of directors, remuneration and board incentive systems, in line with its fiduciary duty. CSAM may discuss with investee companies shortcomings and what improvements CSAM expects, based on the CSAM proxy voting framework.
- ESG Integration: Governance topics may furthermore be assessed by considering ESG rating and/or governance relate data points (e.g., Governance Pillar score) during the investment decision process.

The Good Governance practice may not be assessed for investments in securities issued by sovereigns or supranational entities.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.
The category #**1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category #1A Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives
- The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

The planned minimum proportion of investments used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund (category #1 above) is 70% of its total net assets.
Within this category the Subfund aims to hold a minimum proportion of 5% of its total net assets in sustainable investments (category #1A above). Within that category, the Subfund aims to hold a minimum proportion of 1% of its total net assets in sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy. Although the Subfund commits to having a minimum proportion of its total net assets in sustainable investments with a social objective, the exact minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective cannot be measured for the time being.
For investment in category #1B above ESG Exclusions are applied to ensure minimum environmental or social safeguards.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics of the Subfund. However, they may be used as efficient portfolio management tools, for cash management, for hedging purposes, or as an additional source of return.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0%. This Subfund does not commit to make EU Taxonomy aligned investments. However, certain investments made by the Subfund may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

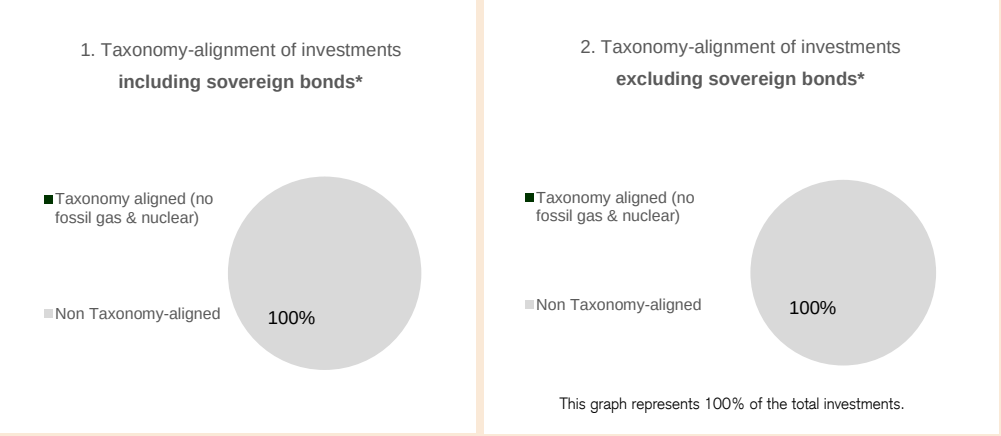
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☐*Yes:*

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

***Enabling activities** directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities are** activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0% considering the subfund does not make sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1%.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Although the Subfund commits to having a minimum proportion of its total net assets in sustainable investments with a social objective, the exact minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective cannot be measured for the time being.

are environmentally sustainable investments **that do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments such as cash, derivatives and structured product may fall under "#2 Other" since such instruments do not contribute to the E/S characteristics of this Subfund. Such investments do not have minimum environmental or social safeguards.
Investments may furthermore fall under "#2 Other" if insufficient ESG-related information is available. This applies in particular to asset classes for which ESG Factors are insufficiently defined at present or not sufficient ESG related information is available. Where possible, minimum environmental or social safeguards apply to the underlying securities by ensuring that CSAM ESG Exclusions are adhered to.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The Subfund does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics.

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

Not applicable

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

Not applicable

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Not applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.credit-suisse.com/fundsearch
Additionally, more information about the CSAM Sustainable Investing Policy can be found in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy" of the Prospectus or online at: www.credit-suisse.com/esg.
More information about the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology can be found in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy" of the Prospectus.

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product Name:
Credit Suisse (Lux) Portfolio Fund Yield USD

Legal Entity Identifier:
529900ZNI5E2QV31N773

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____ %	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5 % of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____ %	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This Subfund promotes the following environmental and social characteristics:

- promotes to invest into companies that comply with international treaties on controversial weapons (Norms-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes not to invest into companies that derive more than 5% of their revenue from conventional weapons and firearms, tobacco production, gambling, or adult entertainment (Value-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes not to invest into companies that derive more than 20% of their revenue from tobacco distribution, conventional weapons support systems or coal (coal mining and coal-based electricity generation) (Values-based Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes adherence to, and conducting business activities in accordance with, international norms such as the "United Nations Global Compact Principles" (UNGC) (Business-conduct Exclusions on direct investments)
- promotes higher exposure to investments that have better ESG profile and fewer ESG controversies over their investment cycle (ESG Integration)
- promotes higher exposure to investments with positive or neutral Fixed Income ESG signal and limit exposure to investments with negative Fixed Income ESG signal
- promotes for fund investments a majority of target funds that demonstrate an "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework
- promotes contribution to sustainable practices through proxy voting and the inclusion of the Subfund's investments into CSAM's centralized engagement approach, in line with CSAM's fiduciary duty (Active Ownership)

It does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics.
Please find further information on ESG Integration, ESG Exclusions and Active Ownership below in the question "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" and online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Subfund uses the following sustainability indicators for direct investments in equities and fixed income:

- ESG Rating
- Environmental Pillar Score
- Social Pillar Score
- Governance Pillar Score
- ESG Controversies Flag
- Adherence to CSAM ESG Exclusions
- Proprietary Fixed Income ESG Signal

The Subfund uses the following sustainability indicators for investments in target funds:

- ESG Classification of Target Funds

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The objectives of the SFDR Sustainable Investments are to contribute to Environmental and/or Social objectives. Sustainable revenue thresholds and climate targets are used to determine to which extent investments contribute to the environmental or social objectives targeted by the Subfunds (e.g. key resource efficiency indicators on the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water, and land, tackling inequality or fostering social cohesion, social integration, and labour relations) in accordance with the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology. It defines the criteria that CSAM uses to determine if an investment is a sustainable investment, considering E/S contribution, DNSH and good governance.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

CSAM considers the indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI Indicators) and further indicators from its exclusion framework to assess whether sustainable investments would cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective. For this purpose, CSAM has defined a set of criteria and thresholds that sustainable investments need to meet. The Investment Manager applies a monitoring tool to ensure that Sustainable Investments adhere to the "Do No Significant Harm" principle.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

PAI Indicators are taken into account as part of the CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology applied by CSAM to identify investments which qualify as SFDR Sustainable Investments. CSAM has defined a set of criteria and thresholds to determine if an investment passes the DNSH condition. The Investment Manager applies a monitoring tool to ensure that Sustainable Investments adhere to the DNSH condition.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

The alignment of Sustainable investments with the 'OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises' and the 'UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights' is assessed through the CS business conduct framework as part of the CS ESG Exclusion framework. Companies that exhibit severe weaknesses in business conduct, particularly with regard to breaches of the 'United Nations Global Compact Principles' (UNGC) and companies placed on the watchlist, but with no immediate exclusion, are flagged to not be considered SFDR Sustainable Investments due to DNSH.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.
The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.
Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒Yes

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, as defined by SFDR, are considered by this Subfund through the application of the CSAM PAI Framework.
The CSAM PAI Framework makes use of a combination of approaches to consider the PAI Indicators according to SFDR RTS Annex 1, Table 1. PAI Indicators are considered by means of pre-trade investment restrictions, post-trade activities and portfolio exposure monitoring. The applicability of these means depends on the nature of the indicator, as well as on the specific context of the investment that is causing the adverse impact. The degree and the way the PAI Indicators are considered, depend on various factors, such as on the type of investment fund or strategy, asset class, and availability of reliable data.
The ability of CSAM to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors for investments into third-party investment funds may be limited or not be possible. In the absence of a look through to the underlying portfolio, assessment and reporting of principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is dependent on to the availability of the PAI reporting provided by the corresponding fund manager to CSAM.
Information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability of this Subfund will be available in annual reports published after January 1, 2023.

☐No

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Subfund invests its assets worldwide (including emerging countries) providing direct or indirect exposure to the asset classes described below. Indirect exposure may be achieved amongst others via the use of derivatives, structured products and Target Funds. The main part of the investments will be made in the respective Reference Currency of the Subfund. Thus, the risks associated with currency fluctuations are minimized in the long term.

To attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund, this Subfund applies ESG Exclusions, ESG Integration and Active Ownership as described in the Credit Suisse Asset Management Sustainable Investing Policy explained in Chapter 4 "Investment Policy" of the Prospectus.
The ESG Integration process for this Subfund follows the following steps:

- **Identification of material ESG Factors**
  The Investment Manager uses materiality frameworks to identify those ESG Factors that are relevant to the given multi asset investment strategy. Materiality frameworks are concepts that help to identify sustainability-related issues and opportunities that are likely to affect the financial condition or operating performance of potential investee companies within an industry. Materiality of ESG Factors and ESG Factors included in the investment process may change over time.
- **ESG security analysis**
  For direct investments based on the identified material ESG Factors and/or for fund investments based on the fund classification, the Investment Manager performs research on ESG Factors across the Subfund's investment universe. The Investment Manager makes use of ESG ratings from third-party service providers. These may include ESG-related news, ESG ratings and scores, ESG-related controversies, and ESG trends.
- **Security selection and portfolio implementation**
  The ESG-integrated security selection and portfolio construction approach depends on the underlying investment group/market segment:
  - **Direct investments in equities and fixed income**
    - For direct investments in fixed income, the Investment Manager selects sustainable securities (e.g. green/social/sustainable bonds) or evaluates securities with respect to their ESG Factors.
    - For direct investments in equities, the Investment Manager applies ESG integration by limiting the investment universe to that of an ESG index where feasible or evaluates securities with respect to their ESG Factors.
  - **Investments in target funds**
    - For investments into index tracking target funds, the Investment Manager aims to select ESG indices (full replication or optimized sampling) to attain the ESG integration characteristics of the index.
    - For Investments in active equity or fixed income target funds, the Investment Manager aims to select target funds that demonstrate the "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework.
  - For **other asset classes** and for **specific investment approaches**, ESG Factors are included upon availability.
- **Portfolio monitoring**
  The Investment Manager monitors the ESG Factors periodically to detect significant changes to the ESG Factors of underlying securities and regularly reassesses the portfolio in order to decide whether to increase or decrease positions in the portfolio.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding elements are:

- Application of Norms-, Values- and Business Conduct Exclusions
  - Exclusion of companies that are in breach of international treaties on controversial weapons (Norms-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that derive more than 5% of their revenue from conventional weapons and firearms, tobacco production, gambling, or adult entertainment (Value-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that derive more than 20% of their revenue from tobacco distribution, conventional weapons support systems or coal (coal mining and coal-based electricity generation) (Values-based Exclusions on direct investments)
  - Exclusion of companies that conduct business activities in breach of, international norms such as the "United Nations Global Compact Principles" (UNGC) (Business-conduct Exclusions on direct investments)
- Integrate ESG Factors into the investment decision process without compromising diversification and risk management. This includes:
  - For direct equity investments systematic consideration of the investment's ESG profile as measured for example by the ESG rating, Pillar Scores and ESG controversies. More information on the ESG rating, Pillar Scores and ESG controversies is available online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Sustainability Indicators").
  - For direct fixed income investments to increase the exposure to investments with positive or neutral Fixed Income ESG signal and limit exposure to investments with negative Fixed Income ESG signal. More information on the Fixed Income ESG signal is available online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Sustainability Indicators").
  - For fund investments a majority of target funds that demonstrate an "ESG Integration", "Sustainable Thematic", or "Impact Investing" approach according to the proprietary classification system described in the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework.
- Performing proxy voting in accordance with the CSAM criteria and materiality thresholds defined in the Proxy Voting Approach and Policy Summary available at www.credit-suisse.com/esg (section "Active Ownership").
- Meeting the minimum proportions for investments which are E/S aligned and SFDR Sustainable Investments

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- ***operational expenditure*** *(OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.*

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

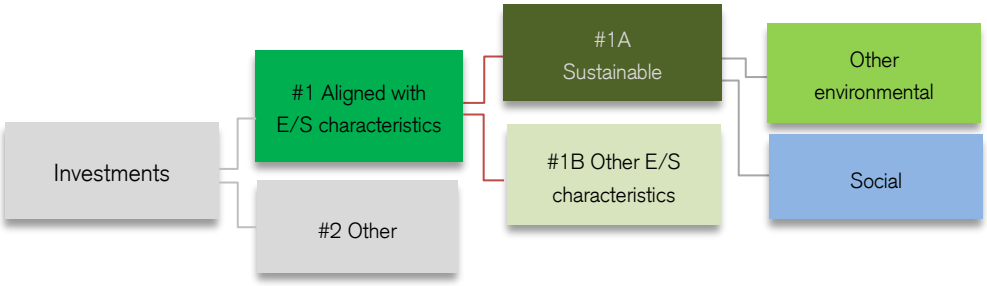
This Subfund does not have a commitment to reduce the scope of investments by a minimum rate.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The methodology to assess and ensure good governance of investments, includes the following:
- Business-conduct Exclusions: Companies found to (1) systematically violate international norms, (2) where the breaches are particularly severe, or (3) where management is not open to implementing the necessary reforms, are put on a watchlist, and may be decided to be excluded from the firm-wide investment universe. Exclusions are considered as a last resort. Instead, engaging with investee companies is supposed to have a higher impact to prevent future breaches. Companies that are able and willing to take action may be subject to a period of engagement in which Credit Suisse aims to agree on targets and timelines for improvement, together with the company.
- Proxy voting: in markets and for investments where CSAM exercises its voting rights, CSAM votes on governance topics such as the independence of the board of directors, remuneration and board incentive systems, in line with its fiduciary duty. CSAM may discuss with investee companies shortcomings and what improvements CSAM expects, based on the CSAM proxy voting framework.
- ESG Integration: Governance topics may furthermore be assessed by considering ESG rating and/or governance relate data points (e.g., Governance Pillar score) during the investment decision process.

The Good Governance practice may not be assessed for investments in securities issued by sovereigns or supranational entities.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.
The category #**1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category #1A Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives
- The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

The planned minimum proportion of investments used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund (category #1 above) is 70% of its total net assets.
Within this category the Subfund aims to hold a minimum proportion of 5% of its total net assets in sustainable investments (category #1A above). Within that category, the Subfund aims to hold a minimum proportion of 1% of its total net assets in sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy. Although the Subfund commits to having a minimum proportion of its total net assets in sustainable investments with a social objective, the exact minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective cannot be measured for the time being.
For investment in category #1B above ESG Exclusions are applied to ensure minimum environmental or social safeguards.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics of the Subfund. However, they may be used as efficient portfolio management tools, for cash management, for hedging purposes, or as an additional source of return.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0%. This Subfund does not commit to make EU Taxonomy aligned investments. However, certain investments made by the Subfund may be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

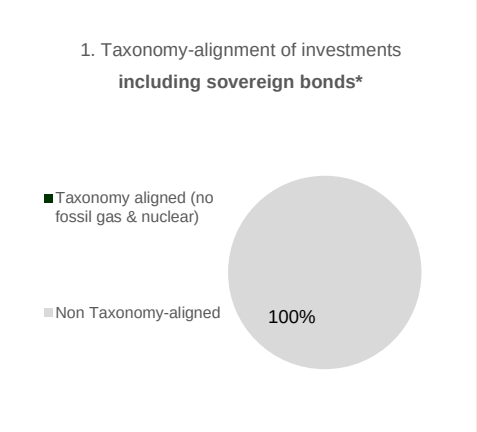
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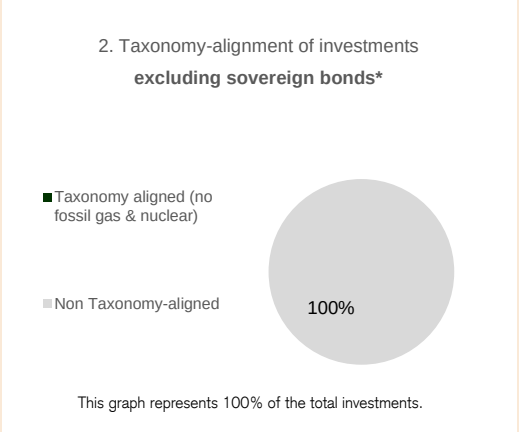
☐*Yes:*

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

***Enabling activities** directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective. **Transitional activities are** activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.*

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What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

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Investments may furthermore fall under "#2 Other" if insufficient ESG-related information is available. This applies in particular to asset classes for which ESG Factors are insufficiently defined at present or not sufficient ESG related information is available. Where possible, minimum environmental or social safeguards apply to the underlying securities by ensuring that CSAM ESG Exclusions are adhered to.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The Subfund does not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics.

[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Not applicable

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

Not applicable

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

Not applicable

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

Not applicable



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