

RETAIL LIGHT AND PROFESSIONAL INVESTORS ONLY

Retail light refers to advised sales only via private placement in the EEA

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CREDIT SUISSE VOLATILITY TARGET INDICES

INDEX DESCRIPTION & RISK DISCLOSURE

Below are some of the risks associated with an investment linked to the Index. Investors should note that these do not purport to be a complete explanation of all the risks associated with an investment linked to the Index. Prior to entering into a transaction, each investor should perform their own independent analysis of the risks associated with the Index and whether the investment is suitable for him/her in light of his/her experience, objectives, financial position and other relevant circumstances. Investors may also wish to consult with their own legal, regulatory, tax, financial and/or accounting advisors as necessary.

Defined terms used but not otherwise defined shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Index Rules relating to the Index. Such rules are, subject to execution of a non-disclosure agreement, available upon request. References to Credit Suisse herein are to Credit Suisse International and/or its affiliates.

INDEX DESCRIPTION

The Global Multi-Asset Funds Index 14 (the "**Index**") is a rules-based index that measures the rate of return of a Credit Suisse International proprietary strategy (the "**Strategy**") which aims to provide an indirect exposure to equity through a notional exposure to (i) seven mutual funds and a (ii) proprietary index. The Strategy offers:

- A notional exposure to (i) seven mutual funds (whose underlying investment strategy is intended to give its respective investors exposure to equity and fixed income underlyings) and a (ii) proprietary index administered by Credit Suisse International which provides synthetic exposure to commodity underlyings, through exposure to the Base Index. For more details see section: Assets Included in the Index and Base Index.
- A volatility control mechanism that adjusts the exposure between the Base Index and a notional cash deposit. For more details see section: Volatility Control Methodology.

The Index is constructed on "notional" investments and described as a "synthetic portfolio" as there is no actual asset held in respect of the Index. The Index simply reflects a trading strategy, calculated using the value of assumed investments in each of the relevant components.

The Index, and by extension, the Base Index, measures the rate of return of a hypothetical portfolio consisting of long positions in the Base Index Components, as specified in "Table 1: Base Index Components". Long positions refer to the practice of buying an asset with the intention of subsequently selling it at a later stage.

The Index can include "leveraged" exposure to the asset classes. Leverage refers to the practice of using financial derivatives or debt to amplify returns, by allocating more than 100% of the Index to the asset classes. The Volatility Control Weight (as defined below) of the Base Index is capped at 130% (see Section: Volatility Control Methodology below).

The Index is constructed as an "**Excess Return**" asset. Excess Return means that the level of the Index is determined net of the cost of funding and/or borrowing a hypothetical investor would incur investing in the notional assets that make up the Base Index. The construction of the Index as an Excess Return asset also means that the level of the Index will not take into account any exposure to the notional cash deposit as a result of the volatility control mechanism.

The Index implements a mechanism of risk control based on its "volatility". Volatility is a measure of the variation of the level/price of an asset over time, as further described in Section: Volatility Control Methodology.

The methodology of the Index is reviewed by a committee whose membership comprises representatives from different functions within the Index Sponsor and which has responsibility for overseeing the role of the Index Sponsor and Index Calculation Agent under the Index Rules (the "**Index Committee**") where market disruption, general disruption and/or extraordinary events are determined to occur with respect to the Index and may also be reviewed periodically as part of the Index Sponsor's annual index review process,

Main roles

Credit Suisse International is the sponsor of the Index (the "**Index Sponsor**"). The Index Sponsor also acts as the administrator (the "**Index Administrator**") of the Index for the purposes of (i) Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds (the "**EU BMR**") and (ii) the Benchmarks (Amendment and Transitional Provision) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (the "**UK BMR**") and any additional benchmarks legislation or regulation applicable in the United Kingdom following its withdrawal from the EU.

The Index Sponsor makes various determinations in accordance with the Index Rules. Representatives of the Index Sponsor comprise the Index Committee.

The Index Administrator may make any change or modification to the Index and/or the Index Rules which may be necessary or desirable for the purposes of ensuring compliance by the Index Administrator with its obligations under the EU BMR, the UK BMR or any additional benchmarks legislation or regulation applicable in the United Kingdom.

Credit Suisse International, acting through its Risk Department is the calculation agent for the Index (the "**Index Calculation Agent**"). The Risk Department is segregated from the sales, trading, structuring and other front office businesses of Credit Suisse International. The Index Calculation Agent will, in accordance with the Index Rules, calculate and publish the value of the Index (the "**Index Value**") in respect of each day on which the Index is scheduled to be published (each an "**Index Calculation Day**").

All calculations, determinations and exercises of discretion made by the Index Sponsor or the Index Calculation Agent will be made in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner and (where there is a corresponding applicable regulatory obligation) shall take into account whether fair treatment is achieved by any such calculation, determination and exercise of discretion in accordance with its applicable regulatory obligations.

Assets Included in the Index

The Index measures the rate of return of a hypothetical portfolio consisting of a notional investment to the Base Index (the "**Index Component**") and an amount held in cash (the "**Cash Component**") in respect of any amounts not invested in the Base Index. The Base Index measures the performance of a notional investment in a synthetic portfolio consisting of 8 assets (each a "**Base Index Component**" and collectively the "**Base Index Components**") as specified in Table 1: Base Index Components and an amount in the Cash Component.

Table 1: Base Index Components

i	Base Index Components	Bloomberg Ticker	Currency	Asset Type	Return Type	Value
1	Haallbar Energi	HHA1SEK SS Equity	SEK	Mutual Fund	Total Return	Net Asset Value
2	Carnegie Fastighetsfond Norden	ABFASTN SS Equity	SEK	Mutual Fund	Total Return	Net Asset Value
3	Morgan Stanley Investment Funds - Asia Opportunity Fund	MSAIOPA LX Equity	USD	Mutual Fund	Total Return	Net Asset Value
4	TIN Ny Teknik	CONYTEA SS Equity	SEK	Mutual Fund	Total Return	Net Asset Value

5	Morgan Stanley Investment Funds - Global Advantage Fund	MSIFGUA LX Equity	USD	Mutual Fund	Total Return	Net Asset Value
6	Coeli SICAV I-Nordic Corporate Bond Fund	CSGBORS LX Equity	SEK	Mutual Fund	Total Return	Net Asset Value
7	Janus Henderson Horizon Euro High Yield Bond Fund	HHEHA2E LX Equity	EUR	Mutual Fund	Total Return	Net Asset Value
8	Credit Suisse Commodity Benchmark 01E Ex Agg and Livestock ER Index	CSDOXGER Index	USD	Proprietary Index	Excess Return	Closing Price

Table 2: Base Index Component Initial Weight and Costs

i	Initial Weight	Holding Fee	Fee-In	Fee-Out
1	12.50%	0%	0%	0%
2	12.50%	0%	0%	0%
3	12.50%	0%	0%	0%
4	12.50%	0%	0%	0%
5	12.50%	0%	0%	0%
6	12.50%	0%	0%	0%
7	12.50%	0%	0%	0%
8	12.50%	0%	0.02%	0.02%

Index Methodology

Index

The Index measures the rate of return of a hypothetical portfolio consisting of:

- A notional investment to the Base Index, as described in Section: Base Index;
- A notional investment in the Cash Component in respect of any amounts not invested in the Base Index.

The allocation mechanism between the Base Index and the Cash Component is further described in Section: Volatility Control Methodology.

The Index is denominated in SEK (the “**Base Currency**”) and is calculated net of:

- 1.00% per annum Index Fee
- Transaction Costs

“**Transaction Costs**” are defined as:

- The weighted average of the Weights and the Fee-In (as specified in Table 2: Index Components Initial Weight and Costs, under the column entitled “**Fee-In**”, for each Index Component), charged on any increase in Volatility Control Weight, as defined in section: Volatility Control Methodology; and

- The weighted average of the Weights and the Fee-Out (as specified in Table 2: Index Components Initial Weight and Costs, under the column entitled "**Fee-Out**", for each Index Component), charged on any decrease in Volatility Control Weight

The aforementioned Index Fee is deducted on a daily basis and the aforementioned Transaction Costs are deducted upon each rebalancing.

The Index is constructed as an Excess Return Index and consequently, any exposure of the Index to the Cash Component as result of the volatility control mechanism will not be taken into account when determining the actual Index Value.

Base Index

The Base Index is a weighted basket of the Base Index Components, which measures the total rate of return of a notional investment in a synthetic portfolio consisting of eight Base Index Components (seven of which are mutual funds and one of which is a commodity index).

The Credit Suisse Commodity Benchmark -01E Index ex Ags and Livestock ER Index ("CSDOXGER") is an investible index for the commodities markets, based on the weighting methodologies of the Bloomberg Commodity ex-Agriculture and Livestock IndexSM. The CSDOXGER index uses a modified roll period, beginning on the fifth-to-last index business day of the preceding month and ending on the 9th index business day of each month, rolling 1/15th of its weight on each day, and provides exposure to multiple maturities per commodity, investing in the first three consecutive calendar months as per the Bloomberg Commodity ex-Agriculture and Livestock IndexSM roll matrix. The percentage weights of the index for each commodity are rebalanced each month to match the weights of the Bloomberg Commodity ex-Agriculture and Livestock IndexSM.

The Credit Suisse Commodity Benchmark -01E Index ex Ags and Livestock ER Index is exposed to WTI Crude Oil, Brent Crude Oil, Natural Gas, NY Harbour ULSD (Heating Oil), Low Sulphur Gasoil, Gold, Silver, Copper (High Grade), Aluminium (Primary), Nickel (Primary) and Zinc.

The effective weight of each Base Index Component (each a "**Weight**" and combined, the "**Weights**") will be initially set to the Initial Weight as specified in Table 2: Base Index Components Initial Weight and Costs, under the column entitled "**Initial Weight**". Such Weights determine the notional exposure of the Base Index to each Base Index Component. As the daily performance of each Base Index Component fluctuates, the effective weight of each Base Index Component will vary from the Initial Weight as the positive or negative performance of each Base Index Component is factored into the Index Value. Following the Index Start Date, the Weight of each Base Index Component will be reset to the Initial Weight on the last Index Calculation Day of each calendar year (each an "**Index Rebalancing Day**") to ensure that the notional exposure of the Base Index continues to reflect an effective weight allocation to the Base Index Components which is in line with the Initial Weights.

The Base Index is denominated in SEK (the "**Base Currency**").

The Base Index does not incorporate any access costs or transaction costs.

Each Base Index Component denominated in a currency other than the Base Currency is formulaically hedged against currency fluctuations of the Base Currency. Such hedging shall reduce but not eliminate the foreign exchange risk incurred by converting the return on such Base Index Components into the Base Currency at the prevailing spot FX rate on each Index Calculation Day.

The Base Index is constructed as an Excess Return asset. With respect to any Base Index Component defined as Total Return, as specified in Table 1: Base Index Component, under the column entitled "**Return Type**", the relevant funding cost, being the aggregate of the Funding Rate and the Funding Spread in the relevant currency, as specified in Table 3: Funding Rate, under the columns entitled "**Funding Rate**" and "**Funding Spread**", (each a "**Funding Component**", and together the "**Funding Components**") will be deducted from the Base Index Component return to derive the return of such Base Index Component.

Table 3: Funding Rate

Currency	Funding Rate	Funding Basis	Funding Spread
SEK	The rate for deposits of three months in SEK as displayed on Reuters page "STIBOR="	360	0.00%
USD	USD-SOFR-COMPOUND	360	0.26161%
EUR	The rate for deposits of three months in EUR as displayed on Reuters page EURIBOR01	360	0.00%

Volatility Control Methodology

The Index targets a volatility level below/at or around 9.50% (the "**Volatility Control**") by allocating its exposure to the Base Index, based on the realised volatility (the "**Realised Volatility**") of the Base Index (calculated as the Realised Volatility over the preceding 20 Index Calculation Days). The target volatility controlled weight assigned to the Base Index (the "**Target Volatility Control Weight**") on any Index Calculation Day is equal to the ratio of the Volatility Control to the Realised Volatility of the Base Index calculated in respect of the Index Calculation Day falling 3 Index Calculation Days prior to such day. Realised volatility is calculated formulaically with reference to the magnitude of daily movements (in either direction) for the Base Index. For example, the Base Index would have a higher realized volatility if its level moved by 2% each day than if its level only moved by 0.50% each day. The weight assigned to the Base Index on any Index Calculation Day is equal to the Target Volatility Control Weight capped at 130%.

GENERAL RISKS

Historical or hypothetical performance of the Index is not an indication of future performance

The historical or hypothetical performance of the Index should not be taken as an indication of the future performance of the Index. The level of the Index may fluctuate significantly. It is impossible to predict whether the level, value or price of the Index will fall or rise during the term of your investment. Past performance is not a guarantee or an indication of future returns.

No operating history

The Index has limited operating history with no proven track record in achieving the stated investment objective. No assurance can be given that the allocation will perform in line with market benchmark, and the Index could underperform market benchmark and/or decline.

No assurance of performance

No assurance can be provided that any strategy on which an Index is based will be successful or that the Index will outperform any alternative strategy that might be used in respect of the same or similar investment objectives.

Notional exposure

The Index is constructed on "notional" investments and there is no actual portfolio of assets to which any person is entitled or in respect of which any person has any direct or indirect ownership interest. The Index simply reflects a rules-based proprietary trading strategy, the performance of which is used as a reference point for the purposes of calculating the level of the Index. Investors in products which are linked to the Index will not have a claim in respect of any of the components of the Index.

Publication of the Index

The Index level, in respect of an Index Calculation Day, is scheduled to be published on the immediately following Index Calculation Day. In certain circumstances such publication may be delayed.

The Index relies on external data and data sources

The Index relies on data from external data providers and data sources which have been selected and pre-defined by Credit Suisse International ("Credit Suisse" or "CS") as Index Sponsor in an internal database maintained by the Credit Suisse. The Index Sponsor may change the data providers and the data sources from time to time in accordance with its internal governance procedures provided that any new data provider or data source meets its requirements. While Credit Suisse intends to use well established and reputable providers, there is a risk that this data may be inaccurate, delayed or not up to date. There is also a risk that while the data is accurate, the data feed to Credit Suisse is impaired. Such impairment to either the data or the data feed could affect the performance or continued operability of the Index. The risk of such impairment may be borne by investors in products linked to the Index and Credit Suisse may decide not to subsequently revise the Index (except where such impairment is caused by CS's negligence, fraud or wilful default). There is also a risk to the continuity of the Index in the event that the Index Sponsor ceases to exist. In the event that certain external data is not available, Credit Suisse as calculation agent for the Index may determine the necessary data in order to maintain the continuity of the Index.

The Index relies on Credit Suisse infrastructure and electronic systems

The Index relies on Credit Suisse infrastructure and electronic systems (including internal data feeds). Any breakdown or impairment to such infrastructure or electronic systems could affect the performance or continued operability of the Index. The risk of such breakdown or impairment shall be borne by investors in products linked to the Index unless except when caused by CS's negligence, fraud or wilful default. Neither Credit Suisse nor its affiliates shall be under any liability to account for any loss or damage incurred by any person in connection with any change to, removal of or operational risks generated by the Index or its strategy except when caused by CS's negligence, fraud or wilful default.

Amendments to the Index Rules; Base Index Component Substitution; Withdrawal of the Index

The Index Sponsor may in consultation with the Index Calculation Agent and the Index Committee (who are also part of Credit Suisse International), supplement, amend (in whole or in part), revise, rebalance or withdraw the Index at any time if either (a) there is any event or circumstance that in the determination of the Index Sponsor makes it impossible or impracticable to calculate the Index pursuant to the Index Rules (b) a change to the Index Rules is required to address an error, ambiguity or omission, (c) the Index Sponsor determines that an Extraordinary Event has occurred, (d) the Index Sponsor determines that a Fund Disruption Event has occurred, or (e) the Index Sponsor determines that a Proprietary Index Disruption Event has occurred.

Following any withdrawal of the Index the Index Sponsor may, but is not obliged to do so, replace the Index with a successor index and/or replace the Strategy with a similar successor strategy or an entirely new strategy at any time, as it deems appropriate in its discretion.

A supplement, amendment, revision or rebalancing may lead to a change in the way the Index is calculated or constructed and this may, in turn, affect the performance of the Index. Such changes may include, without limitation, substitution of a Base Index Component, or changes to the Index Strategy.

Extraordinary Events include (at a general level) any of the following events or circumstances, which in the case of (a) to (e) have had or will have a material effect on the Index:

- a) A change to the liquidity, the trading volume, the terms or listing of any Base Index Component;
- b) A change in, or interpretation of, any applicable law or regulation;
- c) Any event or circumstance such that the value of a Base Index Component is deemed unreliable;
- d) A Base Index Component is permanently discontinued or otherwise unavailable;
- e) A change in the method by which the value of a Base Index Component is calculated;
- f) Any event that has a material adverse effect on the ability of the Index Sponsor (or any of its affiliates) to establish, maintain, value, rebalance or unwind a hedge position (which may include physical investments or entering into derivatives, including futures contracts or OTC derivatives) in relation to an investment product linked to the Index; or
- g) Any other event which, either (i) has a material adverse impact on the ability of the Index Calculation Agent, Index Sponsor to perform its duties, or (ii) serves to frustrate or affect the purpose or aims of the Index

Strategy, or (iii) the overall notional amount of products linked to the Index falls to a size which renders the continuation of the Index economically unviable for the Index Sponsor.

With respect to a Base Index Component which is a mutual fund, Fund Disruption Event includes (at a general level) any of the following events or circumstances:

- a) A fund manager or any affiliate breached an agreement with the Index Sponsor;
- b) A cross-contamination or other failure to segregate effectively assets between different classes, series or sub-funds of a fund;
- c) A fund or fund service provider becomes insolvent;
- d) A fund modification including (i) any change in a fund prospectus which could alter the value, right or remedies or investment strategy of such fund, (ii) any change to the legal constitution or management of a fund which materially alters the nature of the fund of the fund, manager in relation to the fund or (iii) the fund manager imposes fees or new dealing rules;
- e) A significant reduction to the aggregate net asset value of a fund;
- f) A significant reduction to the aggregate net asset value of a fund manager;
- g) A fund loses its applicable license or authorisation;
- h) A regulatory action including (i) the cancellation, suspension or revocation of the registration or approval of a fund or service provider, (ii) any change in the legal, tax, accounting, or regulatory treatments of the fund or its fund manager, or (iii) the fund or any of its service providers becoming subject to any investigation, arbitration, regulatory action, government action, proceeding or litigation for any activities relating to or resulting from the operation of the fund or service provider;
- i) Any event affecting a fund that would make it impossible or impracticable to determine the value or the risk profile of such fund; or
- j) Any breach or violation of any strategy or investment restriction, or a change in the risk profile of a fund.

With respect to a Base Index Component which is a proprietary index, a Proprietary Index Disruption Event will occur if the Index Sponsor determines that any disruption, extraordinary event and/or disruption event has occurred in respect of such Base Index Component (pursuant to the applicable rules of such Base Index Component).

Discretion of the Index Sponsor

The Index Rules provide Credit Suisse in its capacity as Index Sponsor the discretion to make certain calculations, determinations, and amendments from time to time (for example, on the occurrence of an Index Disruption Event as described below). While such discretion will be exercised in good faith and a commercially reasonable manner, and (where there is a corresponding applicable regulatory obligation) the Index Sponsor shall take into account whether fair treatment is achieved by any such calculation, determination and exercise of discretion in accordance with its applicable regulatory obligations, it may be exercised without the consent of the investor and may have an adverse impact on the financial return of an investment linked to the Index. To the extent permitted by applicable regulation, Credit Suisse and its affiliates shall be under no liability to account for any loss or damage to any person arising pursuant to its exercise of or omission to exercise any such discretion except where such loss or damage is caused by CS's negligence, fraud or wilful default.

Index Disruption Events

Where, in the determination of the Index Sponsor, an Index Disruption Event has occurred or is existing and subsisting in respect of any Index Calculation Day (a "**Disrupted Day**"), the Index Sponsor may in respect of such Disrupted Day (i) suspend the calculation and publication of the Index value; (ii) determine the Index value on the basis of estimated or adjusted data and publish an estimated level of the Index value and/or; (iii) take any other action, including but not limited to, designation of alternative price sources, reconstitution of the Index or temporary close-out of option positions. Any such action could have an adverse impact on the financial return of an investment linked to the Index. Such action may not be re-considered in the event that actual or more accurate data subsequently becomes available.

Index Disruption Events include (at a general level) any of the following events and circumstances:

- (1) at a general level: (i) an unscheduled closure of the money markets; (ii) the failure, suspension or postponement of any calculation within the Index Strategy or a determination by the Index Calculation Agent that the last reported Index Value should not be relied upon; (iii) the disruption of trading on the relevant exchange or other trading facility of instruments referenced in the calculation of the Index by the Index Calculation Agent or any other similar event; and (iv) the failure of any price source to publish or disseminate any data that is used in the determination of the Index Value, or any material change by any such price source in the content or method of calculating any such data that is used in the determination of the Index Value;
- (2) At the level of a Base Index Component which is a mutual fund: the occurrence of a Fund Disruption Event;
- (3) At the level of a Base Index Component which is a proprietary index: the occurrence of a Proprietary Index Disruption Event.

Such Index Disruption Events are included to reflect the fact that the Index is an investible index and can be replicated by a hypothetical investor.

Potential Adjustment Events

Where, in the determination of the Index Sponsor, a Potential Adjustment Event has occurred in respect of a Base Index Component which is either an ETF or mutual fund, and that such Potential Adjustment Event has a diluting or concentrative effect on the value of the relevant Base Index Component, the Index Sponsor may (i) make adjustment(s), if any, to the relevant Base Index Component, as the Index Sponsor determines appropriate to account for the diluting or concentrative effect (provided that no adjustments will be made to account solely for changes in volatility, expected dividends, stock loan rate or liquidity relative to the relevant Fund), and (ii) determine the effective date(s) of the adjustment(s),

With respect to a Base Index Component which is a mutual fund, a Potential Adjustment Event includes any of the following events or circumstances:

- a) A subdivision, consolidation or reclassification of the relevant Base Index Component, or a free distribution or dividend of any Base Index Component which is a mutual fund to existing holders by way of bonus, capitalisation or similar issue;
- b) A distribution, issue or dividend to existing holders of the relevant Base Index Component;
- c) The declaration or payment of an extraordinary dividend;
- d) A repurchase by any Base Index Component of its shares the consideration for such repurchase is cash, securities or otherwise, other than in respect of a redemption of shares initiated by an investor which is consistent with the relevant Base Index Component documents;
- e) A nationalisation, delisting, merger of a Base Index Component or, tender offer to purchase or exchange a Base Index Component; or
- f) Any other event that may have a diluting or concentrating effect on the theoretical value of the relevant Base Index Component.

Economic proposition; Right to supplement, amend, revise, rebalance or withdraw the Index; Base Index Component Substitution;

The right of the Index Sponsor to exercise its discretion to supplement, amend, revise or rebalance the Index, including the right to substitute a Base Index Component, is required to ensure the notional investments entered by the Index remain a viable investment proposition for a hypothetical investor seeking to replicate the Index Strategy.

Where a supplement, amendment, revision, rebalancing of the Index or substitution of a Base Index Component does not ensure the notional investments entered by the Index remain a viable investment proposition for a hypothetical investor seeking to replicate the Index Strategy, or the Index Sponsor needs to withdraw the Index to meet its own risk management requirements, the Index Sponsor has the right to exercise its discretion to withdraw the Index.

This is integral to the ability of any market participant to offer products linked to the Index. For the occurrence of certain events may affect the investibility of the Index and could result in additional risks or costs for Credit Suisse,

however, the Index Sponsor may exercise its discretion to take one of the actions available to it under the rules of the Index in order to deal with the impact of these events. The exercise of such discretions has the effect of, amongst other things, transferring the risks and costs resulting from such events from Credit Suisse to investors in the products linked to the Index.

STRATEGY SPECIFIC RISKS

The Index is sensitive to the volatility of the Base Index

Due to the in-built volatility control mechanism, the exposure of the Index to the Base Index varies according to the volatility of the Base Index. As volatility rises, the Index reduces exposure to the Base Index and conversely, as volatility falls, the Index's exposure to the Base Index increases. Therefore the Index may underperform relative to the Base Index where:

- High volatility followed by positive performance of the Base Index: here an investor would not benefit as greatly as an investor who had a direct exposure to the Base Index because the volatility control mechanism is likely to have reduced the exposure to the Base Index to a percentage below 100%.
- Low volatility followed by negative performance of the Base Index: here an investor could lose more than an investor who had a direct exposure to the Base Index because the volatility control mechanism is likely to have increased the exposure to the Base Index to a percentage above 100%.

Volatility is observed with a lag

The Index observes volatility 3 Index Calculation Days in arrears. This lag results in the exposure of the Index to the Base Index being adjusted 3 day in arrears. In the event there is a large movement in the price of the Base Index, the Index will not be recalibrated until 3 Index Calculation Days following, meaning that the Index could be exposed to a spike in volatility before any rebalancing due to the volatility control mechanism which may involve greater losses to investors.

Measure of volatility

Measuring volatility as the volatility over the preceding 20 Index Calculation Days is not the only way to measure volatility. For the purposes of assessing volatility, different time periods could have been used. Moreover, it is possible to measure volatility on a future basis (known as "implied volatility"). Using any of: (i) implied volatility; (ii) a combination of implied and realised volatility and/or; (iii) a different time period(s) for measuring realised volatility could each produce a different (and potentially better) Index performance.

Price of Base Index Component may be influenced by asymmetries in demand and supply

The price of each Base Index Component may be influenced by external factors related to the demand and supply for exposure. For example, any purchases or disposals of the constituent assets underlying a Base Index Component may be contingent upon there being a market for such assets. In cases where there is not a ready market, or where there is only a limited market, the prices at which such assets may be purchased or sold may vary significantly (such variation between the prices at which the asset can be bought or sold is referred to as a "bid-offer spread"). If trying to dispose of an asset in a limited market, the effect of the bid-offer spread may be that the value realised on a disposal is markedly less than the previously reported value of the asset. This will have an impact on the value of the Base Index Component and, consequently, the Index Value. This is one example of external factors which may affect the supply and demand for the component security, but other factors may also exist which may negatively impact the performance of the Index.

Fees

The Index is published net of transaction costs, which are applicable in respect of some of the Base Index Components. Please see Table 2 (Base Index Component Initial Weight and Costs) for more information on transaction costs.

The Index is published net of 1.00% per annum Index Fee, deducted on a daily basis.

Investors should note that additional fees may be charged at the product level by the product manufacturer and/or distributor. Typically, this will take the form of a fixed fee (e.g. adjustment, distribution) at the product level.

Index performance is linked to three month deposit rates

The Funding Component of the notional portfolio of the Index that is exposed to the Base Index is linked to the rate of interest that could be earned on a notional investment in three month deposits. An increase in this rate may increase the cost of funding and adversely impact the performance of the Index.

Potential conflicts of interest

Credit Suisse expects to engage in trading activities related to constituents of the Index during the course of its normal business for both its proprietary accounts and/or in client related transactions. Such trading activities may involve the sale or purchase of index constituents, assets referencing the index constituents and/or derivative financial instruments relating to the constituents of the Index. These trading activities may present a conflict between the interests of investors with exposure to the Index and Credit Suisse's own interests. These trading activities, if they have an influence on the share prices or levels (as applicable) of the Index constituents may have an adverse effect on the performance of the Index.

Credit Suisse may hedge its obligations under any investments linked to the Index by buying or selling shares, bonds or derivative securities linked to the Index constituents. Although they are not expected to, any of these hedging activities may adversely affect the market price of such securities and, therefore, the performance of the Index. It is possible that Credit Suisse could receive substantial returns from these hedging activities while the performance of the Index declines.

Credit Suisse may also engage in trading shares, assets referencing the index constituents or derivatives securities in the Index constituents on a regular basis as part of our general broker-dealer and other businesses, for proprietary accounts, for other accounts under management or to facilitate transactions for customers. Any of these activities could adversely affect the market price of such securities and therefore the performance of the Index.

Credit Suisse may have and in the future may publish research reports with respect to the index constituents or asset classes which may express opinions or provide recommendations that either support or are inconsistent with investments into the Index. This research should not be viewed as a recommendation or endorsement of the Index in any way and investors must make their own independent investigation of the merits of this investment.

Credit Suisse acts as Index Calculation Agent and determines the Index value at any time, and Credit Suisse may also serve as the calculation agent for investment products linked to the Index. Credit Suisse will, among other things, decide valuation, final settlement amount and make any other relevant calculations or determinations in respect of the investment products.

To the extent that the prices of any Index constituents are unavailable and/or there is a breakdown in the infrastructure used by the Index Calculation Agent, Index values may, in accordance with the Index Rules, be calculated and published by Credit Suisse with reference to estimated or adjusted data.

With respect to any of the activities described above, except as required by applicable law and regulation (and unless caused by CS's negligence, fraud or wilful default), Credit Suisse shall not be liable to any investor in products linked to the Index.

Currency Risk of the Index

Investors may be exposed to currency risks because (i) a Base Index Component underlying investments may be denominated or priced in currencies other than the currency in which the Index is denominated, or (ii) the Index and/or such Base Index Component may be denominated in currencies other than the currency of the country in which the investor is resident. The Index levels may therefore increase or decrease as a result of fluctuations in those currencies.

Risk associated with leverage

The Index may comprise of leveraged positions in the Base Index Components through the volatility control mechanism. While such strategies and techniques may increase the opportunity to achieve higher returns on the amounts invested, they will generally also increase the risk of loss.

Risks associated with Funds (other than ETFs)

- (i) *Each fund is subject to its own unique risks and investors should review the offering documents of such fund including any description of risk factors - prior to making an investment decision regarding the Index*

Investors in products linked to the Index should review the relevant fund offering documents, including the description of risk factors contained therein, prior to making an investment decision regarding the Index. However, neither the Index Sponsor nor any of its affiliates takes any responsibility for any such fund offering documents. Such fund offering documents will include more complete descriptions of the risks associated with investing into the relevant fund and the investments that the relevant fund intends to make. Any investment decision must be based solely on information in the relevant fund offering documents, this document, and such investigations as the investor deems necessary, and consultation with the investor's own legal, regulatory, tax, accounting and investment advisers in order to make an independent determination of the suitability and consequences of an investment in the fund.

- (ii) *The performance of a fund is subject to many factors, including the fund strategies, underlying fund investments, the fund manager and other factors*

A fund, and any underlying fund components in which it may invest, may utilise strategies such as short-selling, leverage, securities lending and borrowing, investment in sub-investment grade or non-readily realisable investments, uncovered options transactions, options and futures transactions and foreign exchange transactions and the use of concentrated portfolios, each of which could, in certain circumstances, magnify adverse market developments and losses. Funds, and any underlying fund components in which it may invest, may make investments in markets that are volatile and/or illiquid and it may be difficult or costly for positions therein to be opened or liquidated. No assurance can be given relating to the present or future performance of a fund and any underlying fund component in which it may invest. The performance of a fund and any underlying fund component in which it may invest is dependent on the performance of the fund manager in selecting underlying fund components and the management of the relevant component in respect of the underlying fund components. No assurance can be given that these persons will succeed in meeting the investment objectives of the fund, that any analytical model used thereby will prove to be correct or that any assessments of the short-term or long-term prospects, volatility and correlation of the types of investments in which a fund has or may invest will prove accurate.

The following is a summary description of certain particular risks in relation to funds:

- Illiquidity of fund investments: The net asset value of a fund will fluctuate with, among other changes, changes in market rates of interest, general economic conditions, economic conditions in particular industries, the condition of financial markets and the performance of a fund's underlying investments. Investments by a fund in certain underlying assets will provide limited liquidity. Interests in a fund may be subject to certain transfer restrictions, including, without limitation, the requirement to obtain the fund manager's consent (which may be given or withheld in its discretion). Furthermore, the relevant fund offering documents typically provide that interests therein may be voluntarily redeemed only on specific dates of certain calendar months, quarters or years and only if an investor has given the requisite number of days' prior notice to the fund manager. A fund may also reserve the right to suspend redemption rights or make in kind distributions in the event of market disruptions. A fund is likely to retain a portion of the redemption proceeds pending the completion of the annual audit of the financial statements of such fund, resulting in considerable delay before the full redemption proceeds are received. Such illiquidity may adversely affect the price and timing of any liquidation of a fund investment.
- Reliance on trading models: Some of the strategies and techniques used by the fund manager may employ a high degree of reliance on statistical trading models developed from historical analysis of the performance or correlations of certain companies, securities, industries, countries, or markets. There can be no assurance that historical performance that is used to determine such statistical trading models will be a good indication of future performance of a fund. If future performance or such correlations vary significantly from the

- assumptions in such statistical models, then the fund manager may not achieve its intended results or investment performance.
- Diversification: The number and diversity of investments held by a fund may be limited, even where such fund holds investments in other funds – particularly where such underlying funds hold similar investments or follow similar investment strategies.
 - Fund leverage: The fund manager of a fund may utilise leverage techniques, including the use of borrowed funds, repurchase agreements, swaps and options and other derivative transactions. While such strategies and techniques may increase the opportunity to achieve higher returns on the amounts invested, they will generally also increase the risk of loss.
 - Trading limitations and frequency: Suspensions or limits for securities listed on a public exchange could render certain strategies followed by a fund difficult to complete or continue. The frequency of a fund's trading may result in portfolio turnover and brokerage commissions that are greater than other investment entities of similar size.
 - Valuations: The valuation of a fund is generally controlled by the fund manager. Valuations are performed in accordance with the terms and conditions governing the fund. Such valuations may be based upon the unaudited financial records of the fund and any accounts pertaining thereto. Such valuations may be preliminary calculations of the net asset values of the fund and accounts. The fund may hold a significant number of investments which are illiquid or otherwise not actively traded and in respect of which reliable prices may be difficult to obtain. In consequence, the fund may vary certain quotations for such investments held by the fund in order to reflect its judgement as to the fair value thereof. Therefore, valuations may be subject to subsequent adjustments upward or downward. Uncertainties as to the valuation of the fund assets and/or accounts may have an adverse effect on the net asset value of the fund where such judgements regarding valuations prove to be incorrect.
 - Dependence on the expertise of key persons: The performance of a fund will depend greatly on the experience of the investment professionals associated with the fund manager. The loss of one or more of such individuals could have a material adverse effect on the performance of a fund.

Risks associated with systematic investment strategies

The Index and the Index Components are systematic investment strategies (each a "**Proprietary Index**"), composed, sponsored or calculated by a third party (the "**Index Creator**"). Risks associated with a Proprietary Index include the following:

- (i) The rules (including in relation to calculations) of the Proprietary Index may be amended or adjusted by the Index Creator. No assurance can be given that any such amendment or adjustment would not be prejudicial to the Index

The Index Creator has no obligation to take into account the interests of the purchasers of instruments linked to the Proprietary Index when determining, composing or calculating such Proprietary Index and the Index Creator can at any time, and in its sole discretion, modify or change the method of calculating such Proprietary Index or cease its calculation, publication or dissemination. Accordingly, actions and omissions of the Index Creator may affect the value of such Proprietary Index. The Index Creator is under no obligation to continue the calculation, publication and dissemination of a Proprietary Index.

- (ii) Publication of Proprietary Index values

The value of a Proprietary Index is published subject to the provisions in the rules of such Proprietary Index. Neither the Index Creator nor the relevant publisher is obliged to publish any information regarding such Proprietary Index other than as stipulated in the rules of such Proprietary Index.

- (iii) Deductions or adjustments included in the Proprietary Index

A Proprietary Index may be calculated so as to include certain deductions or adjustments that synthetically reflect certain factors which may include (A) the transaction and servicing costs that a hypothetical investor would incur if such hypothetical investor were to enter into and maintain a series of direct investment positions to provide the same exposure to the constituents of such Proprietary Index, or (B) a notional fee representing the running and maintenance

costs of such Proprietary Index. Such deductions will have a negative impact on the performance of a Proprietary Index such that the level of such Proprietary Index would be lower than it would otherwise be, and this may result in an adverse effect on the value of the Securities.

Risks associated with commodity indices

- (i) Commodity prices may be more volatile than other asset classes

Trading in commodities is speculative and may be extremely volatile. Commodity prices are affected by a variety of factors that are unpredictable including, for example, changes in supply and demand relationships, weather patterns and extreme weather conditions, governmental programmes and policies, national and international political, military, terrorist and economic events, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programmes and changes in interest and exchange rates. Commodities markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to various factors, including lack of liquidity, the participation of speculators and government regulation and intervention. The current or "spot" prices of physical commodities may also affect, in a volatile and inconsistent manner, the prices of futures contracts in respect of a commodity.

Certain emerging market countries – such as China – have become very significant users of certain commodities. Therefore, economic developments in such jurisdictions may have a disproportionate impact on demand for such commodities.

Certain commodities may be produced in a limited number of countries and may be controlled by a small number of producers. Therefore, developments in relation to such countries or producers could have a disproportionate impact on the prices of such commodities.

In summary, commodity prices may be more volatile than other asset classes and investments in commodities may be riskier than other investments. Any of the circumstances described in this section could adversely affect prices of the relevant commodity, and therefore sharply reduce the value of the Index to the extent that it is allocated to commodities.

- (ii) Suspension or disruptions of market trading in commodities and related futures contracts may adversely affect the values of commodity indices that are Base Index Components.

The commodity markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to various factors, including the lack of liquidity in the markets and government regulation and intervention. In addition, U.S. futures exchanges and some foreign exchanges have regulations that limit the amount of fluctuation in contract prices which may occur during a single business day. These limits are generally referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits" and the maximum or minimum price of a contract on any given day as a result of these limits is referred to as a "limit price". Once the limit price has been reached in a particular contract, trading in the contract will follow the regulations set forth by the trading facility on which the contract is listed. Limit prices may have the effect of precluding trading in a particular commodity contract, which could adversely affect the value of a commodity index and, therefore, the Index values and the value of any investments products linked to the Index.

- (iii) Legal and regulatory changes

Commodities are subject to legal and regulatory regimes that may change in ways that could affect the ability of Credit Suisse and/or any of its affiliates to hedge the obligations under any investment products linked to the Index. Such legal and regulatory changes could lead to the Index being supplemented, amended, revised, rebalanced or withdrawn in accordance with the Index Rules. Commodities are subject to legal and regulatory regimes in the United States and, in some cases, in other countries that may change in ways that could adversely affect the value of commodity indices that are Base Index Components.

- (iv) Future prices of commodities within a commodity index that are different relative to their current prices may impact the values of Base Index Components that are commodity indices.

Commodity contracts have a predetermined expiration date - a date on which trading of the commodity contract ceases. Holding a commodity contract until expiration will result in delivery of the underlying physical commodity or the requirement to make or receive a cash settlement. Alternatively, "rolling" the commodity contracts means that the commodity contracts that are nearing expiration (the "near-dated" commodity contracts) are sold before they expire and commodity contracts that have an expiration date further in the future (the "longer-dated" commodity contracts) are purchased. Investments in commodities apply "rolling" of the component commodity contracts in order to maintain an on-going exposure to such commodities.

If the market for a commodity contract is in "backwardation", then the price of the longer-dated commodity contract is lower than in the near-dated commodity contract. The rolling therefore from the near-dated commodity contract to the longer-dated commodity contract creates a "roll yield", the amount of which will depend on the amount by which the unwind price of the former exceeds the spot price of the latter at the time of rolling. Conversely, if the market for a commodity contract is in "contango", then the price of the longer-dated contract is higher than the near-dated commodity contract. This could result in negative "roll yields".

As a result of rollover gains/costs that have to be taken into account within the calculation of such indices and under certain market conditions, such indices may outperform or underperform the underlying commodities contained in such indices. Furthermore, the prices of the underlying commodities may be referenced by the price of the current futures contract or active front contract and rolled into the following futures contract before expiry.

The value of a commodity index is, therefore, sensitive to fluctuations in the expected futures prices of the relevant commodities contracts comprising such commodity index. A commodity index may outperform or underperform its underlying commodities. In a "contango" market, this could result in negative "roll yields" which, in turn, could reduce the level of such Commodity Index and, therefore, have an adverse effect on the Index values.

- (v) Commodity indices may include contracts that are not traded on regulated futures exchanges.

Commodity indices are typically based solely on futures contracts traded on regulated futures exchanges. However, a commodity index may include over-the-counter contracts (such as swaps and forward contracts) traded on trading facilities that are subject to lesser degrees of regulation or, in some cases, no substantive regulation. As a result, trading in such contracts, and the manner in which prices and volumes are reported by the relevant trading

facilities, may not be subject to the provisions of, and the protections afforded by, for example, the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, or other applicable statutes and related regulations that govern trading on regulated U.S. futures exchanges, or similar statutes and regulations that govern trading on regulated UK futures exchanges. In addition, many electronic trading facilities have only recently initiated trading and do not have significant trading histories. As a result, the trading of contracts on such facilities, and the inclusion of such contracts in a commodity index, may be subject to certain risks not presented by, for example, U.S. or UK exchange-traded futures contracts, including risks related to the liquidity and price histories of the relevant contracts.

- (vi) A change in the composition or discontinuance of a Commodity Index could have a negative impact on the value of the Index

The sponsor of a commodity index that is a Base Index Component can add, delete or substitute the components of such commodity index or make other methodological changes that could change the level of one or more components. The changing of components of any commodity index may affect the level of such commodity index as a newly added

component may perform significantly worse or better than the component it replaces, which in turn may adversely affect the Index values. The sponsor of a commodity index may also alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of such commodity index. The sponsor of a commodity index will have no involvement in the Index and will have no obligation to any investor in investment products linked to the Index. The sponsor of a commodity index may take any actions in respect of such commodity index without regard to the interests of investors in investment products linked to the Index, and any of these actions could adversely affect the value of the Index.

- (vii) Continuation of calculation of commodity index value upon the occurrence of a disruption event in relation to a component

If a disruption event occurs with respect to any component included in a commodity index, the adjustment provisions included in the Index Rules will apply, including the determination by Credit Suisse of the value of the relevant disrupted component and, in turn, the value of such commodity index. However, regardless of the disruption event, the sponsor of the Commodity Index may continue to calculate and publish the level of such commodity index. In such circumstances, the value of the relevant Base Index Component that is a commodity index shall be determined by Credit Suisse upon the occurrence of a disruption event may not reflect the value of the commodity index as calculated and published by the sponsor of such commodity index for the relevant valuation date, nor would Credit Suisse be willing to settle, unwind or otherwise any investment products linked to the Index using any such published value while a disruption event is occurring with respect to any component included in a commodity index that is an Base Index Component. Any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the Index values.

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The strategy underlying the Index (the "**Index Strategy**") is a proprietary strategy of the Index Administrator. The Index Strategy is subject to change at any time by the Index Administrator or otherwise as required by applicable law and regulations. Neither CS nor its affiliates shall be under any liability to any party on account of any loss suffered by such party, unless such loss is caused by CS or any of its affiliates' Fault in connection with any change in any such strategy, or determination or omission in respect of such strategy.

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