



19,763,695* Credit Suisse X-Links® Silver Shares Covered Call ETNs due April 21, 2033**

General

- The exchange traded notes ("ETNs") are designed for investors who seek a return linked to the performance of the Credit Suisse NASDAQ Silver FLOWS™ 106 Index (the "Index"). The Index measures the return of a "covered call" strategy on the shares of the iShares® Silver Trust (the "SLV Shares") by reflecting changes in the price of the SLV Shares and the notional option premiums received from the notional sale of monthly call options on the SLV Shares less the Notional Transaction Costs incurred in connection with the implementation of the covered call strategy (as described below).
- The ETNs track the performance of the Index, as reflected by their Indicative Value, calculated as set forth below.
- The ETNs do not guarantee any return of your investment. If the Index declines, investors should be willing to lose up to 100% of their investment. Any payment on the ETNs is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due.
- The ETNs will pay a variable monthly Coupon Amount based on the notional option premiums received from the sale of monthly call options on the SLV Shares, as described in this pricing supplement. Since the monthly Coupon Amount is uncertain and could be zero, investors should not expect to receive regular periodic interest payments.
- The ETNs are senior unsecured obligations of Credit Suisse AG, acting through its Nassau Branch, maturing April 21, 2033, unless the maturity is extended at our option, as described below.**
- An investment in the ETNs involves significant risks and is not appropriate for every investor. The ETNs are intended for investors who are familiar with covered call strategies and the risks associated with options and options transactions. Accordingly, the ETNs should be purchased only by knowledgeable investors who understand the potential consequences of investing in the Index which implements a covered call strategy on SLV Shares. Investors should consider their investment horizon as well as potential transaction costs when evaluating an investment in the ETNs and should regularly monitor their holdings of the ETNs to ensure that they remain consistent with their investment strategies.
- The denomination and stated principal amount of each ETN is \$20.00. ETNs may be issued at a price that is higher or lower than the stated principal amount, based on the Indicative Value of the ETNs at that time.
- The initial issuance of ETNs priced on April 16, 2013 (the "Inception Date") and settled on April 19, 2013 (the "Initial Settlement Date").
- The ETNs are subject to early redemption or acceleration in whole or in part at any time, as described under "Specific Terms of the ETNs—Payment Upon Early Redemption" and "—Acceleration at Our Option or Upon an Acceleration Event" in this pricing supplement. Accordingly, you should not expect to be able to hold the ETNs to maturity.
- The ETNs are subject to a Daily Investor Fee based on an annual Investor Fee Rate of 0.65%.
- The Index is subject to the Notional Transactional Costs which reflect the monthly transaction costs of hypothetically buying and selling the call options and selling the SLV Shares and equal 0.03%, 0.03% and 0.01%, respectively, *times* the closing price of the SLV Shares on the date of such notional transactions. On an annual basis, such transaction costs are approximately equal to 0.84%. The actual cost will vary depending on the value of the SLV Shares on the date of such transactions.
- We have listed the ETNs on the NASDAQ exchange under the ticker symbol "SLVO". As long as an active secondary market in the ETNs exists, we expect that investors will purchase and sell the ETNs primarily in this secondary market. We have no obligation to maintain any listing on any exchange or quotation system. Under certain circumstances, the ETNs may be subject to delisting by NASDAQ. We have not and do not intend to list the ETNs on any other exchange. No PRIIPs or UK PRIIPs key information document (KID) has been prepared as the ETNs are not available to retail investors in the European Economic Area or the United Kingdom.

Investing in the ETNs involves significant risks not associated with an investment in conventional debt securities. See "Risk Factors" in this pricing supplement.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these ETNs or passed upon the accuracy or the adequacy of this pricing supplement or the accompanying prospectus supplement and the prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

[†] This amended and restated pricing supplement amends, restates and supersedes pricing supplement No. ETN-7/A14 dated May 24, 2021 (together with any previous supplements or amendments) in its entirety. We refer to this amended and restated pricing supplement as the "pricing supplement".

* Reflects the number of ETNs offered hereby. "X-Links®" is a registered trademark of Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC ("CSSU"). As of June 21, 2021, there were 40,554,390 ETNs (\$811,087,800 in stated principal amount) issued and outstanding. Additional ETNs may be issued and sold from time to time through our affiliate CSSU and through one or more dealers purchasing as principal through CSSU at a price that is higher or lower than the stated principal amount, based on the Indicative Value of the ETNs at that time. Sales of the ETNs will be made at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to market prices or at negotiated prices. We expect to receive proceeds equal to 100% of the issue price to the public of the ETNs we issue and sell after the Inception Date, less any commissions paid to CSSU or any other agent. Delivery of the ETNs in book-entry form only will be made through The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"). However, we are under no obligation to issue or sell additional ETNs at any time, and if we do issue and sell additional ETNs, we may limit or restrict such sales, including by adding conditions on such additional issuances and sales at our sole discretion, and we may stop and subsequently resume selling additional ETNs at any time. If we limit, restrict or stop selling additional ETNs or if we subsequently resume sales of such additional ETNs, the trading price and liquidity of the ETNs in the secondary market could be materially and adversely affected.

** The scheduled Maturity Date is initially April 21, 2033, but the maturity of the ETNs may be extended at our option for up to two (2) additional five-year periods, as described herein.

We sold a portion of the ETNs on the Inception Date and received proceeds equal to 100% of their stated principal amount as of the Inception Date. The agent for this offering, CSSU, is our affiliate. In exchange for providing certain services relating to the distribution of the ETNs, CSSU, a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), or another FINRA member may receive all or a portion of the Daily Investor Fee. In addition, CSSU will charge investors an Early Redemption Charge per ETN of 0.125% *times* the Closing Indicative Value on the Early Redemption Valuation Date. CSSU and its affiliates may also profit from hedging activity related to these offerings, even if the value of the ETNs declines. Please see "Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)" in this pricing supplement for more information.

The ETNs are not deposit liabilities and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency of the United States, Switzerland or any other jurisdiction.

Credit Suisse

Key Terms

Issuer:	Credit Suisse AG (“ Credit Suisse ”), acting through its Nassau Branch.
Index:	<p>The return on the ETNs will be based on the performance of the Credit Suisse NASDAQ Silver FLOWS™ (Formula-Linked OverWrite Strategy) 106 Index (the “Index”), as reflected by their Indicative Value, calculated as set forth below. The Index is reported on Bloomberg under ticker symbol “QSLVO <Index>”.</p> <p>The Index measures the return of a “covered call” strategy on the shares of the iShares® Silver Trust (Bloomberg ticker symbol “SLV UP <Equity>”) by reflecting changes in the price of the SLV Shares and the notional option premiums received from the notional sale of monthly call options on the SLV Shares less notional costs incurred in connection with the implementation of the covered call strategy (the “Notional Transaction Costs”). These costs reflect the monthly transaction costs of hypothetically buying and selling the call options and selling the SLV Shares and equal 0.03%, 0.03% and 0.01%, respectively, <i>times</i> the closing price of the SLV Shares on the date of such notional transactions and, which, on an annual basis, are approximately equal to 0.84%. The actual cost will vary depending on the value of the SLV Shares on the date of such transactions. The Index strategy consists of a hypothetical notional portfolio that takes a “long” position in SLV Shares and sells a succession of notional, approximately one-month, call options on the SLV Shares with a strike price of approximately 106% of the price of the SLV Shares exercisable on the option expiration date (the “Options” and together with the long position in SLV Shares, the “Index Components”). The notional sale of the Options is “covered” by the notional long position in the SLV Shares. The long position in the SLV Shares and the “short” call options are held in equal notional amounts (i.e., the short position in each Option is “covered” by the long position in the SLV Shares). This strategy is intended to provide exposure to silver through the notional positions in the SLV Shares and the Options that seeks to (i) generate periodic cash flows that a direct long-only ownership position in the SLV Shares would not, (ii) provide a limited offset to losses from downside market performance in the SLV Shares via the cash flows from option premiums and (iii) provide limited potential upside participation in the performance of the SLV Shares. The level of the Index on any day reflects the value of (i) the notional long position in the SLV Shares; (ii) the notional Option premium; and (iii) the notional short position in the Options then outstanding; and net of the Notional Transaction Costs. The ETNs will not participate in the potential upside of the SLV Shares beyond the applicable strike price of the Options and the Notional Transaction Costs. For more information on the Index, see “The Index” in this pricing supplement. The Index is subject to the policies of the Index Sponsors and is subject to the Index Sponsors’ discretion, including with respect to the implementation of, and changes to, the rules governing the Index methodology.</p>
Index Sponsors:	CSi and Nasdaq, Inc.
CUSIP ISIN Number:	22542D449 / US22542D4491
Payment at Maturity:	If your ETNs have not previously been redeemed or accelerated, at maturity you will receive for each \$20.00 stated principal amount of your ETNs a cash payment equal to the “ Final Indicative Value ”, which will be the arithmetic average, as determined by the Calculation Agent, of the Closing Indicative Value on each of the immediately preceding five (5) Trading Days to and including the Final Valuation Date (the “ Final Valuation Period ”). Any payment on the ETNs is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due. In no event will the payment at maturity be less than zero.
Valuation Date:	April 18, 2033 or, if such date is not a Trading Day, the next following Trading Day (the “ Final Valuation Date ”), any Early Redemption Valuation Date, any Accelerated Valuation Date and any Trading Day in the Accelerated Valuation Period.*** If we exercise our option to extend the maturity of the ETNs (as described below), the Final Valuation Date for the ETNs will be the third scheduled Business Day prior to the scheduled Maturity Date, as extended.

*** Any Valuation Date is subject to postponement if such date is not a Trading Day or as a result of a Market Disruption Event; any Valuation Date in the Accelerated Valuation Period is subject to postponement if a preceding Valuation Date in the Accelerated Valuation Period is postponed; the Maturity Date will be postponed if the scheduled Maturity Date is not a Business Day or if the scheduled Final Valuation Date is not a Trading Day or if a Market Disruption Event occurs or is continuing on the scheduled Final Valuation Date; any Early Redemption Date will be postponed if such date is not a Business Day or a Market Disruption Event occurs or is continuing on the corresponding Valuation Date; and the Acceleration Date will be postponed if the last scheduled Valuation Date in the Accelerated Valuation Period is postponed, as described herein under “Specific Terms of the ETNs—Market Disruption Events”. No interest or additional payment will accrue or be payable as a result of any postponement of any Valuation Date, the Maturity Date, any Early Redemption Date or the Acceleration Date, as applicable.

(Key Terms continued on next page)

Closing Indicative Value: The Closing Indicative Value on the Inception Date was \$20.00 (the “**Initial Indicative Value**”).

The Closing Indicative Value on each calendar day following the Inception Date will be calculated by the Index Calculation Agent and will be equal to (1) the Current Principal Amount for such calendar day *plus* (2) for any day on or after the Index Distribution Date but prior to the Ex-Coupon Date for a given month, any accrued but unpaid Coupon Amount.

The Closing Indicative Value will never be less than zero. If the Intraday Indicative Value of the ETNs is equal to or less than zero at any time or the Closing Indicative Value is equal to zero on any Trading Day, the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs on that day, and all future days, will be zero. The Closing Indicative Value is not the same as the closing price or any other trading price of the ETNs in the secondary market. The trading price of the ETNs at any time may vary significantly from their Indicative Value at such time. See “Description of the ETNs”. If the ETNs undergo a split or reverse split, the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs will be adjusted accordingly (see “Description of the ETNs—Split or Reverse Split of the ETNs” in this pricing supplement). Even if the Closing Indicative Value or Intraday Indicative Value is equal to or less than zero at any time, the trading price of the ETNs may remain above zero. Buying the ETNs at such a time will lead to a complete loss of your investment. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Return on the ETNs—If the Intraday Indicative Value is equal to or less than zero at any time or the Closing Indicative Value is equal to zero on any Trading Day, you will lose all of your investment”.

The Closing Indicative Value for the ETNs on June 21, 2021 was \$6.0189 and the closing price on June 21, 2021 on the NASDAQ exchange (ticker symbol “SLVO”) was \$6.05.

The Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs is not the closing price or any other trading price of the ETNs in the secondary market. The trading price of the ETNs at any time may vary significantly from the Indicative Value of the ETNs at such time. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Return on the ETNs—The Intraday Indicative Value and the Closing Indicative Value are not the same as the closing price or any other trading price of the ETNs in the secondary market” and “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Return on the ETNs—The ETNs may trade at a substantial premium to or discount from the Closing Indicative Value and/or Intraday Indicative Value” in this pricing supplement.

Current Principal Amount:

The Current Principal Amount on each calendar day following the Inception Date will be equal to (1)(a) the Current Principal Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day *times* (b) the Daily Index Factor on such calendar day *minus* (2) the Daily Investor Fee on such calendar day. The Current Principal Amount on the Inception Date was \$20.00.

Intraday Indicative Value:

The Intraday Indicative Value of the ETNs will be calculated and published by the Index Calculation Agent every fifteen (15) seconds on each Trading Day during normal trading hours so long as no Market Disruption Event has occurred or is continuing and will be disseminated over the consolidated tape or other major market data vendor. The Intraday Indicative Value at any time is based on the most recent intraday level of the Index. It is calculated using the same formula as the Closing Indicative Value, except that instead of using the Closing Level of the Index, the calculation is based on the most recent reported level of the Index at the particular time (or, if the day on which such time occurs is not a Trading Day, as determined by the Calculation Agent). If the Intraday Indicative Value of the ETNs is equal to or less than zero at any time or the Closing Indicative Value is equal to zero on any Trading Day, the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs on that day, and all future days, will be zero. See “Description of the ETNs—Intraday Indicative Value” in this pricing supplement.

The Intraday Indicative Value is a calculated value and is not the same as the trading price of the ETNs, nor is it a price at which you can buy or sell the ETNs in the secondary market. The Intraday Indicative Value does not take into account the factors that influence the trading price of the ETNs, such as, among other things, imbalances of supply and demand, lack of liquidity, transaction costs, credit considerations and bid-offer spreads. Because the Intraday Indicative Value is based on the intraday levels of the Index, however, it will reflect lags and other disruptions and suspensions that affect the Index. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Return on the ETNs—The Intraday Indicative Value and the Closing Indicative Value are not the same as the closing price or any other trading price of the ETNs in the secondary market” and “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Return on the ETNs—The ETNs may trade at a substantial premium to or discount from the Closing Indicative Value and/or Intraday Indicative Value” in this pricing supplement.

(Key Terms continued on next page)

Indicative Value:	<p>The Indicative Value of the ETNs is the Intraday Indicative Value or the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs, as applicable.</p> <p>The “Indicative Value” for the ETNs is designed to reflect the economic value of the ETNs at a given time. The Indicative Value is a calculated value and is not the same as the trading price of the ETNs and is not a price at which you can buy or sell the ETNs in the secondary market. The Indicative Value does not take into account the factors that influence the trading price of the ETNs, such as imbalances of supply and demand, lack of liquidity and credit considerations. The actual trading price of the ETNs in the secondary market may vary significantly from their Indicative Value.</p> <p>Investors can compare the trading price (if such concurrent trading price is available) of the ETNs against the Indicative Value to determine whether the ETNs are trading in the secondary market at a premium or a discount to the economic value of the ETNs at any given time. Investors are cautioned that paying a premium purchase price over the Indicative Value at any time could lead to the loss of any premium in the event the investor sells the ETNs when such premium is no longer present in the market place or your ETNs are redeemed by us (including pursuant to an acceleration at our option). It is also possible that the ETNs will trade in the secondary market at a discount below the Indicative Value and that investors would receive less than the Indicative Value if they had to sell their ETNs in the market at such time.</p>
Indicative Value Ticker Symbol of the ETNs:	<p>The Intraday Indicative Value and the Closing Indicative Value will be calculated by the Index Calculation Agent referred to below and published on each Trading Day under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “SLVOIV” and may also be calculated and published by other sources. The publishing of such values by the Index Calculation Agent or by others is subject to delay or postponement and published values may be inaccurate as a result of miscalculations, human error, or systems and technology errors. Credit Suisse does not (i) guarantee the completeness or accuracy of any published Indicative Value, (ii) make any representation or warranty with regard to any published Indicative Value, or (iii) assume responsibility for losses or damages arising out of your use of any published Indicative Value or any subsequent corrections or amendments to any published Indicative Value.</p>
Calculation Agent:	Credit Suisse International (“ CSI ”).
Index Calculation Agent:	Nasdaq, Inc.
Daily Index Factor:	<p>The Daily Index Factor on any Index Business Day will equal (a) the Closing Level of the Index on such Index Business Day <i>divided by</i> (b) the Closing Level of the Index on the immediately preceding Index Business Day. The Daily Index Factor is deemed to be one on any day that is not an Index Business Day.</p>
Daily Investor Fee:	<p>On any calendar day, the Daily Investor Fee will be equal to the product of (1)(a) the Current Principal Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day <i>times</i> (b) the Daily Index Factor on such calendar day <i>times</i> (2)(a) the Investor Fee Rate <i>divided by</i> (b) 365. The “Investor Fee Rate” will be equal to 0.65%.</p> <p>The Daily Investor Fee reduces the amount of your payment at maturity or upon early redemption or acceleration, and therefore the level of the Index must increase by an amount sufficient to offset the Daily Investor Fee (and the Early Redemption Charge, if you offer your ETNs for early redemption) in order for you to receive at least your investment in the ETNs at maturity or upon early redemption or acceleration. If the level of the Index decreases or does not increase sufficiently to offset the Daily Investor Fee (and in the case of Early Redemption, the Early Redemption Charge) over the term of the ETNs, you will receive less, and possibly significantly less, at maturity or upon early redemption or acceleration of the ETNs than the amount of your investment.</p>
Closing Level:	<p>The Closing Level of the Index on any Trading Day will be the closing level published on Bloomberg under the ticker symbol “QSLVO <Index>” or any successor page on Bloomberg or any successor service, as applicable; provided that in the event a market disruption event exists on a Valuation Date, the Calculation Agent will determine the Closing Level of the Index for such Valuation Date according to the methodology described below in “Specific Terms of the ETNs—Market Disruption Events”.</p>
Coupon Amount:	<p>On each Coupon Payment Date, for each \$20.00 stated principal amount of the ETNs, you will be entitled to receive a variable cash payment equal to the Closing Indicative Value on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the relevant Index Distribution Date multiplied by the Coupon Percentage for that Index Distribution Date. No Coupon Amount will be due or payable in the event you elect to offer your ETNs for Early Redemption or we accelerate the maturity of the ETNs.</p>

(Key Terms continued on next page)

Coupon Percentage; Distribution:	The Coupon Percentage in respect of an Index Distribution Date will be the Distribution for such Index Distribution Date <i>divided by</i> the Closing Level of the Index on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the Index Distribution Date. The “ Distribution ” represents the notional monthly call premium earned on the sale of the call options written on the SLV Shares during the immediately preceding Index Rebalancing Period pursuant to the Index methodology described in this pricing supplement.
Index Distribution Date:	The date on which the Distribution is subtracted from the level of the Index pursuant to the rules of the Index, which will occur on the last Roll Date of a given Index Rebalancing Period.
Coupon Payment Date:	The later of (a) the 25th day of each calendar month, provided that, if such day is not a Business Day, the Coupon Amount will be paid on the first following Business Day, unless the first following Business Day is in the next calendar month, in which case the Coupon Amount will be paid on the immediately preceding day that is a Business Day, and (b) the day that is six (6) Business Days following the Index Distribution Date; provided that, in the event that any adjustment is made to the Coupon Payment Date, the relevant Coupon Amount shall not be affected by such adjustment and no additional amount will accrue or be payable in respect of such originally scheduled Coupon Payment Date.
Coupon Record Date:	With respect to each Coupon Payment Date, the third scheduled Business Day prior to such Coupon Payment Date.
Ex-Coupon Date:	With respect to each Coupon Amount, the first Trading Day on which the ETNs trade without the right to receive such Coupon Amount.
Secondary Market:	We have listed the ETNs on the NASDAQ exchange under the ticker symbol “SLVO”. As long as an active secondary market in the ETNs exists, we expect that investors will purchase and sell the ETNs primarily in this secondary market. We have no obligation to maintain any listing on any exchange or quotation system. Under certain circumstances, the ETNs may be subject to delisting by NASDAQ. We have not and do not intend to list the ETNs on any other exchange. No PRIIPs or UK PRIIPs key information document (KID) has been prepared as the ETNs are not available to retail investors in the European Economic Area or the United Kingdom.
Early Redemption:	<p>Prior to maturity, you may, subject to certain restrictions described below, offer at least the applicable minimum number of your ETNs to us for redemption on an Early Redemption Date during the term of the ETNs until April 8, 2033 (or, if the maturity of the ETNs is extended, five (5) scheduled Trading Days prior to the scheduled Final Valuation Date, as extended). If you elect to offer your ETNs for redemption, and the requirements for acceptance by us are met, you will be entitled to receive a cash payment per ETN on the Early Redemption Date equal to the Early Redemption Amount. Any payment on the ETNs is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due.</p> <p>You must offer for redemption at least 50,000 ETNs, or an integral multiple of 50,000 ETNs in excess thereof, at one time in order to exercise your right to cause us to redeem your ETNs on any Early Redemption Date (the “Minimum Redemption Amount”); provided that we or CSI, as the Calculation Agent, may from time to time reduce, in whole or in part, the Minimum Redemption Amount. Any such reduction will be applied on a consistent basis for all holders of the ETNs at the time the reduction becomes effective. If the ETNs undergo a split or reverse split, the minimum number of ETNs needed to exercise your right to cause us to redeem your ETNs will remain the same.</p> <p>Because the Early Redemption Amount you will receive for each ETN will not be determined until the close of trading on the applicable Early Redemption Valuation Date, you will not know the applicable Early Redemption Amount at the time you exercise your redemption right and will bear the risk that your ETNs will decline in value between the time of your exercise and the time at which the Early Redemption Amount is determined.</p>
Early Redemption Mechanics:	You may exercise your early redemption right by causing your broker or other person with whom you hold your ETNs to deliver a Redemption Notice (as defined herein) to Credit Suisse. If your Redemption Notice is delivered prior to 4:00 p.m. New York City time, on any Business Day, the immediately following Trading Day will be the applicable “Early Redemption Valuation Date”. Otherwise, the second following Trading Day will be the applicable Early Redemption Valuation Date. See “Specific Terms of the ETNs—Procedures for Early Redemption” in this pricing supplement.
Early Redemption Date:	The third Business Day following an Early Redemption Valuation Date.***

(Key Terms continued on next page)

Early Redemption Amount:	A cash payment per ETN equal to the greater of (A) zero and (B)(1) the Closing Indicative Value on the applicable Early Redemption Valuation Date <i>minus</i> (2) the Early Redemption Charge.
Early Redemption Charge:	The Early Redemption Charge per ETN will equal 0.125% <i>times</i> the Closing Indicative Value on the Early Redemption Valuation Date.
Acceleration at Our Option or Upon Acceleration Event:	<p>We have the right to accelerate the ETNs, in whole or in part, on any Business Day occurring on or after the Inception Date (an “Optional Acceleration”). In addition, if an Acceleration Event (as defined herein) occurs at any time with respect to the ETNs, we will have the right to accelerate all or any portion of the outstanding ETNs (an “Event Acceleration”). Upon an acceleration of all of the outstanding ETNs, you will be entitled to receive a cash payment per ETN in an amount (the “Accelerated Redemption Amount”) equal to the arithmetic average, as determined by the Calculation Agent, of the Closing Indicative Values of such ETNs during the Accelerated Valuation Period. If fewer than all of the outstanding ETNs are accelerated, the Accelerated Redemption Amount will be the Closing Indicative Value on the applicable Valuation Date. If less than all the ETNs are to be redeemed pursuant to an Optional Acceleration or an Event Acceleration, the trustee shall select, pro rata, by lot or in such manner as it deems appropriate and fair, the ETNs to be redeemed pursuant to such acceleration. ETNs may be accelerated in part in multiples of 50,000 ETNs, or an integral multiple of 50,000 ETNs in excess thereof. We will provide at least five (5) Business Days’ notice of any ETNs to be accelerated and, in the case of any ETNs selected for partial redemption, the stated principal amount thereof to be redeemed. All provisions relating to the acceleration of the ETNs to be redeemed only in part relate to the portion of the stated principal amount of ETNs which has been or is to be redeemed pursuant to these acceleration provisions.</p> <p>In the case of an Optional Acceleration of all outstanding ETNs, the “Accelerated Valuation Period” shall be a period of five (5) consecutive Trading Days specified in our notice of Optional Acceleration, the first Trading Day of which shall be at least two (2) Business Days after the date on which we give notice of such Optional Acceleration. In the case of an Event Acceleration of all outstanding ETNs, the “Accelerated Valuation Period” shall be a period of five (5) consecutive Trading Days, the first Trading Day of which shall be the day on which we give notice of such Event Acceleration (or, if such day is not a Trading Day, the next following Trading Day). In the case of an acceleration of less than all outstanding ETNs, the “Accelerated Valuation Date” will be the first Trading Day following the date of our notice of acceleration. The Accelerated Redemption Amount will be payable on the third Business Day following the Accelerated Valuation Date or the third Business Day following the last Trading Day in the Accelerated Valuation Period, as the case may be (such date the “Acceleration Date”). We will give notice of any acceleration of the ETNs through customary channels used to deliver notices to holders of exchange traded notes.</p>
Acceleration Event:	As discussed in more detail under “Specific Terms of the ETNs—Acceleration at Our Option or Upon an Acceleration Event” in this pricing supplement, an Acceleration Event includes any event that adversely affects our ability to hedge our obligations in connection with the ETNs, including, but not limited to, if the Intraday Indicative Value of the ETNs is equal to or less than 5% of the prior day’s Closing Indicative Value of such ETNs.
Trading Day:	A day which is (i) an Index Business Day, (ii) an ETN Business Day and (iii) an Index Component Business Day for each of the Index Components.
Index Business Day:	A day on which the level of the Index is calculated and published.
Index Component Business Day:	With respect to any Index Component, a day on which trading is generally conducted on any markets on which such Index Component is traded.
ETN Business Day:	A day on which trading is generally conducted on the New York Stock Exchange, NYSE Arca and NASDAQ.
Business Day:	A Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday that is not a day on which banking institutions in New York City or London, England generally are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to close.

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You should read this pricing supplement together with the accompanying prospectus supplement dated June 18, 2020 and the prospectus dated June 18, 2020, relating to our Medium-Term Notes of which these ETNs are a part. This pricing supplement amends, restates and supersedes pricing supplement No. ETN-7/A14 dated May 24, 2021 (together with any previous supplements or amendments) in its entirety. You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this pricing supplement No. ETN-7/A15 and the documents listed below in making your decision to invest in the ETNs. You may access these documents on the SEC website at www.sec.gov as follows (or if such address has changed, by reviewing our filings for the relevant date on the SEC website):

Prospectus supplement and prospectus dated June 18, 2020:

https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1053092/000110465920074474/tm2019510-8_424b2.htm

Our Central Index Key, or CIK, on the SEC website is 1053092.

This pricing supplement, together with the documents listed above, contains the terms of the ETNs and supersedes all other prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials, including preliminary or indicative pricing terms, fact sheets, correspondence, trade ideas, structures for implementation, sample structures, brochures or other educational materials of ours. We may, without the consent of the registered holder of the ETNs and the owner of any beneficial interest in the ETNs, amend the ETNs to conform to its terms as set forth in this pricing supplement and the documents listed above, and the trustee is authorized to enter into any such amendment without any such consent. You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth in “Risk Factors” in this pricing supplement, “Foreign Currency Risks” in the accompanying prospectus, and any risk factors we describe in the combined Annual Report on Form 20-F of Credit Suisse Group AG and us incorporated by reference therein, and any additional risk factors we describe in future filings we make with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as the ETNs involve risks not associated with conventional debt securities. You should consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisers before deciding to invest in the ETNs. You should rely only on the information contained in this document or in any documents to which we have referred you. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different. This document may only be used where it is legal to sell these ETNs. The information in this document may only be accurate on the date of this document.

The distribution of this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus and the offering of the ETNs in some jurisdictions may be restricted by law. If you possess this pricing supplement, you should find out about and observe these restrictions.

PRIIPS REGULATION / PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS:

The ETNs are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (“EEA”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of:

(i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, “MiFID II”); or

(ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the “Insurance Distribution Directive”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or

(iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (as amended, the “Prospectus Regulation”). Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, the “PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the ETNs or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the ETNs or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

UK PRIIPS REGULATION / PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS:

The ETNs are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom (“UK”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of:

(i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) no 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (“EUWA”);

(ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the UK Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (“FSMA”) and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement the Insurance Distribution Directive, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) no 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or

(iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the Prospectus Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA. Consequently no key information document required by the PRIIPs Regulation as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the “UK PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the ETNs or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the ETNs or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

The ETNs are currently listed on the NASDAQ under the ticker symbol “SLVO”. As long as an active secondary market in the ETNs exists, we expect that investors will purchase and sell the ETNs primarily in this secondary market. Although the ETNs are currently listed on the NASDAQ, a trading market for your ETNs may not continue for the term of the ETNs. We have no obligation to maintain any listing on the NASDAQ or any other exchange or quotation system. Under certain circumstances, the ETNs may be subject to delisting by the NASDAQ. We have not and do not intend to list the ETNs on any other exchange. No PRIIPs or UK PRIIPs key information document (KID) has been prepared as the ETNs are not available to retail investors in the EEA or the United Kingdom.

In this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, references to “Credit Suisse”, the “Company”, “we”, “us” and “our” are to Credit Suisse AG, acting through its Nassau Branch, and references to “dollars” and “\$” are to United States dollars.

SUMMARY

The following is a summary of terms of the ETNs, as well as a discussion of risks and other considerations you should take into account when deciding whether to invest in the ETNs. References to the “prospectus” mean our accompanying prospectus, dated June 18, 2020, and references to the “prospectus supplement” mean our accompanying prospectus supplement, dated June 18, 2020.

We may, without providing you notice or obtaining your consent, create and issue ETNs in addition to those offered by this pricing supplement having the same terms and conditions as the ETNs. We may consolidate the additional ETNs to form a single class with the outstanding ETNs. However, we are under no obligation to issue or sell additional ETNs at any time, and if we do sell additional ETNs, we may limit or restrict such sales, including by adding conditions on such additional issuances and sales at our sole discretion, and we may stop and subsequently resume selling additional ETNs at any time. If we limit, restrict or stop sales of such additional ETNs, or if we subsequently resume sales of such additional ETNs, the trading price and liquidity of the ETNs in the secondary market could be materially and adversely affected. Unless we indicate otherwise, if we suspend selling additional ETNs, we reserve the right to resume selling additional ETNs at any time, which might result in the reduction or elimination of any premium in the trading price.

Additionally, a suspension of additional issuances of the ETNs could result in a significant reduction in the number of outstanding ETNs if investors subsequently exercise their right to have the ETNs redeemed by us. Accordingly, the number of outstanding ETNs could vary substantially over the term of the ETNs and adversely affect the liquidity of the ETNs.

What are the ETNs and how do they work?

The ETNs are medium-term notes of Credit Suisse AG (“**Credit Suisse**”), the return on which is linked to the performance of the Credit Suisse NASDAQ Silver FLOWS™ (Formula-Linked OverWrite Strategy) 106 Index (the “**Index**”), as reflected by their Indicative Value.

The ETNs provide for a variable monthly Coupon Amount based on the Index distribution of the notional premium received in connection with the notional sale of the Options as described in this pricing supplement. Since the monthly Coupon Amount is uncertain and could be zero, investors should not expect to receive regular periodic interest payments.

The ETNs do not have a minimum payment at maturity, minimum payment upon early redemption or acceleration and are fully exposed to any decline in the underlying Index. A decline in the level of the Index will reduce the payment at maturity or upon early redemption or acceleration of your ETNs, and you could lose your entire investment.

For a description of how the Coupon Amount, payment at maturity, or payment upon early redemption or acceleration is calculated, please refer to the “Specific Terms of the ETNs—Coupon Amount,” “—Payment at Maturity,” “—Payment Upon Early Redemption” and “—Acceleration at Our Option or Upon an Acceleration Event” sections in this pricing supplement.

The denomination and stated principal amount of each ETN is \$20.00. ETNs may be issued at a price that is higher or lower than the stated principal amount, based on the Indicative Value of the ETNs at that time. You will not have the right to receive physical certificates evidencing your ownership except under limited circumstances. Instead, we will issue the ETNs in the form of a global certificate, which will be held by DTC or its nominee. Direct and indirect participants in DTC will record beneficial ownership of the ETNs by individual investors. Accountholders in the Euroclear or Clearstream Banking clearance systems may hold beneficial interests in the ETNs through the accounts those systems maintain with DTC. You should refer to the section “Description of Notes—Book-Entry, Delivery and Form” in the accompanying prospectus supplement and the section “Description of Certain Provisions Relating to Debt Securities and Contingent Convertible Securities—Book-Entry System” in the accompanying prospectus.

The ETNs may be subject to a split or reverse split with a corresponding adjustment to the Closing Indicative Value, the Intraday Indicative Value, the Coupon Amount(s) and the Payment at Maturity due with respect to each ETN which is subject to a split or reverse split. A split or reverse split of the ETNs will not affect the aggregate stated principal amount of ETNs held by an investor, other than to the extent of any “partial” ETNs, but it will affect the number of ETNs an investor

holds, the denominations used for trading purposes and the trading price, and may affect the liquidity, of the ETNs on the exchange. See “Description of the ETNs—Split or Reverse Split of the ETNs”.

An investment in the ETNs involves significant risks and is not appropriate for every investor. The ETNs are intended for investors who are familiar with covered call strategies and the risks associated with options and options transactions. Accordingly, the ETNs should be purchased only by knowledgeable investors who understand the potential consequences of investing in the Index which implements a covered call strategy on SLV Shares. Investors should consider their investment horizon as well as potential transaction costs when evaluating an investment in the ETNs and should regularly monitor their holdings of the ETNs to ensure that they remain consistent with their investment strategies.

What is the Index and who publishes the level of the Index?

The ETNs are linked to the Credit Suisse NASDAQ Silver FLOWSTM (Formula-Linked OverWrite Strategy) 106 Index. The level of the Index will be published by Nasdaq, Inc., as Index Calculation Agent. See “The Index”.

The Index measures the return of a “covered call” strategy on the SLV Shares by reflecting changes in the price of the SLV Shares and the notional option premiums received from the notional sale of monthly call options on the SLV Shares. The Index strategy consists of a hypothetical notional portfolio that takes a “long” position in SLV Shares and sells a succession of notional, approximately one-month, call options on the SLV Shares with a strike price of approximately 106% of the price of the SLV Shares exercisable on the option expiration date (the “**Options**” and, together with the long position in SLV Shares, the “**Index Components**”). The notional sale of the Options is “covered” by the notional long position in the SLV Shares. The long position in the SLV Shares and the “short” call options are held in equal notional amounts (i.e., the short position in each Option is “covered” by the long position in the SLV Shares).

This strategy is intended to provide exposure to silver through the notional positions in the SLV Shares and the Options that seeks to (i) generate periodic cash flows that a direct long-only ownership position in the SLV Shares would not, (ii) provide a limited offset to losses from downside market performance in the SLV Shares via the cash flows from option premiums and (iii) provide limited potential upside participation in the performance of the SLV Shares. The level of the Index on any day reflects the value of (i) the notional long position in the SLV Shares; (ii) the notional Option premium; and (iii) the notional short position in the Options then outstanding; and net of the Notional Transaction Costs. The Index and, as a result, the ETNs will not participate in the potential upside of the SLV Shares beyond the applicable strike price of the Options. As a result, the monthly appreciation of the Index is capped at 6%, which appreciation may be partially offset by the Notional Transaction Costs in implementing the covered call strategy. These costs reflect the monthly transaction costs of hypothetically buying and selling the call options and selling the SLV Shares and equal 0.03%, 0.03% and 0.01%, respectively, *times* the closing price of the SLV Shares on the date of such notional transactions and, which, on an annual basis, are approximately equal to 0.84%. The actual cost will vary depending on the value of the SLV Shares on the date of such transactions. By contrast, the Index’s exposure to any decline in the price of the SLV Shares is not limited. In addition, because the notional Option premiums will be notionally distributed out of the Index each month (rather than being reinvested in the Index), the level of the Index and the value of the ETNs should be expected to decline each month in connection with the Index Distribution and Coupon Amount.

The Index measures the performance of the Index Components by incorporating the value of the option premiums deemed received from selling notional call options on the SLV Shares, which value is paid to holders of the ETNs in the form of a variable monthly Coupon Amount based on the Index distribution of the notional premium received in connection with the sale of the Options. The premiums generated from the notional sales of the Options will be subtracted monthly from the Index at the end of the following roll period and paid to holders of the ETNs in the form of a Coupon Amount.

The rules for the Index were developed by CSi and Nasdaq, Inc. (the “**Index Sponsors**”). The Index was established on March 28, 2013 (the “**Index Inception Date**”) with a base date of December 26, 2008 (the “**Index Base Date**”) and a base value of 10,000.

Nasdaq, Inc., or another party designated by the Index Sponsors, will act as the index calculation agent (the “**Index Calculation Agent**”) and will be responsible for the calculation of the level of the Index, using the data and methodologies described herein and as determined by the Index Sponsors. The Index is reported on Bloomberg under the ticker symbol “QSLVO <Index>” and the Closing Level of the Index for each Trading Day is published by 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on each such day. For more information, please refer to “The Index” in this pricing supplement.

What is a covered call?

Generally, call options give the purchaser of the call option the right to buy an underlying asset, such as the SLV Shares, for a fixed price (the “strike” or “exercise” price) on a certain date (the “expiration”). The buyer of a call option is long the underlying asset at the strike price. A covered call is a transaction in which a seller of call options owns a corresponding amount of the underlying asset, such as the SLV Shares. The option seller’s long position in the underlying asset is said to provide the “cover” as the underlying asset can be delivered to the buyer of the call if the buyer decides to exercise its call option. Writing or selling a call option generates income in the form of the premium paid by the option buyer.

If the price of the underlying asset ends up at or below the strike price, the return (compared to a long-only position in the underlying asset) is increased by the premium received. If the price of the underlying asset ends up above the strike price then the return is capped at a price equivalent to the strike plus the premium received. However, the market risk of the underlying asset is not eliminated. Covered call strategies are not appropriate for all market environments. In a consistently upward-trending market or in an extremely volatile market, a covered call strategy can underperform a long-only investment in the underlying asset, because it will fail to capture all of the potential upside and can miss out on significant gains. Additionally, if the underlying asset price declines, a covered call strategy may result in a loss.

How will the Coupon Amounts be determined for the ETNs?

On each Coupon Payment Date, for each \$20.00 stated principal amount of the ETNs, you will be entitled to receive a variable cash payment equal to the Closing Indicative Value on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the relevant Index Distribution Date multiplied by the Coupon Percentage for that Index Distribution Date. The Coupon Amount will be paid on the Coupon Payment Date to the holder of record on the applicable Coupon Record Date. No Coupon Amount will be due or payable in the event you elect to offer your ETNs for early redemption or we accelerate the maturity of the ETNs.

The Coupon Percentage in respect of an Index Distribution Date will be the Distribution for such Index Distribution Date *divided by* the Closing Level of the Index on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the Index Distribution Date. The Distribution represents the notional monthly call premium earned on the sale of the call options written on the SLV Shares during the immediately preceding Index Rebalancing Period pursuant to the Index methodology described herein.

The premiums generated from the notional sales of the Options will be subtracted monthly from the Index and paid to holders of the ETNs in the form of a Coupon Amount, the amount of which is determined based on the notional premiums received from the sale of the Options during the preceding Index Rebalancing Period as described below.

The “**Index Rebalancing Period**” refers to the five (5) consecutive Index Calculation Days beginning on and including the Index Calculation Day that is ten (10) calendar days prior to the Expiry Date (as defined below under “The Index—The Index Rebalancing Period”) of the relevant Options (each, a “**Roll Date**”). The Index will be rebalanced at the end of each Roll Date in accordance with the following steps:

- First, on the Index Calculation Day (as defined herein) preceding the first Roll Date of each month, the strike price of the new Option is determined. The strike price will be the lowest listed strike price that is above 106% of the price per Share as of the 4:00 p.m. New York City time on such date of determination. Then, the Index will roll its monthly exposure over the next five (5) consecutive Index Calculation Days. The roll percentage is the proportion of the expiring position being rolled into a new position on each Roll Date and generally will equal 20%. In the event that one or more roll disruptions result in there being fewer than five (5) scheduled Index Calculation Days prior to Option expiration, the roll percentage will be greater than 20%, and in the event of an extraordinary roll disruption, the roll percentage may be up to 100%.
- At the end of the first Roll Date, and on each successive Roll Date of such Index Rebalancing Period, the Index will notionally sell the new Option. Additionally, as of the end of each such Roll Date, the Index will hypothetically close out through repurchase 20.00% (or such greater amount in the event roll disruptions) of the Options notionally sold during the previous Index Rebalancing Period (the expiring Options); the Index will notionally liquidate SLV Shares Units in an amount sufficient to fund the notional repurchase.

- Finally, on the last Roll Date of such Index Rebalancing Period, the Index will determine the amount of the notional Option premium, which will, on the close of the last Roll Date of the next following Index Rebalancing Period, be subtracted from the Index as a Distribution and paid to holders of the ETNs in the form of the Coupon Amount.

When will the Coupon Amount be paid?

The Coupon Payment Date will be the later of (a) the 25th day of each calendar month, provided that, if such day is not a Business Day, the Coupon Amount will be paid on the first following Business Day, unless the first following Business Day is in the next calendar month, in which case the Coupon Amount will be paid on the immediately preceding day that is a Business Day, and (b) the day that is six (6) Business Days following the Index Distribution Date; provided that in the event that any adjustment is made to the Coupon Payment Date, the relevant Coupon Amount shall not be affected by such adjustment and no additional amount will accrue or be payable in respect of such originally scheduled Coupon Payment Date. The Coupon Amount will be paid on the Coupon Payment Date to the holder of record on the applicable Coupon Record Date. The Coupon Record Date will be the third scheduled Business Day prior to such Coupon Payment Date.

An Index Distribution Date will be the date on which the Distribution is subtracted from the level of the Index pursuant to the rules of the Index, which will occur on the last Roll Date of a given Index Rebalancing Period.

The Coupon Amount is calculated by reference to the notional Distribution from the Index, which will decrease the level of the Index (and therefore the value of the ETNs), as the Distribution comes directly from the notional portfolio reflected by the Index Components. When the Distribution is subtracted from the Index on the Index Distribution Date, the Coupon Amount will be added to the Closing Indicative Value and the Intraday Indicative Value of the ETNs up to the Ex-Coupon Date. At the market opening on the Ex-Coupon Date, the ETNs will trade on an ex-coupon basis, adjusted for the Coupon Amount, meaning that the Coupon Amount will no longer be included in the Closing Indicative Value or the Intraday Indicative Value of the ETNs. For a holder to receive the upcoming Coupon Amount, the holder must own the ETNs on the Coupon Record Date.

The “**Ex-Coupon Date**” means, with respect to each Coupon Amount, the first Trading Day on which the ETNs trade without the right to receive such Coupon Amount.

Will I receive fixed periodic interest on the ETNs?

No. We will not make any fixed periodic payments of interest during the term of the ETNs, although you will be entitled to receive variable monthly Coupon Amounts based on the Index distribution of the notional option premiums received from the notional sale of monthly call options on the SLV Shares, as described in this pricing supplement. Since the monthly Coupon Amount is uncertain and could be zero, investors should not expect to receive regular periodic interest payments.

Unless the ETNs are redeemed or accelerated, you will not receive any other payments on the ETNs prior to maturity of the ETNs. In addition, no Coupon Amount will be due or payable in the event you elect to offer your ETNs for early redemption or we accelerate the maturity of the ETNs.

Will my investment track the price of silver?

The ETNs should not be expected to track the price of silver because of the fees and expenses applied to each of the SLV Shares and the ETN as well as the design of the Index methodology which limits upside participation in any appreciation of the SLV Shares.

A covered call strategy limits participation in the appreciation of the underlying asset, in this case the SLV Shares. As a result, an investment in the ETNs is not the same as an investment directly linked to the performance of the SLV Shares or silver, the price of which the SLV Shares seek to track. The Options included in the Index limit the Index’s participation in the appreciation of the SLV Shares to the strike price of each Option during its term. Consequently, the Index will not participate as fully in the appreciation of the SLV Shares as would an investment linked directly to the SLV Shares or a direct investment in silver. In general, if the price of the SLV Shares increases above the strike price of the Options by an amount that exceeds the premium received from the sale of the Options, the value of the covered call strategy will be less than the value of a direct investment in the SLV Shares.

The maximum gains on the appreciation of SLV Shares that comprise the Index are limited, and thus will affect the value of your ETNs. You will not benefit from any increase in the SLV Shares above the call strike price. If the price of the SLV Shares is at the strike price, the covered call strategy will not experience additional gains because gains in the price of the SLV Shares will generally be offset by the value of the outstanding Options. As a result, the monthly appreciation of the Index is capped at 6%, which appreciation may be partially offset by the Notional Transaction Costs in implementing the covered call strategy. By contrast, the Index's exposure to any decline in the price of the SLV Shares is not limited.

In addition, the level of the Index is reduced by the Notional Transaction Costs and the value of the ETNs is reduced by the Daily Investor Fee. Because the Index, the SLV Shares and the ETNs are each subject to fees and costs and the value of the ETNs will decline each month in connection with the Index Distribution and Coupon Amount, the performance of the ETNs should not be expected to mirror the performance of the price of silver. See "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Return on the ETNs—Your payment at maturity or upon early redemption or acceleration will be reduced by the fees and charges associated with the ETNs and the Index".

How will payment at maturity, or payment upon early redemption or acceleration be determined for the ETNs?

Unless your ETNs have been previously redeemed or accelerated, the ETNs will mature on April 21, 2033 (the "**Maturity Date**"), provided that the maturity of the ETNs may be extended at our option as described herein under "Specific Terms of the ETNs—Payment at Maturity".

Payment at Maturity

If your ETNs have not been previously redeemed or accelerated, at maturity you will be entitled to receive a cash payment per ETN equal to the "**Final Indicative Value**", which will be the arithmetic average, as determined by the Calculation Agent, of the Closing Indicative Value on each of the immediately preceding five (5) Trading Days to and including the Final Valuation Date (the "**Final Valuation Period**"). We refer to the amount of such payment as the "**Payment at Maturity**". **If the Final Indicative Value is zero, the Payment at Maturity will be zero.** If the scheduled Maturity Date is not a Business Day, the Maturity Date will be postponed to the first Business Day following the scheduled Maturity Date. If the scheduled Final Valuation Date is not a Trading Day, the Final Valuation Date will be postponed to the next following Trading Day, in which case the Maturity Date will be postponed to the third Business Day following the Final Valuation Date as so postponed. In addition, if a Market Disruption Event occurs or is continuing on the Final Valuation Date, the Maturity Date will be postponed until the date three (3) Business Days following the Final Valuation Date, as postponed. No interest or additional payment will accrue or be payable as a result of any postponement of the Maturity Date. Any payment on the ETNs is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due. In no event will the payment at maturity be less than zero.

The "**Closing Indicative Value**" on the Inception Date was \$20.00 (the "**Initial Indicative Value**"). The Closing Indicative Value on each calendar day following the Inception Date will be calculated by the Index Calculation Agent and will be equal to (1) the Current Principal Amount for such calendar day *plus* (2) for any day on or after the Index Distribution Date but prior to the Ex-Coupon Date for a given month, any accrued but unpaid Coupon Amount. The Closing Indicative Value will never be less than zero. **If the Intraday Indicative Value of the ETNs is equal to or less than zero at any time or the Closing Indicative Value is equal to zero on any Trading Day, the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs on that day, and all future days, will be zero.** If the ETNs undergo a split or reverse split, the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs will be adjusted accordingly (see "Description of the ETNs—Split or Reverse Split of the ETNs" in this pricing supplement). Even if the Closing Indicative Value or Intraday Indicative Value is equal to or less than zero at any time, the trading price of the ETNs may remain above zero. Buying the ETNs at such a time will lead to a complete loss of your investment. See "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Return on the ETNs—If the Intraday Indicative Value is equal to or less than zero at any time or the Closing Indicative Value is equal to zero on any Trading Day, you will lose all of your investment". Such adjustment may adversely affect the trading price and liquidity of the ETNs. The Index Calculation Agent is responsible for computing and disseminating the Closing Indicative Value.

The "**Current Principal Amount**" on each calendar day following the Inception Date will be equal to (1)(a) the Current Principal Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day *times* (b) the Daily Index Factor on such calendar day *minus* (2) the Daily Investor Fee on such calendar day. On the Inception Date, the Current Principal Amount was \$20.00.

The "**Intraday Indicative Value**" of the ETNs will be calculated and published by the Index Calculation Agent every fifteen (15) seconds on each Trading Day during normal trading hours so long as no Market Disruption Event has

occurred or is continuing and will be disseminated over the consolidated tape or other major market data vendor. The Intraday Indicative Value at any time is based on the most recent intraday level of the Index. It is calculated using the same formula as the Closing Indicative Value, except that instead of using the Closing Level of the Index, the calculation is based on the most recent reported level of the Index at the particular time (or, if the day on which such time occurs is not a Trading Day, as determined by the Calculation Agent). **If the Intraday Indicative Value of the ETNs is equal to or less than zero at any time or the Closing Indicative Value is equal to zero on any Trading Day, the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs on that day, and all future days, will be zero.** See “Description of the ETNs—Intraday Indicative Value” in this pricing supplement.

The “**Daily Index Factor**” on any Index Business Day will equal (a) the Closing Level of the Index on such Index Business Day *divided by* (b) the Closing Level of the Index on the immediately preceding Index Business Day. The Daily Index Factor is deemed to be one on any day that is not an Index Business Day.

A “**Business Day**” is a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday that is not a day on which banking institutions in New York City or London, England generally are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to close.

A “**Trading Day**” is a day which is (i) an Index Business Day, (ii) an ETN Business Day and (iii) an Index Component Business Day for each of the Index Components.

An “**Index Business Day**” is a day on which the level of the Index is calculated and published.

With respect to any Index Component, an “**Index Component Business Day**” is a day on which trading is generally conducted on any markets on which such Index Component is traded.

An “**ETN Business Day**” is a day on which trading is generally conducted on the New York Stock Exchange, NYSE Arca and NASDAQ.

On any calendar day, the “**Daily Investor Fee**” will be equal to the product of (1)(a) the Current Principal Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day *times* (b) the Daily Index Factor on such calendar day *times* (2)(a) the Investor Fee Rate *divided by* (b) 365. The “**Investor Fee Rate**” will be equal to 0.65%.

The ETNs do not guarantee any return of your investment. If the level of the Index decreases or does not increase sufficiently to offset the Daily Investor Fee (and in the case of Early Redemption, the Early Redemption Charge) over the term of the ETNs, you will receive less, and possibly significantly less, at maturity or upon early redemption or acceleration of the ETNs than the amount of your investment. See “Hypothetical Examples” and “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Return on the ETNs—Even if the Closing Level of the Index on the applicable Valuation Date exceeds the initial Closing Level of the Index on the date of your investment, you may receive less than your investment amount of your ETNs” in this pricing supplement for additional information on how the Daily Investor Fee affects the overall value of the ETNs.

The “**Closing Level**” of the Index on any Trading Day will be the closing level published on Bloomberg under the ticker symbol “QSLVO <Index>” or any successor page on Bloomberg or any successor service, as applicable; provided that, in the event a Market Disruption Event exists on a Valuation Date, the Calculation Agent will determine the Closing Level of the Index according to the methodology described below in “Specific Terms of the ETNs—Market Disruption Events”.

Any payment you will be entitled to receive is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due.

For a further description of how your payment at maturity will be calculated, see “Hypothetical Examples” and “Specific Terms of the ETNs” in this pricing supplement.

Payment Upon Early Redemption

Prior to maturity, you may, subject to certain restrictions described below, offer at least the applicable Minimum Redemption Amount or more of your ETNs to us for redemption on an Early Redemption Date during the term of the ETNs until April 8, 2033 (or, if the maturity of the ETNs is extended, five (5) scheduled Trading Days prior to the scheduled Final Valuation Date, as extended). If you elect to offer your ETNs for redemption, and the requirements for acceptance by us are met, you will be entitled to receive a cash payment per ETN on the Early Redemption Date equal to the Early Redemption

Amount. Any payment you will be entitled to receive on the ETNs is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due.

You may exercise your early redemption right by causing your broker or other person with whom you hold your ETNs to deliver a Redemption Notice (as defined herein) to Credit Suisse. If your Redemption Notice is delivered prior to 4:00 p.m., New York City time, on any Business Day, the immediately following Trading Day will be the applicable “**Early Redemption Valuation Date**”. Otherwise, the second following Trading Day will be the applicable Early Redemption Valuation Date. See “Specific Terms of the ETNs—Procedures for Early Redemption” in this pricing supplement.

You must offer for redemption at least 50,000 ETNs, or an integral multiple of 50,000 ETNs in excess thereof, at one time in order to exercise your right to cause us to redeem your ETNs on any Early Redemption Date (the “**Minimum Redemption Amount**”); provided that we or the Calculation Agent may from time to time reduce, in whole or in part, the Minimum Redemption Amount. Any such reduction will be applied on a consistent basis for all holders of the ETNs at the time the reduction becomes effective. If the ETNs undergo a split or reverse split, the minimum number of ETNs needed to exercise your right to cause us to redeem your ETNs will remain the same.

When you submit your ETNs for redemption in accordance with the redemption procedures described below under “Specific Terms of the ETNs—Procedures for Early Redemption,” your ETNs may remain outstanding (and be resold by us or an affiliate) or may be submitted by us for cancellation.

The “**Early Redemption Date**” is the third Business Day following an Early Redemption Valuation Date.

The “**Early Redemption Charge**” per ETN will equal 0.125% *times* the Closing Indicative Value on the Early Redemption Valuation Date.

The “**Early Redemption Amount**” is a cash payment per ETN equal to the greater of (A) zero and (B)(1) the Closing Indicative Value on the applicable Early Redemption Valuation Date *minus* (2) the Early Redemption Charge, calculated by the Calculation Agent.

Payment Upon Acceleration

We have the right to accelerate the ETNs in whole or in part on any Business Day occurring on or after the Inception Date (an “**Optional Acceleration**”). In addition, if an Acceleration Event (as defined herein) occurs at any time with respect to the ETNs, we will have the right to accelerate all or any portion of the outstanding ETNs (an “**Event Acceleration**”). Upon an acceleration of all of the outstanding ETNs, you will be entitled to receive a cash payment per ETN in an amount (the “**Accelerated Redemption Amount**”) equal to the arithmetic average, as determined by the Calculation Agent, of the Closing Indicative Values of such ETNs during the Accelerated Valuation Period. If fewer than all of the outstanding ETNs are accelerated, the Accelerated Redemption Amount will be the Closing Indicative Value on the Accelerated Valuation Date. If less than all the ETNs are to be redeemed pursuant to an Optional Acceleration or an Event Acceleration, the trustee shall select, pro rata, by lot or in such manner as it deems appropriate and fair, the ETNs to be redeemed pursuant to such acceleration. ETNs may be accelerated in part in multiples of 50,000 ETNs, or an integral multiple of 50,000 ETNs in excess thereof. We will provide at least five (5) Business Days’ notice of any ETNs to be accelerated and, in the case of any ETNs selected for partial redemption, the stated principal amount thereof to be redeemed. All provisions relating to the acceleration of the ETNs to be redeemed only in part, relate to the portion of the stated principal amount of ETNs which has been or is to be redeemed pursuant to these acceleration provisions.

Any payment you will be entitled to receive on the ETNs is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due.

In the case of an Optional Acceleration of all outstanding ETNs, the “**Accelerated Valuation Period**” shall be a period of five (5) consecutive Trading Days specified in our notice of Optional Acceleration, the first Trading Day of which shall be at least two (2) Business Days after the date on which we give notice of such Optional Acceleration. In the case of an Event Acceleration of all outstanding ETNs, the “**Accelerated Valuation Period**” shall be a period of five (5) consecutive Trading Days, the first Trading Day of which shall be the day on which we give notice of such Event Acceleration (or, if such day is not a Trading Day, the next following Trading Day). In the case of an acceleration of less than all outstanding ETNs, the “**Accelerated Valuation Date**” will be the first Trading Day following the date of our notice of acceleration. The Accelerated Redemption Amount will be payable on the third Business Day following the Accelerated Valuation Date or the

third Business Day following the last Trading Day in the Accelerated Valuation Period, as the case may be (such date, the “**Acceleration Date**”). We will give notice of any acceleration of the ETNs through customary channels used to deliver notices to holders of exchange traded notes. See “Specific Terms of the ETNs—Acceleration at Our Option or Upon an Acceleration Event” in this pricing supplement.

Any payment you will be entitled to receive is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due.

For a further description of how your Payment at Maturity, payment upon early redemption or acceleration will be calculated, see “Hypothetical Examples” and “Specific Terms of the ETNs” in this pricing supplement.

Understanding the value of the ETNs

The Initial Indicative Value was determined on the Inception Date. The Initial Indicative Value, Intraday Indicative Value, Closing Indicative Value, Early Redemption Amount, Accelerated Redemption Amount and Payment at Maturity are not the same as the trading price, which is the price at which you may be able to buy or sell your ETNs in the secondary market. The Closing Indicative Value will be calculated and published by the Index Calculation Agent on each Trading Day under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “SLVOIV”. The Intraday Indicative Value will be calculated and published by the Index Calculation Agent every fifteen (15) seconds on each Trading Day during normal trading hours under the Bloomberg ticker symbol “SLVOIV” so long as no Market Disruption Event has occurred or is continuing and will be disseminated over the consolidated tape or other major market data vendor. The trading price of the ETNs in the secondary market is available under the ticker symbol “SLVO” and reflects the last reported trading price of the ETNs, regardless of the date and time of such trading price. The publishing of such values is subject to delay or postponement. The Closing Indicative Value and the Intraday Indicative Value may be published by parties other than the Index Calculation Agent; however, such publishing by other sources may be inaccurate and may be subject to delay or postponement. The Closing Indicative Value and the Intraday Indicative Value is calculated as of a particular time and date and will therefore not reflect subsequent changes in market values or prices or in any other factors relevant to their determination.

Suspensions or disruptions to the calculation of the Index, whether due to application of the Index methodology, human error, Index Sponsors’ discretion or otherwise, can result in lags, delays and distortions to the Index. Because the Intraday Indicative Value is based on the intraday levels of the Index, it will reflect lags and other disruptions and suspensions that affect the Index. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Return on the ETNs—Suspensions or disruptions to the calculation of the Index may adversely affect the value of your ETNs”.

An explanation of each valuation is set forth below.

Closing Indicative Value

The Closing Indicative Value for the ETNs is designed to reflect the end-of day economic value of the ETNs. The Closing Indicative Value on each calendar day following the Inception Date will be calculated by the Index Calculation Agent and will be equal to (1) the Current Principal Amount for such calendar day *plus* (2) for any day on or after the Index Distribution Date but prior to the Ex-Coupon Date for a given month, any accrued but unpaid Coupon Amount. In no event, however, will the Closing Indicative Value be less than zero.

See “How will payment at maturity, or payment upon early redemption or acceleration be determined for the ETNs?—Payment at Maturity” in this pricing supplement.

Intraday Indicative Value

The “Indicative Value” of the ETNs is designed to reflect the economic value of the ETNs at a given time. The Intraday Indicative Value at any time is based on the most recent intraday level of the Index. It is calculated using the same formula as the Closing Indicative Value, except that instead of using the Closing Level of the Index, the calculation is based on the most recent reported level of the Index at the particular time (or, if the day on which such time occurs is not a Trading Day, as determined by the Calculation Agent).

Because the Intraday Indicative Value is based on the intraday levels of the Index, it will reflect lags and other disruptions and suspensions that affect the Index. See “Description of the ETNs—The actual trading price of the ETNs at any time may vary significantly from the Intraday Indicative Value at such time. The trading price of the ETNs at any time is the

price that you may be able to sell your ETNs in the secondary market at such time, if one exists”, “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Return on the ETNs—Suspension or disruptions of market trading in options or futures contracts may adversely affect the value of your ETNs” and “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Return on the ETNs—The ETNs may trade at a substantial premium to or discount from the Closing Indicative Value and/or Intraday Indicative Value”.

See “Description of the ETNs—Intraday Indicative Value” in this pricing supplement. The Index Calculation Agent is responsible for computing and disseminating the Intraday Indicative Value.

Trading Price

The market value of the ETNs at any given time, which we refer to as the trading price, is the price at which you may be able to sell your ETNs in the secondary market at such time, if one exists. In the absence of an active secondary market for the ETNs, the last reported trading price may not reflect the actual price at which you may be able to sell your ETNs at a particular time. The trading price of the ETNs in the secondary market is not the same as the Indicative Value of the ETNs at any time, even if a concurrent trading price in the secondary market were available at such time. The trading price of the ETNs at any time may vary significantly from the Indicative Value of the ETNs at such time due to, among other things, imbalances of supply and demand, lack of liquidity, transaction costs, credit considerations and bid-offer spreads. Furthermore, any premium over or discount to the Intraday Indicative Value reflected in the trading price of the ETNs may be reduced or eliminated at any time. Paying a premium purchase price over the Indicative Value of the ETNs could lead to significant losses in the event you sell your ETNs at a time when such premium is no longer present in the market place or your ETNs are redeemed by us (including pursuant to an acceleration at our option), in which case you will be entitled to receive a cash payment based on the Closing Indicative Value on the relevant Valuation Date(s). Investors should consult their financial advisors before purchasing or selling the ETNs, especially for ETNs trading at a premium over or a discount to their Indicative Value.

See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Return on the ETNs—The Intraday Indicative Value and the Closing Indicative Value are not the same as the closing price or any other trading price of the ETNs in the secondary market” in this pricing supplement.

Early Redemption Amount

If you elect to offer your ETNs for redemption, and the requirements for acceptance by us are met, you will be entitled to receive a cash payment per ETN on the Early Redemption Date equal to the greater of (A) zero and (B)(1) the Closing Indicative Value on the applicable Early Redemption Valuation Date *minus* (2) the Early Redemption Charge, which will equal 0.125% *times* the Closing Indicative Value on the Early Redemption Valuation Date, calculated by the Calculation Agent.

See “How will payment at maturity, or payment upon early redemption or acceleration be determined for the ETNs?—Payment Upon Early Redemption” in this pricing supplement.

Accelerated Redemption Amount

We have the right to accelerate the ETNs, in whole or in part, on any Business Day occurring on or after the Inception Date. In addition, if an Acceleration Event (as defined herein) occurs at any time with respect to the ETNs, we will have the right to accelerate all or any portion of the outstanding ETNs. Upon an acceleration of all of the outstanding ETNs, you will be entitled to receive a cash payment per ETN in an amount (the “**Accelerated Redemption Amount**”) equal to the arithmetic average, as determined by the Calculation Agent, of the Closing Indicative Values of such ETNs during the Accelerated Valuation Period. If fewer than all of the outstanding ETNs are accelerated, the Accelerated Redemption Amount will be the Closing Indicative Value on the applicable Valuation Date.

See “How will payment at maturity, or payment upon early redemption or acceleration be determined for the ETNs?—Payment Upon Early Redemption” in this pricing supplement.

Payment at Maturity

If your ETNs have not been previously redeemed or accelerated, at maturity you will be entitled to receive for each \$20.00 stated principal amount of your ETNs a cash payment equal to the arithmetic average, as determined by the Calculation Agent, of the Closing Indicative Value on each of the immediately preceding five Trading Days to and including the Final Valuation Date, subject to Market Disruption Events as described herein.

See “How will payment at maturity, or payment upon early redemption or acceleration be determined for the ETNs?—Payment at Maturity” in this pricing supplement.

How do you sell your ETNs?

We have listed the ETNs on the NASDAQ exchange under the ticker symbol “SLVO”. As long as an active secondary market in the ETNs exists, we expect that investors will purchase and sell the ETNs primarily in this secondary market. We have no obligation to maintain any listing on any exchange or quotation system. Under certain circumstances, the ETNs may be subject to delisting by NASDAQ. We have not and do not intend to list the ETNs on any other exchange. No PRIIPs or UK PRIIPs key information document (KID) has been prepared as the ETNs are not available to retail investors in the European Economic Area or the United Kingdom.

The trading price of the ETNs at any time is the price at which you may be able to sell your ETNs in the secondary market at that time, if one exists. In the absence of an active secondary market for the ETNs, the last reported trading price may not reflect the actual price at which you may be able to sell your ETNs at a particular time. The trading price of the ETNs at any time may vary significantly from the Indicative Values of the ETNs at such time. Paying a premium purchase price over the Intraday Indicative Value or the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs could lead to significant losses in the event you sell your ETNs at a time when such premium is no longer present in the market place or your ETNs are redeemed by us (including pursuant to an acceleration at our option), in which case you will be entitled to receive a cash payment based on the Closing Indicative Value on the relevant Valuation Date(s).

How do you offer your ETNs to Credit Suisse for early redemption?

If you wish to offer your ETNs to Credit Suisse for redemption, your broker or other person with whom you hold your ETNs must follow the following procedures:

- Deliver a notice of redemption, in substantially the form of Annex A (the “**Redemption Notice**”), to Credit Suisse via email or other electronic delivery as requested by Credit Suisse. If your Redemption Notice is delivered prior to 4:00 p.m., New York City time, on any Business Day, the immediately following Trading Day will be the applicable “**Early Redemption Valuation Date**”. Otherwise, the second following Trading Day will be the applicable Early Redemption Valuation Date. If Credit Suisse receives your Redemption Notice no later than 4:00 p.m., New York City time, on any Business Day, Credit Suisse will respond by sending your broker an acknowledgment of the Redemption Notice accepting your redemption request by 7:30 p.m., New York City time, on the Business Day prior to the applicable Early Redemption Valuation Date. Credit Suisse or its affiliate must acknowledge to your broker acceptance of the Redemption Notice in order for your redemption request to be effective;
- Notwithstanding the foregoing, Credit Suisse may, at its option, waive the requirement that the Redemption Notice be delivered as set forth above, if confirmed by Credit Suisse that a written indication of an offer for early redemption has otherwise been accepted by Credit Suisse. Any such written indication that is delivered after 4:00 p.m., New York City time, on any Business Day, will be deemed to have been made on the following Business Day. For the avoidance of doubt, you may choose to comply with the procedures set forth above in lieu of the procedures in this clause, irrespective of any waiver by Credit Suisse;
- Cause your DTC custodian to book a delivery versus payment trade with respect to the ETNs on the applicable Early Redemption Valuation Date at a price equal to the applicable Early Redemption Amount, facing us; and

- Cause your DTC custodian to deliver the trade as booked for settlement via DTC at or prior to 10:00 a.m. New York City time, on the applicable Early Redemption Date (the third Business Day following the Early Redemption Valuation Date).

You are responsible for (i) instructing or otherwise causing your broker to provide the Redemption Notice and (ii) your broker satisfying the additional requirements as set forth in the second and third bullets above in order for the redemption to be effected. Different brokerage firms may have different deadlines for accepting instructions from their customers. Accordingly, you should consult the brokerage firm through which you own your interest in the ETNs in respect of such deadlines. If Credit Suisse does not (i) receive the Redemption Notice from your broker by 4:00 p.m. and (ii) deliver an acknowledgment of such Redemption Notice to your broker accepting your redemption request by 7:30 p.m., on the Business Day prior to the applicable Early Redemption Valuation Date, such notice will not be effective for such Business Day and Credit Suisse will treat such Redemption Notice as if it was received on the next Business Day. Any redemption instructions for which Credit Suisse receives a valid confirmation in accordance with the procedures described above will be irrevocable after Credit Suisse confirms your offer for early redemption.

Because the Early Redemption Amount you will receive for each ETN will not be determined until the close of trading on the applicable Early Redemption Valuation Date, you will not know the applicable Early Redemption Amount at the time you exercise your redemption right and will bear the risk that your ETNs will decline in value between the time of your exercise and the time at which the Early Redemption Amount is determined.

What are some of the risks of the ETNs?

An investment in the ETNs involves significant risks. Investing in the ETNs is not equivalent to investing directly in the Index or the Index Components. Some of these risks are summarized here, but we urge you to read the more detailed explanation of risks in “Risk Factors” in this pricing supplement.

- **You may lose some or all of your investment** — The ETNs are designed for investors who seek exposure to the Index which is comprised of notional long positions in SLV Shares and notional short positions in the Options. The ETNs do not guarantee any return of your investment. For each ETN, investors will receive a cash payment at maturity, or payment upon early redemption or acceleration that will be linked to the performance of the Index times a Daily Index Factor and less a Daily Investor Fee. If the closing level of the Index at maturity or upon early redemption or acceleration is less than the level of the Index at the time you purchased your ETNs, you will lose some or all of your investment.
- **You are not guaranteed to receive a Coupon Amount** — You will not receive fixed periodic payments on the ETNs; the amount of the monthly Coupon Amount is uncertain and could be zero.
- **The ETNs are subject to market risk** — When you purchase the ETNs you are exposed not only to the risk associated with purchasing an ETN that is subject to the credit risk of the Issuer but also to the risks of the underlying Index, the SLV Shares and the Options. Investors should fully comprehend that in exchange for the right to receive a variable monthly Coupon Amount depending on the notional premiums received in connection with the sale of the Options, investing in the ETNs also means unlimited exposure to any decline in the value of the SLV Shares. The level of the Index and the value of the Options and the SLV Shares are affected by a variety of market and economic factors, interest rates, commodity prices and economic, financial, political, regulatory, judicial or other events, as well as risks relating to other events that affect the markets generally.
- **Fees reduce the value of the ETNs** — Your payment at maturity or upon early redemption or acceleration will be reduced by fees and charges associated with the ETNs and the Index. If the level of the Index decreases or does not increase sufficiently during the relevant period to offset the negative effect of (i) the Daily Investor Fee and (ii) if you redeem your ETNs, the Early Redemption Charge, your investment may result in a loss, even if the Closing Level of the Index is higher at the time you sell or redeem your ETNs, the ETNs mature or the ETNs are accelerated than at the time you purchased them.
- **Indicative Values are not the same as the closing price or any other trading price of the ETNs** — The Intraday Indicative Value and the Closing Indicative Value are not the same as the closing price or any other trading price, which is the price at which you may be able to buy or sell your ETNs in the secondary market, if one exists. The trading price of the ETNs at any time may vary significantly from the Indicative Value of the ETNs at such time, due to, among other things, imbalances of supply and demand, lack of liquidity, transaction costs, credit considerations and bid-offer spreads.
- **Our credit risk may affect the trading price of the ETNs** — The ETNs are our senior unsecured debt obligations and are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of any third party. If we default on our obligations, you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the terms of the ETNs. Any payments you are entitled to receive on your ETNs are subject to the ability of Credit Suisse to pay its obligations as they become due and as a result, our actual and perceived creditworthiness will affect the market value, if any, of the ETNs before payments become due at maturity or upon an earlier redemption or acceleration.
- **There may not be an active trading market in the ETNs** — Although the ETNs are listed on the NASDAQ exchange we are not obligated to maintain any listing and, under certain circumstances, the ETNs may be subject to delisting by NASDAQ. In addition, we may cease issuances and/or suspend sales of the ETNs at any time, at our sole discretion. If the ETNs are delisted or if we choose not to issue additional ETNs or to suspend sales of the ETNs from our inventory, this will impact supply and demand for the ETNs and may materially and adversely impact the liquidity and price of the ETNs in the secondary market, if one exists. As a result, if you buy or sell your ETNs on the secondary market, the price that you pay or receive may be higher or lower than if the ETNs had remained listed or if we had decided to issue additional ETNs or not to cease or suspend sales of the ETNs from our inventory at that time, as the case may be. The factors that may interfere with an active trading market in the ETNs may also amplify any discrepancies between secondary market prices and the Indicative Values of the ETNs or the amounts that would be payable on the ETNs at maturity or upon early redemption or acceleration. Any such discrepancies could impair your ability to accurately assess the intrinsic value of the ETNs as compared to their then current market price, including any premium or discount thereto.
- **Limited participation in appreciation of the SLV Shares** — Because a covered call strategy limits participation in any appreciation of the underlying asset, in this case the SLV Shares, above the strike price of the Option, the Index will not participate in any appreciation of the SLV Shares in excess of the strike price of the Options during

their term. The Index's exposure to any decline in the value of the SLV Shares will not be limited. The use of options, which will limit participation in appreciation of the SLV Shares while maintaining full downside exposure, may render an investment in ETNs linked to the Index Components inappropriate as the focus of an investment portfolio.

- **Volatility risk** — The ETNs are exposed to volatility risk related to the SLV Shares and the Options. Greater expected volatility with respect to the SLV Shares indicates an increased risk that investors will not participate fully in any appreciation in the price of the SLV Shares and an increased risk of loss of principal on the ETNs as the result of declines in the price of the SLV Shares. Commodity prices, including the price of silver, are characterized by high and unpredictable volatility, which could lead to high and unpredictable volatility in the Index. The potential for high volatility and the cyclical nature of commodity markets may render an investment in ETNs linked to the Index inappropriate as the focus of an investment portfolio.
- **We have potential conflicts** — We and our affiliates play a variety of roles in connection with the issuance of the ETNs, including acting as Calculation Agent, an Index Sponsor and as an agent of the Issuer for the offering of the ETNs, making certain calculations and determinations that may affect the value of the ETNs and hedging our obligations under the ETNs. Any profit in connection with such hedging activities will be in addition to any other compensation that we and our affiliates receive for the sale of the ETNs, which may create an additional incentive to sell the ETNs to you. Our affiliates will, among other things, calculate the arithmetic average of the Closing Indicative Values where applicable, the amount payable in respect of your ETNs at maturity, the Early Redemption Amount, the Accelerated Redemption Amount, make determinations with respect to Market Disruption Events, splits and reverse splits of the ETNs, the replacement of the Index with a Successor Index and any other calculations or determinations to be made by the Calculation Agent as specified herein. In addition, the Index Sponsors are responsible for the calculations used to determine the level of the Index. In performing these activities, our economic interests and those of our affiliates are potentially adverse to your interests as an investor in the ETNs.
- **Early redemption is subject to restrictions** — You must offer at least the applicable Minimum Redemption Amount of your ETNs to Credit Suisse and satisfy the other requirements described herein for your offer for redemption to be considered. On exercise of your right to require Credit Suisse to redeem your ETNs you will incur an Early Redemption Charge per ETN of 0.125% which will reduce the Early Redemption Amount. Since the early redemption settlement amount is determined after we receive your Redemption Notice and you may not rescind such notice, you will be exposed to market risk.
- **We may accelerate the ETNs at our option at any time** — Credit Suisse may accelerate your ETNs in whole or in part at any time, and upon any such acceleration you may receive less than, and possibly may lose all of, your original investment in the ETNs.
- **Credit Suisse is subject to Swiss regulation** — As a Swiss bank, Credit Suisse is subject to regulation by governmental agencies, supervisory authorities and self-regulatory organizations in Switzerland. Such regulation is increasingly more extensive and complex and subjects Credit Suisse to risks. For example, pursuant to Swiss banking laws, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) may open resolution proceedings if there are justified concerns that Credit Suisse is over-indebted, has serious liquidity problems or no longer fulfills capital adequacy requirements. FINMA has broad powers and discretion in the case of resolution proceedings, which include the power to convert debt instruments and other liabilities of Credit Suisse into equity and/or cancel such liabilities in whole or in part. If one or more of these measures were imposed, such measures may adversely affect the terms and market value of the ETNs and/or the ability of Credit Suisse to make payments thereunder and you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the ETNs.
- **Uncertain tax treatment** — No ruling is being requested from the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") with respect to the tax consequences of the ETNs. There is no direct authority dealing with securities such as the ETNs, and there can be no assurance that the IRS will accept, or that a court will uphold, the tax treatment described in this pricing supplement. See "Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations". In addition, you should note that the IRS and the U.S. Treasury Department have announced a review of the tax treatment of prepaid financial contracts. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that future tax legislation, regulations or other guidance may not change the tax treatment of the ETNs. Potential investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the United States federal income tax consequences of an investment in the ETNs, including possible alternative treatments.

Is this the right investment for you?

The ETNs may be a suitable investment for you if you understand and acknowledge each of the following:

- You seek an investment with a return linked to the performance of the Index which is comprised of notional long positions in SLV Shares and notional short positions in the Options.
- You are familiar with covered call strategies and understand the investment strategy underlying the Index and are willing to be exposed to notional long positions in SLV Shares, notional short positions in the Options, the risks associated with options transactions and the Notional Transaction Costs associated with implementing the Index strategy.
- You seek an investment with variable periodic payments, which may be zero and are dependent on the monthly call premium earned on the sale of the notional call options.
- You are willing to accept the risk of fluctuations in the price of silver generally and the price of the SLV Shares, the value of the related Options and the level of the Index in particular.
- You are willing to be exposed to the trading price of the ETNs and you understand that the trading price of the ETNs at any time may vary significantly from the Intraday Indicative Value and the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs at such time and that paying a premium purchase price over the Intraday Indicative Value or the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs could lead to significant losses in the event you sell the ETNs at a time when such premium is no longer present in the market place or the ETNs are accelerated (including at our option).
- You are willing to actively and frequently monitor your investment in the ETNs.
- You accept the risk that Credit Suisse may accelerate all or a portion of your ETNs at any time.
- You have sufficient knowledge and experience to evaluate how the ETNs may perform under different conditions and the merits and risks of an investment in the ETNs.
- You believe the value of the Index Components and the level of the Index will increase by an amount sufficient to offset the Notional Transaction Costs, the Daily Investor Fee and in the case of Early Redemption, the Early Redemption Charge, over your intended holding period of the ETNs and to provide you with a satisfactory return on your investment during the time you hold the ETNs.
- You are willing to accept that the strategy of the Index limits the upside participation in any appreciation in the value of the SLV Shares while exposure to any decline in the value of the SLV Shares will not be limited.
- You believe that the price of the SLV Shares will not increase by an amount that exceeds the Option strike prices over your intended holding period of the ETNs.
- You understand the terms of the investment in the ETNs and you are familiar with the behavior of the Index and options, commodities and financial markets generally.
- You do not seek a guaranteed return of your investment and understand that if the Index declines, you may lose up to 100% of your investment.
- You have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear the risks of an investment in the ETNs, including the risk of loss of such investment.
- You understand that the Notional Transaction Costs, Daily Investor Fee and the Early Redemption Charge will reduce your return (or increase your loss, as applicable) on your investment.

- You are willing to make an investment in the ETNs, the payments on which depend on the creditworthiness of Credit Suisse AG, as Issuer of the ETNs.

The ETNs are not a suitable investment for you if:

- You do not seek an investment with a return linked to the performance of the Index which is comprised of notional long positions in SLV Shares and notional short positions in the Options.
- You are not familiar with covered call strategies or do not understand the investment strategy underlying the Index or are not willing to be exposed notional long positions in SLV Shares, notional short positions in the Options, risks associated with options transactions or the Notional Transaction Costs associated with implementing the Index strategy.
- You seek fixed periodic interest payments on your investment and are not willing to accept variable periodic payments, which may be zero and are dependent on the monthly call premium earned on the notional sale of call options.
- You are not willing to be exposed to fluctuations in the price of silver generally and the price of the SLV Shares, the value of the related Options and the level of the Index in particular.
- You are not willing to be exposed to the trading price of the ETNs or you do not understand that the trading price of the ETNs at any time may vary significantly from the Intraday Indicative Value and the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs at such time and that paying a premium purchase price over the Intraday Indicative Value or the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs could lead to significant losses in the event you sell the ETNs at a time when such premium is no longer present in the market place or the ETNs are accelerated (including at our option).
- You are not willing to actively and frequently monitor your investment in the ETNs.
- You are not willing to accept the risk that Credit Suisse may accelerate all or a portion of your ETNs at any time.
- You do not have sufficient knowledge and experience to evaluate how the ETNs may perform under different conditions or the merits and risks of an investment in the ETNs.
- You believe the value of the Index Components or the value of the Index will decrease or will not increase by an amount sufficient to offset the Notional Transaction Costs, the Daily Investor Fee and in the case of Early Redemption, the Early Redemption Charge, over your intended holding period of the ETNs.
- You seek an investment that does not limit the upside participation in any appreciation in the value of the SLV Shares or one that limits exposure to any decline in the value of the SLV Shares.
- You believe that the value of the SLV Shares will either (i) decline by an amount that exceeds the monthly notional call option premiums reflected in the Index or (ii) appreciate above the strike price of the notional Options.
- You do not understand the terms of the investment in the ETNs or you are not familiar with the behavior of the Index and options, commodities and financial markets generally.
- You seek a guaranteed return of your investment.
- You do not have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear the risks of an investment in the ETNs, including the risk of loss of such investment, and prefer the lower risk and therefore accept the potentially lower returns of fixed income investments with comparable maturities and credit ratings.

- You do not want to incur the Notional Transaction Costs associated with the Index or to pay the Daily Investor Fee and the Early Redemption Charge, which are charged on the ETNs and will reduce your return (or increase your loss, as applicable) on your investment.
- You are not willing to be exposed to the credit risk of Credit Suisse AG, as Issuer of the ETNs.

Investors considering purchasing ETNs should be experienced with covered call strategies and options and the risks associated with options transactions and should reach an investment decision only after carefully considering, with their advisers, the suitability of the ETNs in light of their particular circumstances.

Does an investment in the ETNs entitle you to any ownership interests in the Index Components comprising the Index?

No. An investment in the ETNs does not entitle you to any ownership interest or rights in the Index Components comprising the Index. You will not have any interests or rights with respect to any Index Component as a result of your ownership of the ETNs.

Who calculates and publishes the Index?

The level of the Index is calculated by NASDAQ OMX in its capacity as Index Calculation Agent approximately every fifteen (15) seconds during normal trading hours, and the Closing Level of the Index is published on each Trading Day. Index information, including the Closing Level of the Index, is available from Bloomberg under the ticker symbol “QSLVO <Index>”. The historical performance of the Index is not indicative of the future performance of the Index or the level of the Index used to calculate the Early Redemption Amount, Accelerated Redemption Amount and Payment at Maturity, as the case may be. The Index is subject to the policies of the Index Sponsors and is subject to the Index Sponsors’ discretion, including with respect to the implementation of, and changes to, the rules governing the Index methodology.

Will the ETNs be distributed by our affiliates?

Our affiliate, Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC (“CSSU”), a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) has participated in the distribution of the ETNs from the Initial Settlement Date to the date of this pricing supplement and will likely participate in any future distribution of the ETNs.

CSSU is expected to charge normal commissions for the purchase of any ETNs and may also receive all or a portion of the Daily Investor Fee. Any offering in which CSSU participates will be conducted in compliance with the requirements set forth in Rule 5121 of the Conduct Rules of FINRA regarding a FINRA member firm’s distribution of the securities of an affiliate and related conflicts of interest. In accordance with Rule 5121 of the Conduct Rules of FINRA, CSSU may not make sales in offerings of the ETNs to any of its discretionary accounts without the prior written approval of the customer. Please see the section entitled “Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” in this pricing supplement.

What is the United States federal income tax treatment of an investment in the ETNs?

Please refer to “Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations” in this pricing supplement for a discussion of material United States federal income tax considerations for making an investment in the ETNs.

What is the role of our affiliates?

Our affiliate, CSSU, is the underwriter for the offering and sale of the ETNs. CSSU and/or other of our affiliated dealers currently intend, but are not obligated, to buy and sell the ETNs to create a secondary market for holders of the ETNs, and may engage in other activities described in the section “Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” in this pricing supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus. However, neither CSSU nor any of these affiliates will be obligated to engage in any market-making activities, or continue those activities once it has started them.

Our affiliate, CSI, acting as Calculation Agent, will among other things, calculate the arithmetic average of the Closing Indicative Values where applicable, the amount payable in respect of your ETNs at maturity, the Early Redemption Amount, the Accelerated Redemption Amount, make determinations with respect to Market Disruption Events, splits and reverse splits of the ETNs, the replacement of the Index with a Successor Index and any other calculations or determinations to be made by the Calculation Agent as specified herein. In addition, CSI is one of the Index Sponsors and in this role is

responsible for the calculations used to determine the level of the Index. These determinations may be adverse to you. You should refer to “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Creditworthiness, Conflicts of Interest, Hedging Activities and Regulation of Credit Suisse—We or our affiliates may have economic interests adverse to those of the holders of the ETNs” in this pricing supplement.

Can you tell me more about the effect of Credit Suisse’s hedging activity?

We expect to hedge our obligations under the ETNs through one or more of our affiliates. This hedging activity may involve purchases or sales of SLV Shares and listed or over-the-counter options, futures contracts, swaps or other derivative instruments relating to the SLV Shares and/or issuing or trading other ETNs, including certain exchange-traded notes issued by Credit Suisse. We or our affiliates will maintain, adjust or unwind our hedge by, among other things, purchasing or selling any of the foregoing, at any time and from time to time, including on or before any Valuation Date. We, our affiliates or third parties with whom we transact may also enter into, maintain, adjust and unwind hedging transactions relating to other securities whose returns are linked to the Index or the Index Components. Any of these hedging activities could affect the value of the SLV Shares and the Options, and accordingly the value of your ETNs and the amount we will pay on the ETNs determined on the Final Valuation Date, or, in the case of early redemption or acceleration of the ETNs, the relevant Valuation Date. Moreover, this hedging activity may result in our or our affiliates’ or third parties’ receipt of a profit, even if the market value of the ETNs declines. You should refer to “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Creditworthiness, Conflicts of Interest, Hedging Activities and Regulation of Credit Suisse—Trading and other transactions by us, our affiliates or third parties with whom we transact in securities or financial instruments relating to the ETNs and the Index may impair the value of your ETNs” and “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Creditworthiness, Conflicts of Interest, Hedging Activities and Regulation of Credit Suisse—We or our affiliates may have economic interests adverse to those of the holders of the ETNs” and “Supplemental Use of Proceeds and Hedging” in this pricing supplement.

Do ERISA or the Code impose any limitations on purchases of the ETNs?

Employee benefit plans subject to ERISA (as defined below), entities the assets of which are deemed to constitute the assets of such plans, governmental or other plans subject to laws substantially similar to ERISA and retirement accounts (including Keogh, SEP and SIMPLE plans, individual retirement accounts and individual retirement annuities) are permitted to purchase the ETNs as long as its purchase, holding and subsequent disposition of the ETNs is not prohibited under ERISA or the Code (as defined below) or any substantially similar laws or is exempt from any such prohibition. However, individual retirement accounts, individual retirement annuities and Keogh plans, as well as employee benefit plans that permit participants to direct the investment of their accounts, will not be permitted to purchase or hold the ETNs if the account, plan or annuity is for the benefit of an employee of CSSU or a family member and the employee receives any compensation (such as, for example, a bonus or other compensation which would otherwise not be received) based on the purchase of ETNs by the account, plan or annuity. Please refer to the section “Benefit Plan Investor Considerations” in this pricing supplement for further information.

HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLES

Hypothetical Coupon Amount Calculation

The hypothetical Coupon Amounts set forth below are for illustrative purposes only and are not expected to be the actual Coupon Amounts with respect to any Coupon Payment Date. The actual Coupon Amount on any Coupon Payment Date will be determined by reference to the Closing Indicative Value on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the Index Distribution Date and the Coupon Percentage for the relevant Coupon Payment Date and may be substantially different from any amounts set forth below. The Coupon Percentage in respect of an Index Distribution Date will be the Distribution for such Index Distribution Date divided by the Closing Level of the Index the Index Business Day immediately preceding the Index Distribution Date. The Distribution represents the notional monthly call premium earned on the notional sale of the call options written on the SLV Shares pursuant to the Index methodology described in this pricing supplement.

Example 1. Assumptions: This example assumes that, on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the relevant Index Distribution Date, the level of the Index is equal to 5,000.00 and the Closing Indicative Value is equal to \$15.00 and that, on the Index Distribution Date, the Distribution is equal to 50.00. The Coupon Amount will be \$0.1500, and will be paid on the Coupon Payment Date to the holders of record on the Coupon Record Date.

Index Level	Distribution	Coupon Percentage (Distribution/Index Level)	Closing Indicative Value	Coupon Amount (Closing Indicative Value * Coupon Percentage)
5,000.00	50.00	1.000%	\$15.00	\$0.1500

The Coupon Percentage will be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Distribution}}{\text{Index Level}} = \frac{50.00}{5,000.00} = 1.000\%$$

The Coupon Amount will be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Closing Indicative Value} \times \text{Coupon Percentage} = \$15.00 \times 1.000\% = \$0.15$$

Example 2. Assumptions: This example assumes that, on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the relevant Index Distribution Date, the level of the Index is equal to 10,000.00 and the Closing Indicative Value is equal to \$28.00 and that, on the Index Distribution Date, the Distribution is equal to 110.00. The Coupon Amount will be \$0.3080, and will be paid on the Coupon Payment Date to the holders of record on the Coupon Record Date.

<u>Index Level</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Coupon Percentage (Distribution/Index Level)</u>	<u>Closing Indicative Value</u>	<u>Coupon Amount (Closing Indicative Value * Coupon Percentage)</u>
10,000.00	110.00	1.1000%	\$28.00	\$0.3080

The Coupon Percentage will be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Distribution}}{\text{Index Level}} = \frac{110.00}{10,000.00} = 1.1000\%$$

The Coupon Amount will be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Closing Indicative Value} \times \text{Coupon Percentage} = \$28.00 \times 1.1000\% = \$0.3080$$

Example 3. Assumptions: This example assumes that, on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the relevant Index Distribution Date, the level of the Index is equal to 2,000.00 and the Closing Indicative Value is equal to \$7.70 and that, on the Index Distribution Date, the Distribution is equal to 10.00. The Coupon Amount will be \$0.0385, and will be paid on the Coupon Payment Date to the holders of record on the Coupon Record Date.

<u>Index Level</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Coupon Percentage (Distribution/Index Level)</u>	<u>Closing Indicative Value</u>	<u>Coupon Amount (Closing Indicative Value * Coupon Percentage)</u>
2,000.00	10.00	0.5000%	\$7.70	\$0.0385

The Coupon Percentage will be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Distribution}}{\text{Index Level}} = \frac{10.00}{2,000.00} = 0.5000\%$$

The Coupon Amount will be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Closing Indicative Value} \times \text{Coupon Percentage} = \$7.70 \times 0.5000\% = \$0.0385$$

Hypothetical Examples of the Payment at Maturity

The following examples show how the ETNs would perform in hypothetical circumstances, assuming an initial Index level of 10,000 and reflecting the \$20.00 stated principal amount of each ETN as well as the Investor Fee Rate of 0.65% per annum. For purposes of the calculation in this table, each year is assumed to have 365 days. **It is further assumed that no Coupon Amounts are paid during the term of the ETNs and that the Distribution for each Index Distribution Date is zero.** Because of daily compounding, the actual Investor Fee Rate may exceed 0.65% per annum. We have included examples in which the level of the Index (i) increases at a constant rate of 2.5% each year, (ii) increases at a constant rate of 3% for five (5) years and then falls at a constant rate of 9% for five (5) years, (iii) decreases and increases alternatively each year, (iv) decreases at an accelerating rate and (v) increases and then decreases over the term of the ETNs. These examples highlight the behavior of the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs at the end of each year in different circumstances. The figures in these examples have been rounded for convenience. Although your payment upon early redemption or acceleration would be based on the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs on the applicable Valuation Date (the calculation of which includes the Daily Investor Fee based on the Investor Fee Rate of 0.65% per annum), which is calculated in the manner illustrated in the examples below, you should be aware that CSSU, our agent for any redemption at your option, will charge a fee of 0.125% per ETN redeemed. The Early Redemption Charge is not included in the examples below. Any payment you will be entitled to receive is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due.

The figures set forth in the examples below are for purposes of illustration only and are not actual historical results. For information relating to the historical performance of the Index, please refer to “The Index—Historical Information” in this pricing supplement.

Example 1. Assumptions: This example assumes that the level of the Index (Column B) has increased by approximately 2.5% each year from the inception date of the ETNs to the end of year 10. In this scenario, the Index has increased by approximately 28% over ten (10) years, and the closing value of the ETNs has increased by approximately 20% over the same period.

A	B	C	D	E
Year	Index Level	Closing Value	Annualized Index Return	Annualized ETN Return
0	10,000.00	\$20.00	n/a	n/a
1	10,250.00	\$20.37	2.50%	1.84%
2	10,506.30	\$20.74	2.50%	1.84%
3	10,768.90	\$21.12	2.50%	1.84%
4	11,038.10	\$21.51	2.50%	1.84%
5	11,314.10	\$21.90	2.50%	1.84%
6	11,596.90	\$22.31	2.50%	1.84%
7	11,886.90	\$22.72	2.50%	1.84%
8	12,184.00	\$23.13	2.50%	1.84%
9	12,488.60	\$23.56	2.50%	1.84%
10	12,800.80	\$23.99	2.50%	1.84%
Hypothetical return on \$20.00 investment after 10 years:				19.95%

Example 2. Assumptions: This example assumes that the level of the Index (Column B) has increased by approximately 3% each year from the inception date of the ETNs to the end of year 5, and decreased by 9% each year until the end of year 10. In this scenario, the Index has decreased by approximately 28% over ten (10) years, and the closing value of the ETNs has decreased by approximately 32% over the same period.

A	B	C	D	E
Year	Index Level	Closing Value	Annualized Index Return	Annualized ETN Return
0	10,000.00	\$20.00	n/a	n/a
1	10,300.00	\$20.47	3.00%	2.33%
2	10,609.00	\$20.94	3.00%	2.33%
3	10,927.30	\$21.43	3.00%	2.33%
4	11,255.10	\$21.93	3.00%	2.33%
5	11,592.70	\$22.44	3.00%	2.33%
6	10,549.40	\$20.29	-9.00%	-9.59%
7	9,599.90	\$18.35	-9.00%	-9.59%
8	8,736.00	\$16.59	-9.00%	-9.59%
9	7,949.70	\$15.00	-9.00%	-9.59%
10	7,234.20	\$13.56	-9.00%	-9.59%
Hypothetical return on \$20.00 investment after 10 years:				-32.21%

Example 3. Assumptions: This example assumes that the level of the Index (Column B) has decreased and increased by 3% alternatively each year from the inception date of the ETNs to the end of year 10. In this scenario, the Index has decreased by approximately 0.5% over ten (10) years, and the closing value of the ETNs has decreased by approximately 7% over the same period.

A	B	C	D	E
Year	Index Level	Closing Value	Annualized Index Return	Annualized ETN Return
0	10,000.00	\$20.00	n/a	n/a
1	9,700.00	\$19.27	-3.00%	-3.63%
2	9,991.00	\$19.72	3.00%	2.33%
3	9,691.30	\$19.01	-3.00%	-3.63%
4	9,982.00	\$19.45	3.00%	2.33%
5	9,682.50	\$18.75	-3.00%	-3.63%
6	9,973.00	\$19.18	3.00%	2.33%
7	9,673.80	\$18.49	-3.00%	-3.63%
8	9,964.00	\$18.92	3.00%	2.33%
9	9,665.10	\$18.23	-3.00%	-3.63%
10	9,955.10	\$18.66	3.00%	2.33%
Hypothetical return on \$20.00 investment after 10 years:				-6.71%

Example 4. Assumptions: This example assumes that the level of the Index (Column B) has decreased at an accelerating rate from the inception date of the ETNs to the end of year 10. In this scenario, the Index has decreased by approximately 97% over ten (10) years, and the closing value of the ETNs has decreased by approximately 97% over the same period.

A	B	C	D	E
Year	Index Level	Closing Value	Annualized Index Return	Annualized ETN Return
0	10,000.00	\$20.00	n/a	n/a
1	8,819.00	\$17.52	-11.81%	-12.38%
2	7,460.00	\$14.73	-15.41%	-15.96%
3	6,041.80	\$11.85	-19.01%	-19.54%
4	4,675.80	\$9.11	-22.61%	-23.11%
5	3,450.30	\$6.68	-26.21%	-26.69%
6	2,421.70	\$4.66	-29.81%	-30.27%
7	1,612.60	\$3.08	-33.41%	-33.84%
8	1,015.80	\$1.93	-37.01%	-37.42%
9	603.30	\$1.14	-40.61%	-40.99%
10	336.60	\$0.63	-44.21%	-44.57%
Hypothetical return on \$20.00 investment after 10 years:				-96.85%

Example 5. Assumptions: This example assumes that the level of the Index (Column B) has increased each year from the inception date to the end of year 3, and decreased at an increasing rate from the end of year 4 to the end of year 10. In this scenario, the Index has decreased by approximately 59% over ten (10) years, and the closing value of the ETNs has decreased by approximately 62% over the same period.

A	B	C	D	E
Year	Index Level	Closing Value	Annualized Index Return	Annualized ETN Return
0	10,000.00	\$20.00	n/a	n/a
1	10,819.00	\$21.50	8.19%	7.49%
2	11,315.60	\$22.34	4.59%	3.91%
3	11,427.60	\$22.41	0.99%	0.34%
4	11,129.40	\$21.69	-2.61%	-3.24%
5	10,438.20	\$20.21	-6.21%	-6.82%
6	9,414.20	\$18.11	-9.81%	-10.39%
7	8,151.80	\$15.58	-13.41%	-13.97%
8	6,765.20	\$12.84	-17.01%	-17.55%
9	5,370.90	\$10.13	-20.61%	-21.12%
10	4,070.60	\$7.63	-24.21%	-24.70%
Hypothetical return on \$20.00 investment after 10 years:				-61.86%

RISK FACTORS

The ETNs are senior unsecured debt obligations of Credit Suisse AG (“**Credit Suisse**”). The ETNs are Senior Medium-Term Notes as described in the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus and are considerably riskier than ordinary unsecured debt securities. The return on the ETNs will be based on the performance of the Index, as reflected by their Indicative Value. Investing in the ETNs is not equivalent to investing directly in silver, the Index Components or the Index itself. See “The Index” below for more information on the Index.

This section describes the most significant risks relating to an investment in the ETNs. **You should read the following information about these risks, together with the other information in or incorporated by reference into this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus before investing in the ETNs.**

Risks Relating to the Return on the ETNs

You may lose all or a significant part of your investment in the ETNs

The terms of the ETNs differ from those of ordinary debt securities in that the ETNs do not guarantee payment of the stated principal amount at maturity, or payment upon early redemption or acceleration, and you may incur a loss of your investment. Because the payment due at maturity may be less than the amount originally invested in the ETNs, the return on the ETNs (the effective yield to maturity) may be negative. Even if it is positive, your return on the ETNs may not be enough to compensate you for any loss in value due to inflation and other factors relating to the value of money over time.

The Early Redemption Amount, Accelerated Redemption Amount and Payment at Maturity, as applicable (each, a “**Redemption Amount**”), will each depend on the change in the level of the Index. You may lose all or a significant amount of your investment in the ETNs if the level of the Index decreases or does not increase sufficiently. Additionally, any payment on the ETNs will be reduced, and possibly significantly reduced, if the level of the Index decreases or does not increase sufficiently to offset the Daily Investor Fee (and in the case of Early Redemption, the Early Redemption Charge) over the term of the ETNs. Any payment on the ETNs is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due.

Even if the amount payable on your ETNs on the Early Redemption Date, Acceleration Date or the Payment at Maturity, as applicable, is greater than the price you paid for your ETNs, it may not compensate you for a loss in value due to inflation and other factors relating to the value of money over time. Thus, even in those circumstances, the overall return you earn on your ETNs may be less than what you would have earned by investing in a debt security that bears interest at a prevailing market rate.

Your payment at maturity or upon early redemption or acceleration will be reduced by the fees and charges associated with the ETNs and the Index

As an investor in the ETNs, you will be exposed to fees and costs at two levels. First, the value of the Index used to calculate the payment at maturity or upon early redemption or acceleration will be reduced by the Notional Transaction Costs incurred in connection with the implementation of the covered call strategy of the Index. These costs reflect the monthly transaction costs of hypothetically buying and selling the call options and selling the SLV Shares and equal 0.03%, 0.03% and 0.01%, respectively, *times* the closing price of the SLV Shares on the date of such notional transactions and, which, on an annual basis, are approximately equal to 0.84%. The actual cost will vary depending on the value of the SLV Shares on the date of such transactions. These costs are built into the calculation of the level of the Index and, as a result, the Closing Level of the Index will be less than it would be if such costs were not included, subsequently reducing the value of, and your return on, the ETNs. Such reduction may be significant.

Second, the Daily Investor Fee, which is based on an annual Investor Fee Rate of 0.65% per annum, (and the Early Redemption Charge, if you offer your ETNs for early redemption) reduces the amount of your payment at maturity or upon early redemption or acceleration. If the level of the Index decreases or does not increase sufficiently

to offset the impact of the Daily Investor Fee (and the Early Redemption Charge, if you offer your ETNs for early redemption), you will receive less, and possibly significantly less, than the initial amount of your investment in the ETNs.

The ETNs do not pay fixed periodic interest payments

We will not pay fixed periodic interest on the ETNs. Instead you will be entitled to receive a variable monthly Coupon Amount as described herein. The Coupon Amount will depend on the Index distribution of the notional premium received in connection with the sale of the monthly strike call options of approximately 106% on the SLV Shares. Premiums on sales of such call options are affected by numerous factors, including the price of the SLV Shares, the level at which the strike price is set, the change in the price of SLV Shares during the roll period, interest rates and volatility in the markets generally. Accordingly, the Coupon Amount is uncertain and could be zero. You may receive less at maturity than you could have earned on ordinary interest-bearing debt securities with similar maturities, including other of our debt securities, since the payment at maturity is based on the appreciation or depreciation of the Index. Because the payment due at maturity may be less than the amount originally invested in the ETNs, the return on the ETNs (the effective yield to maturity) may be negative. Even if it is positive, the return payable on the ETNs may not be enough to compensate you for any loss in value due to inflation and other factors relating to the value of money over time.

You are not guaranteed any Coupon Amount on your ETNs

Your Coupon Amounts, if any, are not fixed and could be zero with respect to any Coupon Payment Date. To the extent the Coupon Percentage on an Index Distribution Date is equal to or less than zero, there will be no Coupon Amount made on the corresponding Coupon Payment Date. In addition, if you offer your shares for redemption, the Early Redemption Amount will be the sole payment in respect of the ETNs and no Coupon Amount will be due or payable.

You should regularly monitor your holdings of the ETNs to ensure that they remain consistent with your investment strategies

The ETNs are designed to reflect a long exposure to the performance of the Index which is comprised of notional long positions in SLV Shares and short positions in call options on the SLV Shares. You should regularly monitor your holdings of the ETNs to ensure that they remain consistent with your investment strategies.

The Intraday Indicative Value and the Closing Indicative Value are not the same as the closing price or any other trading price of the ETNs in the secondary market

The return on the ETNs is linked to the performance of the Index, as reflected by their Indicative Value. The Intraday Indicative Value and the Closing Indicative Value are not the same as the closing price or any other trading price, which is the price at which you may be able to buy or sell your ETNs in the secondary market, if one exists. The Closing Indicative Value on each calendar day following the Inception Date will be calculated by the Index Calculation Agent and will be equal to (1) the Current Principal Amount for such calendar day *plus* (2) for any day on or after the Index Distribution Date but prior to the Ex-Coupon Date for a given month, any accrued but unpaid Coupon Amount. The Closing Indicative Value will never be less than zero. The Closing Indicative Value will be zero on and subsequent to any calendar day on which the Intraday Indicative Value is less than or equal to zero at any time or the Closing Indicative Value equals zero.

By contrast, the trading price of the ETNs at any time is the price at which you may be able to sell your ETNs in the secondary market at such time, if one exists. In the absence of an active secondary market for the ETNs, the last reported trading price may not reflect the actual price at which you may be able to sell your ETNs at a particular time. A premium or discount in the trading price of the ETNs as compared to their Indicative Value can arise quickly and under a variety of circumstances. See “—The ETNs may trade at a substantial premium to or discount from the Closing Indicative Value and/or Intraday Indicative Value” in this pricing supplement.

We may, without providing you notice or obtaining your consent, create and issue ETNs in addition to those offered by this pricing supplement having the same terms and conditions as the ETNs. However, we are under no obligation to issue or sell additional ETNs at any time, and we may suspend issuances and sales of new ETNs at any

time without providing you notice or obtaining your consent. If we limit, restrict or stop sales of such additional ETNs, or if we subsequently resume sales of such additional ETNs, the trading price and liquidity of the ETNs in the secondary market could be materially and adversely affected, including an increase or decline in the premium purchase price of the ETNs over the Intraday Indicative Value or the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs. Before trading in the secondary market, you should compare the Closing Indicative Value and Intraday Indicative Value with the then-prevailing trading price of the ETNs. The Intraday Indicative Value and the Closing Indicative Value will be calculated by the Index Calculation Agent referred to below and published on each Trading Day under the Bloomberg ticker symbol "SLVOIV" and may also be calculated and published by other sources. The publishing of such values by the Index Calculation Agent or by others is subject to delay or postponement and published values may be inaccurate as a result of miscalculations, human error, or systems and technology errors. Credit Suisse does not (i) guarantee the completeness or accuracy of any published Indicative Value, (ii) make any representation or warranty with regard to any published Indicative Value, or (iii) assume responsibility for losses or damages arising out of your use of any published Indicative Value or any subsequent corrections or amendments to any published Indicative Value.

The ETNs may trade at a substantial premium to or discount from the Closing Indicative Value and/or Intraday Indicative Value

If you sell your ETNs on the secondary market, you will receive the market price for your ETNs, which may be substantially above or below the Closing Indicative Value and/or the Intraday Indicative Value. Paying a premium purchase price over the Intraday Indicative Value could lead to significant losses if you sell or redeem your ETNs at a time when such premium is no longer present in the market place or if we exercise our right to redeem the ETNs. Furthermore, if you sell your ETNs at a price which reflects a discount below the Closing Indicative Value, you may experience a significant loss.

A premium or discount in the trading price of the ETNs as compared to their Indicative Value can arise quickly and under a variety of circumstances. For example, a premium or discount may arise due to imbalances in the supply and demand of the ETNs (including as a result of any decision of ours to issue, stop issuing or resume issuing additional ETNs), the Index Components or derivatives related to the ETNs and the Index Components, the performance of the options on the SLV Shares included in the Index, trading disruptions or limitations in any of the foregoing or the occurrence or continuation of a Market Disruption Event. Premiums and discounts can also arise as a result of transaction costs, credit considerations and bid-offer spreads related to the ETNs, the Index Components or derivatives related to the ETNs and the Index Components. Technological issues or human error, such as mistakes by service providers, market participants and others can cause dislocations between the trading price of the ETNs and their Indicative Value. Low trading volumes of the ETNs can result in mismatches between the trading price and the Indicative Value. Finally, premiums or discounts can arise during periods of severe volatility.

The ETNs may not be a suitable investment for you

The ETNs are not a suitable investment for you if:

- You do not seek an investment with a return linked to the performance of the Index which is comprised of notional long positions in SLV Shares and notional short positions in the Options.
- You are not familiar with covered call strategies or do not understand the investment strategy underlying the Index or are not willing to be exposed notional long positions in SLV Shares, notional short positions in the Options, risks associated with options transactions or the Notional Transaction Costs associated with implementing the Index strategy.
- You seek fixed periodic interest payments on your investment and are not willing to accept variable periodic payments, which may be zero and are dependent on the monthly call premium earned on the notional sale of call options.
- You are not willing to be exposed to fluctuations in the price of silver generally and the price of the SLV Shares, the value of the related Options and the level of the Index in particular.
- You are not willing to be exposed to the trading price of the ETNs or you do not understand that the trading price of the ETNs at any time may vary significantly from the Intraday Indicative Value and

the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs at such time and that paying a premium purchase price over the Intraday Indicative Value or the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs could lead to significant losses in the event you sell the ETNs at a time when such premium is no longer present in the market place or the ETNs are accelerated (including at our option).

- You are not willing to actively and frequently monitor your investment in the ETNs.
- You are not willing to accept the risk that Credit Suisse may accelerate all or a portion of your ETNs at any time.
- You do not have sufficient knowledge and experience to evaluate how the ETNs may perform under different conditions or the merits and risks of an investment in the ETNs.
- You believe the value of the Index Components or the value of the Index will decrease or will not increase by an amount sufficient to offset the Notional Transaction Costs, the Daily Investor Fee and in the case of Early Redemption, the Early Redemption Charge, over your intended holding period of the ETNs.
- You seek an investment that does not limit the upside participation in any appreciation in the value of the SLV Shares or one that limits exposure to any decline in the value of the SLV Shares.
- You believe that the value of the SLV Shares will either (i) decline by an amount that exceeds the monthly notional call option premiums reflected in the Index or (ii) appreciate above the strike price of the notional Options.
- You do not understand the terms of the investment in the ETNs or you are not familiar with the behavior of the Index and options, commodities and financial markets generally.
- You seek a guaranteed return of your investment.
- You do not have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear the risks of an investment in the ETNs, including the risk of loss of such investment, and prefer the lower risk and therefore accept the potentially lower returns of fixed income investments with comparable maturities and credit ratings.
- You do not want to incur the Notional Transaction Costs associated with the Index or to pay the Daily Investor Fee and the Early Redemption Charge, which are charged on the ETNs and will reduce your return (or increase your loss, as applicable) on your investment.
- You are not willing to be exposed to the credit risk of Credit Suisse AG, as Issuer of the ETNs.

Investors considering purchasing ETNs should be experienced with covered call strategies and options and the risks associated with options transactions and should reach an investment decision only after carefully considering, with their advisers, the suitability of the ETNs in light of their particular circumstances.

The “covered call” strategy of the Index may not result in an increase in the level of the Index because the gains on the strategy are limited by the strike price of the notional call options

The ETNs are linked to an Index which measures the return of a covered call strategy on the SLV Shares by reflecting price changes in the SLV Shares and the option premiums generated from the notional sale of monthly call options on the SLV Shares. The ETNs are subject to the Daily Investor Fee based on an annual Investor Fee Rate of 0.65% and the Index is subject to the Notional Transaction Costs of hypothetically buying and selling the call options and selling the SLV Shares equal to 0.03%, 0.03% and 0.01%, respectively, *times* the closing price of the SLV Shares on the date of such notional transactions and, which, on an annual basis, are approximately equal to 0.84%. The actual cost will vary depending on the value of the SLV Shares on the date of such transactions. You should understand the risk of this strategy before you invest.

A covered call strategy limits participation in the appreciation of the underlying asset, in this case the SLV Shares. As a result, an investment in the ETNs is not the same as an investment directly linked to the performance of the SLV Shares or silver, the price of which the SLV Shares seek to track. The Options included in the Index limit the Index's participation in the appreciation of the SLV Shares to the strike price of each Option during its term. Consequently, the Index may not participate as fully in the appreciation of the SLV Shares as would an investment linked directly to the SLV Shares or a direct investment in silver. In general, if the price of the SLV Shares increases above the strike price of the Options by an amount that exceeds the premium received from the sale of the Options, the value of the covered call strategy will be less than the value of a direct investment in the SLV Shares.

The maximum gains on the appreciation of SLV Shares that comprise the Index are limited, and thus will affect the value of your ETNs. You will not benefit from any increase in the SLV Shares above the call strike price. If the price of the SLV Shares is at the strike price, the covered call strategy will not experience additional gains because gains in the price of the SLV Shares will generally be offset by the value of the outstanding Options. While the strike price of the Options included in the Index will operate to limit the Index's participation in any increase in the value of the SLV Shares, the Index's exposure to any decline in the value of the SLV Shares will not be limited. In addition, the level of the Index is reduced by the Notional Transaction Costs and the value of the ETNs is reduced by the Daily Investor Fee.

Changing prices of the Index Components will affect the value of the ETNs

The Index includes Options which are rolled each month. As an Option approaches expiration, it is replaced by a contract that has a later expiration. This process is referred to as "rolling". First, on the Index Calculation Day preceding the first Roll Date of each month, the strike price of the new Option is determined. The roll period for the Index is, normally, the five (5) consecutive Index Calculation Days beginning on and including the Index Calculation Day that is ten (10) calendar days prior to the Expiry Date of the relevant Options (each, a "**Roll Date**"). The roll percentage is the proportion of the expiring position being rolled into a new position on each Roll Date and generally will equal 20%. In the event that one or more roll disruptions result in there being fewer than five (5) scheduled Index Calculation Days prior to Option expiration, the roll percentage will be greater than 20%, and in the event of an extraordinary roll disruption, the roll percentage may be up to 100%. The Index will be rebalanced at the end of each Roll Date and will be exposed to changes in the price of the SLV Shares, changes in interest rates and market volatility generally during the roll period. These factors can lead to reduced notional Option premiums being received during the roll period, which could adversely affect the amount of the Distribution, the level of the Index and, accordingly, the value of the ETNs and the Coupon Amounts.

Additionally, the Index will be exposed to increases in the value of the Options that were sold during the immediately prior roll period, which are reflected as a short position in the Index and are notionally repurchased during the subsequent roll period. Any increase in the value of these Options after the roll period in which such Options are notionally sold could adversely affect the level of the Index and, accordingly, the value of the ETNs.

The value of the ETNs will not track the price of silver

The ETNs should not be expected to track the price of silver because of the fees and expenses applied to each of the SLV Shares and the ETNs as well as the design of the Index methodology which limits upside participation in any appreciation of the SLV Shares. The expenses of the SLV Shares are accrued daily and currently reflect an annual expense ratio of 0.50%. The level of the Index is reduced by the Notional Transaction Costs and the value of the ETNs is reduced by the Daily Investor Fee. A covered call strategy limits participation in the appreciation of the underlying asset, in this case the SLV Shares.

As a result, an investment in the ETNs is not the same as an investment directly linked to the performance of the SLV Shares or silver, the price of which the SLV Shares seek to track (before fees and expenses). The Options included in the Index limit the Index's participation in the appreciation of the SLV Shares to the strike price of each Option during its term. Consequently, the Index will not participate as fully in the appreciation of the SLV Shares as would an investment linked directly to the SLV Shares or a direct investment in silver. In general, if the price of the SLV Shares increases above the strike price of the Options by an amount that exceeds the premium received from the sale of the Options, the value of the covered call strategy will be less than the value of a direct investment in the SLV Shares.

The maximum gains on the appreciation of SLV Shares that comprise the Index are limited, and thus will affect the value of your ETNs. You will not benefit from any increase in the SLV Shares above the call strike price. If the price of the SLV Shares is at the strike price, the covered call strategy will not experience additional gains because gains in the price of the SLV Shares will generally be offset by the value of the outstanding Options. As a result, the monthly appreciation of the Index is capped at 6%, which appreciation may be partially offset by the Notional Transaction Costs in implementing the covered call strategy. By contrast, the Index's exposure to any decline in the price of the SLV Shares is not limited.

In addition, the level of the Index is reduced by the Notional Transaction Costs and the value of the ETNs is reduced by the Daily Investor Fee. Because the Index, the SLV Shares and the ETNs are each subject to fees and costs and the value of the ETNs will decline each month in connection with the Index Distribution and Coupon Amount, the performance of the ETNs should not be expected to mirror the performance of the price of silver.

The Coupon Amount you are entitled to receive and the level of the Index are affected by market factors that interrelate in complicated ways. Any potential increase in the value of the Options may reflect a greater likelihood that you will not participate fully in the appreciation of the SLV Shares or a higher likelihood that the Index will be exposed to a decline in the value of the SLV Shares, which in either case could adversely affect the level of the Index and the value of the ETNs

The ETNs are linked to an Index which measures the return of a covered call strategy on SLV Shares by reflecting price changes in the SLV Shares (up to the strike price of the related Options) and the Option premiums generated from the notional sale of monthly call options on the SLV Shares. The ETNs are subject to the Daily Investor Fee and the Index is subject to the Notional Transaction Costs. Because the covered call methodology applied by the Index reflects a notional short position in the Options (the Index is a notional seller of call options), the level of the Index will not increase beyond the strike price of the Options, even if the price of the SLV Shares appreciates significantly. The Index notionally sells the Options and receives the call premium; it does not receive any gain if the SLV Share price increases above the strike price.

The Coupon Amount payable on the ETNs depends on the notional premium received in connection with the sale of the Options and the value of the Options during their term. The value of the Options varies with the value of the underlying SLV Shares over time. The premiums reflect the "likelihood" or chance of the Options finishing "in-the-money" or above the strike price. The Option premium generally will be higher when the Options have more time to expire and when the underlying SLV Shares show more volatility. Accordingly, a higher premium reflects a view of a greater likelihood that the price of the SLV Shares will increase above the strike price of the Options. Because the Index will reflect a notional short position in the Options after the premium is generated, the level of the Index will be adversely affected in situations where market participants attribute a greater potential value to such Options.

For example, it is possible that the price of the SLV Shares may increase over the course of the roll period, during which time the Options are sold. Because the strike level of the Options to be sold was selected immediately prior to the roll period, the strike level of the options may be less than 106% of the level of the SLV Shares on the day that such Options are sold. While this type of movement would be likely to increase the premium received for the sale of the options, investors will not participate in any further increase in the appreciation of the level of the SLV Shares above the strike level determined immediately prior to the roll period. In this situation, there is a greater likelihood that investors will not fully participate in the appreciation of the level of the SLV Shares.

Additionally, in times of greater expected volatility in the price of the SLV Shares, market expectations reflect a higher possibility that the price of the SLV Shares is likely to move upwards or downwards from the current price of the SLV Shares and that such movement could be substantial. During such times, market participants may be willing to pay more for call options in order to access potential appreciation in the price of the SLV Shares while avoiding any potential downside exposure to the SLV Shares. In this type of environment, there is a larger likelihood that the level of the SLV Shares will increase above the strike price of the options or decrease below the current level. The level of the Index and, consequently, the value of the ETNs, will be fully exposed to any decline in the value of the SLV Shares, but the level of the Index and, consequently, the value of the ETNs, will not participate in any appreciation in the value of the SLV Shares above the strike price of the call options.

The above factors, as well as other factors that may affect the Coupon Amount, may adversely affect the level of the Index and the value of your ETNs. You should understand the risk of the covered call strategy implemented by the Index before you invest.

The manner in which the Index is calculated, including the Notional Transaction Costs and daily value of the Options reflected in the Index, may have a negative impact on the level of the Index compared to alternative methods for implementing a covered call strategy

Although the Index is intended to measure the return of a covered call strategy on the SLV Shares, the manner in which the Index is calculated may have a negative impact on the level of the Index and the value of the ETNs.

For example, when an Option is hypothetically sold by the Index, the premium generated is calculated using the last published “bid price” for the related listed option on such day. This “bid price” is the price at which purchasers have indicated they are willing to purchase such option and may be lower than the last price at which the sale of an option was completed. Additionally, the amount of any premium will be reduced by a “trading adjustment” equal to 0.0003 times the closing price of the SLV Shares on such date.

Similarly, when an Option position is hypothetically repurchased by the Index, the cost of such repurchase is calculated using the last published “ask price” for the related listed option on such day. This “ask price” is the price at which sellers have indicated they are willing to sell such option. This “ask price” will be higher than the corresponding “bid price” for the option, which will increase the cost of repurchasing the Options. Additionally, the cost of repurchasing the Options will be increased by a “trading adjustment” equal to 0.0003 times the closing price of the SLV Shares on such date.

In connection with the notional repurchase of Expiring Options, the Index will decrease the number of SLV Shares held by the Index, reflecting a hypothetical sale of SLV Shares to fund the repurchase of the Options. The notional proceeds generated by the sale of SLV Shares will be reduced by a “trading adjustment” equal to 0.0001 times the closing price of the SLV Shares on such date.

In addition, because the calculation of the level of the Index reflects a hypothetical short position in the Option, the level of the Index on any day decreases with any increase in the value attributed to the Options on such date. The value attributed to the Options on a given date is calculated using the “mid price” on such date, which is the average of the “ask price” and the “bid price” for the related listed option. It is possible that a “bid price” will not exist for the option on a given date, reflecting that no market participants have indicated that they are willing to purchase the option at any price. In this case, the Index will calculate the bid price by reference to the outstanding “ask price”. If the adjusted “bid price” is greater than zero, this will increase the value attributed to the Options and will consequently decrease the level of the Index.

Accordingly, the manner in which the Index is calculated may have a negative impact on the level of the Index. Any decrease in the level of the Index will decrease the value of your ETNs. It is possible that your return will be less than if you had invested in an alternative covered call strategy. You should understand the manner in which the Index is calculated and carefully review “The Index” in this pricing supplement before you invest.

A substantial delay will exist between the hypothetical sale of any options and the delivery of any premium received in the form of a Coupon Amount, and you will not be compensated for any such delay

Any Coupon that you may be entitled to receive on your ETNs will be calculated based on the Coupon Percentage on the Index Distribution Date and paid on the corresponding Coupon Payment Date. The Coupon Percentage will be calculated based on the notional premium generated from the sale of options from the prior month, which will be reflected in the Index during the period prior to the Index Distribution Date. As a result, a delay of approximately one month, and possibly more, will exist between the dates on which the notional premium is reflected in the Index and the Index Distribution Date based on which the corresponding Coupon Percentage is calculated. The amount available for distribution included in the Index will not accrue interest during this time period. Moreover, a delay of up to two (2) weeks may exist between the Index Distribution Date and the Coupon Payment Date, and any Coupon Amount you are entitled to receive will not accrue further interest during this time period.

As a result, a substantial delay will exist between the notional receipt of any options premium and any associated Coupon Amount on your ETNs, and you will not be compensated for this delay.

Disruption Events may adversely affect the Closing Level of the Index and the value of the ETNs

The Index includes Options which are rolled each month during the Index Rebalancing Period. During this process, Options that are nearing their expiration are notionally repurchased, and SLV Shares are notionally sold in order to cover the cost of this repurchase. New Options are then sold, and the notional proceeds from such sale are included in the level of the Index and will affect the subsequent Coupon Amount on the ETN. If an Index Disruption Event (as defined herein) occurs, the Index will postpone the repurchase of the expiring Options, the sale of the SLV Shares, and the sale of the new Options until the next Index Calculation Day on which an Index Disruption Event does not occur, even if trading in all such Index Components was not disrupted. The price on the next Index Calculation Day of the SLV Shares or Options that are being sold may be lower than the price of such Index Component on the day on which the Index Disruption Event occurred, and the price on the next Index Calculation Day of the Options being repurchased may be higher than on the day on which the Index Disruption Event occurred, which could in either case adversely affect the level of the Index and, accordingly, the value of the ETNs.

Additionally, the roll period for the Index is, normally, the five (5) consecutive Index Calculation Days beginning on and including the Index Calculation Day that is ten (10) calendar days prior to the Expiry Date for the Options sold during the previous Index Rebalancing Period. In the event that Index Disruption Events result in fewer than five (5) Index Calculation Days occurring prior to the day on which such Options expire, the Index will roll its position over such fewer Index Calculation Days, which could result in more than 20% of the notional position of the Index Components being rolled on an Index Calculation Day. Because we expect to hedge our obligations relating to the ETNs and will be transacting in the SLV Shares and the Option during the roll period, the notional position being rolled could adversely affect the level of the Index and, accordingly, the value of the ETNs. See “Risks Relating to the Creditworthiness, Conflicts of Interest, Hedging Activities and Regulation of Credit Suisse—Trading and other transactions by us, our affiliates or third parties with whom we transact in securities or financial instruments relating to the ETNs and the Index may impair the value of your ETNs”.

In the event that Index Disruption Events result in a failure of the Index to notionally repurchase all of the expiring Options prior to the day on which such Options are scheduled to expire, the first Index Calculation Day on which an Index Disruption Event does not occur will constitute an “Extraordinary Roll Date” on which all such Options will be deemed to be repurchased by the Index. The price at which the Index is deemed to repurchase such expiring Options will be adjusted to reflect the Notional Transaction Costs associated with such repurchase and/or any exercise of the Options prior to the Index Calculation Day. The impact of any such adjustment could be substantial. The Notional Transaction Costs associated with such repurchase of the expiring Options will adversely affect the level of the Index and, accordingly, the value of the ETNs.

For more information on how Index Disruption Events may affect the value of the ETNs, see “The Index—Roll Percentage and Disruptions”.

Concentration risks associated with the ETNs

The return on the ETNs is linked to the performance of the Index, as reflected by their Indicative Value, which measures the return of a “covered call” strategy on the SLV Shares and the option premiums generated from the notional sale of monthly call options on the SLV Shares less the Notional Transaction Costs incurred in connection with the implementation of the covered call strategy. The SLV Shares seek to mirror the price of silver, before fees and expenses. Consequently, the ETNs reflect a concentrated exposure to a single asset and, therefore, could experience greater volatility than a more diversified investment and are exposed to significant market risks. An investment in securities linked to the performance of a single asset lacks diversification and does not have the benefit of other offsetting components which may increase when other components are decreasing. The price of silver may not correlate to the price of commodities generally and may diverge significantly from the prices of commodities generally. Because the ETNs are linked to an Index reflecting a concentrated investment strategy, they carry greater risk and may be more volatile than a security linked to the prices of multiple assets or a broad-based index.

If the Intraday Indicative Value is equal to or less than zero at any time or the Closing Indicative Value is equal to zero on any Trading Day, you will lose all of your investment

If the Intraday Indicative Value of the ETNs is equal to or less than zero at any time or the Closing Indicative Value is equal to zero on any Trading Day, the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs on that day, and all future days, will be zero and you will lose all of your investment in the ETNs. Even if the Closing Indicative Value or Intraday Indicative Value is equal to or less than zero at any time, the trading price of the ETNs may remain above zero. Buying the ETNs at such a time will lead to a complete loss of your investment.

It is possible that your ETNs will be accelerated due to a fall in the Intraday Indicative Value to 5% or less than the prior day's Closing Indicative Value of such ETNs and your investment will be lost before the scheduled maturity of the ETNs

Because the Intraday Indicative Value is calculated throughout each Trading Day, adverse daily performances of the Index on a Trading Day will be reflected in the current Closing Indicative Value rather than only upon early redemption, acceleration or at maturity. If there are severe or repeated adverse daily performances for the Index during the term of the ETNs, the Intraday Indicative Value of such ETNs on any Trading Day could be reduced to 5% or less of the prior day's Closing Indicative Value. If this occurs, the ETNs will automatically accelerate for an amount equal to that day's Closing Indicative Value of such ETNs and you may not receive any of your investment.

Credit Suisse may accelerate the ETNs prior to maturity

We have the right to accelerate the ETNs in whole or in part and pay you an amount equal to, in the event of an acceleration of all outstanding ETNs, the arithmetic average, as determined by the Calculation Agent, of the Closing Indicative Values of such ETNs during the applicable Accelerated Valuation Period, or, in the event of an acceleration of less than all outstanding ETNs, the Closing Indicative Value on the applicable Accelerated Valuation Date, on any Business Day occurring on or after the Inception Date (an “**Optional Acceleration**”) or if an Acceleration Event has occurred in our or the Calculation Agent's determination (an “**Event Acceleration**”). Accordingly, you should not expect to be able to hold the ETNs to maturity. As discussed in the section “Specific Terms of the ETNs—Acceleration at Our Option or Upon an Acceleration Event,” the type of events that may trigger an Event Acceleration are (a) an amendment to or change (including any officially announced proposed change) in the laws, regulations or rules of the United States (or any political subdivision thereof), or any jurisdiction in which a Primary Exchange or Related Exchange (each as defined herein) is located that (i) makes it illegal for the Calculation Agent to hold, acquire or dispose of options or futures contracts relating to the Index or the SLV Shares or options, futures, swaps or other derivatives on the Index, the SLV Shares or the Options (including but not limited to exchange-imposed position limits), (ii) shall materially increase the cost to the Issuer, our affiliates, third parties with whom we transact or similarly situated third parties in performing our or their obligations in connection with the ETNs, (iii) shall have a material adverse effect on any of these parties' ability to perform their obligations in connection with the ETNs or (iv) shall materially affect our ability to issue or transact in exchange traded notes similar to the ETNs, each as determined by us or the Calculation Agent; (b) any official administrative decision, judicial decision, administrative action, regulatory interpretation or other official pronouncement interpreting or applying those laws, regulations or rules that is announced on or after the Inception Date that (i) makes it illegal for the Calculation Agent to hold, acquire or dispose of options or futures contracts relating to the Index or the SLV Shares or options, futures, swaps or other derivatives on the Index or the futures contracts relating to the Index, the SLV Shares or the Options (including but not limited to exchange-imposed position limits), (ii) shall materially increase the cost to the Issuer, our affiliates, third parties with whom we transact or similarly situated third parties in performing our or their obligations in connection with the ETNs, (iii) shall have a material adverse effect on the ability of the Issuer, our affiliates, third parties with whom we transact or a similarly situated third party to perform our or their obligations in connection with the ETNs or (iv) shall materially affect our ability to issue or transact in exchange traded notes similar to the ETNs; (c) any event that occurs on or after the Inception Date that makes it a violation of any law, regulation or rule of the United States (or any political subdivision thereof), or any jurisdiction in which a Primary Exchange or Related Exchange (each as defined herein) is located, or of any official administrative decision, judicial decision, administrative action, regulatory interpretation or other official pronouncement interpreting or applying those laws, regulations or rules, (i) for the Calculation Agent to hold, acquire or dispose of options contracts relating to the Index or the SLV Shares or options, futures, swaps or other derivatives on the Index, the SLV Shares or the Options (including but not limited to exchange-imposed position limits), (ii) for the Issuer, our affiliates, third parties with whom we transact or similarly situated third parties to perform our or their obligations in connection with the ETNs or (iii) for us to issue or transact in

exchange traded notes similar to the ETNs; (d) any event, as determined by us or the Calculation Agent, that we or any of our affiliates or a similarly situated party would, after using commercially reasonable efforts, be unable to, or would incur a materially increased amount of tax, duty, expense or fee (other than brokerage commissions) to acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction or asset it deems necessary to hedge the risk of the ETNs, or realize, recover or remit the proceeds of any such transaction or asset; (e) if, at any point, the Intraday Indicative Value is equal to or less than five percent (5%) of the prior day's Closing Indicative Value of such ETNs; or (f) if the primary exchange or market for trading for the ETNs, if any, announces that pursuant to the rules of such exchange or market, as applicable, the ETNs cease (or will cease) to be listed, traded or publicly quoted on such exchange or market, as applicable, for any reason and are not immediately re-listed, re-traded or re-quoted on an exchange or quotation system located in the same country as such exchange or market, as applicable. If we accelerate the ETNs, you will only receive an amount equal to, in the event of an acceleration in whole, the arithmetic average, as determined by the Calculation Agent, of the Closing Indicative Values of such ETNs during the applicable Accelerated Valuation Period, or, in the event of an acceleration in part, the Closing Indicative Value on the applicable Valuation Date, and you will not receive any other compensation or amount for the loss of the investment opportunity of holding the ETNs. See "Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)" in this pricing supplement for further information.

Furthermore, if we choose to exercise our right to effect an Optional Acceleration and the ETNs are accelerated, you will lose the opportunity to continue to hold your ETNs and participate in any future performance of the Index, as applicable, and you may be unable to invest in other securities with a risk/return profile similar to that of the ETNs.

The Index has limited performance history and may perform in unexpected ways. Any historical and retrospectively calculated performance of the Index should not be taken as an indication of the future performance of the Index

Publication of the Index began on March 28, 2013. Accordingly, the Index has limited historical data, and that historical data may not be representative of the Index's potential performance under other market conditions. Because the Index has limited performance history, an investment in the ETNs may involve a greater risk than an investment in a financial product linked to one or more indices with a longer record of performance. A longer history of actual performance may have provided more reliable information on which to assess the validity of the Index's proprietary methodology as the basis for an investment decision. Furthermore, any back-tested or historical performance of the Index is not an indication of how the Index will perform in the future.

Index levels prior to March 28, 2013 represent the retrospectively calculated performance of the Index, had it existed at the relevant time, based on certain data, assumptions and estimates, not all of which may be specified herein. These data, assumptions and estimates may be different from those that someone else might use to retrospectively calculate the Index levels. In calculating the retrospectively calculated performance of the Index, we have assumed that no disruption events or modifications to the methodology occurred during the period prior to March 28, 2013. There can be no assurance that there will not be any such disruption events or modifications which would adversely affect the level of the Index in the future. Retrospectively calculated Index levels based on different assumptions or for a different time period may produce different results. In any event, no information presented on the prior performance of the Index, whether actual or retrospectively calculated, should be relied on as an indicator of the future performance of the Index. It is impossible to know whether the level of the Index will rise or fall in the future.

The historical performance of the Index set forth in this pricing supplement does not give effect to the Daily Investor Fee, Early Redemption Charge or other charges on the ETNs. The Daily Investor Fee and Early Redemption Charge will adversely affect your return on the ETNs. See "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Return on the ETNs—Your payment at maturity or upon early redemption or acceleration will be reduced by the fees and charges associated with the ETNs and the Index" in this pricing supplement.

We may extend the scheduled Maturity Date for up to two additional five-year periods

The scheduled Maturity Date is initially April 21, 2033. We may at our option extend the maturity of the ETNs for up to two (2) additional five-year periods. We may only extend the scheduled Maturity Date for five (5) years at a time. If we exercise our option to extend the maturity of the ETNs, we will notify DTC (the holder of the

global note for the ETNs) and the trustee at least 45 but not more than 60 calendar days prior to the then scheduled Maturity Date. We will provide such notice to DTC and the trustee in respect of each five-year extension of the scheduled Maturity Date that we choose to effect.

Even if the Closing Level of the Index on the applicable Valuation Date exceeds the initial Closing Level of the Index on the date of your investment, you may receive less than your investment amount of your ETNs

Because the Daily Investor Fee and in the case of Early Redemption, the Early Redemption Charge reduces the amount due to you upon early redemption, acceleration or at maturity of the ETNs, the level of the Index must increase significantly in order for you to receive at least your investment amount upon early redemption, acceleration or maturity of your ETNs. If the level of the Index decreases or does not increase sufficiently to offset the effect of the Daily Investor Fee over the term of the ETNs and in the case of Early Redemption, the Early Redemption Charge, you will receive less, and possibly significantly less, at maturity of your ETNs or upon early redemption or acceleration of the ETNs than the amount of your investment. For more information on how the Daily Investor Fee affects the value of the ETNs, see “Hypothetical Examples”.

There are restrictions on the minimum number of ETNs you may redeem and on the dates on which you may redeem them

You must redeem at least 50,000 ETNs, the Minimum Redemption Amount at one time, and may redeem multiples of 50,000 ETNs in excess of the Minimum Redemption Amount. In addition, you must cause your broker or other person with whom you hold your ETNs to deliver a notice of redemption, substantially in the form of Annex A (the “**Redemption Notice**”), to Credit Suisse via email or other electronic delivery as requested by Credit Suisse. If your Redemption Notice is delivered prior to 4:00 p.m., New York City time, on any Business Day, the immediately following Trading Day will be the applicable “**Early Redemption Valuation Date**”. Otherwise, the second following Trading Day will be the applicable Early Redemption Valuation Date. If Credit Suisse receives your Redemption Notice no later than 4:00 p.m., New York City time, on any Business Day, Credit Suisse will respond by sending your broker an acknowledgment of the Redemption Notice accepting your redemption request by 7:30 p.m., New York City time, on the Business Day prior to the applicable Early Redemption Valuation Date. Credit Suisse or its affiliate must acknowledge to your broker acceptance of the Redemption Notice in order for your redemption request to be effective.

Also, because of the timing requirements of your offer to us for early redemption, settlement of any early redemption will be prolonged when compared to a sale and settlement in the secondary market. As your Redemption Notice is irrevocable, this will subject you to market risk in the event the market fluctuates after Credit Suisse confirms your offer.

The redemption feature is intended to induce arbitrageurs to counteract any trading of the ETNs at a premium or discount to their Indicative Value. There can be no assurance that arbitrageurs will employ the redemption feature in this manner.

You may not request early redemption of your ETNs after April 8, 2033 (or, if the maturity of the ETNs is extended, five scheduled Trading Days prior to the scheduled Final Valuation Date, as extended)

You may not request early redemption of your ETNs after April 8, 2033 (or, if the maturity of the ETNs is extended, five scheduled Trading Days prior to the scheduled Final Valuation Date, as extended), which is the final Redemption Notice date. In such case, you will receive any payment due on the scheduled Maturity Date.

An Early Redemption Charge of 0.125% per ETN will be charged upon an early redemption at your election

CSSU will act as our agent in connection with any offer by you of your ETNs for redemption and will charge a fee of 0.125% per ETN *times* the Closing Indicative Value per ETN on the Early Redemption Valuation Date. The imposition of this fee will mean that you will not receive the full amount of the Closing Indicative Value upon an early redemption at your election.

You will not know the Early Redemption Amount for any ETNs you elect to redeem prior to maturity at the time you make such election

In order to exercise your right to redeem your ETNs prior to maturity, you must cause your broker or other person with whom you hold your ETNs to deliver a Redemption Notice (as defined herein) to Credit Suisse (as defined herein) by no later than 4:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Business Day prior to your desired Valuation Date. The Early Redemption Amount cannot be determined until the Valuation Date, and as such you will not know the Early Redemption Amount for your ETNs at the time you make an election to redeem your ETNs, which becomes irrevocable after Credit Suisse confirms your offer. The Early Redemption Amount for your ETNs on the relevant Valuation Date may be substantially less than it would have been on the prior day and may be zero.

The formula for determining the Redemption Amount does not take into account all developments in the Index

Changes in the level of the Index during the term of the ETNs before the Valuation Date will not necessarily be reflected in the calculation of the Redemption Amount. The Calculation Agent will calculate the Redemption Amount by utilizing the Closing Indicative Value on the applicable Valuation Date(s). No other levels of the Index, Closing Indicative Values or Intraday Indicative Values will be taken into account. In addition, no Coupon Amount will be due or payable upon any redemption of the ETNs. As a result, you may lose a significant part of your investment even if the level of the Index has risen at certain times during the term of the ETNs.

The Calculation Agent will have the authority to make determinations that could affect the market value of your ETNs and the amount you receive at maturity

The Calculation Agent will have discretion in making various determinations that affect your ETNs, including calculation of the arithmetic average of the Closing Indicative Values where applicable, the amount payable in respect of your ETNs at maturity, the Early Redemption Amount, the Accelerated Redemption Amount, determinations with respect to the Market Disruption Events, splits and reverse splits of the ETNs, the replacement of the Index with a Successor Index and any other calculations or determinations to be made by the Calculation Agent as specified herein. The exercise of this discretion could adversely affect the value of your ETNs and may present the Calculation Agent with a conflict of interest of the kind described below under “—Risks Relating to the Creditworthiness, Conflicts of Interest, Hedging Activities and Regulation of Credit Suisse—We or our affiliates may have economic interests adverse to those of the holders of the ETNs”.

Suspensions or disruptions to the calculation of the Index may adversely affect the value of your ETNs

Suspensions or disruptions to the calculation of the Index, whether due to application of the Index methodology, human error, Index Sponsors’ discretion or otherwise, can result in lags, delays and distortions to the Index. Under these circumstances, a comparison of the then-current Intraday Indicative Value of the ETNs to the then-prevailing secondary market price, if any, may impair your ability to accurately assess the intrinsic value of the ETNs as compared to their then current market price, including any premium or discount thereto. You should proceed with extreme caution in trading the ETNs during such time.

The market value of your ETNs may be influenced by many unpredictable factors

The market value of your ETNs will fluctuate between the date you purchase them and the applicable Valuation Date. You may also sustain a significant loss if you sell the ETNs in the secondary market. In addition to others, the following factors, many of which are beyond our control, will influence the market value of your ETNs, as well as the Redemption Amount:

- the level of the Index at any time,
- the expected volatility of the Index,
- the volatility of the Index Components or of any options or futures contracts relating to the Index or the Index Components,

- the liquidity of the Index Components or of any options or futures contracts relating to the Index or the Index Components,
- the Index Components and changes to those Index Components over time,
- the Notional Transaction Costs incurred in connection with the implementation of the covered call strategy of the Index and the Daily Investor Fee,
- economic, financial, regulatory, political, judicial, military, public health and other events that affect commodities markets generally, the Index or the relevant options contracts relating to the Index and the Index Components,
- supply and demand for the ETNs in the secondary market, including but not limited to, inventory positions with any market maker or other person or entity who is trading the ETNs (supply and demand for the ETNs will be affected by the total issuance of ETNs, and we are under no obligation to issue additional ETNs to increase the supply),
- global supply and demand for silver, which is influenced by such factors as forward selling by producers, purchases made by producers to unwind hedge positions, other purchases and sales and production and cost levels in silver-producing countries,
- interest and yield rates and rate spreads in the markets,
- the time remaining until your ETNs mature, and
- the actual or perceived creditworthiness of Credit Suisse.

You cannot predict the future performance of the Index based on the historical or retrospectively calculated performance of the Index or the historical performance of the Index Components. The factors above interrelate in complex ways, and the effect of one factor on the market value of your ETNs may offset or enhance the effect of another factor.

You will not have any rights in the SLV Shares, in call options relating to such shares or in silver

As an owner of the ETNs, you will not have rights that holders of the SLV Shares or in any call options on the SLV Shares may have. In addition, you will have no ownership interest in silver, the price of which the SLV Shares seek to track. Additionally, the return on the ETNs, if any, may be less than the return on a direct investment in the Index Components tracked by the Index due to the Notional Transaction Costs incurred in connection with the implementation of the covered call strategy of the Index. Also, the return on the ETNs, if any, may be less than the return on a similar investment in other instruments tracking the Index due to the Daily Investor Fee (and the Early Redemption Charge, if you offer your ETNs for early redemption). Any amounts due on your ETNs will be subject to the ability of the Issuer to satisfy its obligations and will be paid in cash. You will have no ownership rights in, or right to receive delivery of, any Index Component.

Share and option prices may change unpredictably, affecting the level of the Index and the value of the ETNs in unforeseeable ways

Trading in the SLV Shares and Options that comprise the Index Components is speculative and can be extremely volatile. Market prices of the Index Components may fluctuate rapidly based on numerous factors, including the supply and demand characteristics of the market, including the availability of alternate investment opportunities and changes in interest and yield rates in the market. These factors may affect the level of the Index and the value of your ETNs in varying ways, and different factors may cause the prices of the Index Components, and the volatilities of their prices, to move in inconsistent directions at inconsistent rates.

The Maturity Date may be postponed

In addition to the postponement for Market Disruption Events described above, if the scheduled Maturity Date is not a Business Day, the Maturity Date will be postponed to the first Business Day following the scheduled Maturity Date. If the scheduled Final Valuation Date is not a Trading Day, the Final Valuation Date will be postponed to the next following Trading Day, in which case the Maturity Date will be postponed to the third Business Day following the Final Valuation Date as so postponed. No interest or additional payment will accrue or be payable as a result of any postponement of the Maturity Date. We may also, at our option, extend the maturity of the ETNs for up to two (2) additional five-year periods following the originally scheduled Maturity Date of April 21, 2033.

Suspension or disruptions of market trading in options or futures contracts may adversely affect the value of your ETNs

Options markets like the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE), the market for the Options included in the Index, are subject to temporary lags, distortions or other disruptions due to various factors, including the lack of liquidity in the markets, the participation of speculators and other market participants, human error and government and exchange regulation and intervention. These circumstances could affect the level of the Index and therefore could adversely affect the value of your ETNs.

In addition, suspensions or disruptions to the calculation of the Index, whether due to trading in the Index Components, application of the Index methodology, human error, Index Sponsors' discretion or otherwise, can result in lags, delays and distortions to the Index. Under these circumstances, a comparison of the then current Intraday Indicative Value of the ETNs to the then prevailing secondary market price, if any, may impair your ability to accurately assess the intrinsic value of the ETNs as compared to their then current market price, including any premium or discount thereto. You should proceed with extreme caution in trading the ETNs during such time.

The ETNs are not regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission

The proceeds to be received by us from the sale of the ETNs will not be used to purchase or sell any commodity futures contracts or options on futures contracts (collectively, “**futures**”), or swaps for your benefit. An investment in the ETNs thus neither constitutes an investment in futures, swaps nor a collective investment vehicle that trades in futures or swaps (*i.e.*, the ETNs will not constitute a direct or indirect investment by you in futures or swaps), and you will not benefit from the regulatory protections of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “**CFTC**”). Among other things, this means that the Issuer is not registered with the CFTC as a futures commission merchant (an “**FCM**”) and you will not benefit from the CFTC's or any other non-U.S. regulatory authority's regulatory protections afforded to persons who trade in futures on a regulated futures exchange through a registered FCM. For example, the price you pay to purchase the ETNs will be used by us for our own purposes and will not be subject to customer funds segregation requirements provided to customers that trade futures on an exchange regulated by the CFTC.

Unlike an investment in the ETNs, an investment in a collective investment vehicle that invests in futures on behalf of its participants may be subject to regulation as a commodity pool and its operator may be required to be registered with and regulated by the CFTC as a commodity pool operator (a “**CPO**”), unless it qualifies for an exemption from such registration requirements. Because the ETNs will not be interests in a commodity pool, the ETNs will not be regulated by the CFTC as a commodity pool, Credit Suisse AG will not be registered with the CFTC as a CPO, and you will not benefit from the CFTC's or any non-U.S. regulatory authority's regulatory protections afforded to persons who invest in regulated commodity pools.

Risks Relating to the Index, the iShares® Silver Trust and Silver

Owning the ETNs is not the same as directly owning SLV Shares or options contracts related to the SLV Shares

The return on your ETNs will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually purchased the SLV Shares or sold call options relating to such shares. You will not have any rights that holders of such assets or instruments have. Although you have no ownership rights or interests in the Index Components, you are exposed to risks associated with such components, as more fully described below.

Commodity prices, including the price of silver, can exhibit high and unpredictable volatility, which could lead to high and unpredictable volatility in the Index

The price of silver is primarily affected by the global demand for and supply of silver. Silver prices can fluctuate widely and may be affected by numerous factors. These include general economic trends, technical developments, substitution issues and regulation, as well as specific factors including industrial and jewelry demand, expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, the relative strength of the U.S. dollar (the currency in which the price of silver is generally quoted) and other currencies, interest rates, central bank sales, forward sales by producers, global or regional political, economic, financial, regulatory, judicial or other events, and production costs and disruptions in major silver-producing countries such as Mexico, Peru and China. The demand for and supply of silver affect silver prices, but not necessarily in the same manner as supply and demand affect the prices of other commodities. The supply of silver consists of a combination of new mine production and existing stocks of bullion and fabricated silver held by governments, public and private financial institutions, industrial organizations and private individuals. In addition, the price of silver has on occasion been subject to very rapid short-term changes due to speculative activities. From time-to-time, above-ground inventories of silver may also influence the market. The major end uses for silver include industrial applications, photography and jewelry and silverware. It is not possible to predict the aggregate effect of all or any combination of these factors. The price of silver has historically been, and may once again become, extremely volatile.

The markets for futures contracts and options on futures contracts, including those futures contracts related to silver, are subject to extensive statutory, regulatory and exchange-imposed requirements, and the regulation of commodity transactions in the U.S. and other countries is subject to ongoing modification by government and judicial action. The effects of any future regulatory change or exchange requirement on the value of the ETNs are impossible to predict, but could be substantial and adverse to the interests of securityholders. The CFTC has recently finalized revisions to existing position limit requirements, which expand the application of federal position limits for certain futures and option contracts in the major metals markets and for swaps that are their economic equivalents, and also previously finalized a related aggregation rule that requires market participants to aggregate their positions with certain other persons under common ownership or control, unless an exemption applies, for purposes of determining whether the position limits have been exceeded. After the applicable compliance dates, these revised position limit rules may have the effect of making the futures markets, including those futures and options related to silver, less liquid and more volatile.

These factors may have a larger impact on commodity prices, including the price of silver, and on commodity-linked instruments, than on traditional fixed-income and equity securities and may create additional investment risks that cause the value of the ETNs to be more volatile than the values of traditional securities. These and other factors may affect the level of the Index, and thus the value of the ETNs, in unpredictable or unanticipated ways. The potential for high volatility and the cyclical nature of commodity markets may render an investment in ETNs linked to the Index inappropriate as the focus of an investment portfolio.

The correlation between the performance of the SLV Shares and the price of silver may be imperfect

A discrepancy may exist between the performance of the SLV Shares and the price of silver. The SLV Shares seek to mirror the price of silver, before fees and expenses. The expenses of the SLV Shares are accrued daily and currently reflect an annual expense ratio of 0.50%. In addition, because the SLV Shares are traded on an exchange and are subject to market supply and investor demand, the market value of one SLV Share may differ from the net asset value per SLV Share. Because of these potential discrepancies, the return on SLV Shares may not correlate with the return on silver over the same period.

Termination of the iShares® Silver Trust could adversely affect the value of the ETNs

The iShares® Silver Trust may terminate and liquidate. If the iShares® Silver Trust is terminated and liquidated, such termination and liquidation could occur at a time which is disadvantageous to you, such as when the price of the SLV Shares is lower than the price of such shares at the time when you purchased your ETNs. In such circumstances, the Calculation Agent may have discretion with respect to identifying a successor index or determining the value of your ETNs and any action taken by the Calculation Agent may have an adverse impact on the value of your ETNs.

Silver may be subject to loss, damage, theft or restriction on access

The SLV Shares seek to mirror the price of silver, before fees and expenses. There is a risk that some or all of the silver held by the iShares® Silver Trust could be lost, damaged or stolen. Access to silver could also be restricted by natural events (such as an earthquake) or human actions (such as a terrorist attack). Any of these events may adversely affect the SLV Shares and, consequently, the level of the Index and value of your ETNs.

There are risks relating to commodities trading on the London Bullion Market Association

The value of the SLV Shares is related to the price of silver. The reference price for silver is determined by auction-based prices reported by the London Bullion Market Association (the “LBMA”). The LBMA is a self-regulatory association of bullion market participants. Although all market-making members of the LBMA are supervised by the Bank of England and are required to satisfy a capital adequacy test, the LBMA itself is not a regulated entity. If the LBMA should cease operations, or if bullion trading should become subject to a value added tax or other tax or any other form of regulation currently not in place, the role of LBMA auction-based price as a global benchmark for the value of silver may be adversely affected. The LBMA is a principals’ market which operates in a manner more closely analogous to an over-the-counter physical commodity market than regulated futures markets, and certain features of U.S. futures contracts are not present in the context of LBMA trading. For example, there are no daily price limits on the LBMA which would otherwise restrict fluctuations in the prices of LBMA contracts. In a declining market, it is possible that prices would continue to decline without limitation within a Trading Day or over a period of Trading Days. The LBMA may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the official silver auction-based prices in U.S. dollars per troy ounce. The LBMA has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising the official silver auction-based prices.

Actual or perceived disruptions in the processes used to determine the LBMA Silver Price, or lack of confidence in that benchmark, may adversely affect the return on your investment in the ETNs

The LBMA Silver Price is determined through an electronic, auction-based mechanism. While these features are expected to provide transparency and accuracy improvements over the London Fix, investors should keep in mind that electronic markets may experience failures, and electronic trading platforms may be subject to influence by high-frequency traders with results that are highly contested by the industry, regulators and market observers.

As with any innovation, it is possible that electronic failures or other unanticipated events may occur that could result in delays in the announcement of, or the inability of the system to produce, an LBMA Silver Price on any given date. Furthermore, if a perception were to develop that the LBMA Silver Price is vulnerable to manipulation attempts, or if the proceedings surrounding the determination and publication of the LBMA Silver Price were seen as unfair, biased or otherwise compromised by the markets, the behavior of investors and traders in silver may change, and those changes may have an effect on the price of silver (and, consequently, the value of the SLV Shares and therefore the level of the Index and the value of the ETNs). In any of these circumstances, the intervention of extraneous events disruptive of the normal interaction of supply and demand of silver at any given time, may result in distorted prices and losses on an investment in the SLV Shares that, but for such extraneous events, might not have occurred.

Other effects of disruptions in the determination of the new LBMA Silver Price on the operations of the iShares® Silver Trust include the potential for an incorrect valuation of the trust’s silver, an inaccurate computation of the sponsor’s fees, and the sales of silver to cover the trust’s expenses at prices that do not accurately reflect the fundamentals of the silver market. Each of these events could have an adverse effect on the value of the SLV Shares and thus the level of the Index and the value of the ETNs.

Once daily during London business hours, ICE Benchmark Administration hosts an electronic auction consisting of one or more 30-second rounds. Prior to October 2, 2017, the LBMA silver price was determined using an electronic auction administered by CME Group and published by Thomson Reuters. These changes may have an adverse effect on the LBMA Silver Price and, as a result, the value of the SLV Shares, the level of the Index and the value of your ETNs.

The Calculation Agent may modify the Index

The Calculation Agent may modify the Index or adjust the method of its calculation if it determines that the publication of the Index is discontinued and there is no successor index. In that case, the Calculation Agent will determine the level of the Index, and thus the Redemption Amount, using a computation methodology that the Calculation Agent determines will as closely as reasonably possible replicate the Index.

If the Calculation Agent determines that the Index, the Options or the method of calculating the Index is changed at any time in any respect—including whether the change is made by the Index Sponsors under their existing policies or following a modification of those policies, is due to the publication of a successor index, is due to events affecting the SLV Shares or the Options, or is due to any other reason and is not otherwise reflected in the level of the Index by the Index Sponsors pursuant to the methodology described herein, then the Calculation Agent will be permitted (but not required) to make such adjustments in the Index or the method of its calculation as it believes are appropriate to ensure that the Closing Level of the Index used to determine the Redemption Amount is equitable. The Calculation Agent may make any such modification or adjustment even if the Index Sponsors continue to publish the Index without a similar modification or adjustment.

Any modification to the Index or adjustment to its method of calculation will affect the amount you will receive upon early redemption, upon acceleration or maturity and will result in the ETNs having a value different (higher or lower) from the value they would have had if there had been no such modification or adjustment.

You will not benefit from any increase in the level of the Index if such increase is not sufficient to offset applicable fees and reflected in the level of the Index on the applicable Valuation Date

If the Index does not increase by an amount sufficient to offset the effect of the Daily Investor Fee and, in the case of an early redemption, the Early Redemption Charge, between the relevant date of your investment and the applicable Valuation Date, we will pay you less than the your initial amount of the ETNs upon early redemption. This will be true even if the level of the Index as of some date or dates prior to the Valuation Date would have been sufficiently high to offset the effect of the Daily Investor Fee and Early Redemption Charge.

Past performance of the Index is not indicative of future performance

The actual performance of the Index over the term of the offered ETNs, as well as the amount payable on the relevant Early Redemption Date, Acceleration Date or the Maturity Date, may bear little relation to the historical and retrospectively calculated values of the Index or to the hypothetical return examples set forth elsewhere in this pricing supplement. We cannot predict the future performance of the Index.

The policies of the Index Sponsors or the primary exchange on which the Index Components are traded, or changes to these policies, could affect the Redemption Amount of your ETNs and their market value

The policies of the Index Sponsors concerning the calculation of the level of the Index and the manner in which changes affecting the Index, the SLV Shares, the Options or related listed options or futures are reflected in the level of the Index, as well as the policies of the primary exchange on which the SLV Shares and the related options or futures are traded, could affect the Redemption Amount of your ETNs on the relevant Early Redemption Date, Acceleration Date or the Maturity Date and the market value of your ETNs prior to that date. The Redemption Amount of your ETNs and their market value could also be affected if the Index Sponsors or the primary exchange on which the Index Components are traded changes these policies or make other methodological changes, for example by changing the manner in which it calculates the level of the Index, by adding, deleting or substituting the futures contracts relating to the Index, or if the Index Sponsors or the primary exchange on which the Index Components are traded discontinues, modifies or suspends calculation or publication of the level of the Index, in which case it may become difficult to determine the intrinsic value of your ETNs. One example may be if the Index Sponsors and/or the Index Calculation Agent holds the real-time calculation of intraday levels of an Index (commonly known as “auto holds”) based on certain thresholds, volatility or other factors as determined by the Index Sponsor, sometimes without prior notice. Under these circumstances, a comparison of the then current Intraday Indicative Value of the ETNs to the then prevailing secondary market price, if any, may impair your ability to accurately assess the intrinsic value of the ETNs as compared to their then current market price, including any premium or discount thereto. You should proceed with extreme caution in trading the ETNs during such time.

A listed option used as a reference for the Options on SLV Shares may be replaced if such contract is terminated or replaced on the exchange where it is traded

The notional call Option contracts on the SLV Shares constitute Index Components and are included in the calculation of the Index. The value of such Options is determined by reference to corresponding listed options on the SLV Shares (“reference options”). If any such reference option were to be terminated or replaced by an exchange, a comparable options contract, if available, would be selected by the Index Sponsors to replace that reference option. The termination or replacement of any reference option may have an adverse impact on the level of the Index or the SLV Shares and, therefore, the value of your ETNs.

The occurrence of a Market Disruption Event will affect the calculation of the Daily Index Factor, certain valuations and delay certain payments under the ETNs

If a Market Disruption Event occurs or is continuing on any Index Business Day, the Calculation Agent will determine the Daily Index Factor on such Index Business Day using an appropriate Closing Level of the Index for such Index Business Day taking into account the nature and duration of such Market Disruption Event. In addition, if the Final Valuation Date, the Valuation Date corresponding to an Early Redemption Date or the last scheduled Valuation Date in the Accelerated Valuation Period is postponed, due to a Market Disruption Event or otherwise, the Maturity Date, the corresponding Early Redemption Date or the Acceleration Date, as the case may be, will be postponed until the date three (3) Business Days following such Valuation Date, as postponed. No interest or additional payment will accrue or be payable as a result of any postponement of the Maturity Date, any Early Redemption Date or the Acceleration Date. See “Specific Terms of the ETNs—Market Disruption Events” in this pricing supplement.

Risks Relating to Liquidity and the Secondary Market

We may sell additional ETNs at different prices but we are under no obligation to issue or sell additional ETNs at any time, and if we do sell additional ETNs, we may limit or restrict such sales, including by adding conditions on such additional issuances and sales at our sole discretion, and we may stop and subsequently resume selling additional ETNs at any time

In our sole discretion, we may decide to issue and sell additional ETNs from time to time at a price that is higher or lower than the stated principal amount, based on the Indicative Value of the ETNs at that time. The price of the ETNs in any subsequent sale may differ substantially (higher or lower) from the issue price paid in connection with any other issuance of such ETNs. Sales of the ETNs will be made at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to market prices or at negotiated prices. Additionally, any ETNs held by us or an affiliate in inventory may be resold at prevailing market prices or lent to market participants who may have made short sales of the ETNs. However, we are under no obligation to issue or sell any additional ETNs at any time, and if we do sell additional ETNs, we may limit or restrict such sales, including by adding conditions on such additional issuances and sales at our sole discretion, and we may stop and subsequently resume selling additional ETNs at any time. If we start selling additional ETNs, we may stop selling additional ETNs for any reason, which could materially and adversely affect the trading price and liquidity of such ETNs in the secondary market. Furthermore, unless we indicate otherwise, if we suspend selling additional ETNs, we reserve the right to resume selling additional ETNs at any time, which might result in the reduction or elimination of any premium in the trading price.

Suspension of additional issuances of the ETNs can also result in a significant reduction in the number of outstanding ETNs if investors subsequently exercise their right to have the ETNs redeemed by us. If the total number of outstanding ETNs has fallen to a level that is close to or below the minimum redemption amount, you may not be able to purchase enough ETNs to meet the minimum size requirement in order to exercise your early redemption right. The unavailability of the redemption right can result in the ETNs trading in the secondary market at discounted prices below the Intraday Indicative Value. Having to sell your ETNs at a discounted sale price below the Intraday Indicative Value of the ETNs could lead to significant losses. Prior to making an investment in the ETNs, you should take into account whether or not the trading price is tracking the Intraday Indicative Value of the ETNs.

The liquidity of the market for the ETNs may vary materially over time

We sold a portion of the ETNs on the Inception Date and additional ETNs will be issued and sold from time to time through CSSU, an affiliate of ours. Also, the number of ETNs outstanding could be reduced at any time due

to early redemption or acceleration of the ETNs as described in this pricing supplement. Additionally, any ETNs held by us or an affiliate in inventory may be resold at prevailing market prices or lent to market participants who may have made short sales of the ETNs. Accordingly, the liquidity of the market for the ETNs could vary materially over the term of the ETNs. While you may redeem your ETNs prior to maturity, such redemption is subject to the restrictive conditions and procedures described elsewhere in this pricing supplement, including the condition that you must offer at least the applicable Minimum Redemption Amount to Credit Suisse at one time for redemption on any Early Redemption Date.

NASDAQ may halt trading in the ETNs or may limit the extent to which trading prices may change within specified time periods, which in either case would adversely impact investors' ability to sell the ETNs

Trading in the ETNs may be halted due to market conditions or, in the judgment of the exchange, if necessary to protect investors or in the public interest. General exchange trading is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to "circuit breaker" rules based on a specified decline in a market index (e.g., the S&P 500® Index). In addition, the ETNs may be subject to "limit up" and "limit down" rules or trading pause requirements that are triggered by a significant change in the trading price of the ETNs within a specified period of time. These "limit up" and "limit down" and trading pause rules, if triggered, could prevent investors from transacting at the then prevailing Intraday Indicative Value or at all. If the level of the Index declines precipitously during the trading day, triggering a "limit down" mechanism or trading pause, you may be unable to sell your ETNs for some period of time, either because no trading at all is permitted or because the price that any purchaser would be willing to pay for them at the time may be significantly below the lowest price that a purchaser would be permitted to pay for them on the exchange. In that circumstance, by the time you are finally able to sell your ETNs, you may have incurred significantly greater losses than you would have incurred had you been able to sell them when you initially wanted to. Exchange rules relating to these matters are subject to change from time to time.

There may not be an active trading market for your ETNs; sales in the secondary market may result in significant losses

We have listed the ETNs on the NASDAQ exchange under the ticker symbol "SLVO" and the ETNs may trade in after-hours trading. As long as an active secondary market in the ETNs exists, we expect that investors will purchase and sell the ETNs primarily in this secondary market. We have no obligation to maintain any listing on any exchange or quotation system. Under certain circumstances, the ETNs may be subject to delisting by NASDAQ. We have not and do not intend to list the ETNs on any other exchange. No PRIIPs or UK PRIIPs key information document (KID) has been prepared as the ETNs are not available to retail investors in the European Economic Area or the United Kingdom. A trading market for the offered ETNs may not continue for the term of the ETNs. Even if there is a secondary market for your ETNs, it may not be sufficiently liquid to enable you to sell your ETNs readily and you may suffer substantial losses and/or sell your ETNs at prices substantially less than their Intraday Indicative Value or Closing Indicative Value, including being unable to sell them at all or only for a price of zero in the secondary market. In addition, if you sell your ETNs in the secondary market at a discount from the prevailing Indicative Value, you may receive sale proceeds that are lower than if you had otherwise sold your ETNs at a time when such discount was not present in the marketplace or if the ETNs had been redeemed or accelerated. Trading the ETNs during after-hours trading may involve trading at a time when there is no real-time Indicative Value available, which would impair your ability to accurately assess the intrinsic value of the ETNs relative to the price available during such after-hours trading, including any premium or discount thereto.

No assurance can be given as to the continuation of the listing for the life of the offered ETNs, or the liquidity or trading market for the offered ETNs. We are not required to maintain any listing of your ETNs on the NASDAQ exchange or any other exchange and the liquidity of the market for the ETNs could vary materially over the term of the ETNs.

Risks Relating to the Creditworthiness, Conflicts of Interest, Hedging Activities and Regulation of Credit Suisse

The ETNs are subject to the credit risk of Credit Suisse

Although the return on the ETNs will be based on the performance of the Index, as reflected by their Indicative Value, the payment of any amount due on the ETNs, including any payment at maturity or upon early

redemption or acceleration and any Coupon Amounts are subject to the credit risk of Credit Suisse. Investors are dependent on Credit Suisse's ability to pay all amounts due on the ETNs, and therefore investors are subject to our credit risk. In addition, any decline in our credit ratings, any adverse changes in the market's view of our creditworthiness or any increase in our credit spreads is likely to adversely affect the market value of the ETNs prior to maturity.

Any decline in our credit ratings may affect the market value of your ETNs

Our credit ratings are an assessment of our ability to pay our obligations, including those on the offered ETNs. Consequently, actual or anticipated declines in our credit ratings may affect the market value of your ETNs.

Trading and other transactions by us, our affiliates or third parties with whom we transact in securities or financial instruments relating to the ETNs and the Index may impair the value of your ETNs

We expect to hedge our obligations relating to the ETNs by purchasing or selling short the options contracts relating to the Index or the SLV Shares, listed or over-the-counter options, futures contracts, swaps, or other derivative instruments relating to the Index, or other instruments linked to the Index, certain exchange-traded notes issued by Credit Suisse, or the futures contracts relating to the Index or the SLV Shares, and adjust the hedge by, among other things, purchasing or selling any of the foregoing, at any time and from time to time, and to unwind the hedge by selling any of the foregoing, perhaps on or before the Valuation Date. We, our affiliates, or third parties with whom we transact, may also enter into, adjust and unwind hedging transactions relating to other securities whose returns are linked to the Index. Any of these hedging activities may adversely affect the level of the Index—directly or indirectly by affecting the price of the SLV Shares, the Options or listed or over-the-counter options, futures contracts, swaps or other derivative instruments relating to the Index or the Options—and, therefore, the market value of your ETNs and the amount we will pay on your ETNs on the relevant Early Redemption Date, Acceleration Date or the Maturity Date. It is possible that we, our affiliates or third parties with whom we transact could receive substantial returns with respect to these hedging activities while the value of your ETNs declines or becomes zero. Any profit in connection with such hedging activities will be in addition to any other compensation that we and our affiliates receive for the sale of the ETNs, which may create an additional incentive to sell the ETNs to you.

We, our affiliates or third parties with whom we transact may also engage in trading in options or futures contracts relating to the Index or the SLV Shares, or listed or over-the-counter options, futures contracts, swaps or other derivative instruments relating to the Index or the Options, or instruments whose returns are linked to the Index or the Options, certain exchange-traded notes issued by Credit Suisse or listed or over-the-counter options, futures contracts, swaps or other derivative instruments relating to the Index or the futures contracts relating to the Index for our or their proprietary accounts, for other accounts under our or their management or to facilitate transactions, including block transactions, on behalf of customers. Any of these activities could adversely affect the level of the Index—directly or indirectly by affecting the price of the SLV Shares or the Options or listed or over-the-counter options, futures contracts, swaps or other derivative instruments relating to the Index or the Options—and, therefore, the market value of your ETNs and the amount we will pay on your ETNs on the relevant Early Redemption Date, Acceleration Date or the Maturity Date. We may also issue, and we, our affiliates or third parties with whom we transact may also issue or underwrite, other ETNs or financial or derivative instruments with returns linked to changes in the level of the Index or the SLV Shares or listed or over-the-counter options, futures contracts, swaps or other derivative instruments relating to the Index or the SLV Shares. By introducing competing products into the marketplace in this manner, we, our affiliates or third parties with whom we transact could adversely affect the market value of your ETNs and the amount we will pay on your ETNs on the relevant Early Redemption Date, Acceleration Date or the Maturity Date.

We or our affiliates may publish research, express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with investing in or holding the ETNs. Any such research, opinions or recommendations could affect the market prices of the SLV Shares or the Options, the level of the Index or the market value of the ETNs

We, our affiliates or third parties with whom we transact, the Calculation Agent and their affiliates may have published, and in the future may publish, research reports with respect to the SLV Shares and with respect to the Index. Any of these activities by us, our affiliates or third parties with whom we transact, the Calculation Agent or any of their affiliates may affect the levels of the Index and, therefore, the market value of your ETNs and the amount we will pay on your ETNs on the relevant Early Redemption Date, Acceleration Date or the Maturity Date. Moreover, any such research reports should not be viewed as a recommendation or endorsement of the SLV Shares, the Index or the ETNs in any way, and investors must make their own independent investigation of the merits of this investment.

We or our affiliates may have economic interests adverse to those of the holders of the ETNs

As noted above, we, our affiliates or third parties with whom we transact, may engage in trading activities relating to the Index, the SLV Shares, the Options or listed or over-the-counter options, futures contracts, swaps or other instruments linked to the Index, certain exchange-traded notes issued by Credit Suisse or the SLV Shares. These trading activities may present a conflict between your interest in your ETNs and the interests we, our affiliates or third parties with whom we transact will have in our or their proprietary accounts, in facilitating transactions, including block trades, for our or their customers and in accounts under our or their management. These trading activities, if they influence the level of the Index, could be adverse to your interests as a beneficial owner of your ETNs.

In our sole discretion, we may decide to issue and sell additional ETNs from time to time at a price that is higher or lower than the stated principal amount, based on the Indicative Value of the ETNs at that time, and any ETNs held by us or an affiliate in inventory may be resold at prevailing market prices or lent to market participants who may have made short sales of the ETNs. See “—We may sell additional ETNs at different prices but we are under no obligation to issue or sell additional ETNs at any time, and if we do sell additional ETNs, we may limit or restrict such sales, including by adding conditions on such additional issuances and sales at our sole discretion, and we may stop and subsequently resume selling additional ETNs at any time” above.

We and our affiliates also may issue or underwrite or assist unaffiliated entities in the issuance or underwriting of other securities or financial instruments linked or related to the performance of the Index or the Index Components. By introducing competing products into the marketplace in this manner, we or our affiliates could adversely affect the value of the ETNs.

There are potential conflicts of interest between you and the Calculation Agent

CSi, an affiliate of ours, will act as the Calculation Agent for the ETNs. As Calculation Agent, CSi will make certain calculations and determinations that may impact the value of the ETNs. Among other things, the Calculation Agent is responsible for calculation of the arithmetic average of the Closing Indicative Values where applicable, the amount payable in respect of your ETNs at maturity, the Early Redemption Amount, the Accelerated Redemption Amount, determinations with respect to Market Disruption Events, splits and reverse splits of the ETNs, the replacement of the Index with a Successor Index and any other calculations or determinations to be made by the Calculation Agent as specified herein. In addition, CSi is one of the Index Sponsors and in this role is responsible for the calculations used to determine the level of the Index. In performing these activities, our economic interests and those of our affiliates are potentially adverse to your interests as an investor in the ETNs.

We are affiliated with one of the Index Sponsors and certain of our employees or employees of our affiliates will take action on behalf of the Index Sponsor; conflicts of interest may exist

The Index methodology and rules were developed by the Index Sponsors, including our affiliate, CSi. The Index Sponsors are responsible for the calculations used to determine the level of the Index, including actions that could affect the level of the Index or the amount due in respect of your ETNs. Because determinations made by the Index Sponsors may affect the amount owed to you in respect of the ETNs, potential conflicts of interest may exist between us and the Index Sponsors and you. In addition, because our employees or employees of our affiliates are members of one of the Index Sponsors, potential conflicts of interest may exist between this Index Sponsor and you. The Index Sponsors are the final authority on the Index and the interpretation of the Index methodology. Neither we

nor the Index Sponsors will have any obligation to consider your interests as a holder of the ETNs in taking any actions that may affect the level of the Index and, therefore, the value of your ETNs.

Credit Suisse is subject to Swiss Regulation

As a Swiss bank, Credit Suisse is subject to regulation by governmental agencies, supervisory authorities and self-regulatory organizations in Switzerland. Such regulation is increasingly more extensive and complex and subjects Credit Suisse to risks. For example, pursuant to Swiss banking laws, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) may open resolution proceedings if there are justified concerns that Credit Suisse is over-indebted, has serious liquidity problems or no longer fulfills capital adequacy requirements. FINMA has broad powers and discretion in the case of resolution proceedings, which include the power to convert debt instruments and other liabilities of Credit Suisse into equity and/or cancel such liabilities in whole or in part. If one or more of these measures were imposed, such measures may adversely affect the terms and market value of the ETNs and/or the ability of Credit Suisse to make payments thereunder and you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the ETNs.

Risks Relating to Tax Consequences

The United States federal income tax treatment on the ETNs is uncertain and the terms of the ETNs require you to follow the treatment that we will adopt

The United States federal income tax consequences of an investment in your ETNs are uncertain, both as to the timing and character of any inclusion in income in respect of your ETNs. Some of these consequences are summarized below but you should read the more detailed discussion in “Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations” in this pricing supplement and in the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, and also consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of investing in the ETNs.

By purchasing an ETN, you and we agree, in the absence of a change in law, an administrative determination or a judicial ruling to the contrary, to characterize such ETN for all United States federal income tax purposes as a pre-paid financial contract with respect to the Index. Under this characterization of the ETNs, you generally should recognize ordinary income upon receipt or accrual of the Coupon Amounts in accordance with your regular method of accounting, and, in addition, should recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale, redemption or maturity of your ETNs in an amount equal to the difference between the amount you receive at such time and the amount you paid for the ETNs.

Notwithstanding our agreement to treat the ETNs as a pre-paid financial contract with respect to the Index, the IRS could assert that the ETNs should be taxed in a manner that is different than described in this pricing supplement. As discussed further below, the IRS has issued a notice indicating that it and the Treasury Department (“Treasury”) are actively considering whether, among other issues, you should be required to accrue ordinary income over the term of an instrument such as the ETNs even though you will not receive any payments with respect to the ETNs until maturity and whether all or part of the gain you may recognize upon sale or maturity of an instrument such as the ETNs could be treated as ordinary income. The outcome of this process is uncertain and could apply on a retroactive basis.

THE INDEX

The Index is part of an index family developed by Credit Suisse called the Formula-Linked OverWrite Strategy. Each index within the family is designed to replicate a “covered call” strategy. In such a strategy, an investor holds a long position in an asset and writes (sells) call options on that same asset. The investor receives income from selling the options. In selling the calls, however, the investor forfeits the right to participate in the potential upside of the asset beyond the strike price of the call options during their term.

The Credit Suisse NASDAQ Silver FLOWS™ (Formula-Linked OverWrite Strategy) 106 Index (the “**Index**”) is designed to track the return of a “covered call” strategy on the shares of the iShares® Silver Trust (Bloomberg ticker symbol “SLV UP <Equity>”) by reflecting changes in the price of the SLV Shares and the notional option premiums received from the sale of monthly call options on the SLV Shares less the Notional Transaction Costs incurred in connection with the implementation of the covered call strategy. These costs reflect the monthly transaction costs of hypothetically buying and selling the call options and selling the SLV Shares and equal 0.03%, 0.03% and 0.01%, respectively, *times* the closing price of the SLV Shares on the date of such notional transactions and, which, on an annual basis, are approximately equal to 0.84%. The actual cost will vary depending on the value of the SLV Shares on the date of such transactions. The Index strategy consists of a hypothetical notional portfolio that takes a “long” position in SLV Shares and sells a succession of notional, approximately one-month, call options on the SLV Shares with a strike price of approximately 106% of the price of the SLV Shares as observed on a particular day and expiring during the following month (the “**Options**” and together with the long position in SLV Shares, the “**Index Components**”). The notional sale of the Options is “covered” by the notional long position in the SLV Shares. The long position in the SLV Shares and the “short” call options are held in equal notional amounts (i.e., the short position in each Option is “covered” by the long position in the SLV Shares).

This strategy is intended to provide exposure to silver through the notional positions in the SLV Shares and the Options that seeks to (i) generate periodic cash flows that a direct long-only ownership position in the SLV Shares would not, (ii) provide a limited offset to losses from downside market performance in the SLV Shares via the cash flows from option premiums and (iii) provide limited potential upside participation in the performance of the SLV Shares. The level of the Index on any day reflects the value of (i) the notional long position in the SLV Shares; (ii) the notional Option premium; and (iii) the notional short position in the Options then outstanding; and net of the Notional Transaction Costs. The Index and, as a result, the ETNs will not participate in the potential upside of the SLV Shares beyond the applicable strike price of the relevant Options during the period in which such Options are held. There is no limit to the Index’s potential downside exposure to the performance of the SLV Shares.

For example, if the value of the SLV Shares is \$100 on the Strike Observation Date, the Index will reflect a premium on the notional sale of a call option on the SLV Shares with a strike price of \$106. The Index will receive a notional premium for the sale of the Options and will not participate in any increase in the price of the SLV Shares in excess of the strike price of the call option. Any decrease in the price of the SLV Shares will have an adverse effect on the level of the Index and the potential adverse effect is not limited.

The Index will reflect proceeds from selling the Options which will result in a monthly Distribution. The Index will never participate in the potential upside of the price of the SLV Shares beyond the strike price of approximately 106% of the price of the SLV Shares on the day that the strike price of the Options is selected. The strike price for each Option will be the lowest listed strike price that is above 106% of the price per Share for that Index Rebalancing Period, as described below. The premiums generated from the notional sales of the Options will be subtracted monthly from a notional portfolio of the Index as a Distribution.

The Index was developed by CSi and Nasdaq, Inc. (the “**Index Sponsors**”), and began publication on March 28, 2013. The level of the Index (the “**Index Value**”) was set to equal 10,000 on the Index Base Date of December 26, 2008. The Index has no actual performance prior to the Index Inception Date of March 28, 2013. You should refer to “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Return on the ETNs—The Index has limited performance history and may perform in unexpected ways. Any historical and retrospectively calculated performance of the Index should not be taken as an indication of the future performance of the Index”.

The Index replicates notional positions in the Index Components described below. There is no actual portfolio of assets in which any investor in the Index has any ownership or other interest.

You should carefully review the “Risk Factors” for a discussion of important risks relating to the Index. This description of the Index is only a summary.

Call Options

General

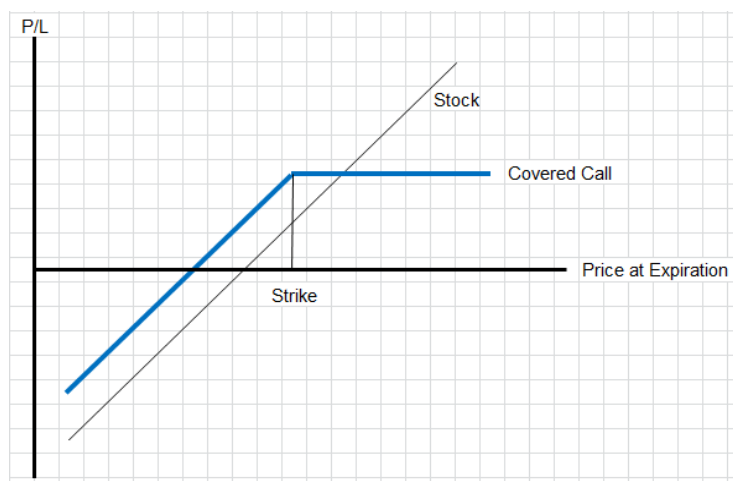
Call options give the purchaser of the call option the right to buy an underlying asset, such as the SLV Shares, for a fixed price (the “strike” or “exercise” price) on a certain date (the “expiration”). The buyer of a call option is long the underlying asset at the strike price. Hypothetically, at expiration, if the price of the underlying asset is greater than the strike price, the option is “in the money” and the owner of the option would exercise it. If the price of the underlying asset is less than the strike price, the option would expire worthless and the owner does nothing (the option ends up “out of the money”).

The buyer of the call option must pay the seller (or the “writer”) for the option, and the seller of a call option has the obligation to deliver the underlying asset, such as the SLV Shares, for the strike price in the event that the options are exercised. The price a buyer of the call option must pay the seller is called the option “premium”. The premium of a call option depends on a number of factors. Generally, the following factors have historically contributed to relatively higher call premiums: the longer the time period until expiration; higher interest rates; and greater volatility in the underlying shares. By contrast, the following factors have historically contributed to relatively lower call premiums: a higher strike price relative to the then current underlying asset price; low interest rates; and higher dividends paid by the underlying asset. The seller of a call option can “close out” its obligation under the call option by repurchasing the call option prior to expiration. In the case of the Index, the Options are not held until expiration. Rather, the Options are notionally repurchased prior to expiration, resulting in a gain or loss depending upon the premium initially received.

Covered Calls

A covered call is a transaction in which the seller of call options owns the corresponding amount of the underlying asset, such as the SLV Shares. The long position in the underlying asset is said to provide the “cover” as the underlying asset can be delivered to the buyer of the call if the buyer decides to exercise its call option. Writing or selling a call option generates income in the form of the premium paid by the option buyer, and appreciation in the underlying asset will offset appreciation in the price of the options. However, the risk of ownership of the underlying asset is not eliminated. If the stock price declines by more than the premium received for the options, then the strategy will result in a loss.

Below is an illustration of the payoff of a covered call sold at a strike price higher than the current asset price (an “out-of-the-money” call).



If the price of the underlying asset ends up at or below the strike price, the return (compared to a long-only position in the underlying asset) is increased by the premium received. If the price of the underlying asset ends up

above the strike price then the return is effectively capped at a price equivalent to the strike plus the premium received because appreciation of the underlying asset will result in appreciation in the value of the options.

An investor typically “writes a call” when he expects the price of the underlying instrument to stay below the call’s strike price. The writer (seller) of the call receives the premium up front. However, if the call buyer decides to exercise his option to buy, then the call writer has the obligation to sell the underlying instrument at the strike price. Covered call strategies are not appropriate for all market environments. In a consistently upward-trending market or in an extremely volatile market, a covered call strategy can underperform a long-only investment in the underlying shares because it will fail to capture all of the potential upside and can miss out on significant gains.

The Index Methodology

The reference options on the SLV Shares used to calculate the level of the Index have successive terms of approximately one month and are listed on the Chicago Board Options Exchange. The Index incorporates the value of the option premiums received from selling notional call options on the SLV Shares and makes a monthly distribution of such notional premiums. Each call option in the notional portfolio is automatically exercisable only at expiry and is notionally closed out by way of repurchase during each monthly roll period, subject to postponement in the event of a roll disruption event. On the last roll date of each roll period, the Distribution determined at the conclusion of the immediately preceding Index roll period is subtracted from the level of the Index.

Following the notional repurchase of the expiring call options, new strike call options of approximately 106% of the SLV Share price are deemed written or sold and included in the value of the Index during the roll period. The new call options will expire approximately one month after the date of sale. The dates on which an existing call option is repurchased and a new call option is sold are referred to as “Roll Dates” and the process of replacing the existing options with the new options is referred to as the “roll”. The strike price of each new call option is equal to the lowest listed strike price that is above 106% of the price per Share, observed as the last SLV Share price at approximately 4:00 p.m. New York City time on the Index Calculation Day immediately preceding the first Roll Date of each month. For example, if the last price of the SLV Shares is \$100, then a new strike price of \$106 is selected for the new call option to be incorporated into the Index.

Each month, once the strike price for each new call option has been determined, each new call option is deemed sold at a price determined on the relevant Roll Date in the manner set forth below. The option premiums deemed received from each new call option are subtracted at the conclusion of the next monthly roll from the notional portfolio of the Index as a Distribution.

Daily Calculation of the Index

On any Index Calculation Day, the level of the Index is equal to the value of the long position in the SLV Shares plus the notional cash position accrued as a result of the hypothetical sale of Options during a roll period (as described below), reduced based on the value of the Options that are outstanding. During the roll period, this amount is reduced by the value of each of the Options that are outstanding multiplied by the corresponding hypothetical number of units that are outstanding after the roll has taken place, as described in “—The Index Rebalancing Period” below. The value of the Options is calculated as the “Option Mid Price”, which is the arithmetic average of the “Bid Price” and “Ask Price” described below. On any day that is not a Roll Date, the number of SLV Shares, the number of Expiring Options, the number of New Options, and the amount of Cash in the Index will all remain constant.

The Index Rebalancing Period

The “**Index Rebalancing Period**” refers to the five (5) consecutive Index Calculation Days (each, a “**Roll Date**”) beginning on and including the Index Calculation Day that is ten (10) calendar days prior to the “**Expiry Date**”, which is the date on which listed options with the same term and strike price as those currently included in the Index expire, generally the third Friday of each month (the “**Listed Option Expiration Date**”). If such day is not an Index Calculation Day, the Index Rebalancing Period will begin on the following Index Calculation Day. During the Index Rebalancing Period, the Options included in the Index immediately prior to the Index Rebalancing Period are referred to as the “**Expiring Options**”.

The Index will be rebalanced at the end of each Roll Date as set forth in the Index strategy diagram below in accordance with the following steps:

- First, based on the price of the SLV Shares on the Index Calculation Day preceding the first actual Roll Date of each month, the strike price of the new Option is determined. The strike price will be the lowest strike price of the listed options that is above 106% of the price per SLV Share as of 4:00 p.m. New York City time on such date of determination. Then, the Index will roll its monthly exposure over the next five (5) consecutive Index Calculation Days. The roll percentage is the proportion of the expiring position being rolled into a new position on each Roll Date.
- At the end of the first Roll Date, and on each successive Roll Date of such Index Rebalancing Period, the Index will notionally sell the new Option. Additionally, as of the end of each such Roll Date, the Index will hypothetically close out through repurchase 20% (or such greater amount in the event of roll disruptions) of the Options notionally sold during the previous Index Rebalancing Period (the expiring Options); the Index will notionally liquidate SLV Shares Units in an amount sufficient to fund the notional repurchase.
- Finally, on the last Roll Date of such Index Rebalancing Period, the Index will determine the amount of the notional Option premium, which will, on the close of the last Roll Date of the next following Index Rebalancing Period, be subtracted from the Index as a Distribution.

Index Strategy: Monthly Covered Calls on SLV Shares



Expiring Options and New Options

An “**Option Unit**” is a hypothetical unit of the Option. At the end of each Roll Date, the Option currently held in the Index (“**Expiring Option**”) will be rolled into a new position (“**New Option**”) such that the total number of Option Units (that, when taken as a whole, constitute the notional short position in the Options) shall be equal to and opposite in sign (“short”) to that of the total amount of Share Units (“long”).

New Option Selection

The New Option position being opened will be deemed to have the following parameters:

- **Maturity:** The New Option shall mature on the Expiry Date during the month following the current Roll Date;
- **Strike Price:** The strike price shall be the strike price of the listed call option on the SLV Shares expiring during the month following the current Roll Date with the lowest listed strike that is above 106% of the price per Share on the primary exchange (the “**Reference Option**”), observed as the last price at the Strike Observation Time on the Strike Observation Date for that month;
- **Exercise:** The New Option may only be exercised on its Expiry Date (European style);
- **Settlement:** The New Option shall be settled in cash; and
- **Number:** The number of Option Units will be calculated as described below.

Repurchase of Expiring Options

On each Roll Date, the Index will first repurchase a percentage of the Expiring Options that are included in the Index. The number of Expiring Option Units to be repurchased will equal 20% of the number of Expiring Options that were outstanding in the Index immediately prior to the Index Rebalancing Period, subject to adjustment as described in “Extraordinary Roll Dates” below. The cost of repurchasing the Expiring Option Units on a Roll Date is equal to the number of Expiring Option Units being repurchased on a Roll Date multiplied by the total cost associated with the repurchase of the Expiring Option Units. This total cost is equal to the price at which sellers of the Reference Options corresponding to the Expiring Options have indicated that they are willing to sell such options (the “**Ask Price**”), plus an adjustment equal to 0.0003 times the closing price of the SLV Shares on such date.

Sale of Share Units

In order to fund the repurchase of the Expiring Option Units, the Index must decrease the notional position in the number of hypothetical units of the SLV Shares in the Index (each, a “**Share Unit**”). The Index reduces the number of Share Units by calculating the number of Share Units that must be sold in order to repurchase the Expiring Option Units that are being repurchased on a given Roll Date. The number of Share Units that must be sold is equal to the price of repurchasing the Expiring Option Units on such Roll Date, divided by the notional proceeds from selling the SLV Shares, which is equal to 0.9999 (reflecting an adjustment equal to 0.01% of the price of the SLV Shares on such date) times the closing price of the SLV Shares on such Roll Date. This amount is subtracted from the number of Share Units included in the Index on the prior Index Calculation Day.

Sale of New Options

After the Share Units have been sold in order to repurchase the Expiring Options on the Roll Date, the Index determines the number of New Option Units to be sold so that the sum of the absolute value of the number of Expiring Option Units and the absolute value of the number of New Option Units at the end of the Roll Date will be equal to the absolute value of the number of SLV Shares at the end of the Roll Date. The Index then hypothetically sells that number of New Option Units.

When a New Option is hypothetically sold on a Roll Date, the notional proceeds generated from the sale of the New Option Units are added to the Index. The notional proceeds generated by such sale are equal to the number of New Option Units being sold on a Roll Date multiplied by the total amount of proceeds from the sale of the New Options. This amount is equal to the price at which purchasers of the Reference Options corresponding to the New Options have indicated that they are willing to purchase such options (the “**Bid Price**”), less an adjustment equal to 0.0003 times the closing price of the SLV Shares on such date, provided that if this amount would be less than zero, this amount will be deemed to be zero.

On the last day of an Index Rebalancing Period, the notional proceeds included in the Index in connection with the prior Index Rebalancing Period will be subtracted from the Index as a “**Distribution**”.

Rounding Convention

The Index Values will be rounded to six decimal places and all subsequent Index Values refer to the preceding rounded Index Value.

Adjustments

In the event that either a Bid Price is not available or an Ask Price is not available for the Option), an “Adjusted Bid Price” or “Adjusted Ask Price”, as relevant, will be calculated for the Option and will replace the Bid Price or the Ask Price, as relevant, on such Roll Date. If a Bid Price is not available, the Adjusted Bid Price will be calculated to be equal to the Ask Price for the New Option on such date, less \$0.01 (subject to a minimum price of zero). Likewise, if an Ask Price is not available, the Adjusted Ask Price will be calculated to be equal to the Bid Price for the Expiring Option on such date, plus \$0.01. The Option Mid Price for that Option will then be calculated using these adjusted Option bid/ask prices as applicable.

In both cases, this number will be rounded to three digits after the decimal point. If neither a Bid Price nor an Ask Price is available for any Expiring Option or New Option on a given day, that day will not constitute an Index Calculation Day.

Roll Percentage and Disruptions

In the event that a General Disruption Event or an Index Component Disruption Event (each, as defined below and each an “**Index Disruption Event**”) occurs on a day that would otherwise constitute Roll Date, such day will be considered a “Disrupted Day” and will not constitute an Index Calculation Day or a Roll Date.

In the determination of the Index Calculation Agent, each of the following events is a “**General Disruption Event**”:

- a closure of the US dollar-denominated money markets, other than for ordinary public holidays, or a restriction or suspension in trading in these markets that would materially impact the determination arising in the construction or calculation of the Index Value; or
- the failure, suspension or postponement of any calculation within the Index in respect of any Index Calculation Day, any event resulting in a breakdown in any means of communication or a procedure normally used to enable the determination of the Index Value, any other event that the Index Calculation Agent determines is likely to prevent the prompt or accurate determination of the Index Value, or a conclusion by the Index Calculation Agent that as a consequence of any such event that the last reported Index Value should not be relied upon.

In the determination of the Index Calculation Agent, each of the following events is an “**Index Component Disruption Event**”:

- the occurrence or existence, in respect of any Index Component, of one of the following:

- any suspension of or limitation imposed on trading by the relevant Exchange or otherwise, and whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the relevant Exchange or otherwise, relating to any Index Component; or
- any event that disrupts or impairs, as determined by the Index Sponsors, the ability of market participants in general to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, any Index Component, including closure on any Exchange Business Day of the Exchange in respect of any Index Component before its scheduled closing time, unless such earlier closing time is announced by such Exchange at least one hour before the earlier of (i) the actual closing time for the regular trading session on such Exchange on such Exchange Business Day and (ii) the submission deadline for orders to be entered into the Exchange system for execution at the scheduled closing time on such Exchange Business Day; or
- any failure to publish the value of an Index Component for any reason on a day when the value of such Index Component is due to be published; or
- any event that disrupts or impairs (as determined by the Index Calculation Agent) the ability of market participants to obtain market values for, any Index Component.

To mitigate the risk of trading large positions on a single day, the Index seeks to roll its monthly exposure gradually over the 5 Roll Dates in each month. However, the Index will attempt to close out of all Expiring Option Units prior to the Expiry Date. In the event that a series of Disrupted Days would reduce the number of scheduled Index Calculation Days remaining prior to the Expiry Date such that the roll period would be truncated, the Index will allocate the percentage of Expiring Option Units being repurchased so that such Expiring Option Units will be repurchased over the remaining scheduled Index Calculation Days prior to the Expiry Date.

Extraordinary Roll Dates

In the event that the number of Disrupted Days would prevent the Index from repurchasing all Expiring Options prior to the Expiry Date, the Index will liquidate all Expiring Options on the next Index Calculation Day (such day, an “**Extraordinary Roll Date**”). On any such Extraordinary Roll Date, an approximate cost of the Expiring Options will be calculated as set forth below, based on the type of Extraordinary Roll Date that has occurred (in each case, the “**Extraordinary Option Ask Price**”), and such Extraordinary Option Ask Price will be used as the Ask Price to calculate the cost associated with repurchasing such options. This Extraordinary Option Ask Price will likely increase the cost of repurchasing the Expiring Options and will therefore decrease the level of the Index. Additionally, because the Expiring Options may have expired prior to the Extraordinary Roll Date, the calculation of the Extraordinary Option Ask Price for such Expiring Options may be required to approximate the value of the Expiring Options using the value of the SLV Shares, as no Listed Ask Price will exist for Expiring Options that have expired.

If the Extraordinary Roll Date is the Expiry Date for the Expiring Option, the Extraordinary Option Ask Price will be equal to the Listed Ask Price plus an adjustment (the “**Extraordinary Roll Adjustment**”) that will increase the cost of repurchasing the Expiring Options.

The Extraordinary Roll Adjustment will be calculated as a function of the price of the SLV Shares relative to the strike price of the Expiring Options, and will be larger if the then-current price of the SLV Shares is near or above the Strike of the Expiring Options. On such date, the Extraordinary Roll Adjustment will equal the greater of (1) \$0.01 or (2)(i) 0.0001 *times* (ii) the closing price of the SLV Shares if the closing price of the SLV Shares on the Extraordinary Roll Date is less than 98% of the strike price of the Expiring Options, and will equal the greater of (1) \$0.03 or (2)(i) 0.0003 *times* (ii) the closing price of the SLV Shares if the closing price of the SLV Shares on the Extraordinary Roll Date is greater than or equal to 98% of the strike price of the Expiring Options.

If the Reference Options corresponding to the Expiring Options have expired, the Extraordinary Option Ask Price will attempt to account for both the intrinsic value of the Expiring Options on the last Index Calculation Day as well as any potential cost associated with the possible exercise of the Reference Options corresponding to the Expiring Options, which would have resulted in SLV Shares being called away under a covered call strategy and would require repurchase of such SLV Shares on the next Index Calculation Day. The intrinsic value of the Expiring Options on the last Index Calculation Day is represented by the amount by which the strike price of the Expiring Options exceeded

the Share Closing Price on such Index Calculation Day, and the cost of any possible exercise of the Expiring Options will be calculated as the amount by which the volume-weighted average price (“**VWAP**”) of the SLV Shares on the Extraordinary Roll Date exceeds the strike price of the Expiring Options. The Extraordinary Option Ask Price will be the greater of these values, subject to a minimum of zero.

If an Exchange or any other relevant governing body extends the maturity for the Reference Options corresponding to the Expiring Options and the originally scheduled expiration of such Reference Options, resulting in such Reference Options remaining outstanding after the Listed Option Expiration Date, the intrinsic value of the Expiring Options will be calculated as of the Extraordinary Roll Date, as represented by the amount by which the strike price of the Expiring Options exceeds the Share Closing Price on the Extraordinary Roll Date; the Extraordinary Option Ask Price will otherwise be calculated as if the Expiring Options had expired, as set forth in the paragraph above.

General Index Terms

The “**Exchange**” refers to the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE), the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) or any other US exchange on which the SLV Shares or Options are traded.

An “**Exchange Business Day**” is a scheduled trading day on which the Exchange is open for trading during its regular trading session, notwithstanding any such Exchange closing before its scheduled closing time.

An “**Index Calculation Day**” is any Exchange Business Day on which a value for each Index Component is published. A value shall be considered to be published if either a “bid” or “ask” level is published for SLV Shares and Options on the relevant Exchange on such day. If any scheduled Index Calculation Day is a Disrupted Valuation Day, the Index Calculation Day shall be the following Index Calculation Day that is not a Disrupted Valuation Day, subject to the disrupted and extraordinary roll provisions described above.

The “**Listed Ask Price**” on any Index Calculation Day is the last price, rounded to two digits after the decimal point, at which the Reference Option corresponding to the Option in the Index was offered on that same date during regular market hours as reported by the relevant Exchange.

The “**Listed Bid Price**” on any Index Calculation Day is the last price, rounded to two digits after the decimal point, at which the Reference Option corresponding to the Option in the Index was bid on that same date during regular market hours as reported by the relevant Exchange.

The “**Option Ask Price**” on any Index Calculation Day is the ask price of the Option as of the close of that Index Calculation Day and will be calculated as follows:

- If the Listed Ask Price is available, Option Ask Price = Listed Ask Price
- If the Listed Ask Price is not available, Option Ask Price = Adjusted Ask Price

This number will be rounded to three digits after the decimal point.

The “**Option Bid Price**” on any Index Calculation Day is the bid price of the Option as of the close of that Index Calculation Day and will be calculated as follows:

- If the Listed Bid Price is available, Option Bid Price = Listed Bid Price
- If the Listed Bid Price is not available, Option Bid Price = Adjusted Bid Price

This number will be rounded to three digits after the decimal point.

The “**Option Mid Price**” on any Index Calculation Day is the mid price, rounded to three digits after the decimal point, of the Option as of the close of that Index Calculation Day and is equal to the arithmetic average of the Option Bid Price and Option Ask Price on such Index Calculation Day.

The “**Share Closing Price**” on any Index Calculation Day is the official closing price of the SLV Shares on that Index Calculation Day rounded to four digits after the decimal point.

The “**Strike Observation Date**” is the Index Calculation Day preceding the first actual Roll Date of each month.

The “**Strike Observation Time**” is 4:00 p.m. New York City time.

Index Sponsors and Index Calculation Agent

The Index is sponsored by CSI and Nasdaq, Inc. (each, an “**Index Sponsor**”) and will be calculated by Nasdaq, Inc. (the “**Index Calculation Agent**”).

The Index Calculation Agent retains the right to delay publication of the Index Value if it reasonably believes there are circumstances that prevent the correct calculation of the Index.

The Index Value will be calculated by the Index Calculation Agent and published on Bloomberg page QSLVO <Index>. Calculation and publication of the Index Value in respect of each Index Calculation Day will take place at or shortly after 5:00 p.m. New York City time on each Index Calculation Day.

In the event that an Index Value published by the Index Calculation Agent is amended after it is initially published, but before the publication of the following Index Calculation Day’s Index Value, the amended Index Value will be considered the official fixing level and used in all applicable calculations. The Index may be replaced by a successor index.

The Index Sponsors may supplement, amend (in whole or in part), revise, rebalance or withdraw the Index.

Historical and Retrospectively Calculated Performance of the Index

The Closing Level of the Index was set to equal 10,000 as of December 26, 2008 and publication of the Index began on March 28, 2013. The Index has no actual performance prior to March 28, 2013. Therefore, the Index has limited actual performance history. No actual investment in securities linked to the Index was possible prior to the initial publication of the Index. We obtained the closing levels below from Bloomberg, without independent verification.

The graph and tables below do not represent the actual return you should expect to receive on the ETNs. Retrospectively calculated and historical performance of the Index below does not give effect to the Daily Investor Fee that will be deducted in calculating the daily redemption value of the ETNs, any Early Redemption Charge or other charges on the ETNs. The Daily Investor Fee and Early Redemption Charge will adversely affect your return on the ETNs. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Return on the ETNs—Your payment at maturity or upon early redemption or acceleration will be reduced by the fees and charges associated with the ETNs and the Index” in this pricing supplement. Retrospectively calculated and historical performance of the Index is not indicative of future performance of the Index or your investment in the ETNs. The ETNs do not guarantee any return of, or on, your investment. Any payment on the ETNs is subject to our ability to satisfy our obligations as they become due.

The graph below sets out the retrospectively calculated performance from December 26, 2008 to March 27, 2013 and the historical performance from March 28, 2013 to June 21, 2021 of the Index. The Closing Level of the Index on June 21, 2021 was 1,791.11. For comparison purposes, the graph below also includes the retrospectively calculated performance of the Credit Suisse NASDAQ Silver FLOWSTM (Formula-Linked OverWrite Strategy) 106 Total Return Index (the “**TR Index**”), which is published on Bloomberg under the ticker symbol “QSLVOTR <Index>”.



The TR Index reinvests Distributions whereas the Index subtracts the Distribution from the Index, in each case on a monthly basis. Payment on the ETNs is linked to the Index and not the TR Index. Distributions on the ETNs are not cumulative and are not reinvested in the Index.

The Distributions represent notional premiums received from the notional sale of monthly call options on the SLV Shares pursuant to the Index methodology. The Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE) changed the monthly option expiry date for options expiring on or after February 15, 2015, from the Saturday following the third Friday of the month, to the third Friday of the month. The Index Sponsors changed the rules of the Index to maintain continuity of the monthly expiry date of the Options and the calculation of the Index Value. The changes are not expected to have a material effect on the value of the Index.

The table below shows the historical and retrospectively calculated annual returns of the Index and the TR Index from December 26, 2008 through June 21, 2021. Payment on the ETNs is linked to the Index and not the TR Index. Distributions on the ETNs are not cumulative and are not reinvested in the Index. The data in the table below consists of retrospectively calculated data for the period from December 26, 2008 until March 28, 2013 and actual historical data which is limited to the period from March 28, 2013 through June 21, 2021.

	Year	Index (QSLVO)		TR Index (QSLVOTR)	
		Ending Level	Annual Return	Ending Level	Annual Return
(Index Base Date: December 26, 2008)	2008	10,502.82		10,502.82	
	2009	10,157.60	-3.29%	14,228.95	35.48%
	2010	13,305.62	30.99%	22,907.26	60.99%
	2011	8,953.68	-32.71%	21,298.76	-7.02%
	2012	7,362.43	-17.77%	21,806.33	2.38%
(Index Inception Date: March 28, 2013)	2013	4,380.13	-40.51%	14,844.58	-31.93%
	2014	3,209.89	-26.72%	12,334.23	-16.91%
	2015	2,641.08	-17.72%	11,583.77	-6.08%
	2016	2,380.04	-9.88%	12,136.33	4.77%
	2017	2,301.96	-3.28%	12,776.65	5.28%
	2018	2,030.37	-11.80%	11,936.67	-6.57%
	2019	2,073.97	2.15%	13,112.79	9.85%
	2020	1,951.19	-5.92%	15,963.08	21.74%
(through June 21, 2021)	2021	1,791.11	N/A	16,977.27	N/A

The table below shows the historical and retrospectively cumulative calculated returns of the Index and the TR Index from the Index Base Date of December 26, 2008 through June 21, 2021 and from the Index Inception Date of March 28, 2013 through June 21, 2021. The data in the table below consists of retrospectively calculated data for the period from December 26, 2008 until March 28, 2013 and actual historical data which is limited to the period from March 28, 2013 through June 21, 2021.

	Index (QSLVO)	TR Index (QSLVOTR)
Cumulative Return from the Index Base Date (December 26, 2008)	-82.09%	69.77%
Annualized Return from the Index Base Date (December 26, 2008)	-12.86%	4.33%
Cumulative Return from the Index Inception Date (March 28, 2013)	-73.83%	-18.09%
Annualized Return from the Index Inception Date (March 28, 2013)	-15.02%	-2.39%

Historical and retrospectively calculated performance of the Index is not indicative of future results. Index information presented is as of June 21, 2021 and is furnished as a matter of information only. Historical and retrospectively calculated performance of the Index and the TR Index is not an indication of their future performance. Future performance of the Index and the TR Index may differ significantly from their historical and retrospectively calculated performance, either positively or negatively.

The iShares® Silver Trust

The Bank of New York Mellon is the trustee of the iShares® Silver Trust, iShares® Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC, an indirect subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc., is the sponsor of the iShares® Silver Trust and JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., London branch, is the custodian of the iShares® Silver Trust. BlackRock Asset Management International Inc. was the previous sponsor of the iShares® Silver Trust. The iShares® Silver Trust is an investment trust formed on April 21, 2006 that seeks to have its shares reflect the price of silver owned by the iShares® Silver Trust, less fees and expenses. The iShares® Silver Trust trades on the NYSE Arca under the symbol “SLV.”

Information provided to or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) by the iShares® Silver Trust pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 can be located by reference to SEC file numbers 333-239613 and 001-32863, respectively, through the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. For additional information regarding the iShares® Silver Trust, iShares® Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC, the trustee and the custodian, please see the prospectus dated February 8, 2021 for the iShares® Silver Trust. In addition, information about the iShares® Silver Trust may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents and the public website of the iShares® Silver Trust maintained by iShares® Delaware Trust Sponsor LLC at <http://us.ishares.com>. Reference to this “uniform resource locator” or “URL” is made as an inactive textual reference for informational purposes only. Neither it nor other information found at this website or any other website referenced in this pricing supplement is incorporated by reference into this pricing supplement. We make no representations or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the information derived from these public sources. Information contained in the iShares® Silver Trust website is not incorporated by reference herein.

Investment Objective and Strategy

The investment objective of the iShares® Silver Trust is for the value of the shares of the iShares® Silver Trust, called “SLV Shares,” to reflect, at any given time, the price of silver owned by the iShares® Silver Trust at that time, less the iShares® Silver Trust’s expenses and liabilities. Although the SLV Shares are not the exact equivalent of an investment in silver, they provide investors with an alternative that allows a level of participation in the silver market through the securities market. The iShares® Silver Trust holds silver bars and issues shares in exchange for deposits of silver and distributes silver in connection with the redemption of shares. Silver owned by the iShares® Silver Trust will be held by the custodian in England, New York and other locations that may be authorized in the future.

The shares of the iShares® Silver Trust represent units of fractional undivided beneficial interest in and ownership of the iShares® Silver Trust, the primary asset of which is silver, held by the custodian on behalf of the iShares® Silver Trust. The iShares® Silver Trust is not actively managed. It does not engage in any activities designed to obtain a profit from, or to ameliorate losses caused by, changes in the price of silver. However, the iShares® Silver Trust is expected to make sales of silver to pay the sponsor's fee and to cover expenses and liabilities not assumed by the sponsor. Such sales result in the iShares® Silver Trust holding cash for brief periods of time. In addition, there may be other situations where the iShares® Silver Trust may hold cash. For example, a claim may arise against the custodian, an authorized participant, or any other third party, which is settled in cash. In those situations where the iShares® Silver Trust unexpectedly receives cash or any other assets, the trust agreement provides that no deposits of silver will be accepted (i.e., there will be no issuance of new SLV Shares) until after the record date for the distribution of such cash or other property has passed.

Creation and Redemption

The iShares® Silver Trust issues and redeems baskets of SLV Shares on a continuous basis (for purposes of the iShares® Silver Trust, a “**basket**” equals 50,000 SLV Shares). Baskets of SLV Shares are only issued or redeemed in exchange for an amount of silver determined by the trustee on each day that NYSE Arca is open for regular trading. No SLV Shares are issued unless the custodian has allocated to the iShares® Silver Trust's account (except for an unallocated amount of silver not in excess of 1,100 ounces), the corresponding amount of silver. On the day of creation of the iShares® Silver Trust, a basket required delivery of 500,000 ounces of silver. The amount of silver necessary for the creation of a basket, or to be received upon redemption of a basket, decreases continuously over the life of the iShares® Silver Trust, due to the payment or accrual of fees and other expenses or liabilities payable by the iShares® Silver Trust. Baskets may be created or redeemed only by authorized participants, who pay the trustee a transaction fee for each order to create or redeem baskets.

The demand for silver may temporarily exceed available supply that is acceptable for delivery to the iShares® Silver Trust. To the extent that demand for silver exceeds the available supply at that time, authorized participants may not be able to readily acquire sufficient amounts of silver necessary for the creation of a basket. Baskets may be created only by authorized participants, and are only issued in exchange for an amount of silver determined by the trustee on each day that NYSE Arca is open for regular trading. Market speculation in silver could result in increased requests for the issuance of baskets. It is possible that authorized participants may be unable to acquire sufficient silver that is acceptable for delivery to the iShares® Silver Trust for the issuance of new baskets due to a limited then-available supply coupled with a surge in demand for the SLV Shares. In such circumstances, the iShares® Silver Trust may suspend or restrict the issuance of baskets. Such occurrence may lead to further volatility in the SLV Share price and deviations, which may be significant, in the market price of the SLV Shares relative to the net asset value per share (the “NAV”).

Valuation of Silver; Computation of Net Asset Value

On each business day, as soon as practicable after 4:00 p.m. (New York time), the trustee evaluates the silver held by the iShares® Silver Trust and determines the net asset value of the iShares® Silver Trust and the NAV. For purposes of making these calculations, a business day means any day other than a day when NYSE Arca is closed for regular trading.

The trustee values the iShares® Silver Trust's silver on the basis of that day's announced silver price (“**LBMA Silver Price**”). The LBMA Silver Price is the price per ounce, in U.S. dollars, of unallocated silver delivered in London by the ICE Benchmark Administration (“**IBA**”) following an electronic auction consisting of one or more thirty-second rounds starting at 12:00 noon, London time, on each day that the London silver market is open for business, and published shortly thereafter. At the start of each round of auction, IBA publishes a price for that round. Participants then have 30 seconds to enter, change or cancel their orders (i.e., how much silver they want to buy or sell at that price). At the end of each round, order entry is frozen, and the system checks to see if the imbalance (i.e., the difference between buying and selling) is within the threshold (normally 500,000 ounces for silver). If the imbalance is outside the threshold at the end of a round, then the auction is not balanced, the price is adjusted and a new round starts. If the imbalance is within the threshold then the auction is finished, and the price is set as the LBMA Silver Price for that day. Any imbalance is shared equally between all direct participants (even if they did not place orders or did not log in), and the net volume for each participant trades at the final price. The prices during the auction are determined by an algorithm that takes into account current market conditions and activity in the auction. Each

auction is actively supervised by IBA staff. As of June 21, 2021, information publicly available on IBA's website indicates that the direct participants currently qualified to submit orders during the electronic auctions used for the daily determination of the LBMA Silver Price are Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Citibank, N.A. London Branch, Coins 'N Things Inc., Goldman Sachs, HSBC Bank USA NA, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC), INTL FCStone, Jane Street Global Trading, LLC, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. London Branch, Koch Supply and Trading LP, Koch Commodities Europe Ltd., Marex, Morgan Stanley, Standard Chartered Bank and Toronto-Dominion Bank.

Prior to October 2, 2017, the LBMA Silver Price was determined using an electronic auction administered by CME Group and published by Thomson Reuters. Effective as of October 2, 2017, IBA replaced CME Group and Thomson Reuters as the administrator for the LBMA Silver Price and began administering the electronic auction for the LBMA Silver Price.

If there is no LBMA Silver Price on any day, The Bank of New York Mellon is authorized to use the most recently announced LBMA Silver Price unless The Bank of New York Mellon, in consultation with the Sponsor, determines that such price is inappropriate as a basis for evaluation. Once the value of the iShares[®] Silver Trust's silver has been determined, The Bank of New York Mellon subtracts all accrued fees, expenses and other liabilities of the iShares[®] Silver Trust from the total value of the silver and all other assets of the iShares[®] Silver Trust. The resulting figure is the net asset value of the iShares[®] Silver Trust. The Bank of New York Mellon determines the NAV by dividing the net asset value of the Trust by the number of Shares outstanding on the day the computation is made.

Trust Expenses

The iShares[®] Silver Trust's only ordinary recurring expense is expected to be the sponsor's fee. In exchange for the sponsor's fee, the sponsor has agreed to assume the following administrative and marketing expenses incurred by the iShares[®] Silver Trust: the trustee's fee, the custodian's fee, NYSE Arca listing fees, SEC registration fees, printing and mailing costs, audit fees and expenses and up to \$100,000 per annum in legal fees and expenses. The sponsor also paid the costs of the iShares[®] Silver Trust's organization and the initial sale of the SLV Shares, including the applicable SEC registration fees.

The sponsor's fee is accrued daily and paid monthly in arrears at an annualized rate equal to 0.50% of the net asset value of the iShares[®] Silver Trust. The trustee will, when directed by the sponsor, and, in the absence of such direction, may, in its discretion, sell silver in such quantity and at such times, as may be necessary to permit payment of the sponsor's fee and of iShares[®] Silver Trust expenses or liabilities not assumed by the sponsor. The trustee is authorized to sell silver at such times and in the smallest amounts required to permit such payments as they become due, it being the intention to avoid or minimize the iShares[®] Silver Trust's holdings of assets other than silver. Accordingly, the amount of silver to be sold will vary from time to time depending on the level of the iShares[®] Silver Trust's expenses and the market price of silver. The custodian has agreed to purchase from the iShares[®] Silver Trust, at the request of the trustee, silver needed to cover iShares[®] Silver Trust expenses at a price equal to the price used by the trustee to determine the value of the silver held by the iShares[®] Silver Trust on the date of the sale.

Cash held by the trustee pending payment of the iShares[®] Silver Trust's expenses will not bear any interest. Each sale of silver by the iShares[®] Silver Trust will be a taxable event to shareholders.

Termination of the iShares[®] Silver Trust

The sponsor and the trustee may agree to amend the trust agreement without the consent of the holders of SLV Shares. If an amendment imposes or increases fees or charges, except for taxes and other governmental charges, or prejudices a substantial right of holders of SLV Shares, it will not become effective for outstanding SLV Shares until 30 days after the trustee notifies the Depository Trust Company ("DTC") of the amendment. *At the time an amendment becomes effective, by continuing to hold SLV Shares or an interest therein, investors are deemed to agree to the amendment and to be bound by the trust agreement as amended.*

The trustee will terminate the trust agreement if any of the following events occur:

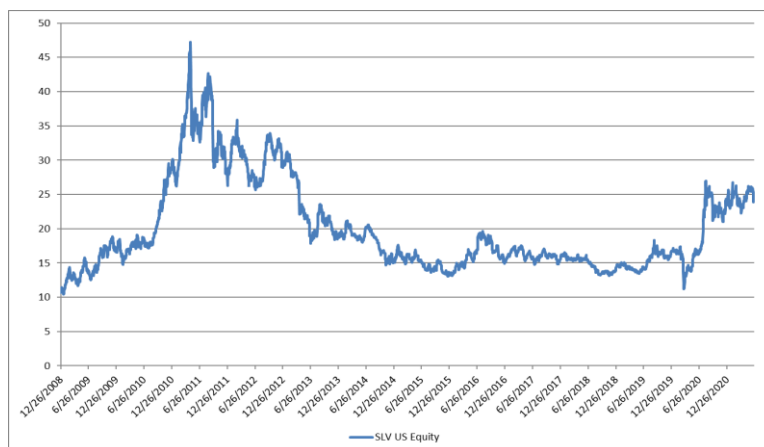
- the trustee is notified that the SLV Shares are delisted from NYSE Arca and are not approved for listing on another national securities exchange within five business days of their delisting;
- holders of at least 75% of the outstanding SLV Shares notify the trustee that they elect to terminate the iShares® Silver Trust;
- 60 days have elapsed since the trustee notified the sponsor of the trustee's election to resign and a successor trustee has not been appointed and accepted its appointment;
- the SEC determines that the iShares® Silver Trust is an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the trustee has actual knowledge of that determination;
- the aggregate market capitalization of the iShares® Silver Trust, based on the closing price for the SLV Shares, was less than \$350 million on each of five consecutive trading days and the trustee receives, within six months from the last of those trading days, notice that the sponsor has decided to terminate the iShares® Silver Trust;
- the CFTC determines that the iShares® Silver Trust is a commodity pool under the Commodity Exchange Act and the trustee has actual knowledge of that determination; or
- the iShares® Silver Trust fails to qualify for treatment, or ceases to be treated, as a grantor trust for United States federal income tax purposes and the trustee receives notice that the sponsor has determined that the termination of the iShares® Silver Trust is advisable.

If not terminated earlier by the trustee, the iShares® Silver Trust will terminate on April 21, 2046. The trustee will notify DTC at least 30 days before the date for termination of the trust agreement. After termination, the trustee and its agents will do the following under the trust agreement but nothing else: (1) collect distributions pertaining to trust property, (2) pay the iShares® Silver Trust's expenses and sell silver as necessary to meet those expenses and (3) deliver trust property upon surrender and cancellation of SLV Shares. Ninety days or more after termination, the trustee may sell any remaining trust property by public or private sale. After that, the trustee will hold the money it received on the sale, as well as any other cash it is holding under the trust agreement for the pro rata benefit of the registered holders that have not surrendered their SLV Shares. It will not invest the money and has no liability for interest. The trustee's only obligations will be to account for the money and other cash, after deduction of applicable fees, trust expenses and taxes and governmental charges.

Historical Performance of the iShares® Silver Trust

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the iShares® Silver Trust based on the closing price of one SLV Share from December 26, 2008 through June 21, 2021. The closing price of one SLV Share on June 21, 2021 was \$24.08. We obtained the closing prices below from Bloomberg, without independent verification. The historical prices of the SLV Shares should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the future performance of the SLV Shares.

Historical Performance of the iShares® Silver Trust (SLV)



DESCRIPTION OF THE ETNS

The market value of the ETNs will be affected by several factors, many of which are beyond our control. We expect that generally the level of the Index on any day will affect the market value of the ETNs more than any other factor. Other factors that may influence the market value of the ETNs include, but are not limited to, the path and volatility of the Index; the prevailing market prices of options on the Index Components and other financial instruments related to the Index; the Daily Investor Fee; the Notional Transaction Costs; supply and demand for the ETNs, including inventory positions with any market maker; the volatility of the Index; prevailing rates of interest; the volatility of securities markets; economic, financial, political, regulatory or judicial events that affect the level of the Index or the market price or forward volatility of commodities markets or options or futures contracts relating to the Index or the SLV Shares; the general interest rate environment; the perceived creditworthiness of Credit Suisse; supply and demand in the listed and over-the-counter commodity derivative markets; and supply and demand as well as hedging activities. See “Risk Factors” in this pricing supplement for a discussion of the factors that may influence the market value of the ETNs prior to maturity.

Intraday Indicative Value

The “**Intraday Indicative Value**” of the ETNs is designed to reflect the economic value of the ETNs at a given time. The Intraday Indicative Value of the ETNs will be calculated and published by the Index Calculation Agent every fifteen (15) seconds on each Trading Day during normal trading hours so long as no Market Disruption Event has occurred or is continuing and will be disseminated over the consolidated tape or other major market data vendor. The Intraday Indicative Value of the ETNs at any time is based on the most recent intraday level of the Index. It is calculated using the same formula as the Closing Indicative Value, except that instead of using the Closing Level of the Index, the calculation is based on the most recent reported level of the Index at the particular time (or, if the day on which such time occurs is not a Trading Day, as determined by the Calculation Agent).

At any time at which a Market Disruption Event has occurred and is continuing, there shall be no Intraday Indicative Value. If the Intraday Indicative Value of the ETNs is equal to or less than zero at any time or the Closing Indicative Value is equal to zero on any Trading Day, the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs on that day, and all future days, will be zero.

Neither the Intraday Indicative Value nor the Closing Indicative Value calculation is intended as a price or quotation, or as an offer or solicitation for the purchase, sale, redemption, acceleration or termination of your ETNs, nor will it reflect hedging or transaction costs, credit considerations, market liquidity or bid-offer spreads. The Index Calculation Agent is responsible for computing and disseminating the ETN’s Indicative Values. Published levels of the Index from the Index Calculation Agent may occasionally be subject to delay or postponement. Any such delays or postponements will affect the current level of the Index and therefore the Intraday Indicative Value of your ETNs. The actual trading price of the ETNs may be different from their Intraday Indicative Value or Closing Indicative Value.

The actual trading price of the ETNs at any time may vary significantly from the Intraday Indicative Value at such time. The trading price of the ETNs at any time is the price that you may be able to buy or sell your ETNs in the secondary market at such time, if one exists.

The trading price of the ETNs at any time is the price at which you may be able to buy or sell your ETNs in the secondary market at such time, if one exists. In the absence of an active secondary market for the ETNs, the last reported trading price may not reflect the actual price at which you may be able to buy or sell your ETNs at a particular time. The trading price of the ETNs at any time may vary significantly from their Indicative Value at such time due to, among other things, imbalances of supply and demand, lack of liquidity, transaction costs, credit considerations and bid-offer spreads.

The closing price of the ETNs will be published on each Trading Day under the ticker symbol “SLVO”. Any premium or discount may be reduced or eliminated at any time. Paying a premium purchase price of the ETNs over the Intraday Indicative Value or the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs could lead to significant losses in the event you sell your ETNs at a time when such premium is no longer present in the market place or your ETNs are redeemed by us (including pursuant to an acceleration at our option), in which case you will be entitled to receive a cash payment based on the Closing Indicative Value on the relevant Valuation Date(s).

The ETNs may be redeemed or accelerated at any time, subject to the conditions described in this pricing supplement.

As discussed in “Specific Terms of the ETNs—Payment Upon Early Redemption” below, you may, subject to certain restrictions, provide a Redemption Notice on any Business Day during the term of the ETNs beginning on April 17, 2013 through April 8, 2033 (or, if the maturity of the ETNs is extended, five (5) scheduled Trading Days prior to the scheduled Final Valuation Date, as extended) (for an anticipated April 11, 2033 Early Redemption Valuation Date and an anticipated Early Redemption Date of April 14, 2033 or, if the maturity of the ETNs is extended, an Early Redemption Valuation Date four (4) scheduled Trading Days prior to the scheduled Final Valuation Date, as extended, and an Early Redemption Date one scheduled Business Day prior to the scheduled Final Valuation Date, as extended). If you elect to offer your ETNs to Credit Suisse for redemption, you must offer at least the applicable Minimum Redemption Amount at one time for redemption on any Early Redemption Date.

In addition, we have the right to accelerate the ETNs in whole or in part at any time on any Business Day occurring on or after the Inception Date or upon the occurrence of certain events described herein. Upon an acceleration of all of the outstanding ETNs, you will be entitled to receive a cash payment per ETN in an amount (the “**Accelerated Redemption Amount**”) equal to the arithmetic average, as determined by the Calculation Agent, of the Closing Indicative Values of such ETNs during the Accelerated Valuation Period. If fewer than all of the outstanding ETNs are accelerated, the Accelerated Redemption Amount will be the Closing Indicative Value on the Accelerated Valuation Date. If less than all the ETNs are to be redeemed pursuant to an Optional Acceleration or an Event Acceleration, the trustee shall select, pro rata, by lot or in such manner as it deems appropriate and fair, the ETNs to be redeemed pursuant to such acceleration. ETNs may be accelerated in part in multiples of 50,000 ETNs, or an integral multiple of 50,000 ETNs in excess thereof.

The last date on which Credit Suisse will redeem your ETNs at your option will be April 14, 2033 (or, if the maturity of the ETNs is extended, one scheduled Business Day prior to the scheduled Maturity Date, as extended). As such, you must offer your ETNs for redemption no later than April 8, 2033 (or, if the maturity of the ETNs is extended, five (5) scheduled Trading Days prior to the scheduled Final Valuation Date, as extended). The daily redemption feature is intended to induce arbitrageurs to counteract any trading of the ETNs at a premium or discount to their Indicative Value, although there can be no assurance that arbitrageurs will employ the redemption feature in this manner.

Split or Reverse Split of the ETNs

The Calculation Agent may initiate a split or reverse split of the ETNs on any Trading Day. If the Calculation Agent decides to initiate a split or reverse split, the Calculation Agent will issue a notice to holders of the ETNs and a press release announcing the split or reverse split, specifying the effective date of the split or reverse split. The Calculation Agent will determine the ratio of such split or reverse split, as the case may be, using relevant market indicia, and will adjust the terms of the ETNs accordingly. Any adjustment of the closing value will be rounded to 8 decimal places.

In the case of a reverse split, we reserve the right to address odd numbers of ETNs (commonly referred to as “**partials**”) in a manner determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole discretion. For example, if the ETNs undergo a 1-for-4 reverse split, holders who own a number of ETNs on the relevant record date that is not evenly divisible by 4 will receive the same treatment as all other holders for the maximum number of ETNs they hold that is evenly divisible by 4, and we will have the right to compensate holders for their remaining or “partial” ETNs in a manner determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole discretion. Our current intention is to provide holders with a cash payment for their partials in an amount equal to the appropriate percentage of the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs on a specified Trading Day following the announcement date.

A split or reverse split of the ETNs will not affect the aggregate stated principal amount of ETNs held by an investor, other than to the extent of any “partial” ETNs, but it will affect the number of ETNs an investor holds, the denominations used for trading purposes on the exchange and the trading price, and may affect the liquidity, of the ETNs on the exchange.

SPECIFIC TERMS OF THE ETNS

In this section, references to “holders” mean those who own the ETNs registered in their own names, on the books that we or the trustee maintain for this purpose, and not those who own beneficial interests in the ETNs registered in street name or in the ETNs issued in book-entry form through The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or another depository. Owners of beneficial interests in the ETNs should read the section entitled “Description of Notes—Book-Entry, Delivery and Form” in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

The ETNs are Senior Medium-Term Notes as described in the accompanying prospectus supplement dated June 18, 2020 and prospectus which also contain a detailed summary of additional provisions of the ETNs and of the senior indenture, dated as of March 29, 2007, as amended, between Credit Suisse AG (formerly Credit Suisse) and The Bank of New York Mellon (formerly The Bank of New York), as trustee, under which the ETNs will be issued (the “**indenture**”). You should read all the provisions of the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement, including information incorporated by reference, and the indenture.

Please note that the information about the price to the public and the proceeds to Credit Suisse on the front cover of this pricing supplement relates only to the initial sale of the ETNs. If you have purchased the ETNs after the initial sale, information about the price and date of sale to you will be provided in a separate confirmation of sale.

Coupon Amount

On each Coupon Payment Date, for each \$20.00 stated principal amount of the ETNs, holders on the Coupon Record Date will be entitled to receive a variable cash payment equal to the Closing Indicative Value on the Index Business Day immediately preceding the relevant Index Distribution Date multiplied by the Coupon Percentage for that Index Distribution Date. The Coupon will be paid on the Coupon Payment Date to the holder of record on the applicable Coupon Record Date. No Coupon Amount will be due or payable in the event you elect to offer your ETNs for early redemption or we accelerate the maturity of the ETNs.

The Coupon Percentage in respect of an Index Distribution Date will be the Distribution for such Index Distribution Date *divided by* the Closing Level of the Index the Index Business Day immediately preceding the Index Distribution Date. The Distribution represents the notional monthly call premium earned on the sale of the call options written on the SLV Shares during the immediately preceding Index Rebalancing Period pursuant to the Index methodology described herein.

The premiums generated from the notional sales of the Options will be subtracted monthly from the Index and paid to holders of the ETNs in the form of a Coupon Amount, the amount of which is determined based on the notional premiums received from the sale of the Options during the preceding Rebalancing Period as described below.

The “**Index Rebalancing Period**” refers to the five (5) consecutive Index Calculation Days beginning on and including the Index Calculation Day that is ten (10) calendar days prior to the Expiry Date (as defined below) of the relevant Options (each, a “**Roll Date**”). The Index will be rebalanced at the end of each Roll Date in accordance with the following steps:

- First, on the Index Calculation Day preceding the first Roll Date of each month, the strike price of the new Option is determined. The strike price will be the lowest listed strike price that is above 106% of the price per Share as of the 4:00 p.m. New York City time on such date of determination. Then, the Index will roll its monthly exposure over the next five (5) consecutive Index Calculation Days. The roll percentage is the proportion of the expiring position being rolled into a new position on each Roll Date.
- At the end of the first Roll Date, and on each successive Roll Date of such Index Rebalancing Period, the Index will notionally sell the new Option. Additionally, as of the end of each such Roll Date, the Index will hypothetically close out through repurchase 20% (or such greater amount in the event of roll disruptions) of the Options notionally sold during the previous Index Rebalancing Period (the expiring Options); the Index will notionally liquidate SLV Shares Units in an amount sufficient to fund the notional repurchase.

- Finally, on the last Roll Date of such Index Rebalancing Period, the Index will determine the amount of the notional Option premium, which will, on the close of the last Roll Date of the next following Index Rebalancing Period, be subtracted from the Index as a Distribution and paid to holders of the ETNs in the form of the Coupon Amount.

An Index Distribution Date will be the date on which the Distribution is subtracted from the level of the Index pursuant to the rules of the Index, which will occur on the last Roll Date of a given Index Rebalancing Period.

The Coupon Amount is calculated by reference to the notional Distribution from the Index, which will decrease the level of the Index (and therefore the value of the ETNs), as the Distribution comes directly from the notional portfolio reflected by the Index Components. When the Distribution is deducted from the Index on the Index Distribution Date, the Coupon Amount will be added to the Closing Indicative Value and the Intraday Indicative Value of the ETNs. At the market opening on the Ex-Coupon Date, the ETNs will trade on an ex-coupon basis, adjusted for the Coupon Amount, meaning that the Coupon Amount will no longer be included in the Closing Indicative Value or the Intraday Indicative Value of the ETNs. For a holder to receive the upcoming Coupon Amount, the holder must own the ETNs on the Coupon Record Date.

The “**Ex-Coupon Date**” means, with respect to each Coupon Amount, the first Trading Day on which the ETNs trade without the right to receive such Coupon Amount.

Denomination

The denomination and stated principal amount of each ETN is \$20.00. ETNs may be issued at a price that is higher or lower than the stated principal amount, based on the Indicative Value of the ETNs at that time.

Payment at Maturity

If you hold your ETNs to maturity, you will be entitled to receive a cash payment on April 21, 2033 (the “**Maturity Date**”) (or, if the maturity of the ETNs is extended, on the scheduled Maturity Date, as extended) that is equal to the “**Final Indicative Value**”, which will be the arithmetic average, as determined by the Calculation Agent, of the Closing Indicative Value on each of the immediately preceding five (5) Trading Days to and including the Final Valuation Date (the “**Final Valuation Period**”). We refer to the amount of such payment as the “**Maturity Redemption Amount**”. If the scheduled Maturity Date is not a Business Day, the Maturity Date will be postponed to the first Business Day following the scheduled Maturity Date. If the scheduled Final Valuation Date is not a Trading Day, the Final Valuation Date will be postponed to the next following Trading Day, in which case the Maturity Date will be postponed to the third Business Day following the Final Valuation Date as so postponed. In addition, if a Market Disruption Event occurs or is continuing on the Final Valuation Date, the Maturity Date will be postponed until the date three (3) Business Days following the Final Valuation Date, as postponed. No interest or additional payment will accrue or be payable as a result of any postponement of the Maturity Date. Any payment on the ETNs is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due. In no event will the payment at maturity be less than zero.

The scheduled Maturity Date is initially April 21, 2033, but may be extended at our option for up to two (2) additional five-year periods. We may only extend the scheduled Maturity Date for five (5) years at a time. If we exercise our option to extend the maturity of the ETNs, we will notify DTC (the holder of the global note for the ETNs) and the trustee at least 45 but not more than 60 calendar days prior to the then scheduled Maturity Date. We will provide such notice to DTC and the trustee in respect of each five-year extension of the scheduled Maturity Date that we choose to effect.

If the Final Indicative Value is zero, the Maturity Redemption Amount will be zero.

The Closing Indicative Value on the Inception Date was \$20.00 (the “**Initial Indicative Value**”). The Closing Indicative Value on each calendar day following the Inception Date will be calculated by the Index Calculation Agent and will be equal to (1) the Current Principal Amount for such calendar day *plus* (2) for any day on or after the Index Distribution Date but prior to the Ex-Coupon Date for a given month, any accrued but unpaid Coupon Amount. The Closing Indicative Value will never be less than zero. **If the Intraday Indicative Value is equal to or less than zero at any time or the Closing Indicative Value is equal to zero on any Trading Day, the Closing Indicative Value**

of the ETNs on that day, and all future days, will be zero. The Closing Indicative Value is not the same as the closing price or any other trading price of the ETNs in the secondary market. The trading price of the ETNs at any time may vary significantly from their Indicative Value at such time. See “Description of the ETNs”. If the ETNs undergo a split or reverse split, the Closing Indicative Value of the ETNs will be adjusted accordingly (see “Description of the ETNs—Split or Reverse Split of the ETNs” in this pricing supplement). Such adjustment may adversely affect the trading price and liquidity of the ETNs. Even if the Closing Indicative Value or Intraday Indicative Value is equal to or less than zero at any time, the trading price of the ETNs may remain above zero. Buying the ETNs at such a time will lead to a complete loss of your investment. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Return on the ETNs—If the Intraday Indicative Value is equal to or less than zero at any time or the Closing Indicative Value is equal to zero on any Trading Day, you will lose all of your investment”.

The “**Current Principal Amount**” on each calendar day following the Inception Date will be equal to (1)(a) the Current Principal Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day *times* (b) the Daily Index Factor on such calendar day *minus* (2) the Daily Investor Fee on such calendar day. The Current Principal Amount on the Inception Date was \$20.00.

A “**Business Day**” is a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday that is not a day on which banking institutions in New York City or London, England generally are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to close.

A “**Trading Day**” is a day which is (i) an Index Business Day, (ii) an ETN Business Day and (iii) an Index Component Business Day for each of the Index Components.

An “**Index Business Day**” is a day on which the level of the Index is calculated and published.

With respect to any Index Component, an “**Index Component Business Day**” is a day on which trading is generally conducted on any markets on which such Index Component is traded.

An “**ETN Business Day**” is a day on which trading is generally conducted on the New York Stock Exchange, NYSE Arca and NASDAQ.

The “**Daily Index Factor**” on any Index Business Day will equal (a) the Closing Level of the Index on such Index Business Day *divided by* (b) the Closing Level of the Index on the immediately preceding Index Business Day. The Daily Index Factor is deemed to be one on any day that is not an Index Business Day.

On any calendar day, the “**Daily Investor Fee**” will be equal to the product of (1)(a) the Current Principal Amount on the immediately preceding calendar day *times* (b) the Daily Index Factor on such calendar day *times* (2)(a) the Investor Fee Rate *divided by* (b) 365. The “**Investor Fee Rate**” will be equal to 0.65%.

The ETNs do not guarantee any return of your investment. If the level of the Index decreases or does not increase sufficiently to offset the Daily Investor Fee (and in the case of Early Redemption, the Early Redemption Charge) over the term of the ETNs, you will receive less, and possibly significantly less, at maturity or upon early redemption or acceleration of the ETNs than the amount of your investment. See “Hypothetical Examples” and “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Return on the ETNs—Even if the Closing Level of the Index on the applicable Valuation Date exceeds the initial Closing Level of the Index on the date of your investment, you may receive less than your investment amount of your ETNs” in this pricing supplement for additional information on how the Daily Investor Fee affects the overall value of the ETNs.

The “**Closing Level**” of the Index on any Trading Day will be the Closing Level published on Bloomberg under the ticker symbol “QSLVO <Index>” or any successor page on Bloomberg or any successor service, as applicable; provided that in the event a Market Disruption Event exists on a Valuation Date, the Calculation Agent will determine the Closing Level of the Index.

Any payment you will be entitled to receive is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due.

For a further description of how your payment at maturity will be calculated, see “Hypothetical Examples” and “Specific Terms of the ETNs” in this pricing supplement.

Payment Upon Early Redemption

Prior to maturity, you may, subject to certain restrictions described below, offer at least the applicable Minimum Redemption Amount or more of your ETNs to us for redemption on an Early Redemption Date during the term of the ETNs until April 8, 2033 (or, if the maturity of the ETNs is extended, five (5) scheduled Trading Days prior to the scheduled Final Valuation Date, as extended). If you elect to offer your ETNs for redemption, and the requirements for acceptance by us are met, you will be entitled to receive a cash payment per ETN on the Early Redemption Date equal to the Early Redemption Amount. Any payment you will be entitled to receive on the ETNs is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due.

You may exercise your early redemption right by causing your broker or other person with whom you hold your ETNs to deliver a Redemption Notice (as defined herein) to Credit Suisse. If your Redemption Notice is delivered prior to 4:00 p.m., New York City time, on any Business Day, the immediately following Trading Day will be the applicable “**Early Redemption Valuation Date**”. Otherwise, the second following Trading Day will be the applicable Early Redemption Valuation Date. See “—Procedures for Early Redemption”.

You must offer for redemption at least 50,000 ETNs or an integral multiple of 50,000 ETNs in excess thereof at one time in order to exercise your right to cause us to redeem your ETNs on any Early Redemption Date (the “**Minimum Redemption Amount**”); provided that we or CSi as the Calculation Agent may from time to time reduce, in part or in whole, the Minimum Redemption Amount. Any such reduction will be applied on a consistent basis for all holders of the ETNs at the time the reduction becomes effective. If the ETNs undergo a split or reverse split, the minimum number of ETNs needed to exercise your right to cause us to redeem your ETNs will remain the same.

When you submit your ETNs for redemption in accordance with the redemption procedures described herein, your ETNs may remain outstanding (and be resold by us or an affiliate) or may be submitted by us for cancellation.

The “**Early Redemption Date**” is the third Business Day following an Early Redemption Valuation Date.

The “**Early Redemption Charge**” per ETN will equal 0.125% *times* the Closing Indicative Value on the Early Redemption Valuation Date.

The “**Early Redemption Amount**” is a cash payment per ETN equal to the greater of (A) zero and (B)(1) the Closing Indicative Value on the applicable Early Redemption Valuation Date *minus* (2) the Early Redemption Charge, calculated by the Calculation Agent.

Procedures for Early Redemption

If you wish to offer your ETNs to Credit Suisse for redemption, your broker or other person with whom you hold your ETNs must follow the following procedures:

- Deliver a notice of redemption, in substantially the form of Annex A (the “**Redemption Notice**”), to Credit Suisse via email or other electronic delivery as requested by Credit Suisse. If your Redemption Notice is delivered prior to 4:00 p.m., New York City time, on any Business Day, the immediately following Trading Day will be the applicable “**Early Redemption Valuation Date**”. Otherwise, the second following Trading Day will be the applicable Early Redemption Valuation Date. If Credit Suisse receives your Redemption Notice no later than 4:00 p.m., New York City time, on any Business Day, Credit Suisse will respond by sending your broker an acknowledgment of the Redemption Notice accepting your redemption request by 7:30 p.m., New York City time, on the Business Day prior to the applicable Early Redemption Valuation Date. Credit Suisse or its affiliate must acknowledge to your broker acceptance of the Redemption Notice in order for your redemption request to be effective;
- Notwithstanding the foregoing, Credit Suisse may, at its option, waive the requirement that the Redemption Notice be delivered as set forth above, if confirmed by Credit Suisse that a written

indication of an offer for early redemption has otherwise been accepted by Credit Suisse. Any such written indication that is delivered after 4:00 p.m., New York City time, on any Business Day, will be deemed to have been made on the following Business Day. For the avoidance of doubt, you may choose to comply with the procedures set forth above in lieu of the procedures in this clause, irrespective of any waiver by Credit Suisse;

- Cause your DTC custodian to book a delivery versus payment trade with respect to the ETNs on the applicable Early Redemption Valuation Date at a price equal to the applicable Early Redemption Amount, facing us; and
- Cause your DTC custodian to deliver the trade as booked for settlement via DTC at or prior to 10:00 a.m. New York City time, on the applicable Early Redemption Date (the third Business Day following the Early Redemption Valuation Date).

You are responsible for (i) instructing or otherwise causing your broker to provide the Redemption Notice and (ii) your broker satisfying the additional requirements as set forth in the second and third bullets above in order for the redemption to be effected. Different brokerage firms may have different deadlines for accepting instructions from their customers. Accordingly, you should consult the brokerage firm through which you own your interest in the ETNs in respect of such deadlines. If Credit Suisse does not (i) receive the Redemption Notice from your broker by 4:00 p.m. and (ii) deliver an acknowledgment of such Redemption Notice to your broker accepting your redemption request by 7:30 p.m., on the Business Day prior to the applicable Early Redemption Valuation Date, such notice will not be effective for such Business Day and Credit Suisse will treat such Redemption Notice as if it was received on the next Business Day. Any redemption instructions for which Credit Suisse receives a valid confirmation in accordance with the procedures described above will be irrevocable after Credit Suisse confirms your offer for early redemption.

Because the Early Redemption Amount you will receive for each ETN will not be determined until the close of trading on the applicable Early Redemption Valuation Date, you will not know the applicable Early Redemption Amount at the time you exercise your redemption right and will bear the risk that your ETNs will decline in value between the time of your exercise and the time at which the Early Redemption Amount is determined.

Acceleration at Our Option or Upon an Acceleration Event

We have the right to accelerate the ETNs in whole or in part on any Business Day occurring on or after the Inception Date (an “**Optional Acceleration**”). In addition, if an Acceleration Event (as defined herein) occurs at any time with respect to the ETNs, we will have the right to accelerate all or any portion of the outstanding ETNs (an “**Event Acceleration**”). Upon an acceleration of all of the outstanding ETNs, you will be entitled to receive a cash payment per ETN in an amount (the “**Accelerated Redemption Amount**”) equal to the arithmetic average, as determined by the Calculation Agent, of the Closing Indicative Values of such ETNs during the Accelerated Valuation Period. If fewer than all of the outstanding ETNs are accelerated, the Accelerated Redemption Amount will be the Closing Indicative Value on the Accelerated Valuation Date. If less than all the ETNs are to be redeemed pursuant to an Optional Acceleration or an Event Acceleration, the trustee shall select, pro rata, by lot or in such manner as it deems appropriate and fair, the ETNs to be redeemed pursuant to such acceleration. ETNs may be accelerated in part in multiples of 50,000 ETNs, or an integral multiple of 50,000 ETNs in excess thereof. We will provide at least five (5) Business Days’ notice of any ETNs to be accelerated and, in the case of any ETNs selected for partial redemption, the stated principal amount thereof to be redeemed. All provisions relating to the acceleration of the ETNs to be redeemed only in part, relate to the portion of the stated principal amount of ETNs which has been or is to be redeemed pursuant to these acceleration provisions.

Any payment you will be entitled to receive on the ETNs is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due.

In the case of an Optional Acceleration of all outstanding ETNs, the “**Accelerated Valuation Period**” shall be a period of five (5) consecutive Trading Days specified in our notice of Optional Acceleration, the first Trading Day of which shall be at least two (2) Business Days after the date on which we give notice of such Optional Acceleration. In the case of an Event Acceleration of all outstanding ETNs, the “**Accelerated Valuation Period**” shall be a period of five (5) consecutive Trading Days, the first Trading Day of which shall be the day on which we give

notice of such Event Acceleration (or, if such day is not a Trading Day, the next following Trading Day). In the case of an acceleration of less than all outstanding ETNs, the “**Accelerated Valuation Date**” will be the first Trading Day following the date of our notice of acceleration. The Accelerated Redemption Amount will be payable on the third Business Day following the Accelerated Valuation Date or the third Business Day following the last Trading Day in the Accelerated Valuation Period as the case may be (such date the “**Acceleration Date**”). We will give notice of any acceleration of the ETNs through customary channels used to deliver notices to holders of exchange traded notes.

Any payment you will be entitled to receive is subject to our ability to pay our obligations as they become due.

An “Acceleration Event” means:

- (a) an amendment to or change (including any officially announced proposed change) in the laws, regulations or rules of the United States (or any political subdivision thereof), or any jurisdiction in which a Primary Exchange or Related Exchange (each as defined herein) is located that (i) makes it illegal for CSi to hold, acquire or dispose of options or futures contracts relating to the Index or the SLV Shares or options, futures, swaps or other derivatives on the Index, the SLV Shares or the Options (including but not limited to exchange-imposed position limits), (ii) shall materially increase the cost to the Issuer, our affiliates, third parties with whom we transact or similarly situated third parties in performing our or their obligations in connection with the ETNs, (iii) shall have a material adverse effect on any of these parties’ ability to perform their obligations in connection with the ETNs or (iv) shall materially affect our ability to issue or transact in exchange traded notes similar to the ETNs, each as determined by us or CSi, as the Calculation Agent;
- (b) any official administrative decision, judicial decision, administrative action, regulatory interpretation or other official pronouncement interpreting or applying those laws, regulations or rules that is announced on or after the Inception Date that (i) makes it illegal for CSi to hold, acquire or dispose of options or futures contracts relating to the Index or the SLV Shares or options, futures, swaps or other derivatives on the Index or the futures contracts relating to the Index, the SLV Shares or the Options (including but not limited to exchange-imposed position limits), (ii) shall materially increase the cost to the Issuer, our affiliates, third parties with whom we transact or similarly situated third parties in performing our or their obligations in connection with the ETNs, (iii) shall have a material adverse effect on the ability of the Issuer, our affiliates, third parties with whom we transact or a similarly situated third party to perform our or their obligations in connection with the ETNs or (iv) shall materially affect our ability to issue or transact in exchange traded notes similar to the ETNs, each as determined by us or CSi, as the Calculation Agent;
- (c) any event that occurs on or after the Inception Date that makes it a violation of any law, regulation or rule of the United States (or any political subdivision thereof), or any jurisdiction in which a Primary Exchange or Related Exchange (each as defined herein) is located, or of any official administrative decision, judicial decision, administrative action, regulatory interpretation or other official pronouncement interpreting or applying those laws, regulations or rules, (i) for CSi to hold, acquire or dispose of options contracts relating to the Index or the SLV Shares or options, futures, swaps or other derivatives on the Index, the SLV Shares or the Options (including but not limited to exchange-imposed position limits), (ii) for the Issuer, our affiliates, third parties with whom we transact or similarly situated third parties to perform our or their obligations in connection with the ETNs or (iii) for us to issue or transact in exchange traded notes similar to the ETNs, each as determined by us or CSi, as the Calculation Agent;
- (d) any event, as determined by us or CSi, as the Calculation Agent, that we or any of our affiliates or a similarly situated party would, after using commercially reasonable efforts, be unable to, or would incur a materially increased amount of tax, duty, expense or fee (other than brokerage commissions) to, acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction or asset it deems necessary to hedge the risk of the ETNs, or realize, recover or remit the proceeds of any such transaction or asset;

- (e) if at any point, the Intraday Indicative Value is equal to or less than five percent (5%) of the prior day's Closing Indicative Value of such ETNs; or
- (f) as determined by the Calculation Agent, the primary exchange or market for trading for the ETNs, if any, announces that pursuant to the rules of such exchange or market, as applicable, the ETNs cease (or will cease) to be listed, traded or publicly quoted on such exchange or market, as applicable, for any reason and are not immediately re-listed, re-traded or re-quoted on an exchange or quotation system located in the same country as such exchange or market, as applicable.

“Primary Exchange” means the primary exchange on which options or futures contracts relating to the Index or the SLV Shares are traded, as determined by the Calculation Agent, which is initially the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE).

“Related Exchange” means each exchange or quotation system where trading has a material effect (as determined by the Calculation Agent) for the overall market for futures or options contracts relating to the Index or the SLV Shares.

Market Disruption Events

The Calculation Agent will be solely responsible for the determination and calculation of any adjustments to any Index Component and of any related determinations and calculations with respect to any event described below and its determinations and calculations will be conclusive absent manifest error.

A “Market Disruption Event” is:

- (a) the occurrence or existence of a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading of the Index Components on the relevant exchange for such Index Component for more than two hours of trading or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of the principal trading session on such relevant exchange;
- (b) a breakdown or failure in the price and trade reporting systems of the relevant exchange for any Index Component, as a result of which the reported trading prices for the Index Component during the last one-half hour preceding the close of the principal trading session on such relevant exchange are materially inaccurate;
- (c) the occurrence or existence of a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading on the primary related exchange or market for trading in futures or options contracts related to any Index Component for more than two hours of trading during, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of the principal trading session for such related exchange or market;
- (d) a decision to permanently discontinue trading in those related futures or options contracts; or
- (e) failure of the Index Calculation Agent to publish the level of the Index, including as a result of any disruption of the Index Components;

in each case, as determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole discretion; and in each case a determination by the Calculation Agent in its sole discretion that any event described above materially interfered with our ability or the ability of any of our affiliates to effect transactions in the Index Component or any instrument related to the Index Component or to adjust or unwind all or a material portion of any hedge position in the Index Component with respect to the ETNs.

For the purpose of determining whether a market disruption event in respect of an Index Component has occurred:

- (a) a limitation on the hours or number of days of trading will not constitute a market disruption event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant exchange for such Index Component or the primary related exchange or market for trading in futures or options contracts related to such Index Component;
- (b) limitations pursuant to NYSE Rule 80B (or any applicable rule or regulation enacted or promulgated by the NYSE, any other U.S. self-regulatory organization, the SEC or any other relevant authority of scope similar to

NYSE Rule 80B) on trading during significant market fluctuations will constitute a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading; and

(c) a suspension of trading in futures or options contracts related to such Index Component by the primary related exchange or market for trading in such contracts, if available, by reason of:

- (i) a price change exceeding limits set by such exchange or market;
- (ii) an imbalance of orders relating to such contracts; or
- (iii) a disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to such contracts;

will, in each such case, constitute a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading in futures or options contracts related to such Index Component; and

(d) a “suspension, absence or material limitation of trading” on the primary related exchange or market on which futures or options contracts related to such Index Component are traded will not include any time when such exchange or market is itself closed for trading under ordinary circumstances;

in each case, as determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole discretion.

If the Calculation Agent determines that a Market Disruption Event occurs or is continuing on any Valuation Date (including, without limitation, the Final Valuation Date, the Early Redemption Valuation Date, or any Valuation Date in the Accelerated Valuation Period or Final Valuation Period), that Valuation Date will be postponed until the first Trading Day on which no Market Disruption Event occurs or is continuing, unless a Market Disruption Event occurs or is continuing for each of the five (5) Trading Days following the applicable scheduled Valuation Date. In that case, the fifth Trading Day following the applicable scheduled Valuation Date shall be deemed to be the applicable Valuation Date, notwithstanding the fact that a Market Disruption Event occurred or was continuing on such Trading Day, and the Calculation Agent will determine the applicable Closing Indicative Value using an appropriate Closing Level of the Index on that deemed Valuation Date taking into account the nature and duration of such Market Disruption Event. If any Valuation Date in the Accelerated Valuation Period or Final Valuation Period is postponed as described above, each subsequent Valuation Date in the Accelerated Valuation Period or Final Valuation Period will be postponed by the same number of Trading Days. In addition, if the Final Valuation Date, the Valuation Date corresponding to an Early Redemption Date or the last scheduled Valuation Date in the Accelerated Valuation Period is postponed, the Maturity Date, the corresponding Early Redemption Date or the Acceleration Date, as the case may be, will be postponed until the date three (3) Business Days following such Valuation Date, as postponed.

Default Amount on Acceleration

For the purpose of determining whether the holders of our senior medium-term notes, of which the ETNs are a part, are entitled to take any action under the indenture, we will treat the stated principal amount of each ETN outstanding as the stated principal amount of that ETN. Although the terms of the ETNs may differ from those of the other senior medium-term notes, holders of specified percentages in stated principal amount of all senior medium-term notes, together in some cases with other series of our debt securities, will be able to take action affecting all the senior medium-term notes, including the ETNs. This action may involve changing some of the terms that apply to the senior medium-term notes, accelerating the maturity of the senior medium-term notes (in accordance with the acceleration provisions set forth in the accompanying prospectus) after a default or waiving some of our obligations under the indenture.

In case an event of default (as defined in the accompanying prospectus) with respect to ETNs shall have occurred and be continuing, the amount declared due and payable upon any acceleration of the ETNs will be determined by the Calculation Agent, and will equal, for each ETN that you then hold, the Closing Indicative Value determined by the Calculation Agent occurring on the Trading Day following the date on which the ETNs were declared due and payable.

Further Issuances

We may, from time to time, without notice to or the consent of the holders of the ETNs, create and issue additional securities having the same terms and conditions as the ETNs offered by this pricing supplement, and ranking on an equal basis with the ETNs in all respects. If there is substantial demand for the ETNs, we may issue additional ETNs frequently. We may sell additional ETNs at different prices but we are under no obligation to issue or sell additional ETNs at any time, and if we do sell additional ETNs, we may limit or restrict such sales, including by adding conditions on such additional issuances and sales at our sole discretion, and we may stop and subsequently resume selling additional ETNs at any time. If we limit, restrict or stop sales of such additional ETNs, or if we subsequently resume sales of such additional ETNs, the trading price and liquidity of the ETNs could be materially and adversely affected. Unless we indicate otherwise, if we suspend selling additional ETNs, we reserve the right to resume selling additional ETNs at any time, which might result in the reduction or elimination of any premium in the trading price. The maximum number of ETNs linked to the Index that we will issue under this pricing supplement is set forth on the cover of this pricing supplement. However, we have no obligation to issue up to this number or any specific number of ETNs and, in our sole discretion, may issue ETNs in excess of this number. Any further issuances of ETNs will have the same CUSIP number and will trade interchangeably with the offered ETNs. Any further issuances will increase the outstanding number of the ETNs.

Any additional ETNs will be consolidated and form a single series with the ETNs. We have no obligation to take your interests into account when deciding to issue additional securities. If, on any Valuation Date on which we price an additional ETN creation, a Market Disruption Event occurs or is continuing, we will determine the Closing Level of the Index applicable to such creation in accordance with the procedures under “—Market Disruption Events” in this pricing supplement.

We may condition our acceptance of a market maker’s, other market participant’s or investor’s offer to purchase the ETNs on its agreeing to purchase exchange-traded notes issued by Credit Suisse or enter into certain transactions consistent with our hedging strategy, including but not limited to swaps. Any limitation or suspension on the issuance of the ETNs may materially and adversely affect the trading price and liquidity of the ETNs in the secondary market.

Discontinuation or Modification of the Index

If the Index Sponsors discontinue publication of the Index and the Index Sponsors or anyone else publishes a substitute index that the Calculation Agent determines is comparable to the Index, then the Calculation Agent will permanently replace the original Index with that substitute index (the “**Successor Index**”) for all purposes, and all provisions described in this pricing supplement as applying to the Index will thereafter apply to the Successor Index instead. If the Calculation Agent replaces the original Index with a Successor Index, then the Calculation Agent will determine the Early Redemption Amount, Accelerated Redemption Amount or Maturity Redemption Amount (each, a “**Redemption Amount**”) and the Coupon Amount, as applicable, by reference to the Successor Index.

If the Calculation Agent determines that the publication of the Index is discontinued and there is no successor index, the Calculation Agent will determine the level of the Index, and thus the applicable Redemption Amount, by a computation methodology that the Calculation Agent determines will as closely as reasonably possible replicate the Index.

If the Calculation Agent determines that the Index, the Options or the method of calculating the Index is changed at any time in any respect, including whether the change is made by the Index Sponsors under their existing policies or following a modification of those policies, is due to the publication of a successor index, is due to events affecting the SLV Shares or the Options, or is due to any other reason and is not otherwise reflected in the level of the Index by the Index Sponsors pursuant to the methodology described herein, then the Calculation Agent will be permitted (but not required) to make such adjustments in the Index or the method of its calculation as it believes are appropriate to ensure that the Closing Level of the Index used to determine the applicable Redemption Amount is equitable.

Manner of Payment and Delivery

Any payment on or delivery of the ETNs at maturity will be made to accounts designated by you and approved by us, or at the office of the trustee in New York City, but only when the ETNs are surrendered to the trustee at that office. We also may make any payment or delivery in accordance with the applicable procedures of the depository.

Role of the Calculation Agent

Credit Suisse International (“**CSI**”), an affiliate of ours and the Calculation Agent, will, in its reasonable discretion, make certain calculations and determinations that may impact the value of the ETNs, including determination of the arithmetic average of the Closing Indicative Values where applicable, a split or reverse split of the ETNs, calculation of default amounts, Market Disruption Events, any Successor Index, Business Days and Trading Days, the Current Principal Amount, the Daily Investor Fee amount, the Daily Index Factor, the Coupon Amount, the Closing Level of the Index on any Trading Day, the Maturity Date, any Early Redemption Dates, the Acceleration Date, the amount payable in respect of your ETNs at maturity, upon early redemption or acceleration and any other calculations or determinations to be made by the Calculation Agent as specified herein. In addition, the Calculation Agent may modify the Index or adjust the method of its calculation if it determines that the publication of the Index is discontinued and there is no Successor Index or in the case of a Market Disruption Event.

We and our affiliates will have the ability to make determinations with respect to reduction of the Minimum Redemption Amount, certain Acceleration Events, calculation of default amounts and whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred. Absent manifest error, all determinations of the Calculation Agent will be final and binding on you and us, without any liability on the part of the Calculation Agent. You will not be entitled to any compensation from us for any loss suffered as a result of any of the above determinations by the Calculation Agent.

Although the Calculation Agent obtains information for inclusion in or for use in calculations related to the ETNs from sources that the Calculation Agent considers reliable, neither the Calculation Agent nor any other party guarantees the accuracy and/or the completeness of the Index or any data included therein or any calculations made with respect to the ETNs. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Calculation Agent or any other party have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

If the Calculation Agent ceases to perform its role as described in this pricing supplement, we will either, at our sole discretion, perform such role, appoint another party to do so or accelerate the ETNs.

We may appoint a different Calculation Agent from time to time after the date of this pricing supplement without your consent and without notifying you.

Role of the Index Calculation Agent

We have initially appointed Nasdaq, Inc. as an Index Calculation Agent. The Index Calculation Agent will have the sole responsibility to calculate and disseminate the Closing Indicative Value and the Intraday Indicative Value of the ETNs. See “Description of the ETNs” for more information. The Index Sponsors may appoint a different Index Calculation Agent from time to time after the date of this pricing supplement without your consent and without notifying you.

CLEARANCE AND SETTLEMENT

DTC participants that hold the ETNs through DTC on behalf of investors will follow the settlement practices applicable to equity securities in DTC's settlement system with respect to the primary distribution of the ETNs and secondary market trading between DTC participants.

SUPPLEMENTAL USE OF PROCEEDS AND HEDGING

We intend to use the net proceeds from this offering for our general corporate purposes, which may include the refinancing of our existing indebtedness outside Switzerland. We may also use some or all of the net proceeds from this offering to hedge our obligations under the ETNs.

One or more of our affiliates before and following the issuance of the ETNs may acquire or dispose of the option contracts relating to the Index or the SLV Shares, or listed or over-the-counter options contracts in, or other derivatives or synthetic instruments related to, the Index Components to hedge our obligations under the ETNs. In the course of pursuing such a hedging strategy, the price at which such positions may be acquired or disposed of may be a factor in determining the levels of the Index. Although we and our affiliates have no reason to believe that our or their hedging activities will have a material impact on the level of the Index, there can be no assurance that the level of the Index will not be affected.

From time to time after issuance and prior to the maturity of the ETNs, depending on market conditions (including the level of the Index), in connection with hedging certain of the risks associated with the ETNs, we expect that one or more of our affiliates will increase or decrease their initial hedging positions using dynamic hedging techniques and may take long or short positions in listed or over-the-counter options, futures contracts, swaps, or other derivative or synthetic instruments relating to the Index or other instruments linked to the Index or options or futures contracts relating to the Index or the SLV Shares. We or our affiliates will maintain, adjust or unwind our hedge by, among other things, purchasing or selling any of the foregoing, at any time and from time to time, including on or before any Valuation Date. We, our affiliates, or third parties with whom we transact, may also enter into, maintain, adjust and unwind hedging transactions relating to other securities whose returns are linked to the Index or the SLV Shares. Any of these hedging activities may adversely affect the level of the Index — directly or indirectly by affecting the price of the SLV Shares, the Options or listed or over-the-counter options, futures contracts, swaps or other derivative instruments relating to the Index or the Options — and therefore, the market value of your ETNs and the Coupon Amount or amount we will pay on your ETNs on the relevant Early Redemption Date, Acceleration Date or the Maturity Date. Moreover, this hedging activity may result in our or our affiliates' or third parties' receipt of a profit, even if the market value of the ETNs declines. In addition, we or one or more of our affiliates may take positions in other types of appropriate financial instruments that may become available in the future. To the extent that we or one or more of our affiliates have a hedge position in the Index, we or one or more of our affiliates may liquidate a portion of those holdings on or before the Final Valuation Date. Depending, among other things, on future market conditions, the aggregate amount and the composition of such positions are likely to vary over time. Our or our affiliates' hedging activities will not be limited to any particular securities exchange or market.

The hedging activity or trading activities discussed above during the term of the ETNs (including on the applicable Valuation Date) may adversely affect the level of the Index and, as a consequence, the market value of the ETNs and the Coupon Amount or amount payable at maturity, or payment upon early redemption or acceleration. See "Risk Factors" in this pricing supplement for a discussion of possible adverse effects related to our hedging activities.

MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion summarizes material United States federal income tax consequences of owning and disposing of ETNs that may be relevant to holders of ETNs that acquire their ETNs from us as part of the original issuance of the ETNs. This discussion applies only to holders that hold their ETNs as capital assets within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “**Code**”). Further, this discussion does not address all of the U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to you in light of your individual circumstances or if you are subject to special rules, such as if you are:

- a financial institution,
- a mutual fund,
- a tax-exempt organization,
- a grantor trust,
- a U.S. expatriate,
- an insurance company,
- a dealer or trader in securities or foreign currencies,
- a person (including traders in securities) using a mark-to-market method of accounting,
- a person who holds ETNs as a hedge or as part of a straddle with another position, constructive sale, conversion transaction or other integrated transaction, or
- an entity that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The discussion is based upon the Code, law, regulations, rulings and decisions, in each case, as available and in effect as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Tax consequences under state, local and foreign laws are not addressed herein. No ruling from the IRS has been or will be sought as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of ETNs, and the following discussion is not binding on the IRS.

You should consult your tax advisor as to the specific tax consequences to you of owning and disposing of ETNs, including the application of federal, state, local and foreign income and other tax laws based on your particular facts and circumstances.

Characterization of the ETNs

There are no statutory provisions, regulations, published rulings, or judicial decisions addressing the characterization for U.S. federal income tax purposes of securities with terms that are substantially the same as those of your ETNs. In the opinion of Milbank LLP (“**Special Tax Counsel**”), for U.S. federal income tax purposes your ETNs should be treated as a prepaid financial contract with respect to the Index and taxed as described below. In the absence of an administrative or judicial ruling to the contrary, we and, by acceptance of the ETNs, you, agree to treat your ETNs for all United States federal income tax purposes in accordance with such characterization. In light of the fact that we agree to treat the ETNs as a prepaid financial contract, the balance of this discussion assumes that the ETNs will be so treated.

You should be aware that the characterization of the ETNs as described above is not certain, and the opinion of Special Tax Counsel is not binding on the IRS or the courts. Thus, it is possible that the IRS would seek to characterize your ETNs in a manner that results in tax consequences to you that are different from those described above. For example, the IRS might assert that the ETNs constitute debt instruments that are “contingent payment debt instruments” that are subject to special tax rules under the applicable Treasury regulations governing the recognition of income over the term of your ETNs. If the ETNs were to be treated as contingent payment debt instruments (one of the requirements of which is that they have a term of more than one year), you would be required to include in income on an economic accrual basis over the term of the ETNs an amount of interest that is based upon the yield at which we would issue a non-contingent fixed-rate debt instrument with other terms and conditions similar to your ETNs, or the comparable yield. The characterization of ETNs as contingent payment debt instruments under these rules is likely to be adverse. However, if the ETNs had a term of one year or less, the rules for short-term debt

obligations would apply rather than the rules for contingent payment debt instruments. Under Treasury regulations, a short-term debt obligation is treated as issued at a discount equal to the difference between all payments on the obligation and the obligation's issue price. A cash method U.S. Holder that does not elect to accrue the discount in income currently should include the payments attributable to interest on the ETN as income upon receipt. Under these rules, any contingent payment would be taxable upon receipt by a cash basis taxpayer as ordinary interest income. The rules for recognition of income by an accrual method taxpayer on such an ETN are not clear, however. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the possible tax consequences of characterization of the ETNs as contingent payment debt instruments or short-term debt obligations.

It is also possible that the IRS would seek to characterize your ETNs as Code Section 1256 contracts in the event that they are listed on a securities exchange. In such case, the ETNs would be marked to market at the end of the year and 40% of any gain or loss would be treated as short-term capital gain or loss, and the remaining 60% of any gain or loss would be treated as long-term capital gain or loss. Additionally, it is possible that the IRS could seek to tax the ETNs by reference to your deemed ownership of the underlying SLV Shares and writing covered calls on such shares. Under this treatment, the IRS could assert that you should be treated as if you had sold at least a portion of the SLV Shares you are deemed to own through the Index each time a call option that is included in the Index is deemed exercised. Moreover, under this alternative treatment, it is possible that you could be subject to the "straddle" rules of Section 1092 of the Code, with respect to your ownership of the ETNs. The "straddle" rules could cause all or a portion of the gain you recognize with respect to the ETNs to be short-term capital gain regardless of how long you held the ETNs and require you to capitalize, rather than deduct, any interest or carrying charges you incurred to hold the ETNs. Accordingly, you should consult your tax advisor about the possibility that the "straddle" rules could apply to the ETNs. We are not responsible for any adverse consequences that you may experience as a result of any alternative characterization of the ETNs for U.S. federal income tax or other tax purposes.

You should consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of such characterization and any possible alternative characterizations of your ETNs for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

U.S. Holders

For purposes of this discussion, the term "**U.S. Holder**," for U.S. federal income tax purposes, means a beneficial owner of ETNs that is (1) a citizen or resident of the United States, (2) a corporation (or an entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof or the District of Columbia, (3) an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, or (4) a trust, if (a) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (b) such trust has in effect a valid election to be treated as a domestic trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If a partnership (or an entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds ETNs, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of such partnership and a partner in such partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partnership, or a partner of a partnership, holding ETNs, you should consult your tax advisor regarding the tax consequences to you from the partnership's purchase, ownership and disposition of the ETNs.

In accordance with the agreed-upon tax treatment described above, you will recognize ordinary income upon receipt or accrual of the Coupon Amounts in accordance with your regular method of accounting. In addition, upon receipt of the redemption amount of the ETNs from us, a U.S. Holder will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount of cash received from us and the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the ETN at that time. For ETNs with a term of more than one year, such gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder has held the ETN for more than one year at maturity. For ETNs with a term of one year or less, such gain or loss will be short-term capital gain or loss. Upon the sale or other taxable disposition of a ETN, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale or other taxable disposition and the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the ETN (generally its cost). For ETNs with a term of more than one year, such gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder has held the ETN for more than one year at the time of disposition. For ETNs with a term of one year or less or that are held for one year or less, such gain or loss will be short-term capital gain or loss. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to certain limitations. It is possible, however, that the IRS could assert that gain with respect to the ETNs held for more than one year should be treated as "collectibles gain," the maximum tax rate on which is greater than the maximum tax rate on long term capital gains.

However, even if the agreed-upon tax characterization of the ETNs (as described above) were upheld, it is possible that the IRS could assert that any reconstitution, restructuring, split, reverse split or rebalancing of the applicable Index or of or under the ETNs (collectively, “**Rebalancing**”) is considered a taxable event to you. If the IRS were to prevail in treating a Rebalancing as a taxable event, you would recognize capital gain or, possibly, loss on the ETNs on the date of each Rebalancing to the extent of the difference between the fair market value of the ETNs and your adjusted basis in the ETNs at that time. Such gain or loss generally will be short-term or long-term capital gain or loss based on the U.S. Holder’s holding period at the time of the Rebalancing.

U.S. Holders that use an accrual method of accounting for tax purposes generally will be required to include certain amounts in income no later than the time such amounts are reflected on certain financial statements. The application of this law may require the accrual of income earlier than would be the case under the general tax rules described above, although the precise application of this law is unclear at this time. U.S. Holders that use an accrual method of accounting should consult with their tax advisors regarding the potential applicability of this law to their particular situation.

Non-U.S. Holders Generally

In the case of a holder of the ETNs that is not a U.S. Holder (a “**Non-U.S. Holder**”), in the opinion of our Special Tax Counsel, which is in part based on certain representations about the Issuer, the Coupon Amounts should not be subject to United States withholding. If the Coupon is treated as effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the Non-U.S. Holder, such Non-U.S. Holder will be subject to United States federal income tax with respect to the Coupon in the same manner as if it were a U.S. Holder. Any gain realized upon the sale or other disposition of the ETNs by a Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax unless (1) such gain is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of such Non-U.S. Holder or (2) in the case of an individual, such individual is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the sale or other disposition and certain other conditions are met. Any effectively connected Coupons or gains described above realized by a Non-U.S. Holder that is, or is taxable as, a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes may also, under certain circumstances, be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30% rate or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty. Non-U.S. Holders that are subject to U.S. federal income taxation on a net income basis with respect to their investment in the ETNs should refer to the discussion above relating to U.S. Holders.

If you are, or hold your ETNs through a foreign financial institution or foreign entity, or you otherwise fail to comply with information reporting and certification requirements necessary for an applicable withholding agent to determine your status for purposes of the provisions of the Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (the “**Act**”) commonly referred to as “**FATCA**,” a portion of any of the payments made to you that are withholdable payments (as defined under FATCA and applicable Treasury Regulations) may be subject to 30% withholding. We are not required to pay any additional amounts if withholding is required under the Act or otherwise.

U.S. Federal Estate Tax Treatment of Non-U.S. Holders

The ETNs may be subject to U.S. federal estate tax if an individual Non-U.S. Holder holds the ETNs at the time of his or her death. The gross estate of a Non-U.S. Holder domiciled outside the United States includes only property situated in the United States. Individual Non-U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal estate tax consequences of holding the ETNs at death.

Unrelated Business Taxable Income

A U.S. holder that is a tax-exempt organization for U.S. federal income tax purposes and therefore generally exempt from U.S. federal income taxation, will nevertheless be subject to tax to the extent income or gain from the ETNs constitutes unrelated business taxable income (“**UBTI**”). Although the matter is not free from doubt, income or gain from the ETNs should not constitute UBTI to a U.S. holder that is a tax-exempt organization unless such U.S. holder has incurred “debt-financing” in respect of its acquisition or ownership of the ETNs.

IRS Notices and Proposed Legislation on Certain Financial Transactions

The IRS and Treasury Department have stated that they are considering whether holders of instruments such as the ETNs should be required to accrue income during the term of the ETNs, and solicited comments from taxpayers regarding other tax aspects of holding instruments like the ETNs. Additionally, members of Congress have from time-to-time proposed legislation relating to financial instruments, including legislation that would require holders to annually mark to market affected financial instruments (potentially including the ETNs). These or other potential changes in law, regulations or other guidance could adversely affect the tax treatment of the ETNs and may be applied with retroactive effect. You are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding how any such potential changes in law, regulation or guidance could affect you.

Information Reporting Regarding Specified Foreign Financial Assets

The Act and final regulations generally require individual U.S. Holders (“**specified individuals**”) with an interest in any “specified foreign financial asset” to file an annual report on IRS Form 8938 with information relating to the asset, including the maximum value thereof, for any taxable year in which the aggregate value of all such assets is greater than \$50,000 on the last day of the taxable year or \$75,000 at any time during the taxable year. Certain individuals are permitted to have an interest in a higher aggregate value of such assets before being required to file a report. The Act further requires that, to the extent provided in regulations, the filing requirements described shall also apply to certain domestic entities that are formed or used for the purposes of holding, directly or indirectly, specified foreign financial assets (“**specified domestic entities**”).

Pursuant to final regulations, subject to certain exceptions, a domestic corporation or domestic partnership is a specified domestic entity for any taxable year if it is closely held (within the meaning of the regulations) by a specified individual and at least 50 percent of the corporation’s or partnership’s gross income for the taxable year is passive income or at least 50 percent of the assets held by the corporation or partnership for the taxable year are assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income. Subject to certain exceptions, a domestic trust is a specified domestic entity if the trust has one or more specified persons (within the meaning of the regulations) as a current beneficiary.

Depending on the aggregate value of your investment in specified foreign financial assets, you may be obligated to file an IRS Form 8938 under this provision if you are an individual U.S. Holder or a specified domestic entity. Penalties apply to any failure to file IRS Form 8938. In the event a U.S. Holder (either a specified individual or specified domestic entity) does not file such form, the statute of limitations on the assessment and collection of U.S. federal income taxes of such U.S. Holder for the related tax year may not close before the date which is three years after the date such information is filed. You should consult your tax advisor as to the possible application to you of this information reporting requirement and related statute of limitations tolling provision.

Backup Withholding

A holder of the ETNs (whether a U.S. Holder or a Non-U.S. Holder) may be subject to backup withholding with respect to certain amounts paid to such holder unless it provides a correct taxpayer identification number, complies with certain certification procedures establishing that it is not a U.S. Holder or establishes proof of another applicable exemption, and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. You can claim a credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability for amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules, and amounts in excess of your liability are refundable if you provide the required information to the IRS in a timely fashion.

SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION (CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)

The agent for this offering, CSSU, is our affiliate. ETNs may be issued and sold from time to time at a price that is higher or lower than the stated principal amount based on the Indicative Value of the ETNs at that time, through CSSU, acting as principal or as our agent, to investors and to dealers acting as principals for resale to investors. Sales of the ETNs will be made at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to market prices or at negotiated prices. We expect to receive proceeds equal to 100% of the issue price to the public of the ETNs we issue and sell after the Inception Date, less any commissions paid to CSSU or any other agent.

We may also sell ETNs to CSSU for sale directly to investors or for the purpose of lending the ETNs to broker-dealers and other market participants who may have made short sales of such ETNs and who may cover such short positions by borrowing or purchasing ETNs from us or our affiliates. We may issue and sell additional ETNs solely to authorized market makers, other market participants or investors and we may condition our acceptance of an offer to purchase any series of the ETNs on such market maker's, such market participant's or investor's agreement to purchase certain exchange-traded notes issued by Credit Suisse or enter into certain transactions consistent with our hedging strategy. If these activities are commenced, they may be discontinued at any time.

We may deliver ETNs against payment therefor on a date that is greater than two (2) Business Days following the date of sale of any ETNs. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two (2) Business Days, unless parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to transact in ETNs that are to be issued more than two (2) Business Days after the related trade date will be required to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

CSSU and any other agent in the initial and any subsequent distribution are expected to charge normal commissions for the purchase of ETNs.

In addition, we may from time to time purchase outstanding ETNs in the open market, in connection with early redemptions or in other transactions, and we may use this pricing supplement together with the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus in connection with resales of some or all of the purchased ETNs in the secondary market. Broker-dealers, including our affiliates, may make a market in the ETNs, although none of them are obligated to do so and any of them may stop doing so at any time without notice. This pricing supplement (including the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus) may be used by such dealers in connection with market-making transactions. In these transactions, dealers may resell an ETN covered by this pricing supplement (including the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus) that they acquire from other holders after the original offering and sale of the ETNs, or they may sell an ETN covered by this pricing supplement (including the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus) in short sale transactions.

Broker-dealers and other market participants are cautioned that some of their activities, including covering short sales with ETNs borrowed from one of our affiliates, may result in their being deemed participants in the distribution of the ETNs in a manner that would render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act of 1933. A determination of whether a particular market participant is an underwriter must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the participant in the particular case, and the example mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that would lead to designation as an underwriter and subject a market participant to the prospectus-delivery and liability provisions of the Securities Act. This prospectus will be deemed to cover any short sales of ETNs by market participants who cover their short positions with ETNs borrowed or acquired from us or our affiliates in the manner described above.

CSSU or another FINRA member will provide certain services relating to the distribution of the ETNs and may be paid a fee for its services equal to all, or a portion of, the Daily Investor Fee. CSSU may also pay fees to other dealers pursuant to one or more separate agreements. Any portion of the Daily Investor Fee paid to CSSU or such other FINRA member will be paid on a periodic basis over the term of the ETNs. Although CSSU will not receive any discounts in connection with such sales, CSSU is expected to charge normal commissions for the purchase of any such ETNs. Any distribution of the ETNs in which CSSU participates will conform to the requirements of FINRA Rule 5121. CSSU will act as our agent in connection with any redemptions at the investor's option and will charge investors an Early Redemption Charge of 0.125% *times* the Closing Indicative Value on the Early Redemption

Valuation Date for each ETN redeemed at the investor's option. The amount of the fees paid in connection with the ETNs that represent underwriting compensation will not exceed a total of 8% of the proceeds to us from the ETNs.

No action has been or will be taken by us or our affiliates or any underwriter, dealer or agent that would permit a public offering of the securities or possession or distribution of this pricing supplement, the prospectus or any free writing prospectus in any jurisdiction, other than the United States, where action for that purpose is required. No offers, sales or deliveries of the ETNs, or distribution of the prospectus or any other offering material relating to the ETNs may be made in or from any jurisdiction outside the United States, except in circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations and will not impose any obligations on us or our affiliates, any underwriter, dealer or agent. You should refer to the section "Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)—Selling Restrictions" in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

ERISA CONSIDERATIONS

The Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”), and Section 4975 of the Code, impose certain requirements on (a) employee benefit plans subject to Title I of ERISA, (b) individual retirement accounts, Keogh plans or other arrangements subject to Section 4975 of the Code, (c) entities whose underlying assets include “plan assets” (within the meaning of U.S. Department of Labor Regulation Section 2510.3–101, as modified by Section 3(42) of ERISA) by reason of investment by any such employee benefit plan, plan or arrangement therein (we refer to each entity enumerated in the foregoing paragraphs (a) – (c) as a “**Plan**”) and (d) persons who are fiduciaries with respect to Plans. In addition, certain governmental, church and non-U.S. plans (each, a “**Non-ERISA Arrangement**”) are not subject to Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, but may be subject to other laws that are substantially similar to those provisions (each, a “**Similar Law**”).

In considering an investment in the ETNs with a portion of the assets of any Plan, a fiduciary should determine whether the investment is in accordance with the documents and instruments governing the Plan and the applicable provisions of ERISA, the Code or any Similar Law relating to a fiduciary’s duties to the Plan including, without limitation, the prudence, diversification, delegation of control and prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA, the Code and any other applicable Similar Laws. Fiduciaries of any Plans and Non-ERISA Arrangements should consult their own legal counsel before purchasing the ETNs.

In addition to ERISA’s general fiduciary standards, Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit certain transactions involving the assets of a Plan and persons who have specified relationships to the Plan, *i.e.*, “parties in interest” as defined in ERISA or “disqualified persons” as defined in Section 4975 of the Code (we refer to the foregoing collectively as “**parties in interest**”) unless exemptive relief is available by statute or under an exemption issued by the U.S. Department of Labor. Parties in interest that engage in a non-exempt prohibited transaction may be subject to excise taxes and other penalties and liabilities under ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code. We, and our current and future affiliates, including CSSU and the Calculation Agent, may be parties in interest with respect to many Plans. Thus, a Plan fiduciary considering an investment in the ETNs should also consider whether such an investment might constitute or give rise to a prohibited transaction under ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code. For example, the ETNs may be deemed to represent a direct or indirect sale of property, extension of credit or furnishing of services between us and an investing Plan which would be prohibited if we are a party in interest with respect to the Plan unless exemptive relief were available under an applicable exemption.

In this regard, each prospective purchaser that is, or is acting on behalf of, a Plan, and proposes to purchase the ETNs, should consider the exemptive relief available under the following prohibited transaction class exemptions, or PTCEs: (A) the in-house asset manager exemption (PTCE 96–23), (B) the insurance company general account exemption (PTCE 95–60), (C) the bank collective investment fund exemption (PTCE 91–38), (D) the insurance company pooled separate account exemption (PTCE 90–1) and (E) the qualified professional asset manager exemption (PTCE 84–14). In addition, ERISA Section 408(b)(17) and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code provide a limited exemption for the purchase and sale of ETNs and related lending transactions, *provided* that neither the Issuer of the ETNs nor any of its affiliates have or exercise any discretionary authority or control or render any investment advice with respect to the assets of any Plan involved in the transaction and *provided further* that the Plan pays no more, and receives no less, than adequate consideration (within the meaning of Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA or Section 4975(f)(10) of the Code) in connection with the transaction (the so-called “**service provider exemption**”). There can be no assurance that any of these statutory or class exemptions will be available with respect to transactions involving the ETNs.

Each purchaser or holder of the ETNs, and each fiduciary who causes any entity to purchase or hold the ETNs, shall be deemed to have represented and warranted, on each day such purchaser or holder holds such ETNs, that either (i) it is neither a Plan nor a Non-ERISA Arrangement and it is not purchasing or holding the ETNs on behalf of or with the assets of any Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement, or (ii) its purchase, holding and subsequent disposition of such ETNs shall not constitute or result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA, Section 4975 of the Code, or violate any provision of Similar Law.

In addition, any purchaser that is a Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement or that is acquiring the ETNs on behalf of a Plan, including any fiduciary purchasing on behalf of a Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement, shall be deemed to represent, in its corporate and its fiduciary capacity, by its purchase, holding, or disposition of the ETNs that (a) none of Credit Suisse, the Calculation Agent or any of their respective affiliates (collectively, the “**Seller**”) is a “fiduciary”

(under Section 3(21) of ERISA, or under any regulation thereunder, or with respect to a Non-ERISA Arrangement under Similar Law) with respect to the acquisition, holding, or disposition of the ETNs, or as a result of any exercise by us or our affiliates of any rights in connection with the ETNs, (b) no communication from the Seller has been directed specifically to, or has been based on the particular investment needs of, such purchaser or has formed a primary basis for any investment decision by or on behalf of such purchaser, and (c) it recognizes and agrees that any communication from the Seller to the purchaser with respect to the ETNs is not intended by the Seller to be investment advice and is rendered in its capacity as a seller of such ETNs and not a fiduciary to such purchaser.

Each purchaser of an ETN will have exclusive responsibility for ensuring that its purchase, holding and subsequent disposition of the ETN does not violate the fiduciary or prohibited transaction rules of ERISA, the Code or any Similar Law. Nothing herein shall be construed as a representation that an investment in the ETNs would meet any or all of the relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by, or is appropriate for, Plans or Non-ERISA Arrangements generally or any particular Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement.

LEGAL MATTERS

Latham & Watkins LLP has acted as special counsel to the agent. Milbank LLP has acted as special tax counsel to the Issuer.

FORM OF OFFER FOR REDEMPTION**PART A: TO BE COMPLETED BY THE BENEFICIAL OWNER**

Dated: _____
[insert date]

Credit Suisse AG (“Credit Suisse”)
E-mail: lst.etndesk@credit-suisse.com

Re: Credit Suisse X-Links® Silver Shares Covered Call ETNs due April 21, 2033

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The undersigned beneficial owner hereby irrevocably offers to Credit Suisse the right to redeem the ETNs, as described in the Pricing Supplement dated June 24, 2021, in the amounts and on the date set forth below.

Name of beneficial holder: _____
[insert name of beneficial owner]

Number of ETNs offered for redemption (You must offer at least the applicable minimum redemption amount for redemption at one time for your offer to be valid. The minimum redemption amount will be equal to 50,000 ETNs and integral multiples of 50,000 ETNs in excess thereof. The trading day immediately succeeding the date you offered your ETNs for redemption will be the valuation date applicable to such redemption.):

[insert number of ETNs offered for redemption]

Applicable valuation date: _____, 20_____

Applicable redemption date: _____, 20_____
[insert a date that is three (3) business days following the applicable valuation date]

Contact Name:	
	[insert the name of a person or entity to be contacted with respect to this Offer for Redemption]
Telephone #:	
	[insert the telephone number at which the contact person or entity can be reached]

My ETNs are held in the following DTC Participant’s Account (the following information is available from the broker through which you hold your ETNs):

Name:

DTC Account Number (and any relevant sub-account):

Contact Name:

Telephone Number:

Acknowledgement: In addition to any other requirements specified in the Pricing Supplement being satisfied, I acknowledge that the ETNs specified above will not be redeemed unless (i) this Offer for Redemption, as completed and signed by the DTC Participant through which my ETNs are held (the “DTC Participant”), is delivered to Credit Suisse, (ii) the DTC Participant

has booked a “delivery versus payment” (“DVP”) trade on the applicable valuation date facing Credit Suisse, and (iii) the DTC Participant instructs DTC to deliver the DVP trade to Credit Suisse as booked for settlement via DTC at or prior to 10:00 a.m., New York City time, on the applicable redemption date. I also acknowledge that if this Offer for Redemption is received after 4:00 p.m., New York City time, on a business day, I will be deemed to have made this Offer for Redemption on the following business day. I understand that no Offer for Redemption will be accepted following notice of acceleration of all of the outstanding ETNs.

The undersigned acknowledges that Credit Suisse will not be responsible for any failure by the DTC Participant through which such undersigned’s ETNs are held to fulfill the requirements for redemption set forth above.

[Beneficial Holder]

PART B OF THIS NOTICE IS TO BE COMPLETED BY THE DTC PARTICIPANT IN WHOSE ACCOUNT THE ETNs ARE HELD AND DELIVERED TO CREDIT SUISSE BY 4:00 P.M., NEW YORK CITY TIME, ON THE BUSINESS DAY IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE APPLICABLE VALUATION DATE

BROKER'S CONFIRMATION OF REDEMPTION

[PART B: TO BE COMPLETED BY BROKER]

Dated: _____
[insert date]

Credit Suisse AG ("Credit Suisse")

Re: Credit Suisse X-Links® Silver Shares Covered Call ETNs due April 21, 2033

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The undersigned holder of Exchange Traded Notes due April 21, 2033 Linked to the Credit Suisse NASDAQ Silver FLOWS™ (Formula-Linked OverWrite Strategy) 106 Index, issued by Credit Suisse AG, acting through its Nassau Branch, CUSIP No. 22542D449 (the "ETNs") hereby irrevocably offers to Credit Suisse the right to redeem, on the Redemption Date of _____, with respect to the number of the ETNs indicated below as described in the Pricing Supplement dated June 24, 2021 relating to the ETNs (the "Pricing Supplement"). Terms not defined herein have the meanings given to such terms in the Pricing Supplement.

The undersigned certifies to you that it will (i) book a delivery versus payment trade on the valuation date with respect to the number of ETNs specified below at a price per ETN equal to the redemption value, facing Credit Suisse AG, DTC #355 and (ii) deliver the trade as booked for settlement via DTC at or prior to 10:00 a.m., New York City time, on the redemption date.

Very truly yours,

[NAME OF DTC PARTICIPANT HOLDER]

Contact Name:

Title:

Telephone:

Fax:

E-mail:

Number of ETNs offered for redemption (You must offer at least the applicable minimum redemption amount for redemption at one time for your offer to be valid (50,000 ETNs and integral multiples of 50,000 ETNs in excess thereof)). The trading day immediately succeeding the date you offered your ETNs for redemption will be the valuation date applicable to such redemption.):

DTC # (and any relevant sub-account):

**Credit Suisse AG,
Acting through its Nassau Branch**

**Credit Suisse X-Links® Silver Shares Covered Call ETNs
due April 21, 2033**

June 24, 2021

Credit Suisse

Credit Suisse AG

Senior Medium-Term Notes
Subordinated Medium-Term Notes

We may offer from time to time our medium-term notes, which may be senior or subordinated (collectively, the “notes”), directly or through any one of our branches.

The notes will bear interest, if any, at either a fixed or a floating rate. Interest will be paid on the dates stated in the applicable pricing supplement.

The notes may be either callable by us or puttable by you, if specified in the applicable pricing supplement.

The specific terms of each note offered will be described in the applicable pricing supplement, and the terms may differ from those described in this prospectus supplement.

Investing in the notes may involve risks. See the risk factors we describe on page S-1 of this prospectus supplement, “Foreign Currency Risks” on page 44 of the accompanying prospectus, the risk factors we describe in the most recent combined Annual Report of Credit Suisse Group AG and Credit Suisse AG (“Credit Suisse”), as filed by us on Form 20-F and incorporated by reference herein, including the risk factor relating to Swiss resolution proceedings and the impact on our creditors, and any additional risk factors we describe in future filings we make with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that are incorporated by reference herein.

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable pricing supplement, we will sell the notes to the public at 100% of their principal amount. Unless otherwise provided in the applicable pricing supplement, we will receive between 99.875% and 99.250% of the proceeds from the sale of the senior notes and between 99.500% and 99.125% of the proceeds from the sale of the subordinated notes, after paying the distributors' commissions or discounts of between 0.125% and 0.750% for senior notes and between 0.500% and 0.875% for subordinated notes; provided that, commissions with respect to notes with a stated maturity of more than thirty years from the date of issue will be negotiated at the time of sale.

These notes may be offered directly or to or through underwriters, agents or dealers, including Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, an affiliate of Credit Suisse AG. Because of this relationship, Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC would have a “conflict of interest” within the meaning of Rule 5121 of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., or FINRA. If Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC or our other U.S.-registered broker-dealer subsidiaries or affiliates participate in the distribution of our securities, we will conduct the offering in accordance with the applicable provisions of FINRA Rule 5121. See “Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest).”

Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these notes or determined if this prospectus supplement or any accompanying prospectus or pricing supplement is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The notes are not deposit liabilities and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency of the United States, Switzerland or any other jurisdiction. Unless otherwise provided in the applicable pricing supplement, the notes will not have the benefit of any agency or governmental guarantee.

Credit Suisse

The date of this prospectus supplement is June 18, 2020.

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RISK FACTORS

The interest rate on the notes may be determined by reference to the daily secured overnight financing rate (“SOFR” and such notes, “SOFR-linked notes”) provided by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the “FRBNY”). This section describes certain selected risk factors relating to the SOFR-linked notes as a result of having an interest rate determined by reference to SOFR. You should carefully consider the following discussion of risks before investing in SOFR-linked notes.

SOFR-linked notes will have an interest rate determined by reference to SOFR, a relatively new market index, and the market continues to develop in relation to SOFR as a reference rate.

The interest rate for SOFR-linked notes will be determined by reference to SOFR. Because SOFR is published by the FRBNY, as the administrator of SOFR, based on data received from other sources, we have no control over its determination, calculation or publication. The administrator of SOFR may make changes that could change the value of SOFR or discontinue SOFR and has no obligation to consider the interests of holders of SOFR-linked notes in doing so. The FRBNY (or a successor), as administrator of SOFR, may make methodological or other changes that could change the value of SOFR, including changes related to the method by which SOFR is calculated, eligibility criteria applicable to the transactions used to calculate SOFR, or timing related to the publication of SOFR. In addition, the administrator of SOFR may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of SOFR (in which case a fallback method of determining the interest rate on SOFR-linked notes will apply). There can be no assurance that SOFR will not be discontinued or fundamentally altered in a manner that is materially adverse to the interests of investors in SOFR-linked notes. If the manner in which SOFR is calculated is changed, that change may result in a reduction of the amount of interest payable on any SOFR-linked notes, which may adversely affect the trading prices of such SOFR-linked notes. If the rate at which interest accrues on any SOFR-linked notes for any interest reset period declines to zero or becomes negative, no interest will be payable on such SOFR-linked notes on the interest payment date for such interest reset period. The administrator of SOFR has no obligation to consider the interests of holders of SOFR-linked notes in calculating, adjusting, converting, revising or discontinuing SOFR.

FRBNY started publishing SOFR in April 2018. FRBNY has also started publishing historical indicative secured overnight financing rates dating back to 2014, although such historical indicative data inherently involves assumptions, estimates and approximations. Potential investors in SOFR-linked notes should not rely on such historical indicative data or on any historical changes or trends in SOFR as an indicator of the future performance of SOFR. Since the initial publication of SOFR, daily changes in the rate have, on occasion, been more volatile than daily changes in comparable benchmark or market rates, and SOFR over the term of any SOFR-linked notes may bear little or no relation to the historical actual or historical indicative data. In addition, the return on and value of SOFR-linked notes may fluctuate more than floating rate debt securities that are linked to less volatile rates.

Any failure of SOFR to gain market acceptance could adversely affect SOFR-linked notes.

SOFR may fail to gain market acceptance. SOFR was developed for use in certain U.S. dollar derivatives and other financial contracts as an alternative to the U.S. dollar London interbank offered rate (“U.S. dollar LIBOR”) in part because it is considered a good representation of general funding conditions in the overnight Treasury repo market. However, as a rate based on transactions secured by U.S. Treasury securities, it does not measure bank-specific credit risk and, as a result, is less likely to correlate with the unsecured short-term funding costs of banks. This may mean that market participants would not consider SOFR a suitable substitute or successor for all of the purposes for which U.S. dollar LIBOR historically has been used (including, without limitation, as a representation of the unsecured short-term funding costs of banks), which may, in turn, lessen market acceptance of SOFR. In addition, an established trading market for SOFR-linked notes may never develop or may not be very liquid if developed. Market terms for debt securities that are linked to SOFR, such as the spread over the base rate reflected in the interest rate provisions, may evolve over time, and as a result, trading prices of SOFR-linked notes may be lower than those of later-issued debt securities that are linked to SOFR. If for these or other reasons SOFR does not prove to be widely used in debt securities that are similar or comparable to any SOFR-linked notes, the trading price of such SOFR-linked notes may be lower than those of debt securities that are linked to rates that are more widely

used. Investors in SOFR-linked notes may not be able to sell their SOFR-linked notes at all or may not be able to sell their SOFR-linked notes at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market, and may consequently suffer from increased pricing volatility and market risk.

The composition and characteristics of SOFR are not the same as those of U.S. dollar LIBOR and there is no guarantee that SOFR is a comparable substitute for U.S. dollar LIBOR.

In June 2017, the FRBNY's Alternative Reference Rates Committee (the "ARRC") announced SOFR as its recommended alternative to U.S. dollar LIBOR. However, the composition and characteristics of SOFR are not the same as those of U.S. dollar LIBOR. SOFR is a broad Treasury repo financing rate that represents overnight secured funding transactions. This means that SOFR is fundamentally different from U.S. dollar LIBOR for two key reasons. First, SOFR is a secured rate, while U.S. dollar LIBOR is an unsecured rate. Second, SOFR is an overnight rate, while U.S. dollar LIBOR represents interbank funding over different maturities. As a result, there can be no assurance that SOFR will perform in the same way as U.S. dollar LIBOR would have at any time, including, without limitation, as a result of changes in interest and yield rates in the market, market volatility or global or regional economic, financial, political, regulatory, judicial or other events. For example, since publication of SOFR began on April 3, 2018, daily changes in SOFR have, on occasion, been more volatile than daily changes in comparable benchmark or other market rates.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the interest rate on SOFR-linked notes will be based on Compounded Daily SOFR, which is relatively new in the marketplace.

For each interest reset period, the interest rate on SOFR-linked notes will be based on Compounded Daily SOFR (as defined in the accompanying prospectus), not the SOFR rate published on or in respect of a particular date during such interest reset period or an average of SOFR rates during such interest reset period. For this and other reasons, the interest rate on SOFR-linked notes during any interest reset period will not be the same as the interest rate on other SOFR-linked investments that use an alternative basis to determine the applicable interest rate. Further, if the SOFR rate in respect of a particular date during the Observation Period (as defined in the accompanying prospectus) for an interest reset period in relation to any SOFR-linked notes is negative, the portion of the accrued interest compounding factor specifically attributable to such date will be less than one, resulting in a reduction to the accrued interest compounding factor used to calculate the interest payable on such SOFR-linked notes on the interest payment date for such interest reset period.

In addition, very limited market precedent exists for securities that use SOFR as the interest rate and the method for calculating an interest rate based upon SOFR in those precedents varies. Accordingly, the specific formula for Compounded Daily SOFR may not be widely adopted by other market participants, if at all. If the market adopts a different calculation method, that would likely adversely affect the market value of any SOFR-linked notes.

The amount of interest payable with respect to each interest reset period will be determined near the end of the interest reset period for the SOFR-linked notes.

The interest rate with respect to any interest reset period will only be capable of being determined near the end of the relevant interest reset period in relation to any SOFR-linked notes. Consequently, it may be difficult for investors in SOFR-linked notes to estimate reliably the amount of interest that will be payable on such SOFR-linked notes. In addition, some investors may be unwilling or unable to trade SOFR-linked notes without changes to their information technology systems, both of which could adversely impact the liquidity and trading price of SOFR-linked notes.

If SOFR is discontinued, any SOFR-linked notes will bear interest by reference to a different base rate, which could adversely affect the value of such SOFR-linked notes, the return on such SOFR-linked notes and the price at which holders of such SOFR-linked notes can sell such notes; there is no guarantee that any Benchmark Replacement will be a comparable substitute for SOFR.

If we or the Benchmark Replacement Agent (as defined in the accompanying prospectus) (if any) determine that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date (each as

defined in the accompanying prospectus) have occurred in respect of SOFR, then the interest rate on SOFR-linked notes will no longer be determined by reference to SOFR, but instead will be determined by reference to a different rate, which will be a different benchmark than SOFR (a “Benchmark Replacement”), plus a spread adjustment (the “Benchmark Replacement Adjustment”), as further described under “Description of Debt Securities” in the accompanying prospectus.

If a particular Benchmark Replacement or Benchmark Replacement Adjustment cannot be determined, then the next-available Benchmark Replacement or Benchmark Replacement Adjustment will apply. These replacement rates and adjustments may be selected, recommended or formulated by (i) the Relevant Governmental Body (as defined in the accompanying prospectus) (such as the ARRC), (ii) the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. or (iii) in certain circumstances, us or the Benchmark Replacement Agent (if any). In addition, if we or the Benchmark Replacement Agent (if any) determine that (A) changes to the definitions of business day, Compounded Daily SOFR, day count fraction, interest determination date, interest payment date, interest reset period, Observation Period, SOFR Reference Rate (as defined in the accompanying prospectus) or U.S. Government Securities Business Day (as defined in the accompanying prospectus) or (B) any other technical changes to any other provision of the terms of the SOFR-linked notes described in this prospectus supplement or in the accompanying prospectus or the applicable pricing supplement are necessary in order to implement the Benchmark Replacement, the terms of SOFR-linked notes expressly authorize us to amend such definitions and other provisions without the consent or approval of the holders of SOFR-linked notes. The determination of a Benchmark Replacement, the calculation of the interest rate on the relevant SOFR-linked notes by reference to a Benchmark Replacement (including the application of a Benchmark Replacement Adjustment), any amendments to the provisions of the terms of the SOFR-linked notes described in this prospectus supplement or in the accompanying prospectus or the applicable pricing supplement determined by us or the Benchmark Replacement Agent, as the case may be, to be necessary in order to implement the Benchmark Replacement and any other determinations, decisions or elections that may be made under the terms of SOFR-linked notes in connection with a Benchmark Transition Event could adversely affect the value of such notes, the return on such notes and the price at which the holder thereof can sell such notes.

Any determination, decision or election described above will be made in the sole discretion of us or the Benchmark Replacement Agent (if any). Any exercise of such discretion by us may present us with a conflict of interest. In addition, if an affiliate of us is appointed as the Benchmark Replacement Agent, any exercise of such discretion may present us or such affiliate with a conflict of interest.

In addition, (i) the composition and characteristics of the Benchmark Replacement will not be the same as those of SOFR, the Benchmark Replacement will not be the economic equivalent of SOFR, there can be no assurance that the Benchmark Replacement will perform in the same way as SOFR would have at any time and there is no guarantee that the Benchmark Replacement will be a comparable substitute for SOFR (each of which means that a Benchmark Transition Event could adversely affect the value of the relevant SOFR-linked notes, the return on such notes and the price at which holders thereof can sell such notes), (ii) any failure of the Benchmark Replacement to gain market acceptance could adversely affect the relevant SOFR-linked notes, (iii) the Benchmark Replacement may have a very limited history and the future performance of the Benchmark Replacement cannot be predicted based on historical performance, (iv) the secondary trading market for notes linked to the Benchmark Replacement may be limited and (v) the administrator of the Benchmark Replacement may make changes that could change the value of the Benchmark Replacement or discontinue the Benchmark Replacement and has no obligation to consider the interests of holders of SOFR-linked notes in doing so.

DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

General

The notes will be direct and unsecured, senior or subordinated, obligations of Credit Suisse. At our option, we may issue senior notes or subordinated notes. We will issue the senior notes under a senior indenture, dated as of March 29, 2007, as supplemented by a second supplemental indenture, dated as of March 25, 2009, in each case between Credit Suisse and The Bank of New York Mellon (formerly known as The Bank of New York) (together, the “senior indenture”), and we will issue the subordinated notes under a subordinated indenture, dated as of March 29, 2007, as supplemented by a sixth supplemental indenture, dated as of March 25, 2009, in each case between Credit Suisse and The Bank of New York Mellon (formerly known as The Bank of New York) (together, the “subordinated indenture,” and together with the senior indenture, the “indentures”). The indentures may be further amended or supplemented from time to time. The following description of the particular terms of the notes offered by this prospectus supplement (referred to in the accompanying prospectus as the debt securities, the senior debt securities or the subordinated debt securities) supplements the description of the general terms and provisions of the debt securities set forth in the accompanying prospectus, which description you should also read. If this description differs in any way from the description in the accompanying prospectus, you should rely on this description.

The following summaries of certain provisions of the indentures do not purport to be complete, and are subject to, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, all the provisions of the applicable indenture, including the definitions in the applicable indenture of certain terms.

The senior notes will constitute a single series of senior notes under the senior indenture. The subordinated notes will constitute a single series of subordinated notes under the subordinated indenture. The indentures do not limit the amount of senior notes, subordinated notes or other debt securities that we may issue under the indentures.

We will use the accompanying prospectus, this prospectus supplement and any pricing supplement in connection with the offer and sale from time to time of the notes.

The pricing supplement relating to a note will describe the following terms:

- the branch, if any, through which we are issuing the note;
- the currency or currency unit in which the note is denominated and, if different, the currency or currency unit in which payments of principal and interest on the note will be made (and, if the specified currency is other than U.S. dollars, any other terms relating to that foreign currency denominated note and the specified currency);
- if the note bears interest, whether the note bears a fixed rate of interest or bears a floating rate of interest (including whether the note is a regular floating rate note, a floating rate/fixed rate note or an inverse floating rate note (each as described in the accompanying prospectus));
 - if the note is a fixed rate note, the interest rate and interest payment dates;
 - if the note is a floating rate note, the interest rate basis (or bases), the initial interest rate, the interest reset dates, the interest reset period, the interest payment dates, the index maturity, if any, the spread and/or spread multiplier, if any (each as defined in the accompanying prospectus), the maximum interest rate and minimum interest rate, if any, the index currency, if any, and any other terms relating to the particular method of calculating the interest rate for that note;
- whether the note is senior or subordinated and, if not specified, the note will be senior;
- the issue price;
- the issue date;
- the maturity date, if any, and whether we can extend the maturity of the note;
- if the note is an indexed note (as defined in the accompanying prospectus), the terms relating to the particular note;

- if the note is a dual currency note (as defined in the accompanying prospectus), the terms relating to the particular note;
- if the note is a renewable note (as defined in the accompanying prospectus), the terms relating to the particular note;
- if the note is a short-term note (as defined in the accompanying prospectus), the terms relating to the particular note;
- if the note is an amortizing note (as defined in the accompanying prospectus), the amortization schedule and any other terms relating to the particular note;
- whether the note is an original issue discount note (as defined in the accompanying prospectus);
- whether the note may be redeemed at our option, or repaid at the option of the holder, prior to its stated maturity as described under “Description of Debt Securities — Redemption at the Option of the Relevant Issuer” and “Description of Debt Securities — Repayment at the Option of the Holders; Repurchase” in the accompanying prospectus and, if so, the provisions relating to redemption or repayment, including, in the case of an original issue discount note, the information necessary to determine the amount due upon redemption or repayment;
- whether we may be required to pay “additional amounts” in respect of payments on the note as described under “Description of Debt Securities — Payment of Additional Amounts” in the accompanying prospectus and whether the note may be redeemed at our option as described under “Description of Debt Securities — Tax Redemption” in the accompanying prospectus;
- any relevant tax consequences associated with the terms of the note that have not been described under “Taxation” in the accompanying prospectus; and
- any other terms not inconsistent with the provisions of the applicable indenture.

Subject to the additional restrictions described under “Special Provisions Relating to Debt Securities Denominated in a Foreign Currency” in the accompanying prospectus, each note will mature on a day specified in the applicable pricing supplement. Except as may be provided in the applicable pricing supplement and except for indexed notes, all notes will mature at par.

We are offering the notes on a continuing basis in denominations of \$2,000 and any integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, except that notes in specified currencies other than U.S. dollars will be issued in the denominations set forth in the applicable pricing supplement. We refer you to “Special Provisions Relating to Debt Securities Denominated in a Foreign Currency” in the accompanying prospectus.

Interest and Interest Rates

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, each note will bear interest at either:

- a fixed rate specified in the applicable pricing supplement; or
- a floating rate specified in the applicable pricing supplement determined by reference to an interest rate basis, which may be adjusted by a spread and/or spread multiplier. Any floating rate note may also have either or both of the following:
 - a maximum interest rate limitation, or ceiling, on the rate at which interest may accrue during any interest reset period; and
 - a minimum interest rate limitation, or floor, on the rate at which interest may accrue during any interest reset period.

A fixed rate or floating rate may be contingent if specified in the applicable pricing supplement. In addition, the interest rate on floating rate notes will in no event be higher than the maximum rate permitted by New York or other applicable state law, as such law may be modified by United States law of general application.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement for a fixed rate note, in the event that any date for any payment on any fixed rate note is not a business day, payment of interest, premium, if any, or principal otherwise payable on such fixed rate note will be made on the next succeeding business day. Credit Suisse will not pay any additional interest as a result of the delay in payment.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement for a floating rate note, if an interest payment date (other than the maturity date, but including any redemption date or repayment date) would fall on a day that is not a business day (as defined in the accompanying prospectus), such interest payment date (or redemption date or repayment date) will be the following day that is a business day, and interest shall accrue to, and be payable on, such following business day, except that if the interest rate basis is the London interbank offered rate or SOFR and such business day falls in the next calendar month, the interest payment date (or redemption date or repayment date) will be the immediately preceding day that is a business day and interest shall accrue to, and be payable on, such preceding business day.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement for a floating rate note, if the maturity date falls on a day that is not a business day, the required payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest shall be made on the next succeeding business day with the same force and effect as if made on the date such payment was due, and interest shall not accrue and be payable with respect to such payment for the period from and after the maturity date to the date of such payment on the next succeeding business day.

Subordination

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the subordinated notes will be direct, unconditional, unsecured and subordinated obligations of Credit Suisse. In the event of any dissolution, liquidation or winding-up of Credit Suisse, in bankruptcy or otherwise, the payment of principal and interest on the subordinated notes will be subordinated to the prior payment in full of all of Credit Suisse's present and future unsubordinated creditors but not further or otherwise.

Credit Suisse may not create or permit to exist any pledge or other security interest over Credit Suisse's assets to secure Credit Suisse's obligations in respect of any subordinated notes.

Subject to applicable law, no holder of subordinated notes shall be entitled to exercise, claim or plead any right of set-off, compensation or retention in respect of any amount owed to it by Credit Suisse (including by the branch through which it has issued the subordinated notes, if applicable), arising under or in connection with a tranche of subordinated notes and each holder shall, by virtue of being a holder of such notes, be deemed to have waived all such rights of set-off, compensation or retention.

Currency Indemnity

If the notes are denominated in U.S. dollars, the U.S. dollar will be the sole currency of account and payment for all sums payable by Credit Suisse under or in connection with such notes, including damages. Any amount received or recovered in a currency other than the U.S. dollar by any holder in respect of any sum expressed to be due to it from Credit Suisse shall only constitute a discharge to Credit Suisse to the extent of the U.S. dollar amount that the recipient is able to purchase with the amount so received or recovered in that other currency on the date of that receipt or recovery (or, if it is not practicable to make that purchase on that date, on the first date on which it is practicable to do so). If that U.S. dollar amount is less than the U.S. dollar amount expressed to be due to the recipient under any such note, Credit Suisse shall indemnify it against any resulting loss sustained by the recipient. In any event, Credit Suisse shall indemnify the recipient against the cost of making any such purchase. For the purposes of this condition, it will be sufficient for a holder to demonstrate that it would have suffered a loss had an actual purchase been made. These indemnities constitute a separate and independent obligation from Credit Suisse's other obligations, shall be subordinated to the claims of Credit Suisse's unsubordinated creditors to the same extent as the notes, shall give rise to a separate and independent cause of action, shall apply irrespective of any waiver granted by any holder of the notes and shall continue in full force and effect despite any other judgment, order, claim or proof for a liquidated amount in respect of any sum due under the notes or any other judgment or order.

Governing Law

The notes and the indentures will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, except for, in the case of the subordinated indenture and notes, the subordination provisions thereof, which will be governed by Swiss law.

Other Provisions; Addenda

Any provisions with respect to notes, including the determination of an interest rate basis, the specification of interest rates bases, calculation of the interest rate applicable to a floating rate note, interest payment dates or any other matter relating thereto may be modified by the terms specified under “Other Provisions” on the face of the note in an addendum relating thereto, if so specified on the face thereof and in the applicable pricing supplement.

Book-Entry, Delivery and Form

We will issue the notes in the form of one or more fully registered global certificates, or global notes. Unless we state otherwise in the applicable pricing supplement, we will deposit the notes with, or on behalf of, The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, or DTC, as the depository, and will register the notes in the name of Cede & Co., DTC’s nominee. Your beneficial interests in the global notes will be represented through book-entry accounts of financial institutions acting on behalf of beneficial owners as direct and indirect participants in DTC. Except under the circumstances described in the accompanying prospectus under the caption “Description of Debt Securities — Book-Entry System,” beneficial interests in global notes will not be exchangeable for certificated notes and will not otherwise be issuable as certificated notes.

Unless we state otherwise in an applicable pricing supplement, you may elect to hold interests in the global notes through either DTC (in the United States) or Clearstream Banking, société anonyme, which we refer to as Clearstream, Luxembourg, or Euroclear Bank, SA/NV, or its successor, as operator of the Euroclear System, which we refer to as Euroclear (outside of the United States), if you are participants of such systems, or indirectly through organizations that are participants in such systems. Interests held through Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear will be recorded on DTC’s books as being held by the U.S. depository for each of Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear, which U.S. depositories will in turn hold interests on behalf of their participants’ customers’ securities accounts.

For a further description of procedures regarding beneficial interests in global notes represented through book-entry accounts, we refer you to “Description of Debt Securities — Book-Entry System” in the accompanying prospectus.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION (CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)

Under the terms of a distribution agreement for senior notes dated May 7, 2007, as amended by Amendment No. 1 dated January 11, 2008, and a distribution agreement for subordinated notes dated March 25, 2009 (together, the “distribution agreements”), we are offering the applicable notes on a continuing basis through the distributors party thereto, including Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, which we refer to as the distributors, which have agreed to use their reasonable efforts to solicit purchases of the notes. Except as otherwise agreed by us and the distributors with respect to a particular note, we will pay the relevant distributors a commission or discount ranging from 0.125% to 0.750% of the principal amount of each senior note and a commission or discount ranging from 0.500% to 0.875% of the principal amount of each subordinated note, depending on its maturity, sold through the relevant distributors. We will have the sole right to accept offers to purchase notes and may reject any offer in whole or in part. The relevant distributors shall have the right, in their sole discretion, to reject any offer to purchase notes received by them, in whole or in part, that they reasonably consider to be unacceptable.

We also may sell notes to one or more distributors, acting as principal, at a discount or concession to be agreed upon at the time of sale, for resale to one or more investors or other purchasers at a fixed offering price or at varying prices related to prevailing market prices at the time of such resale or otherwise, as determined by the relevant distributors and specified in the applicable pricing supplement. The relevant distributors may offer the notes they have purchased as principals to other dealers. The relevant distributors may sell notes to any dealer at a discount and, unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the discount allowed to any dealer will not be in excess of the discount to be received by the relevant distributors from us. Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable pricing supplement, any note sold to the relevant distributors as principals will be purchased by the relevant distributors at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount less a percentage equal to the commission applicable to any agency sale of a note of identical maturity, and may be resold by the relevant distributors to investors and other purchasers from time to time in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions as described above. After the initial public offering of notes to be resold to investors and other purchasers, the public offering price, concession and discount may be changed.

We may also sell notes directly to investors (other than broker-dealers) in those jurisdictions in which we are permitted to do so. We will not pay any commission on any notes we sell directly. We may also sell notes to one or more banks, acting as agents for their customers, in jurisdictions where we are permitted to do so. Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable pricing supplement, any note sold to a bank as agent for its customer will be sold at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount and we, or one of our affiliates, will pay such bank a commission equal to the commission applicable to a sale of a note of identical maturity through the distributors.

We may appoint, from time to time, one or more additional agents with respect to particular notes or with respect to the senior or subordinated notes in general, acting either as agent or principal, on substantially the same terms as those applicable to sales of notes to or through the distributors pursuant to the distribution agreements.

We reserve the right to withdraw, cancel or modify the offer made hereby without notice.

Each purchaser of a note will arrange for payment as instructed by the distributors. The distributors are required to deliver the proceeds of the notes to us in immediately available funds, to a bank designated by us in accordance with the terms of the distribution agreement, on the date of settlement.

We estimate that the total expenses for the offering, excluding underwriting commissions, discounts and SEC registration fees will be approximately \$600,000.

The distributors, whether acting as agent or principal, may be deemed to be an “underwriter” within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act. We have agreed to indemnify the distributors against liabilities under the Securities Act, or contribute to payments that the distributors may be required to make in that respect. We have also agreed to reimburse the distributors for certain expenses.

No note will have an established trading market when issued. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement, the notes will not be listed on a national securities exchange in the United

States. We have been advised that Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC intends to make a market in the notes, as permitted by applicable laws and regulations. Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC is not obligated to do so, however, and may discontinue making a market at any time without notice. No assurance can be given as to how liquid the trading market for the notes will be.

Any of our broker-dealer subsidiaries or affiliates, including Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, may use this prospectus supplement, together with the accompanying prospectus and applicable pricing supplement, in connection with offers and sales of notes related to market-making transactions by and through our broker-dealer subsidiaries or affiliates, including Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, at negotiated prices related to prevailing market prices at the time of sale or otherwise. Any of our broker-dealer subsidiaries and affiliates, including Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, may act as principal or agent in such transactions. None of our broker-dealer subsidiaries and affiliates has any obligation to make a market in the notes and may discontinue any market-making activities at any time without notice, at its sole discretion.

Conflicts of Interest

Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, one of our wholly-owned subsidiaries, is a distributor for offers and sales of the notes and any offering of notes in which it participates will be conducted in accordance with the applicable provisions of FINRA Rule 5121. No broker-dealer will confirm initial sales to any accounts over which it exercises discretionary authority without first receiving a written consent from the holders of those accounts. We refer you to “Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest) — Conflicts of Interest” in the accompanying prospectus.

In the ordinary course of business, certain of the distributors and their affiliates have provided and may in the future provide financial advisory, investment banking and general financing and banking services and other transactions for us and our affiliates for customary fees.

None of our broker-dealer subsidiaries or affiliates, including Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, has any obligation to make a market in the notes and may discontinue any market-making activities at any time without notice, at its sole discretion.

We have agreed to indemnify the distributors against liabilities under the Securities Act, or contribute to payments that the distributors may be required to make in that respect.

In connection with the offering, the distributors may engage in stabilizing transactions, over-allotment transactions, syndicate covering transactions, and penalty bids in accordance with Regulation M under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”):

- Stabilizing transactions permit bids to purchase the notes so long as the stabilizing bids do not exceed a specified maximum.
- Over-allotment involves sales by the underwriters of notes in excess of the aggregate principal amount of notes the distributors are obligated to purchase, which creates a syndicate short position.
- Syndicate covering transactions involve purchases of notes in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover syndicate short positions.
- Penalty bids permit the representative to reclaim a selling concession from a syndicate member when the notes originally sold by the syndicate member are purchased in a stabilizing or syndicate covering transaction to cover syndicate short positions.

These stabilizing transactions, syndicate covering transactions and penalty bids may have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of the notes or preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the notes. As a result, the price of the notes may be higher than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market. However, there is no assurance that the distributors will engage in stabilization action. Any stabilization action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the relevant tranche of notes is made and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the issue date of the relevant tranche of notes and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant tranche of notes.

No action has been or will be taken by us or the distributors that would permit a public offering of the notes or possession or distribution of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus or any pricing supplement in any jurisdiction other than the United States except in accordance with the distribution agreements.

Concurrently with the offering of the notes through the distributors as described in this prospectus supplement, we may issue other securities from time to time as described in the accompanying prospectus.

Selling Restrictions

European Economic Area and the United Kingdom

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area and the United Kingdom (each, a “Relevant State”), each underwriter, agent or dealer will represent, warrant and agree that it has not made and it will not make an offer of notes that are the subject of the offering contemplated by this prospectus supplement as completed by the applicable pricing supplement in relation thereto to the public in that Relevant State except that it may make an offer of such notes to the public in that Relevant State:

- i. if the final terms in relation to the notes specify that an offer of those notes may be made other than pursuant to Article 1(4) of the Prospectus Regulation in that Relevant State (a “Non-exempt Offer”), following the date of publication of a prospectus in relation to such notes that has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant State, provided that any such prospectus has subsequently been completed by the final terms contemplating such Non-exempt Offer, in accordance with the Prospectus Regulation, in the period beginning and ending on the dates specified in such prospectus or final terms, as applicable, and the relevant issuer has consented in writing to its use for the purpose of that Non-exempt Offer;
- ii. at any time to any legal entity that is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation;
- iii. at any time to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Regulation) subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant underwriters, agents or dealers nominated by the relevant issuer for any such offer; or
- iv. at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 1(4) of the Prospectus Regulation,

provided that no such offer of notes referred to in (b) to (d) above shall require the relevant issuer or any underwriter, agent or dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Regulation or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation.

For the purposes of this provision:

- i. the expression an “offer to the public” in relation to any notes in any Relevant State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the notes; and
- ii. the expression “Prospectus Regulation” means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

This restriction is in addition to any other selling restrictions set out below.

In addition, each underwriter, agent or dealer will represent, warrant and agree as set forth below:

Switzerland

- i. the notes may not be publicly offered, directly or indirectly, in Switzerland within the meaning of the Swiss Financial Services Act of June 15, 2018 (the “FinSA”) and will not be admitted to trading on a trading venue (exchange or multilateral trading facility) in Switzerland;
- ii. neither this prospectus supplement nor the accompanying prospectus nor any other offering or marketing material relating to any notes (A) constitutes a prospectus as such term is understood pursuant to the FinSA or (B) has been or will be filed with or approved by a review body pursuant to article 52 of the FinSA;
- iii. neither this prospectus supplement nor the accompanying prospectus nor other offering or marketing material relating to any notes may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland; and
- iv. notes with a derivative character within the meaning of article 86(2) of the Swiss Financial Services Ordinance of November 6, 2019 may not be offered or recommended to private clients within the meaning of the FinSA in Switzerland, unless a key information document (Basisinformationsblatt) pursuant to article 58(1) FinSA (or any equivalent document under the FinSA) has been prepared in relation to such notes.

The notes do not constitute participations in a collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of June 23, 2006 (as amended, the “CISA”). Therefore, the notes are not subject to the approval of, or supervision by, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA (“FINMA”), and investors in the notes will not benefit from protection under the CISA or supervision by FINMA.

France

Neither this prospectus supplement (including any amendment, supplement or replacement thereto) nor any of the offering material relating to the offering of the notes has been submitted to the clearance procedures or approved by the French *Autorité des marchés financiers* or by the competent authority of another State that is a contracting party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area and notified to the French *Autorité des marchés financiers* and to the relevant issuer and it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell, directly or indirectly, the notes to the public in France, and has not released, issued, distributed or caused to be released, issued or distributed and will not release, issue, distribute or cause to be released, issued or distributed, to the public in France this prospectus supplement or any other offering material relating to the notes, and that such offers, sales and distributions have been and shall only be made in France:

- i. to qualified investors (*investisseurs qualifiés*), other than individuals, and/or to a restricted circle of investors (*cercle restreint d'investisseurs*), other than individuals, in each case investing for their own account, all as defined in, and in accordance with articles L. 411-2, D. 411-1, D. 411-4, D. 734-1, D. 744-1, D. 754.1 and D. 764-1 of the French *Code monétaire et financier*;
- ii. to investment services providers authorized to engage in portfolio management on behalf of third parties (*personnes fournissant le service de gestion de portefeuille pour compte de tiers*); or
- iii. in a transaction that, in accordance with article L. 411-2-I or I *bis* of the French *Code monétaire et financier* and article 211-2 of the General Regulations (*Règlement Général*) of the *Autorité des marchés Financiers*, does not constitute a public offer.

The direct or indirect distribution to the public in France of any so acquired notes may be made only as provided by articles L. 411-1, L. 411-2, L. 412-1 and L. 621-8 to L. 621-8-3 of the French *Code monétaire et financier* and applicable regulations thereunder.

United Kingdom

In relation to any notes that have a maturity of less than one year, (i) each underwriter, agent or dealer is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business and (ii) it has not offered or sold and will not offer

or sell any notes other than to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or as agent) for the purposes of their businesses or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses where the issue of the notes would otherwise constitute a contravention of Section 19 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “FSMA”) by Credit Suisse.

Each underwriter, agent or dealer has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to Credit Suisse.

Each underwriter, agent or dealer has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

This prospectus supplement is only being distributed to and is only directed at (i) persons who are outside the United Kingdom or (ii) investment professionals falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (the “Order”) or (iii) high net worth entities, and other persons to whom it may lawfully be communicated, falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Order (all such persons together being referred to as “relevant persons”). Any notes will only be available to, and any invitation, offer or agreement to subscribe, purchase or otherwise acquire such notes will be engaged in only with, relevant persons. Any person who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this prospectus supplement or any of its contents.

Japan

The notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948 as amended, the “Financial Instruments and Exchange Act”). Each underwriter, agent or dealer has represented and agreed that it has not offered or sold, and will not offer or sell any notes, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (as defined under Item 5, Paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (Act No. 228 of 1949, as amended), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, a resident of Japan, except in each case pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

Hong Kong

No underwriter, agent or dealer has offered or sold nor will any underwriter, agent or dealer offer or sell in Hong Kong, by means of any document, any notes (except for notes that are a “structured product” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) (the “SFO”)), other than (i) to “professional investors” as defined in the SFO and any rules made thereunder, or (ii) in circumstances that do not result in the document being a “prospectus” as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32 of the Laws of Hong Kong) (the “C(WUMP)O”) or (iii) in other circumstances that do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the C(WUMP)O; and it has not issued or had in its possession for the purpose of issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purpose of issue (in each case whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere), any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the notes, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to the notes that are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” as defined in the SFO and any rules made thereunder.

Singapore

This prospectus supplement has not been and will not be registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Each underwriter, agent or dealer represents, warrants and agrees that it has not offered or sold any notes or caused the notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or

purchase and will not offer or sell any notes or cause the notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, and has not circulated or distributed, and will not circulate or distribute, this prospectus supplement and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the notes, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the “SFA”), (ii) to a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA) pursuant to Section 275(1) of the SFA, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA and (where applicable) Regulation 3 of the Securities and Futures (Classes of Investors) Regulations 2018 of Singapore, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA, in each case subject to compliance with conditions set forth in the SFA.

Where notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person that is:

- i. a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- ii. a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor, securities (as defined in section 2(1) of the SFA) or securities — based derivatives contracts (as defined in Section 2(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries’ rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the notes pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:
 - 1) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA) or to a relevant person, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA;
 - 2) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
 - 3) where the transfer is by operation of law;
 - 4) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or
 - 5) as specified in Regulation 37A of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Securities and Securities-based Derivatives Contracts) Regulations 2018 of Singapore.

Any reference to the SFA is a reference to the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore and a reference to any term as defined in the SFA or a provision in the SFA is a reference to that term as modified or amended from time to time including by such of its subsidiary legislation as may be applicable at the relevant time.

Singapore SFA Product Classification. In connection with Section 309B of the SFA and the CMP Regulations 2018, unless otherwise specified before an offer of notes, Credit Suisse AG has determined, and hereby notifies all persons (including all persons (as defined in Section 309A(1) of the SFA)), that the notes are ‘prescribed capital markets products’ (as defined in the CMP Regulations 2018) and Excluded Investment Products (as defined in the MAS Notice SFA 04-N12: Notice on the Sale of Investment Products and the MAS Notice FAA-N16: Notice on Recommendations on Investment Products).

People’s Republic of China

Neither it nor any of its affiliates has offered, sold or delivered or will offer, sell or deliver any of the notes (or beneficial interest therein) to any person for reoffering or resale, or redelivery, in any such case, directly or indirectly, in the People’s Republic of China (for such purposes, not including Hong Kong, Macau Special Administrative Region and Taiwan, the “PRC”) or to residents of the PRC in contravention of any applicable laws.

Korea

The notes have not been and will not be registered for public offering under the Financial Investment Services and Capital Markets Act of Korea (“FSCMA”). Accordingly, each underwriter, agent or dealer has represented and agreed that (i) the notes shall not be offered to 50 or more residents in Korea (as defined in the Foreign Exchange Transactions Law of Korea (“FETL”) and its Enforcement Decree), and (ii) the number of notes (where, for this purpose, the minimum specified denomination of the notes shall constitute one note) offered in Korea or to a resident in Korea shall be less than 50. Furthermore, the notes shall not be divided or redenominated within one year from the issuance of the notes. Except for the notes offered in Korea or to a resident in Korea in accordance with the aforementioned restriction, none of the notes may be offered, sold or delivered directly or indirectly, or offered or sold to any person for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Korea or to any resident of Korea within 1 year from the issuance of the notes, except pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations of Korea. Furthermore, the purchaser of the notes shall comply with all applicable regulatory requirements (including but not limited to requirements under the FETL) in connection with the purchase of the notes.

Australia

No prospectus or other disclosure document (as defined in the Corporations Act 2001 of Australia (the “Corporations Act”)) in relation to the notes has been, or will be, lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (“ASIC”) or the Australian securities exchange operated by ASX Limited (“ASX Limited”).

Each underwriter and agent, severally and not jointly, represents and agrees that (unless a prospectus supplement or pricing supplement otherwise provides) it:

- i. has not offered, and will not offer for issue or sale and has not invited, and will not invite applications for issue, or offers to purchase, the notes in Australia (including an offer or invitation that is received by a person in Australia); and
- ii. has not distributed or published, and will not distribute or publish, any draft, preliminary or definitive prospectus, supplement, advertisement or any other offering material relating to the notes in Australia,

unless:

- 1) the aggregate consideration payable by each offeree or invitee is at least A\$500,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies but, in either case, disregarding moneys lent by the offeror or its associates);
- 2) the offer or invitation otherwise does not require disclosure to investors under Parts 6D.2 or 7.9 of the Corporations Act;
- 3) the offer does not constitute an offer to a “retail client” for the purposes of section 761G of the Corporations Act;
- 4) such action complies with all applicable laws, regulations and directives (including, without limitation, the licensing requirements of Chapter 7 of the Corporations Act); and
- 5) such action does not require any document to be lodged with ASIC or ASX or any other authority.

Section 708(19) of the Corporations Act provides that an offer of debentures for issue or sale does not need disclosure to investors under Part 6D.2 of the Corporations Act if the issuer is an Australian ADI (as defined in the Corporations Act). As at the date of this prospectus supplement Credit Suisse is an Australian ADI.

In addition, in the event that an Australian branch of Credit Suisse (the “Australian Issuer”) issues notes (the “Australian notes”), each underwriter may be required to agree to offer the Australian notes in a particular manner in order to allow payments of interest, or amounts in the nature of interest, on the

Australian notes to be exempt from Australian interest withholding tax (“IWT”) under section 128F of the Income Tax Assessment Act of 1936 (“36 Act”) of Australia (“Public Offer Test”) and to give certain representations and warranties in favor of the issuer in this regard. Certain “associates” (within the meaning of section 128F(9) of the 36 Act) of the Australian Issuer should not purchase Australian notes as, not only would the Public Offer Test not provide an exemption from IWT for those associates, but it could also result in the entire issue failing the Public Offer Test such that no holder of Australian notes qualifies for an IWT exemption under the Public Offer Test.

Canada

No underwriter, agent or dealer has offered or sold nor will any underwriter, agent or dealer offer or sell, any notes, directly or indirectly, in Canada or any province or territory thereof or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Canada in contravention of the securities laws and regulations of the provinces and territories of Canada and represents that any offer of the notes in Canada will be made only pursuant to an exemption from the requirement to file a prospectus in the province or territory of Canada in which such offer is made; and that it has not and it will not distribute or deliver this prospectus supplement or any other offering material relating to the notes in Canada or to any resident of Canada in contravention of the securities law and regulations of the provinces and territories of Canada.

Mexico

The notes have not been and will not be registered with the Mexican National Securities Registry (*Registro Nacional de Valores*) maintained by the Mexican National Banking and Securities Commission (*Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores*, or the “CNBV”), and may not be offered or sold publicly, or otherwise be the subject of brokerage activities, in Mexico, except pursuant to the exemptions set forth under the Mexican Securities Market Law (*Ley del Mercado de Valores*). The information relating to the notes contained in this prospectus supplement or any accompanying prospectus or pricing supplement is exclusively the responsibility of Credit Suisse and has not been filed, reviewed or authorized by the CNBV. In making an investment decision, all investors, including any Mexican investors who may acquire notes from time to time, must rely on their own review and examination of the information contained in this prospectus supplement and any accompanying prospectus or pricing supplement.

Guernsey

The notes may not be offered or sold to or be held by any person resident for the purposes of the Income Tax (Guernsey) Law 1975 in the Islands of Guernsey, Alderney or Herm, Channel Islands.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

We file annual and current reports and other information with the SEC. For information on the documents we incorporate by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, we refer you to “Where You Can Find More Information” on page 2 of the accompanying prospectus.

We incorporate by reference in this prospectus supplement our Current Reports on Form 6-K dated February 3, 2020 (containing the Media Release entitled “Change to the Board of Directors”), February 7, 2020 (containing the Media Release entitled “Changes to the Executive Board”), February 13, 2020 (containing the Credit Suisse Earnings Release 4Q19), March 19, 2020 (containing the Media Release entitled “Trading Update” filed with the SEC), March 25, 2020 (containing the Media Release entitled “Credit Suisse publishes its Annual Report 2019 and agenda for the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on April 30, 2020”), April 9, 2020 (containing the Media Release entitled “Board of Directors publishes adjusted dividend proposal for the 2020 Annual General Meeting”), April 23, 2020 (containing the Credit Suisse Earnings Release 1Q20), April 30, 2020 (containing the Media Release entitled “Annual General Meeting of Credit Suisse Group AG: Shareholders approve all proposals put forward by Board of Directors”) and May 7, 2020 (containing the Credit Suisse Financial Report 1Q20), and the combined Annual Report on Form 20-F of Credit Suisse Group AG and us for the year ended December 31, 2019, as filed by us, in each case to the extent that such report expressly states that such report is incorporated by reference into the registration statement of which this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus form a part. In addition, we incorporate by reference into the registration statement of which this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus form a part any future documents we file with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act from the date of this prospectus supplement until the offering of the notes under this prospectus supplement is completed.

\$80,000,000,000

Credit Suisse Group AG

Debt Securities

Warrants

Guarantees

Credit Suisse AG

Debt Securities

Warrants

Guarantees

Credit Suisse (USA), Inc.

Certain Guaranteed Senior Debt Securities issued previously and further described herein

Credit Suisse Group AG (Credit Suisse Group) or Credit Suisse AG (Credit Suisse) (in each case, acting through its head office or any one of its branches) may from time to time offer to sell debt securities, which may consist of senior and subordinated notes or other types of debt, including debt convertible into or exchangeable for shares or American depositary shares of Credit Suisse Group (in the case of Credit Suisse Group only), securities of any entity unaffiliated with Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse, a basket of such securities, an index or indices of such securities or any combination of the foregoing.

In addition, Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse (in each case, acting through its head office or any one of its branches) may from time to time offer to sell warrants or warrants in the form of subscription rights to purchase equity securities (in the case of Credit Suisse Group only) or debt securities of Credit Suisse Group, securities of any entity unaffiliated with Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse, a basket of such securities, an index or indices of such securities or any combination of the foregoing.

Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse have fully and unconditionally guaranteed all the obligations of Credit Suisse (USA), Inc. (Credit Suisse (USA)) under its guaranteed senior debt securities, or the Guaranteed Senior Debt Securities, further described in “Description of the Guaranteed Senior Debt Securities of Credit Suisse (USA)” and “Description of the Guarantees of the Guaranteed Senior Debt Securities of Credit Suisse (USA).” The obligations of Credit Suisse Group under its guarantee of these securities is subordinated as described in this prospectus.

We will provide the specific terms of these securities in supplements to this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and any supplement carefully before you invest. We will not use this prospectus to issue any securities unless it is attached to a prospectus supplement.

Unless we state otherwise in a prospectus supplement, we will not list any of these securities on a securities exchange.

These securities may be offered directly or to or through underwriters, agents or dealers, including Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, an affiliate of Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse. Because of this relationship, Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC would have a “conflict of interest” within the meaning of Rule 5121 of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., or FINRA. If Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC or our other U.S.-registered broker-dealer subsidiaries or affiliates participate in the distribution of our securities, we will conduct the offering in accordance with the applicable provisions of FINRA Rule 5121. See “Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest) — Conflicts of Interest.” The names of any other underwriters, agents or dealers will be included in a supplement to this prospectus.

Investing in our securities involves risks. We may include specific risk factors in an applicable prospectus supplement under the heading “Risk Factors.”

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus or any accompanying prospectus supplement is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The debt securities of Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse are not deposit liabilities and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency of the United States, Switzerland or any other jurisdiction. Unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, the debt securities will not have the benefit of any agency or governmental guarantee.

Credit Suisse Group’s registered shares are listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange under the symbol “CSGN” and, in the form of American depositary shares, on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “CS.” The last reported sale price of Credit Suisse Group’s shares on June 12, 2020 was CHF 9.452 and the last reported sale price of Credit Suisse Group’s American depositary shares on June 12, 2020 was USD 9.97.

Any of our broker-dealer subsidiaries or affiliates, including Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, may use this prospectus and our prospectus supplements in connection with offers and sales of our securities, including outstanding securities of Credit Suisse (USA), in connection with market-making transactions by and through our broker-dealer subsidiaries or affiliates, including Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, at prices that relate to the prevailing market prices of our securities at the time of the sale or otherwise. Any of our broker-dealer subsidiaries and affiliates, including Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, may act as principal or agent in these transactions. None of our broker-dealer subsidiaries and affiliates has any obligation to make a market in any of our offered securities and may discontinue any market-making activities at any time without notice, at its sole discretion.

The date of this prospectus is June 18, 2020.

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WE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INFORMATION CONTAINED AND INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE IN THIS PROSPECTUS. AT THE DATE OF THIS PROSPECTUS, WE HAVE NOT AUTHORIZED ANYONE ELSE TO PROVIDE YOU WITH DIFFERENT INFORMATION, AND WE TAKE NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY OTHER INFORMATION OTHERS MAY GIVE YOU. WE ARE NOT MAKING AN OFFER OF THESE SECURITIES IN ANY JURISDICTION WHERE THE OFFER IS NOT PERMITTED. YOU SHOULD NOT ASSUME THAT THE INFORMATION IN THIS PROSPECTUS OR ANY PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT IS ACCURATE AS OF ANY DATE OTHER THAN THE DATE ON THE FRONT OF THIS DOCUMENT.

ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement on Form F-3 that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, using a “shelf” registration process. Under this shelf process, we may sell any combination of the securities described in this prospectus in one or more offerings. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities we may offer. Each time we sell securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. You should read both this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with the additional information described under the heading “Where You Can Find More Information.”

Unless the context otherwise requires and except as otherwise indicated:

- except as described below, in this prospectus, the terms “we,” “our,” and “us” refer to Credit Suisse Group and its consolidated subsidiaries;
- in the sections of this prospectus titled “Description of Debt Securities,” “Special Provisions Relating to Debt Securities Denominated in a Foreign Currency” and “Foreign Currency Risks,” the terms “we,” “our,” and “us” refer to each of Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse, as applicable, as issuer of the debt securities;
- in the section of this prospectus entitled “Description of Warrants,” the terms “we,” “our,” and “us” refer to Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse, as issuer of the securities described in that section; and
- in the section of this prospectus entitled “Description of Shares,” the terms “we,” “our” and “us” refer to Credit Suisse Group, as issuer of the securities described in that section.

Credit Suisse Group’s and Credit Suisse’s consolidated financial statements, which are incorporated by reference into this prospectus, have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which we refer to as U.S. GAAP. Credit Suisse Group’s and Credit Suisse’s financial statements are denominated in Swiss francs, the legal tender of Switzerland. When we refer to “CHF,” we mean Swiss francs. When we refer to “USD” or “\$,” we mean U.S. dollars. On June 2, 2020, the Swiss franc to U.S. dollar exchange rate was 0.9522 Swiss francs = 1 U.S. dollar.

As permitted by Rule 12h-5 under the Exchange Act, Credit Suisse (USA) no longer files reports under the Exchange Act with the SEC. In accordance with Rule 3-10 of Regulation S-X under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, Credit Suisse Group’s consolidated financial statements include condensed consolidating financial information for Credit Suisse (USA) in a footnote to those financial statements.

LIMITATIONS ON ENFORCEMENT OF U.S. LAWS

Credit Suisse Group is a holding company for financial services companies that is domiciled in Switzerland and Credit Suisse is a bank domiciled in Switzerland. Many of their directors and executive officers, and certain experts named in this prospectus, are resident outside the United States, and all or a substantial portion of their assets and the assets of such persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for you to serve legal process on Credit Suisse Group, Credit Suisse or their respective directors and executive officers resident outside of the United States or have any of them appear in a U.S. court. We have been advised by Homburger AG, Swiss counsel to Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse that, due to the lack of reciprocal legislation between Switzerland and the United States, it may be difficult for you to enforce in Switzerland against Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse (or any of their respective directors or executive officers resident in Switzerland) judgments obtained in U.S. courts. In addition, there is doubt as to enforceability in Switzerland, in original actions or in actions for enforcement of judgments of U.S. courts, of liabilities predicated solely upon the federal or state securities laws of the United States.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse file periodic reports and other information with the SEC. Copies of the documents filed by Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse with the SEC may be obtained either on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov, which contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC, or on the website of Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse at <https://www.credit-suisse.com/corporate/en/investor-relations/financial-and-regulatory-disclosures/sec-filings.html>.

The SEC allows Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse to “incorporate by reference” the information they file with the SEC, which means that Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this prospectus, and information that Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse file later with the SEC and which is incorporated by reference will automatically update and supersede this information.

Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse filed their combined Annual Report on Form 20-F for the financial year ended December 31, 2019 (the “2019 20-F”) with the SEC on March 30, 2020. Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse are incorporating the 2019 20-F by reference into this prospectus. Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse further incorporate by reference their Current Reports on Form 6-K dated February 3, 2020 (containing the Media Release entitled “Change to the Board of Directors”), February 7, 2020 (containing the Media Release entitled “Changes to the Executive Board”), February 13, 2020 (containing the Credit Suisse Earnings Release 4Q19), March 19, 2020 (containing the Media Release entitled “Trading Update” filed with the SEC), March 25, 2020 (containing the Media Release entitled “Credit Suisse publishes its Annual Report 2019 and agenda for the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on April 30, 2020”), April 9, 2020 (containing the Media Release entitled “Board of Directors publishes adjusted dividend proposal for the 2020 Annual General Meeting”), April 23, 2020 (containing the Credit Suisse Earnings Release 1Q20), April 30, 2020 (containing the Media Release entitled “Annual General Meeting of Credit Suisse Group AG: Shareholders approve all proposals put forward by Board of Directors”) and May 7, 2020 (containing the Credit Suisse Financial Report 1Q20), in each case to the extent that such report expressly states that such report is incorporated by reference into the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

In addition, Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse incorporate by reference into the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part all documents that Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse file with the SEC under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act and, only to the extent designated therein, any Current Reports on Form 6-K of Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse filed with, but not furnished to, the SEC by Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse after the date of the initial registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part and prior to effectiveness of the registration statement and after the date of this prospectus and before the termination of the offering of the securities made by this prospectus.

We will provide, upon request, to each person, including any beneficial owner, to whom this prospectus is delivered, a copy of any or all of the information that has been incorporated by reference in this prospectus but not delivered with this prospectus, excluding all exhibits, unless we have specifically incorporated by reference an exhibit in this prospectus. You may request a copy of these filings, at no cost, by writing or telephoning Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse at their principal executive offices at the following address:

Credit Suisse Group AG
Paradeplatz 8, 8001
Zurich, Switzerland
Attention: Investor Relations
+41 44 333 1111

Credit Suisse AG
Paradeplatz 8, 8001
Zurich, Switzerland
Attention: Investor Relations
+41 44 333 1111

Internet: <https://www.credit-suisse.com/about-us/en/investor-relations.html>

We are not incorporating the contents of our website or any apps into this prospectus.

We have filed or incorporated by reference exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. You should read the exhibits carefully for provisions that may be important to you.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus, any prospectus supplement and the information incorporated by reference in this prospectus contain statements that constitute forward-looking statements. In addition, in the future we, and others on our behalf, may make statements that constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements may include, without limitation, statements relating to the following:

- our plans, targets or goals;
- our future economic performance or prospects;
- the potential effect on our future performance of certain contingencies; and
- assumptions underlying any such statements.

Words such as “believes,” “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends” and “plans” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. We do not intend to update these forward-looking statements, except as may be required by applicable securities laws.

By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, and risks exist that predictions, forecasts, projections and other outcomes described or implied in forward-looking statements will not be achieved. We caution you that a number of important factors could cause results to differ materially from the plans, targets, goals, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements. These factors include:

- the ability to maintain sufficient liquidity and access capital markets;
- market volatility and interest rate fluctuations and developments affecting interest rate levels, including the persistence of a low or negative interest rate environment;
- the strength of the global economy in general and the strength of the economies of the countries in which we conduct our operations, in particular the risk of negative impacts of COVID-19 on the global economy and financial markets and the risk of continued slow economic recovery or downturn in the EU, the U.S. or other developed countries or in emerging markets in 2020 and beyond;
- the emergence of widespread health emergencies, infectious diseases or pandemics, such as COVID-19, and the actions that may be taken by governmental authorities to contain the outbreak or to counter its impact on our business;
- potential risks and uncertainties relating to the ultimate geographic spread of COVID-19, the severity of the disease and the duration of the COVID-19 outbreak, including potential material adverse effects on our business, financial condition and results of operations;
- the direct and indirect impacts of deterioration or slow recovery in residential and commercial real estate markets;
- adverse rating actions by credit rating agencies in respect of us, sovereign issuers, structured credit products or other credit-related exposures;
- the ability to achieve our strategic goals, including those related to our targets, ambitions and financial goals;
- the ability of counterparties to meet their obligations to us and the adequacy of our allowance for credit losses;
- the effects of, and changes in, fiscal, monetary, exchange rate, trade and tax policies, as well as currency fluctuations;
- political, social and environmental developments, including war, civil unrest or terrorist activity and climate change;
- the ability to appropriately address social, environmental and sustainability concerns that may arise from our business activities;

- the effects of, and the uncertainty arising from, the UK's withdrawal from the EU;
- the possibility of foreign exchange controls, expropriation, nationalization or confiscation of assets in countries in which we conduct our operations;
- operational factors such as systems failure, human error, or the failure to implement procedures properly;
- the risk of cyberattacks, information or security breaches or technology failures on our business or operations;
- the adverse resolution of litigation, regulatory proceedings and other contingencies;
- actions taken by regulators with respect to our business and practices and possible resulting changes to our business organization practices and policies in countries in which we conduct our operations;
- the effects of changes in laws, regulations or accounting or tax standards, policies or practices in countries in which we conduct our operations;
- the expected discontinuation of LIBOR and other interbank offered rates and the transition to alternative reference rates;
- the potential effects of changes in our legal entity structure;
- competition or changes in our competitive position in geographic and business areas in which we conduct our operations;
- the ability to retain and recruit qualified personnel;
- the ability to maintain our reputation and promote our brand;
- the ability to increase market share and control expenses;
- technological changes instituted by us, our counterparties or competitors;
- the timely development and acceptance of our new products and services and the perceived overall value of these products and services by users;
- acquisitions, including the ability to integrate acquired businesses successfully, and divestitures, including the ability to sell non-core assets; and
- other unforeseen or unexpected events and our success at managing these and the risks involved in the foregoing.

We caution you that the foregoing list of important factors is not exclusive. When evaluating forward-looking statements, you should carefully consider the foregoing factors and other uncertainties and events, as well as the risk factors and other information set forth in the 2019 20-F, and subsequent annual reports on Form 20-F filed by Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse with the SEC; Credit Suisse Group's and Credit Suisse's Current Reports on Form 6-K filed with the SEC; and any risk factors relating to Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse, a particular security offered by this prospectus or a particular offering discussed in the applicable prospectus supplement.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless we tell you otherwise in a prospectus supplement, we will use the net proceeds from the sale of the securities described in this prospectus by Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse for general corporate purposes, including refinancing existing indebtedness. We may also invest the net proceeds temporarily in short-term securities. With the exception of certain situations described in more detail in the applicable prospectus supplement, the net proceeds will be applied exclusively outside Switzerland unless and to the extent Swiss tax laws allow usage in Switzerland without triggering Swiss withholding tax on interest payments on debt instruments.

None of Credit Suisse Group, Credit Suisse or Credit Suisse (USA) will receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the outstanding Guaranteed Senior Debt Securities of Credit Suisse (USA). All offers and sales of these securities will be for the accounts of the broker-dealer subsidiaries of Credit Suisse Group in connection with market-making transactions.

CAPITALIZATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

The tables below show the consolidated capitalization and indebtedness of Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse as of December 31, 2019 and Credit Suisse Group as of March 31, 2020. You should read these tables along with our consolidated financial statements and other financial information, which are included in the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

	<u>As of December 31, 2019</u>	
	<u>Credit Suisse Group</u>	<u>Credit Suisse</u>
	<u>(in CHF millions)</u>	
Debt:		
Short-term borrowings	28,385	28,869
Long-term debt	152,005	151,000
All other liabilities	563,191	563,828
Total Liabilities	743,581	743,696
Equity:		
Shareholders' Equity		
Common shares	102	4,400
Additional paid-in capital	34,661	45,774
Retained earnings	30,634	13,492
Treasury shares, at cost	(1,484)	—
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	(20,269)	(17,546)
Total shareholders' equity	43,644	46,120
Noncontrolling interests	70	643
Total Equity	43,714	46,763
Total capitalization and indebtedness	787,295	790,459

	<u>As of March 31, 2020</u>	
	<u>Credit Suisse Group</u>	
	<u>(in CHF millions)</u>	
Debt:		
Short-term borrowings	27,929	
Long-term debt	144,923	
All other liabilities	610,541	
Total liabilities	783,393	
Equity:		
Shareholders' Equity:		
Common shares	102	
Additional paid-in capital	34,891	
Retained earnings	31,816	
Treasury shares, at cost	(1,882)	
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)	(16,252)	
Total shareholders' equity	48,675	
Noncontrolling interests	98	
Total Equity	48,773	
Total capitalization and indebtedness	832,166	

CREDIT SUISSE GROUP

Credit Suisse Group is a publicly held corporation and its registered shares are listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange and, in the form of American depositary shares, on the New York Stock Exchange. Credit Suisse Group's registered head office is located at Paradeplatz 8, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland, and its telephone number is +41 44 333 1111.

Our strategy builds on our core strengths: our position as a leading global wealth manager, our specialist investment banking capabilities and our strong presence in our home market of Switzerland. We seek to follow a balanced approach with our wealth management activities, aiming to capitalize on both the large pool of wealth within mature markets as well as the significant growth in wealth in Asia Pacific and other emerging markets. Founded in 1856, we today have a global reach with operations in about 50 countries and, as at March 31, 2020, have 48,500 employees from over 150 different nations. Our broad footprint helps us to generate a more geographically balanced stream of revenues and net new assets and allows us to capture growth opportunities around the world. We serve our clients through three regionally focused divisions: Swiss Universal Bank, International Wealth Management and Asia Pacific. These regional businesses are supported by two other divisions specializing in investment banking capabilities: Global Markets and Investment Banking & Capital Markets. Our business divisions cooperate closely to provide holistic financial solutions, including innovative products and specially tailored advice.

Swiss Universal Bank. The Swiss Universal Bank division offers comprehensive advice and a wide range of financial solutions to private, corporate and institutional clients primarily domiciled in our home market of Switzerland, which offers attractive growth opportunities and where we can build on a strong market position across our key businesses. Our Private Clients business has a leading franchise in our Swiss home market and serves ultra-high-net-worth individual, high-net-worth individual, affluent and retail clients. Our Corporate & Institutional Clients business serves large corporate clients, small and medium-sized enterprises, institutional clients, external asset managers, financial institutions and commodity traders.

International Wealth Management. The International Wealth Management division through its Private Banking business offers comprehensive advisory services and tailored investment and financing solutions to wealthy private clients and external asset managers in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America, utilizing comprehensive access to the broad spectrum of our global resources and capabilities as well as a wide range of proprietary and third-party products and services. Our Asset Management business offers investment solutions and services globally to a broad range of clients, including pension funds, governments, foundations and endowments, corporations and individuals.

Asia Pacific. In the Asia Pacific division, our wealth management, financing and underwriting and advisory teams work closely together to deliver integrated advisory services and solutions to our target ultra-high-net-worth, entrepreneur and corporate clients. Our Wealth Management & Connected business combines our activities in wealth management with our financing, underwriting and advisory activities. Our Markets business, which provides a broad range of services through our equities and fixed income sales and trading businesses, also supports our wealth management activities and deals extensively with a broader range of global institutional clients.

Global Markets. The Global Markets division offers a broad range of financial products and services to client-driven businesses and also supports our global wealth management businesses and their clients. Our suite of products and services includes global securities sales, trading and execution, prime brokerage and comprehensive investment research. Our clients include financial institutions, corporations, governments, institutional investors, such as pension funds and hedge funds, and private individuals around the world.

Investment Banking & Capital Markets. The Investment Banking & Capital Markets division offers a broad range of investment banking services to corporations, financial institutions, financial sponsors and ultra-high-net-worth individuals and sovereign clients. Our range of products and services includes advisory services related to mergers and acquisitions, divestitures, takeover defense mandates, business restructurings and spin-offs. The division also engages in debt and equity underwriting of public securities offerings and private placements.

Credit Suisse Group may act through any of its branches in connection with the debt securities and warrants as described in this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement.

CREDIT SUISSE

Credit Suisse, a corporation established under the laws of, and licensed as a bank in, Switzerland, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group. Credit Suisse's registered head office is in Zurich, and it has additional executive offices and principal branches located in London, New York, Hong Kong, Singapore and Tokyo. Credit Suisse's registered head office is located at Paradeplatz 8, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland, and its telephone number is +41 44 333 1111.

Credit Suisse may act through any of its branches in connection with the debt securities and warrants as described in this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement. Credit Suisse, Guernsey branch, was established in 1986 in Guernsey, Channel Islands, and is, among other things, a vehicle for various funding activities of Credit Suisse. The Guernsey branch exists as part of Credit Suisse and is not a separate legal entity, although it has independent status for certain tax and Guernsey regulatory purposes. The Guernsey branch is located at Helvetia Court, Les Echelons, South Esplanade, St. Peter Port, Guernsey GY1 3ZQ, Channel Islands, and its telephone number is +44 1481 719000.

Credit Suisse, London branch, was established in 1993 in England and Wales, and is, among other things, a vehicle for various funding activities of Credit Suisse. The London branch exists as part of Credit Suisse and is not a separate legal entity, although it has independent status for certain tax and regulatory purposes. The London branch is located at One Cabot Square, London, E14 4QJ, United Kingdom, and its telephone number is +44 20 7888 8888.

Credit Suisse, Nassau branch, was established in Nassau, Bahamas in 1971 and is, among other things, a vehicle for various funding activities of Credit Suisse. The Nassau branch exists as part of Credit Suisse and is not a separate legal entity, although it has independent status for certain tax and regulatory purposes. The Nassau branch is located at Shirley & Charlotte Streets, Bahamas Financial Centre, 4th Floor, P.O. Box N-4928, Nassau, Bahamas, and its telephone number is 242-356-8100.

Credit Suisse, New York branch, was established in 1940 in New York, New York, and is, among other things, a vehicle for various funding activities of Credit Suisse. The New York branch exists as part of Credit Suisse and is not a separate legal entity, although it has independent status for certain tax and regulatory purposes. The New York branch is located at Eleven Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10010, United States and its telephone number is (212) 325-2000.

CREDIT SUISSE (USA)

Credit Suisse (USA) is a holding company for financial services companies. Credit Suisse (USA) is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group. Credit Suisse (USA)'s principal executive office is in New York. Credit Suisse (USA)'s principal subsidiary is Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Credit Suisse Group's principal U.S. registered broker-dealer subsidiary.

The principal executive offices of Credit Suisse (USA) are located at Eleven Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10010, United States, and its telephone number is (212) 325-2000.

DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES

This section describes the general terms that will apply to any debt securities that may be offered by Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse, directly or through one of its branches pursuant to this prospectus (each referred to in this section as a “relevant issuer”). The specific terms of the offered debt securities, and the extent to which the general terms described in this section apply to debt securities, will be described in the related prospectus supplement at the time of the offer.

General

As used in this prospectus, “debt securities” means the senior and subordinated debentures, notes, bonds and other evidences of indebtedness that the relevant issuer issues and, in each case, the trustee authenticates and delivers under the applicable indenture.

Credit Suisse Group may issue senior debt securities or subordinated debt securities (including convertible or exchangeable debt securities), directly or through one of its branches. Convertible or exchangeable debt securities of Credit Suisse Group may be converted or exchanged into or for shares or American depositary shares of Credit Suisse Group. Credit Suisse may issue senior debt securities, subordinated debt securities (including convertible or exchangeable debt securities), directly or through one of its branches. Any convertible or exchangeable debt securities issued by Credit Suisse will not be convertible or exchangeable into or for shares of Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse. Senior debt securities or subordinated debt securities of Credit Suisse Group will be issued in one or more series under the senior indenture or the subordinated indenture between Credit Suisse Group and The Bank of New York Mellon, formerly known as The Bank of New York, as successor to JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as trustee. Senior debt securities or subordinated debt securities of Credit Suisse will be issued in one or more series under the senior indenture or subordinated indenture between Credit Suisse and The Bank of New York Mellon, formerly known as The Bank of New York, as trustee. The senior indentures and the subordinated indentures of Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse have each been qualified under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended, or the Trust Indenture Act. In this section, we sometimes refer to these indentures collectively, as amended or supplemented from time to time, as the “indentures.” This section of the prospectus briefly outlines the provisions of the indentures related to the debt securities. The terms of the indentures will include both those stated in the indentures and those made part of the indentures by the Trust Indenture Act. The forms of the indentures have been filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, and you should read the applicable indentures for provisions that may be important to you.

Credit Suisse Group is a holding company and depends upon the earnings and cash flow of its subsidiaries to meet its obligations under the debt securities. Since the creditors of any of its subsidiaries would generally have a right to receive payment that is superior to Credit Suisse Group’s right to receive payment from the assets of that subsidiary, holders of debt securities will be effectively subordinated to creditors of Credit Suisse Group’s subsidiaries. In addition, there are various regulatory requirements applicable to some of Credit Suisse Group’s and Credit Suisse’s subsidiaries that limit their ability to pay dividends and make loans and advances to Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse, as the case may be.

The indentures do not contain any covenants or other provisions designed to protect holders of the debt securities against a reduction in the creditworthiness of the relevant issuer in the event of a highly leveraged transaction or that would prohibit other transactions that might adversely affect holders of the debt securities, including a change in control of the relevant issuer.

Issuances in Series

The indentures do not limit the amount of debt that may be issued. The debt securities may be issued in one or more series with the same or various maturities, at a price of 100% of their principal amount or at a premium or a discount. Not all debt securities of any one series need be issued at the same time and, unless otherwise provided, any series may be reopened for issuances of additional debt securities of that series. The debt securities will not be secured by any property or assets of the relevant issuer.

The terms of any authorized series of debt securities will be described in a prospectus supplement. These terms may include:

- the issue date;
- whether the debt securities are issued by Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse;
- whether the debt securities are senior or subordinated (if subordinated debt securities are issued, any special U.S. federal income tax and other considerations of a purchase of such debt securities will be described);
- the total principal amount of the debt securities;
- the percentage of the principal amount at which the debt securities will be issued and whether the debt securities will be “original issue discount” securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If original issue discount debt securities are issued (securities that are issued at a discount equal to or greater than a statutory de minimis amount, generally because they pay no interest or pay interest that is below market rates at the time of issuance, or otherwise do not pay all their interest in cash at least annually), the special U.S. federal income tax and other considerations of a purchase of original issue discount debt securities will be described (to the extent not already described herein);
- the date or dates on which principal will be payable, whether the debt securities will be payable on demand by the holders on any date, and whether we can extend the maturity date of the debt securities;
- the manner in which payments of principal, premium or interest will be calculated and whether any rate will be fixed or based on an index or formula or the value of one or more securities, commodities, currencies or other assets, including but not limited to:
 - whether the debt security bears a fixed rate of interest or bears a floating rate of interest, including whether the debt security is a regular floating rate note, a floating rate/fixed rate note or an inverse floating rate note (each as described below);
 - if the debt security is an indexed note (as defined below) the terms relating to the particular series of debt securities;
 - if the debt security is an amortizing note (as defined below), the amortization schedule and any other terms relating to the particular series of debt securities;
- the interest payment dates;
- whether any sinking fund is required;
- optional or mandatory redemption terms;
- authorized denominations, if other than \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof;
- the terms on which holders of the debt securities issued by Credit Suisse Group may or are required to exercise, convert or exchange these securities into or for securities of Credit Suisse Group or securities of one or more other entities and any specific terms relating to the exercise, conversion or exchange feature. If such debt securities are issued, the special U.S. federal income tax and other considerations of a purchase of such debt securities will be described;
- the terms on which holders of the debt securities issued by Credit Suisse may or are required to exercise, convert or exchange these securities into or for securities of one or more other entities other than Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse and any specific terms relating to the exercise, conversion or exchange feature. If such debt securities are issued, the special U.S. federal income tax and other considerations of a purchase of such debt securities will be described;
- the currency or currency unit in which the debt securities will be denominated and, if different, the currency or currency unit in which payments of principal, premium or interest will be payable, if the specified currency is other than U.S. dollars, and any other terms relating to the debt securities denominated in a foreign currency and the specified currency;
- whether the debt securities are to be issued as individual certificates to each holder or in the form of global certificates held by a depositary on behalf of holders;

- information describing any book-entry features;
- whether and under what circumstances additional amounts will be paid on any debt securities as a result of withholding taxes and whether the debt securities can be redeemed if additional amounts must be paid;
- selling restrictions applicable to any series of debt securities, if any;
- the names and duties of any co-trustees, depositories, authenticating agents, paying agents, transfer agents or registrars for any series; and
- any other terms consistent with the above.

The prospectus supplement relating to any series of debt securities may also include, if applicable, a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations and considerations under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, or ERISA.

Interest and Interest Rates

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, each series of debt securities that bears interest will bear interest from its date of issue or from the most recent date to which interest on that series of debt securities has been paid or duly provided for, at the fixed or floating rate specified in the series of debt securities, until the principal amount has been paid or made available for payment. Interest will be payable on each interest payment date (except for certain original issue discount notes (as defined below) and except for a series of debt securities issued between a regular record date and an interest payment date) and at maturity or on redemption or repayment, if any. Unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, in the event that the maturity date of any series of debt securities is not a business day, principal and interest payable at maturity will be paid on the next succeeding business day with the same effect as if that following business day were the date on which the payment were due, except that the relevant issuer will not pay any additional interest as a result of the delay in payment except as otherwise provided under “— Payment of Additional Amounts.” Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, interest payments in respect of a series of debt securities will equal the amount of interest accrued from and including the immediately preceding interest payment date in respect of which interest has been paid or duly made available for payment (or from and including the date of issue, if no interest has been paid with respect to the applicable series of debt securities) to but excluding the related interest payment date, maturity date or redemption or repayment date, if any, as the case may be.

Interest will be payable to the person in whose name a debt security is registered at the close of business on the regular record date next preceding the related interest payment date, except that:

- if the relevant issuer fails to pay the interest due on an interest payment date, the defaulted interest will be paid to the person in whose name the debt security is registered at the close of business on the record date the relevant issuer will establish for the payment of defaulted interest; and
- interest payable at maturity, redemption or repayment will be payable to the person to whom principal shall be payable.

In addition, the interest rate on floating rate notes will in no event be higher than the maximum rate permitted by New York or other applicable law, as such law may be modified by any applicable United States law of general application.

The first payment of interest on any series of debt securities originally issued between a regular record date and an interest payment date will be made on the interest payment date following the next succeeding regular record date to the registered owner on such next succeeding regular record date.

Fixed Rate Notes

Each fixed rate debt security, which we refer to as a fixed rate note, will bear interest at the annual rate specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. The interest payment dates for fixed rate notes will be specified in the applicable prospectus supplement and the regular record dates will be the fifteenth calendar day (whether or not a business day) prior to each interest payment date unless otherwise specified in the

applicable prospectus supplement. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, interest on fixed rate notes will be computed and paid on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. In the event that any date for any payment on any fixed rate note is not a business day, payment of interest, premium, if any, or principal otherwise payable on such fixed rate note will be made on the next succeeding business day. The relevant issuer will not pay any additional interest as a result of the delay in payment.

Floating Rate Notes

Unless otherwise specified in an applicable prospectus supplement, floating rate debt securities, which we refer to as floating rate notes, will be issued as described below. Each applicable prospectus supplement will specify certain terms with respect to which such floating rate note is being delivered, including:

- whether the floating rate note is a regular floating rate note, an inverse floating rate note or a floating rate/fixed rate note (if not specified, the floating rate note will be a regular floating rate note);
- the interest rate basis or bases;
- initial interest rate;
- interest reset dates;
- interest reset period;
- interest payment dates;
- index maturity, if any;
- maximum interest rate and minimum interest rate, if any;
- the spread and/or spread multiplier, if any; and
- if one or more of the specified interest rate bases is LIBOR, the index currency, if any, as described below.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, each regular record date for a floating rate note will be the fifteenth calendar day (whether or not a business day) prior to each interest payment date.

The interest rate borne by the floating rate notes will be determined as follows:

- Unless a floating rate note is a floating rate/fixed rate note or an inverse floating rate note, the floating rate note will be a regular floating rate note and, except as described below or in an applicable prospectus supplement, will bear interest at the rate determined by reference to the applicable interest rate basis or bases:
 - plus or minus the applicable spread, if any; and/or
 - multiplied by the applicable spread multiplier, if any.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, commencing on the initial interest reset date, the rate at which interest on such regular floating rate note will be payable will be reset as of each interest reset date; provided, however, that the interest rate in effect for the period from the original issue date to the initial interest reset date will be the initial interest rate.

If a floating rate note is a floating rate/fixed rate note, then, except as described below or in an applicable prospectus supplement, the floating rate/fixed rate note will initially bear interest at the rate determined by reference to the applicable interest rate basis or bases:

- plus or minus the applicable spread, if any; and/or
- multiplied by the applicable spread multiplier, if any.

Commencing on the initial interest reset date, the rate at which interest on the floating rate/fixed rate note will be payable shall be reset as of each interest reset date, except that:

- the interest rate in effect for the period from the original issue date to the initial interest reset date will be the initial interest rate; and
- the interest rate in effect commencing on, and including, the fixed rate commencement date (as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement) to the maturity date will be the fixed interest rate specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, or if no fixed interest rate is so specified and the floating rate/fixed rate note is still outstanding on the fixed rate commencement date, the interest rate in effect on the floating rate/fixed rate note on the day immediately preceding the fixed rate commencement date.

If a floating rate note is an inverse floating rate note, then, except as described below or in an applicable prospectus supplement, the inverse floating rate note will bear interest equal to the fixed interest rate specified in the applicable prospectus supplement:

- minus the rate determined by reference to the interest rate basis or bases;
- plus or minus the applicable spread, if any; and/or
- multiplied by the applicable spread multiplier, if any.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the interest rate on an inverse floating rate note will not be less than zero. Commencing on the initial interest reset date, the rate at which interest on such inverse floating rate note is payable will be reset as of each interest reset date; provided, however, that the interest rate in effect for the period from the original issue date to the initial interest reset date will be the initial interest rate.

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, each interest rate basis will be the rate determined in accordance with the applicable provisions below. Except as set forth above or in the applicable prospectus supplement, the interest rate in effect on each day will be:

- if such day is an interest reset date, the interest rate as determined on the interest determination date (as defined below) immediately preceding such interest reset date (or, in the case of SOFR notes (as defined below), on the interest determination date immediately preceding the last day of the relevant interest reset period); or
- if such day is not an interest reset date, the interest rate determined on the interest determination date immediately preceding the next preceding interest reset date (or, in the case of SOFR notes, on the interest determination date immediately preceding the last day of the relevant interest reset period).

Except for the fixed rate period described above for floating rate/fixed rate notes, interest on floating rate notes will be determined by reference to an interest rate basis, which may be one or more of:

- the Commercial Paper rate;
- the Federal Funds rate/Federal Funds open rate;
- LIBOR;
- the Prime rate;
- SOFR;
- the Treasury rate; or
- any other interest rate basis or interest rate formula described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

The “spread” is the number of basis points to be added to or subtracted from the related interest rate basis or bases applicable to a floating rate note. The “spread multiplier” is the percentage of the related interest rate basis or bases applicable to a floating rate note by which such interest rate basis or bases will be

multiplied to determine the applicable interest rate on such floating rate note. The “index maturity” is the period to maturity of the instrument or obligation with respect to which the interest rate basis or bases will be calculated.

Each applicable prospectus supplement will specify whether the rate of interest on the related floating rate note will be reset daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, annually or such other specified frequency and the dates on which such interest rate will be reset. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the interest reset date will be, in the case of floating rate notes which reset:

- daily, each business day;
- weekly, a business day that occurs in each week as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement (with the exception of weekly reset Treasury rate notes, which will reset the Tuesday of each week except as specified below);
- monthly, a business day that occurs in each month as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement;
- quarterly, a business day that occurs in each third month as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement;
- semi-annually, a business day that occurs in each of two months of each year as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement; and
- annually, a business day that occurs in one month of each year as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement.

If any interest reset date for any floating rate note would otherwise be a day that is not a business day, that interest reset date will be postponed to the next succeeding day that is a business day, except that in the case of LIBOR notes (as defined below) and SOFR notes, if that business day falls in the next succeeding calendar month, the interest reset date will be the immediately preceding business day.

The term “business day” means, unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, any day that is not a Saturday or Sunday and that is not a day on which banking institutions are generally authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to close in The City of New York and any other place of payment with respect to the applicable series of debt securities and:

- with respect to LIBOR notes, “business day” will also include a London business day;
- with respect to SOFR notes, “business day” will further exclude a day on which the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association or any successor organization recommends that the fixed income departments of its members be closed for the entire day for purposes of trading in U.S. government securities;
- with respect to any series of debt securities denominated in euros, “business day” will also include any day on which the TransEuropean Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer (TARGET2) System is open;
- with respect to any series of debt securities denominated in a specified currency other than U.S. dollars or euros, “business day” will not include a day on which banking institutions are generally authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to close in the principal financial center of the country of the specified currency;
- “London business day” means any day that is both a business day and a day on which dealings in deposits in any currency specified in the applicable prospectus supplement are transacted, or with respect to any future date are expected to be transacted, in the London interbank market.

Except as provided below or in an applicable prospectus supplement, interest will be payable on the maturity date and in the case of floating rate notes which reset:

- daily, weekly or monthly, on a business day that occurs in each month as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement;

- quarterly, on a business day that occurs in each third month as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement;
- semi-annually, on a business day that occurs in each of two months of each year as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement; and
- annually, on a business day that occurs in one month of each year as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, if any interest payment date for any floating rate note (other than the maturity date, but including any redemption date or repayment date) would otherwise be a day that is not a business day, that interest payment date or redemption date or repayment date will be the next succeeding day that is a business day and interest shall accrue to, and be payable on, such following business day, except that if a floating rate note is a LIBOR or SOFR note and if the next business day falls in the next succeeding calendar month, the interest payment date or redemption date or repayment date will be the immediately preceding business day and interest shall accrue to, and be payable on, such preceding business day. If the maturity date of a floating rate note falls on a day that is not a business day, the payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, will be made on the next succeeding business day, and we will not pay any additional interest for the period from and after the maturity date.

All percentages resulting from any calculation on floating rate notes will be to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, with five one millionths of a percentage point rounded upwards (e.g., 9.876545% (or .09876545) would be rounded to 9.87655% (or .0987655)), and all dollar amounts used in or resulting from such calculation will be rounded to the nearest cent (with one-half cent being rounded upward).

With respect to each floating rate note, accrued interest is calculated by multiplying its face amount by an accrued interest factor. The accrued interest factor is computed by adding the interest factor calculated for each day from and including the later of (a) the date of issue and (b) the last day to which interest has been paid or duly provided for to but excluding the last date for which accrued interest is being calculated. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the interest factor for each such day will be computed by dividing the interest rate applicable to such day by 360, in the case of floating rate notes for which the interest rate basis is the Commercial Paper rate, the Federal Funds rate, the Federal Funds open rate, LIBOR, the Prime rate or SOFR, or by the actual number of days in the year in the case of floating rate notes for which the interest rate basis is the Treasury rate. The accrued interest factor for floating rate notes for which the interest rate may be calculated by reference to two or more interest rate bases will be calculated in each period by selecting one such interest rate basis for such period in accordance with the provisions of the applicable prospectus supplement.

The interest rate applicable to each interest reset period commencing on the interest reset date with respect to that interest reset period will be the rate determined as of the interest determination date. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the interest determination date with respect to the Commercial Paper rate, the Federal Funds rate, the Federal Funds open rate and the Prime rate will be the second business day preceding each interest reset date for the related floating rate note; and the interest determination date with respect to LIBOR will be the second London business day preceding each interest reset date. With respect to SOFR, unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the interest determination date in respect of any interest reset period will be the second U.S. Government Securities Business Day (as defined below) prior to the interest payment date on which that interest reset period ends; provided, however, in the case of any interest reset period during which any SOFR notes become due and payable on a date other than an interest payment date, in respect of such SOFR notes that become due and payable only, the interest determination date for such interest reset period will be the second U.S. Government Securities Business Day prior to such date on which such SOFR notes become due and payable. With respect to the Treasury rate, unless otherwise specified in an applicable prospectus supplement, the interest determination date will be the day in the week in which the related interest reset date falls on which day Treasury bills (as defined below) are normally auctioned in accordance with the schedule set out by the U.S. Treasury; provided, however, that if an auction is held on the Friday on the week preceding the related interest reset date, the related interest determination date will be such preceding

Friday; and provided, further, that if an auction falls on any interest reset date then the related interest reset date will instead be the first business day following such auction. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the interest determination date pertaining to a floating rate note, the interest rate of which is determined with reference to two or more interest rate bases, will be the latest business day which is at least two business days prior to each interest reset date for such floating rate note. Each interest rate basis will be determined and compared on such date, and the applicable interest rate will take effect on the related interest reset date, as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Unless otherwise provided for in the applicable prospectus supplement, The Bank of New York Mellon, formerly known as The Bank of New York, will be the calculation agent and for each interest reset date will determine the interest rate with respect to any floating rate note as described below. The calculation agent will notify the relevant issuer, the paying agent and the trustee of each determination of the interest rate applicable to a floating rate note promptly after such determination is made. The calculation agent will, upon the request of the holder of any floating rate note, provide the interest rate then in effect (in the case of SOFR notes, if determined) and, if determined, the interest rate which will become effective as a result of a determination made with respect to the most recent interest determination date relating to such floating rate note. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the “calculation date,” where applicable, pertaining to any interest determination date will be the earlier of (a) the tenth calendar day after that interest determination date or, if such day is not a business day, the next succeeding business day or (b) the business day preceding the applicable interest payment date or maturity date, as the case may be.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the calculation agent will determine the interest rate basis with respect to floating rate notes as follows:

Commercial Paper Rate Notes. Commercial Paper rate debt securities, which we refer to as Commercial Paper rate notes, will bear interest at the interest rate (calculated by reference to the Commercial Paper rate and the spread and/or spread multiplier, if any) specified in the Commercial Paper rate notes and in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, “Commercial Paper rate” means, with respect to any interest determination date relating to a Commercial Paper rate note, the money market yield (as defined below) of the rate on that date for commercial paper having the index maturity designated in the applicable prospectus supplement, as published in H.15(519), under the heading “Commercial Paper — Non-financial.” In the event that the rate is not published prior to 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the calculation date pertaining to such interest determination date, then the Commercial Paper rate will be the money market yield of the rate on the interest determination date for commercial paper of the specified index maturity as published in H.15 daily update under the heading “Commercial Paper — Non-financial” (with an index maturity of one month, two months or three months being deemed to be equivalent to an index maturity of 30 days, 60 days or 90 days, respectively). If by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on that calculation date, the rate is not yet available in either H.15(519) or H.15 daily update, the calculation agent will calculate the Commercial Paper rate on that interest determination date, which will be the money market yield corresponding to the arithmetic mean of the offered rates as of approximately 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on that interest determination date for commercial paper of the specified index maturity placed for a non-financial issuer whose bond rating is “AA” or the equivalent, from a nationally recognized rating agency as quoted by three leading dealers of commercial paper in The City of New York selected and identified by us or the calculation agent (after consultation with us), as applicable; provided, however, that if the dealers selected as aforesaid by us or the calculation agent, as applicable, are not quoting offered rates as set forth above, the Commercial Paper rate with respect to such interest determination date will be the same as the Commercial Paper rate for the immediately preceding interest reset period (or, if there was no preceding interest reset period, the rate of interest will be the initial interest rate).

“Money market yield” will be a yield (expressed as a percentage) calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Money Market Yield} = \frac{D \times 360}{360 - (D \times M)} \times 100$$

where “D” refers to the applicable per annum rate for commercial paper quoted on a bank discount basis and expressed as a decimal, and “M” refers to the actual number of days in the period for which interest is being calculated.

Federal Funds Rate Notes/Federal Funds Open Rate Notes. Federal Funds rate debt securities, which we refer to as Federal Funds rate notes, will bear interest at the interest rate (calculated by reference to the Federal Funds rate and the spread and/or spread multiplier, if any) specified in the Federal Funds rate notes and in the applicable prospectus supplement. Federal Funds open rate debt securities, which we refer to as Federal Funds open rate notes, will bear interest at the interest rate (calculated by reference to the Federal Funds open rate and the spread and/or spread multiplier, if any) specified in the Federal Funds open rate notes and in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the “Federal Funds rate” means, with respect to any interest determination date relating to a Federal Funds rate note, the rate applicable to such date for Federal Funds opposite the caption “Federal funds (effective),” as displayed on Reuters on page 118 (or any page which may replace such page on such service) under the heading “EFFECT” on the business day immediately following such interest determination date. If such rate is not so published by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the business day immediately following such interest determination date, the Federal Funds rate will be the rate applicable to such interest determination date as published in H.15 daily update (or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate) under the heading “Federal Funds (effective).” If that rate is not published in H.15 daily update (or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate) by 4:15 p.m., New York City time, on the business day immediately following such interest determination date, the calculation agent will calculate the Federal Funds rate applicable to such interest determination date, which will be the arithmetic mean of the rates for the last transaction in overnight United States dollar Federal Funds as of 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on such interest determination date arranged by three leading brokers (which may include any underwriters, agents or their affiliates) of Federal Funds transactions in The City of New York selected and identified by us or the calculation agent (after consultation with us), as applicable; provided, however, that if the brokers selected as aforesaid by us or the calculation agent, as applicable, are not quoting as set forth above, the Federal Funds rate applicable to such interest determination date will be the same as the Federal Funds rate in effect for the immediately preceding interest reset period (or, if there was no preceding interest reset period, the rate of interest will be the initial interest rate).

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the “Federal Funds open rate” means, with respect to any interest determination date relating to a Federal Funds open rate note, the rate for such day for federal funds transactions among members of the Federal Reserve System arranged by federal funds brokers on such day, as published under the heading “Federal Funds” opposite the caption “Open” as such rate is displayed on Reuters (or any successor service) on page 5 (or any page which may replace such page on such service) (“Reuters Page 5”). In the event that on any interest determination date no reported rate appears on Reuters Page 5 by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, the rate for the interest determination date will be the rate for that day displayed on FFPREBON Index page on Bloomberg which is the Fed Funds Opening Rate as reported by Prebon Yamane (or any successor) on Bloomberg. In the event that on any interest determination date no reported rate appears on Reuters Page 5 or the FFPREBON Index page on Bloomberg or another recognized electronic source by 3 p.m., New York City time, the interest rate applicable to the next interest reset period will be the arithmetic mean of the rates for the last transaction in overnight U.S. dollar Federal Funds prior to 9:00 a.m., New York City time, on such interest determination date arranged by three leading brokers (which may include any underwriters, agents or their affiliates) of Federal Funds transactions in New York City selected and identified by us or the calculation agent (after consultation with us), as applicable; provided, however, that if the brokers selected by us or the calculation agent, as applicable, are not quoting as set forth above, the Federal Funds open rate with respect to such interest determination date will be the same as the Federal Funds open rate in effect for the immediately

preceding interest reset period (or, if there was no preceding interest reset period, the rate of interest will be the initial interest rate). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Federal Funds open rate in effect for any day that is not a business day shall be the Federal Funds open rate in effect for the prior business day.

LIBOR Notes. LIBOR debt securities, which we refer to as LIBOR notes, will bear interest at the interest rate (calculated by reference to LIBOR and the spread and/or spread multiplier, if any) specified in the LIBOR notes and in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the calculation agent will determine “LIBOR” for each interest reset date as follows:

- With respect to an interest determination date relating to a LIBOR note, LIBOR will be the offered rate for deposits in the London interbank market in the index currency (as defined below) having the index maturity designated in the applicable prospectus supplement commencing on the second London business day immediately following such interest determination date that appears on the Designated LIBOR Page (as defined below) or a successor reporter of such rates selected by the calculation agent and acceptable to us, as of 11:00 a.m., London time, on such interest determination date. Subject to the provisions regarding the determination of a replacement reference rate (as defined below) described below, if no such rate appears as of such time on the Designated LIBOR Page, LIBOR in respect of such interest determination date will be determined as if the parties had specified the rate described in the following paragraph;
- With respect to an interest determination date relating to a LIBOR note to which the last sentence of the previous paragraph applies, the calculation agent will request the principal London offices of each of four major reference banks (which may include any underwriters, agents or their affiliates) in the London interbank market selected and identified by us or the calculation agent (after consultation with us), as applicable, to provide the calculation agent with its offered quotation for deposits in the index currency for the period of the index maturity designated in the applicable prospectus supplement commencing on the second London business day immediately following such interest determination date to prime banks in the London interbank market at approximately 11:00 a.m., London time, on such interest determination date and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in such index currency in such market at such time. If at least two such quotations are provided, LIBOR determined on such interest determination date will be the arithmetic mean of such quotations. If fewer than two quotations are provided, LIBOR determined on such interest determination date will be the arithmetic mean of the rates quoted at approximately 11:00 a.m. (or such other time specified in the applicable prospectus supplement), in the principal financial center of the country of the specified index currency, on that interest determination date for loans made in the index currency to leading European banks having the index maturity designated in the applicable prospectus supplement commencing on the second London business day immediately following such interest determination date and in a principal amount that is representative for a single transaction in that index currency in that market at such time by three major reference banks (which may include any underwriters, agents or their affiliates) in such principal financial center selected by us or the calculation agent (after consultation with us), as applicable; provided, however, that if fewer than three reference banks so selected by us or the calculation agent, as applicable, are quoting such rates as mentioned in this sentence, LIBOR with respect to such interest determination date will be the same as LIBOR in effect for the immediately preceding interest reset period (or, if there was no preceding interest reset period, the rate of interest will be the initial interest rate).

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, we will appoint a replacement rate agent for the LIBOR notes. We will notify the holders of the LIBOR notes of any such appointment. We may appoint an affiliate of ours or any other person as replacement rate agent, so long as such affiliate or other person is a leading bank or financial institution that is experienced in the calculations or determinations to be made by the replacement rate agent.

If the replacement rate agent determines at any time at or prior to 11:00 a.m., London time, on any interest determination date that the rate appearing on the Designated LIBOR Page (or a successor reporter of such rate selected by the calculation agent and acceptable to us) for purposes of calculating LIBOR has been discontinued, then it will determine whether to use a substitute or successor rate for purposes of

determining LIBOR on such interest determination date and each interest determination date thereafter that it has determined is most comparable to LIBOR had it not been discontinued. If the replacement rate agent determines to use a substitute or successor rate pursuant to the immediately preceding sentence, it will select such rate, provided that, if it determines there is an appropriate industry-accepted successor rate to LIBOR, the replacement rate agent will use such industry-accepted successor rate.

If the replacement rate agent has determined a substitute or successor rate in accordance with the foregoing (such rate, the “replacement reference rate”), for purposes of determining the interest rate, (A) the replacement rate agent will determine (x) the method for obtaining the replacement reference rate (including any alternative method for determining the replacement reference rate if such substitute or successor rate is unavailable on the relevant interest determination date), which method shall be consistent with industry-accepted practices for the replacement reference rate, and (y) any adjustment factor as may be necessary to make the replacement reference rate comparable to LIBOR had it not been discontinued, consistent with industry-accepted practices for the replacement reference rate, (B) references to LIBOR in the terms of the LIBOR notes described in this prospectus or in the applicable prospectus supplement will be deemed to be references to the replacement reference rate, including any alternative method for determining such rate and any adjustment factor as described in subclause (A) above, (C) if the replacement rate agent determines that changes to the definitions of business day, day count fraction or interest determination date, or any other technical changes to any other provision of the terms of the LIBOR notes described in this prospectus or in the applicable prospectus supplement, are necessary in order to implement the replacement reference rate, such definitions will be amended to reflect such changes, and (D) we will give notice or will procure that notice is given as soon as practicable to the calculation agent, the trustee and the holders of the LIBOR notes, specifying the replacement reference rate, as well as the details described in subclause (A) above and the amendments implemented as contemplated above.

Any determination to be made by the replacement rate agent pursuant to provisions described in the two paragraphs above, including any determination with respect to a rate or adjustment or of the occurrence or non-occurrence of an event, circumstance or date and any decision to take or refrain from taking any action or any selection, will be made in the sole discretion of the replacement rate agent acting in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner.

“Index currency” means the currency (including currency units and composite currencies) specified in the applicable prospectus supplement as the currency with respect to which LIBOR will be calculated. If no currency is specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the index currency will be U.S. dollars.

“Designated LIBOR Page” means the display on page LIBOR01 (or any other page specified in the applicable prospectus supplement) of Reuters (or any successor service) for the purpose of displaying the London interbank offered rates of major banks for the applicable index currency (or such other page as may replace that page on that service for the purpose of displaying such rates).

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, “principal financial center” means the principal financial center of the country of the specified currency or specified index currency, as applicable, except that with respect to U.S. dollars and euro, the principal financial center shall be New York City and Brussels, respectively.

Prime Rate Notes. Prime rate debt securities, which we refer to as Prime rate notes, will bear interest at the interest rate (calculated by reference to the Prime rate and the spread and/or spread multiplier, if any) specified in the Prime rate notes and in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, “Prime rate” means, with respect to any interest determination date, the rate set forth in H.15(519) for that date opposite the caption “Bank Prime Loan” or, if not published by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the calculation date, the rate on such interest determination date as published in H.15 daily update under the caption “Bank Prime Loan.” If that rate is not yet published by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the calculation date pertaining to that interest determination date, the Prime rate for that interest determination date will be the arithmetic mean of the rates of interest publicly announced by each bank named on the Reuters Screen USPRIME1 Page (as defined below) as that bank’s prime rate or base lending rate as in effect as of 11:00 a.m., New York City time, for that interest determination date as quoted on the Reuters Screen USPRIME1 Page on that interest

determination date, or, if fewer than four of these rates appear on the Reuters Screen USPRIME1 Page for that interest determination date, the rate will be the arithmetic mean of the prime rates quoted on the basis of the actual number of days in the year divided by 360 as of the close of business on that interest determination date by at least two of the three major money center banks in The City of New York selected and identified by us or by the calculation agent (after consultation with us), as applicable, from which quotations are requested. If fewer than two quotations are provided, the calculation agent will calculate the Prime rate, which will be the arithmetic mean of the prime rates in The City of New York quoted by the appropriate number of substitute banks or trust companies organized and doing business under the laws of the United States, or any State thereof, in each case having total equity capital of at least \$500 million and being subject to supervision or examination by federal or state authority, selected and identified by us or the calculation agent (after consultation with us), as applicable, to quote prime rates. “Reuters Screen USPRIME1 Page” means the display designated as the “USPRIME1” page on Reuters (or such other page as may replace the USPRIME1 Page on that service for the purpose of displaying prime rates or base lending rates of major United States banks).

SOFR Notes. SOFR debt securities, which we refer to as SOFR notes, will bear interest at the interest rate (calculated by reference to SOFR and the spread and/or spread multiplier, if any) specified in the SOFR notes and in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the interest rate for each interest reset period for a series of SOFR notes will be determined by reference to Compounded Daily SOFR, calculated in accordance with the formula set forth below by the calculation agent with respect to the Observation Period relating to such interest reset period. Interest periods for the SOFR notes will begin on and include each interest payment date and end on but exclude the next succeeding interest payment date, except that the initial interest period will begin on and include the issue date and end on but exclude the first interest payment date. Each such period is an “interest reset period.” Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the “Observation Period” in respect of each interest reset period for a series of SOFR notes will be the period from, and including, the date falling two U.S. Government Securities Business Days prior to the first date in such interest reset period to, but excluding, the date falling two U.S. Government Securities Business Days prior to the interest payment date for such interest reset period; provided, however, in the case of any Observation Period during which any SOFR notes become due and payable on a date other than an interest payment date, in respect of such SOFR notes that become due and payable only, such Observation Period will end on (but exclude) the date falling two U.S. Government Securities Business Days prior to such earlier date, if any, on which such SOFR notes become due and payable.

“Compounded Daily SOFR” means, with respect to any interest reset period and the related interest determination date, the rate of return of a daily compound interest investment (with the SOFR Reference Rate as the reference rate for the calculation of interest) as calculated by the calculation agent at 3:00 p.m., New York City time (the “Relevant Time”) on such interest determination date in accordance with the following formula:

$$\left[\prod_{i=1}^{d_o} \left(1 + \frac{SOFR_i \times n_i}{360} \right) - 1 \right] \times \frac{360}{d}$$

where:

“ d ” means the number of calendar days in the relevant Observation Period.

“ d_o ” means for any Observation Period, the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the relevant Observation Period.

“ i ” is a series of whole numbers from one to d_o , each representing the relevant U.S. Government Securities Business Days in chronological order from (and including) the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant Observation Period.

“ n_i ” means for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “ i ” in the relevant Observation Period, the number of calendar days from (and including) such U.S. Government Securities Business Day “ i ” up to, but excluding, the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day (“ $i+1$ ”).

“SOFR_{*i*}” means for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day “*i*” in the relevant Observation Period, SOFR in respect of that day “*i*”.

“SOFR Reference Rate” means, in respect of any U.S. Government Securities Business Day,

- (1) a rate equal to SOFR for such U.S. Government Securities Business Day appearing on the New York Federal Reserve’s Website on or about the Relevant Time on the U.S. Government Securities Business Day immediately following such U.S. Government Securities Business Day; or
- (2) if SOFR in respect of such U.S. Government Securities Business Day does not appear as specified in paragraph (1), unless we or the Benchmark Replacement Agent, if any, determines that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to SOFR on or prior to the Relevant Time on the U.S. Government Securities Business Day immediately following such U.S. Government Securities Business Day, SOFR in respect of the last U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which such rate was published on the New York Federal Reserve’s Website; or
- (3) if SOFR in respect of such U.S. Government Securities Business Day does not appear as specified in paragraph (1) and we or the Benchmark Replacement Agent, if any, determines that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the then-current Benchmark on or prior to the Relevant Time on the U.S. Government Securities Business Day immediately following such U.S. Government Securities Business Day (or, if the then-current Benchmark is not SOFR, on or prior to the Alternative Relevant Time on the Relevant Date), then (subject to the subsequent operation of this clause (3)) from (and including) the U.S. Government Securities Business Day immediately following such U.S. Government Securities Business Day (or the Relevant Date, as applicable) (the “Affected Day”), “SOFR Reference Rate” shall mean, in respect of any U.S. Government Securities Business Day, the applicable Benchmark Replacement for such U.S. Government Securities Business Day appearing on, or obtained from, the Relevant Source at the Alternative Relevant Time on the Relevant Date.

If the Benchmark Replacement is at any time required to be used pursuant to paragraph (3) above, then in connection with determining the Benchmark Replacement:

- (a) we or the Benchmark Replacement Agent, as applicable, shall also determine the method for determining the rate described in clause (a) of paragraph (1), (2) or (3) of the definition of “Benchmark Replacement,” as applicable (including (i) the page, section or other part of a particular information service on or source from which such rate appears or is obtained (the “Relevant Source”), (ii) the time at which such rate appears on, or is obtained from, the Relevant Source (the “Alternative Relevant Time”), (iii) the day on which such rate will appear on, or is obtained from, the Relevant Source in respect of each U.S. Government Securities Business Day (the “Relevant Date”), and (iv) any alternative method for determining such rate if it is unavailable at the Alternative Relevant Time on the applicable Relevant Date), which method shall be consistent with industry-accepted practices for such rate;
- (b) from (and including) the Affected Day, references to the Relevant Time shall be deemed to be references to the Alternative Relevant Time;
- (c) if we or the Benchmark Replacement Agent, as applicable, determines that (i) changes to the definitions of business day, Compounded Daily SOFR, day count fraction, interest determination date, interest payment date, interest reset period, Observation Period, SOFR Reference Rate or U.S. Government Securities Business Day or (ii) any other technical changes to any other provision of the SOFR notes described in this prospectus or in the applicable prospectus supplement are necessary in order to implement the Benchmark Replacement (including any alternative method described in subclause (iv) of paragraph (a) above) as the Benchmark in a manner substantially consistent with market practices (or, if we or the Benchmark Replacement Agent, as the case may be, decides that adoption of any portion of such market practice is not administratively feasible or if we or the Benchmark Replacement Agent, as the case may be, determines that no market practice for use of the Benchmark Replacement exists, in such other manner as we or the Benchmark

Replacement Agent, as the case may be, determines is reasonably necessary), such definitions or other provisions will be amended to reflect such changes, which amendments shall become effective without consent or approval of the holders of the SOFR notes or any other party; and

- (d) we will give notice or will procure that notice is given as soon as practicable to the calculation agent, trustee and the holders of the SOFR notes, specifying the Benchmark Replacement, as well as the details described in paragraph (a) above and the amendments implemented as contemplated in paragraph (c) above.

For purposes of the definition of SOFR Reference Rate:

“Benchmark” means SOFR, provided that if a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to SOFR or such other then-current Benchmark, then “Benchmark” means the applicable Benchmark Replacement.

“Benchmark Replacement” means, with respect to the then-current Benchmark, the first alternative set forth in the order presented below that can be determined by us or the Benchmark Replacement Agent, if any, as of the Benchmark Replacement Date with respect to the then-current Benchmark:

- (1) the sum of: (a) the alternate rate of interest that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark for the applicable Corresponding Tenor and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment; or
- (2) the sum of: (a) the ISDA Fallback Rate and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment; or
- (3) the sum of: (a) the alternate rate of interest that has been selected by us or the Benchmark Replacement Agent, if any, as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark for the applicable Corresponding Tenor, provided that, (i) if we or the Benchmark Replacement Agent, as the case may be, determine that there is an industry-accepted replacement rate of interest for the then-current Benchmark for U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate notes at such time, it shall select such industry-accepted rate, and (ii) otherwise, it shall select such rate of interest that it has determined is most comparable to the then-current Benchmark, and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

“Benchmark Replacement Adjustment” means, with respect to any Benchmark Replacement, the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by us or the Benchmark Replacement Agent, if any, as of the Benchmark Replacement Date with respect to the then-current Benchmark:

- (1) the spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, which may be a positive or negative value or zero, that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body for the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement;
- (2) if the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement is equivalent to the ISDA Fallback Rate, the ISDA Fallback Adjustment;
- (3) the spread adjustment, which may be a positive or negative value or zero, that has been selected by us or the Benchmark Replacement Agent, if any, to be applied to the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement in order to reduce or eliminate, to the extent reasonably practicable under the circumstances, any economic prejudice or benefit (as applicable) to holders of the SOFR notes as a result of the replacement of the then-current Benchmark with such Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement for purposes of determining the SOFR Reference Rate, which spread adjustment shall be consistent with any industry-accepted spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, applied to such Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement where it has replaced the then-current Benchmark for U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate notes at such time.

“Benchmark Replacement Agent” means any affiliate of us or such other person that has been appointed by us to make the calculations and determinations to be made by the Benchmark Replacement Agent described in this prospectus, so long as such affiliate or other person is a leading bank or other financial

institution that is experienced in such calculations or determinations. We may elect, but are not required, to appoint a Benchmark Replacement Agent at any time. We will notify the holders of the SOFR notes of any such appointment.

“Benchmark Replacement Date” means, with respect to the then-current Benchmark, the earliest to occur of the following events with respect thereto:

- (1) in the case of clause (1) or (2) of the definition of “Benchmark Transition Event,” the later of (a) the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein and (b) the date on which the administrator of the Benchmark permanently or indefinitely ceases to provide the Benchmark; or
- (2) in the case of clause (3) of the definition of “Benchmark Transition Event,” the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein.

For the avoidance of doubt, if the event giving rise to the Benchmark Replacement Date occurs on the same day as, but earlier than, the Relevant Time in respect of any determination, the Benchmark Replacement Date will be deemed to have occurred prior to the Relevant Time for such determination.

“Benchmark Transition Event” means, with respect to the then-current Benchmark, the occurrence of one or more of the following events with respect thereto:

- (1) a public statement or publication of information by or on behalf of the administrator of the Benchmark announcing that such administrator has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark, permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark;
- (2) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark, the central bank for the currency of the Benchmark, an insolvency official with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark, a resolution authority with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark or a court or an entity with similar insolvency or resolution authority over the administrator for the Benchmark, which states that the administrator of the Benchmark has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark; or
- (3) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark announcing that the Benchmark is no longer representative.

“Corresponding Tenor” means, with respect to a Benchmark Replacement a tenor (including overnight) having approximately the same length (disregarding any applicable business day convention) as the applicable tenor for the then-current Benchmark.

“ISDA Definitions” means the 2006 ISDA Definitions published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. or any successor thereto, as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor definitional booklet for interest rate derivatives published from time to time by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.

“ISDA Fallback Adjustment” means, with respect to any ISDA Fallback Rate, the spread adjustment, which may be a positive or negative value or zero, that would be applied to such ISDA Fallback Rate in the case of derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be effective upon the occurrence of an index cessation event with respect to the then-current Benchmark for the applicable tenor.

“ISDA Fallback Rate” means, with respect to the then-current Benchmark, the rate that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be effective upon the occurrence of an index cessation date with respect to the Benchmark for the applicable tenor excluding the applicable ISDA Fallback Adjustment.

“New York Federal Reserve’s Website” means the website of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York currently at <http://www.newyorkfed.org>, or any successor website of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

“Relevant Governmental Body” means the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and/or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or a committee officially endorsed or convened by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and/or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or any successor thereto.

“SOFR” means, in respect of any U.S. Government Securities Business Day, the daily secured overnight financing rate for such U.S. Government Securities Business Day as provided by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as the administrator of such rate (or any successor administrator of such rate).

“Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement” means the Benchmark Replacement excluding the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

“U.S. Government Securities Business Day” means any day, except for a Saturday, Sunday or a day on which the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association or any successor organization recommends that the fixed income departments of its members be closed for the entire day for purposes of trading in U.S. government securities.

If we appoint a Benchmark Replacement Agent and such Benchmark Replacement Agent is unable to determine whether a Benchmark Transition Event has occurred or, following the occurrence of a Benchmark Transition Event, has not selected the Benchmark Replacement as of the related Benchmark Replacement Date, then, in such case, we shall make such determination or select the Benchmark Replacement, as the case may be.

If we or the Benchmark Replacement Agent, if any, have determined that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the then-current Benchmark, any determination, decision or election that may be made by us or the Benchmark Replacement Agent pursuant to this section, including any determination with respect to a tenor, rate or adjustment or of the occurrence or non-occurrence of an event (including such determination that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement have occurred with respect to the then-current Benchmark), circumstance or date and any decision to take or refrain from taking any action or any selection:

- will be conclusive and binding absent willful misconduct, bad faith and manifest error; and
- will be made in the sole discretion of us or the Benchmark Replacement Agent, as the case may be, acting in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner.

Treasury Rate Notes. Treasury rate debt securities, which we refer to as Treasury rate notes, will bear interest at the interest rate (calculated by reference to the Treasury rate and the spread and/or spread multiplier, if any) specified in the Treasury rate notes and in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the “Treasury rate” means, with respect to any interest determination date relating to a Treasury rate note, the rate from the auction held on such interest determination date, which we refer to as the “auction,” of direct obligations of the United States, which we refer to as Treasury bills, having the index maturity designated in the applicable prospectus supplement under the caption “INVESTMENT RATE” on the display on Reuters (or any successor service) on page USAUCTION10 (or any other page as may replace such page on such service) or page USAUCTION11 (or any other page as may replace such page on such service) or, if not so published by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the calculation date pertaining to such interest determination date, the bond equivalent yield (as defined below) of the rate for such Treasury bills as published in H.15 daily update, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate, under the caption “U.S. Government Securities/Treasury Bills/Auction High” or, if not so published by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the related calculation date, the bond equivalent yield of the auction rate of such Treasury bills as announced by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. In the event that the auction rate of Treasury bills having the index maturity designated in the applicable prospectus supplement is not so announced by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, or if no such auction is held, then the Treasury rate will be the bond equivalent yield of the rate on that interest determination date of Treasury bills having the index maturity designated in the applicable prospectus supplement as published in H.15(519) under the caption “U.S. Government Securities/Treasury Bills (Secondary Market)” or, if not published by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the related calculation date, the rate on that interest determination date of such Treasury bills as published

in H.15 daily update, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate, under the caption “U.S. Government Securities/Treasury Bills (Secondary Market).” In the event such rate is not published in H.15(519), H.15 daily update or another recognized electronic source by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on such calculation date, the calculation agent will calculate the Treasury rate, which will be a bond equivalent yield of the arithmetic mean of the secondary market bid rates, as of approximately 3:30 p.m., New York City time, on such interest determination date, of three leading primary U.S. government securities dealers (which may include Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC) selected and identified by us or by the calculation agent (after consultation with us), as applicable, for the issue of Treasury bills with a remaining maturity closest to the index maturity designated in the applicable prospectus supplement; provided, however, that if the dealers selected by us or the calculation agent, as applicable, are not quoting bid rates as mentioned in this sentence, the Treasury rate with respect to the interest determination date will be the same as the Treasury rate in effect for the immediately preceding interest reset period (or, if there was no preceding interest reset period, the rate of interest will be the initial interest rate).

The term “bond equivalent yield” means a yield (expressed as a percentage) calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Bond equivalent yield} = \frac{D \times N \times 100}{360 - (D \times M)}$$

where “D” refers to the applicable per annum rate for Treasury bills quoted on a bank discount basis, “N” refers to 365 or 366, as the case may be, and “M” refers to the actual number of days in the applicable interest reset period.

Indexed Notes

The relevant issuer may offer from time to time indexed notes, the return on which is linked to the performance of one or more underlyings or a basket of such underlyings. We will refer generally to each index, exchange-traded fund, equity security of an issuer, exchange rate, commodity, commodity futures contract or any other market measure or reference asset as an “underlying.” The one or more underlyings or the basket to which the securities may be linked will be specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, along with any terms applicable to such indexed note.

An investment in indexed notes has significant risks, and has risks and characteristics not associated with conventional debt securities. The applicable prospectus supplement will specify the risks and characteristics associated with the indexed notes and describe the circumstances in which you could lose some or all of your investment.

Dual Currency Notes

Dual currency debt securities, which we refer to as dual currency notes, are any series of debt securities as to which we have a one-time option, exercisable on a specified date in whole, but not in part, with respect to all dual currency notes issued on the same day and having the same terms, of making all payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest after the exercise of such option, whether at maturity or otherwise (which payments would otherwise be made in the face amount currency of such series of debt securities specified in the applicable prospectus supplement), in the optional payment currency specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. The terms of the dual currency notes together with information as to the relative value of the face amount currency compared to the optional payment currency and as to tax considerations associated with an investment in dual currency notes will also be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

If we elect on any option election date specified in the applicable prospectus supplement to pay in the optional payment currency instead of the face amount currency, payments of interest, premium, if any, and principal made after such option election date may be worth less, at the then current exchange rate, than if we had made such payments in the face amount currency. We refer you to “Foreign Currency Risks.”

Renewable Notes

The relevant issuer may also issue from time to time variable rate renewable debt securities, which we refer to as renewable notes, which will mature on an interest payment date specified in the applicable

prospectus supplement unless the maturity of all or a portion of the principal amount of the renewable notes is extended in accordance with the procedures set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Short-Term Notes

The relevant issuer may offer from time to time series of debt securities with maturities of less than one year, which we refer to as short-term notes. Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, interest on short-term notes will be payable at maturity. Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, interest on short-term notes that are floating rate notes (other than Treasury rate notes) will be computed on the basis of the actual number of days elapsed divided by 360, and interest on short-term notes that are Treasury rate notes will be computed on the basis of the actual number of days elapsed divided by a year of 365 or 366 days, as the case may be.

Extension of Maturity

The applicable prospectus supplement will indicate whether the relevant issuer has the option to extend the maturity of a series of debt securities (other than an amortizing note) for one or more periods up to but not beyond the final maturity date set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. If the relevant issuer has that option with respect to any series of debt securities (other than an amortizing note), we will describe the procedures in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Amortizing Notes

Amortizing debt securities, which we refer to as amortizing notes, are a series of debt securities for which payments combining principal and interest are made in installments over the life of such series of debt securities. Payments with respect to amortizing notes will be applied first to interest due and payable on the amortizing notes and then to the reduction of the unpaid principal amount of the amortizing notes. The relevant issuer will provide further information on the additional terms and conditions of any issue of amortizing notes in the applicable prospectus supplement. A table setting forth repayment information in respect of each amortizing note will be included in the applicable prospectus supplement and set forth on the amortizing notes.

Original Issue Discount Notes

The relevant issuer may offer series of debt securities, which we refer to as original issue discount notes, from time to time at an issue price (as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement) that is less than 100% of the principal amount of such series of debt securities (i.e., par). Original issue discount notes may not bear any interest currently or may bear interest at a rate that is below market rates at the time of issuance. The difference between the issue price of an original issue discount note and par is referred to herein as the “discount.” In the event of redemption, repayment or acceleration of maturity of an original issue discount note, the amount payable to the holder of an original issue discount note will be equal to the sum of (a) the issue price (increased by any accruals of discount) and, in the event of any redemption by us of such original issue discount note (if applicable), multiplied by the initial redemption percentage specified in the applicable prospectus supplement (as adjusted by the initial redemption percentage reduction, if applicable) and (b) any unpaid interest on such original issue discount note accrued from the date of issue to the date of such redemption, repayment or acceleration of maturity.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, for purposes of determining the amount of discount that has accrued as of any date on which a redemption, repayment or acceleration of maturity occurs for an original issue discount note, the discount will be accrued using a constant yield method. The constant yield will be calculated using a 30-day month, 360-day year convention, a compounding period that, except for the initial period (as defined below), corresponds to the shortest period between interest payment dates for the applicable original issue discount note (with ratable accruals within a compounding period), a coupon rate equal to the initial coupon rate applicable to such original issue discount note and an assumption that the maturity of such original issue discount note will not be accelerated. If the period from the date of issue to the initial interest payment date, or the initial period, for an original issue discount note is shorter than the compounding period for such original issue discount note, a proportionate amount of the yield for an entire compounding period will be accrued. If the initial period is

longer than the compounding period, then such period will be divided into a regular compounding period and a short period with the short period being treated as provided in the preceding sentence. The accrual of the applicable discount may differ from the accrual of original issue discount for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

Certain original issue discount notes may not be treated as having original issue discount for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and debt securities other than original issue discount notes may be treated as issued with original issue discount for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We refer you to “Taxation — United States Taxation.”

Redemption at the Option of the Relevant Issuer

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, the relevant issuer cannot redeem debt securities prior to maturity. The relevant issuer may redeem a series of debt securities at its option prior to the maturity date only if an initial redemption date is specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. If so specified, the relevant issuer can redeem the debt securities of such series at its option on any date on and after the applicable initial redemption date in whole or from time to time in part in increments of \$2,000 or such other minimum denomination specified in such applicable prospectus supplement (provided that any remaining principal amount of the debt securities of such series will be at least \$2,000 or such other minimum denomination), at the applicable redemption price, together with unpaid interest accrued to the date of redemption, on notice given not more than 60 nor less than 30 calendar days prior to the date of redemption, unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, and in accordance with the provisions of the applicable indenture. By redemption price for a debt security of a series, we mean an amount equal to the initial redemption percentage specified in the applicable prospectus supplement (as adjusted by the annual redemption percentage reduction specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, if any) multiplied by the unpaid principal amount of the debt security to be redeemed. The initial redemption percentage, if any, applicable to a series of debt securities may decline on each anniversary of the initial redemption date by an amount equal to the applicable annual redemption percentage reduction, if any, until the redemption price is equal to 100% of the unpaid principal amount to be redeemed. The redemption price of original issue discount notes is described above under “— Original Issue Discount Notes.”

Debt securities denominated in a foreign currency may be subject to different restrictions on redemption. We refer you to “Special Provisions Relating to Debt Securities Denominated in a Foreign Currency — Minimum Denominations, Restrictions on Maturities, Repayment and Redemption.”

Repayment at the Option of the Holders; Repurchase

Holder may require the relevant issuer to repay a series of debt securities prior to maturity only if one or more optional repayment dates are specified in the applicable prospectus supplement. If so specified, the relevant issuer will repay debt securities of such series at the option of the holders on any optional repayment date in whole or in part from time to time in increments of \$2,000 or such other minimum denomination specified in the applicable prospectus supplement (provided that any remaining principal amount thereof will be at least \$2,000 or such other minimum denomination specified in the applicable prospectus supplement), at a repayment price equal to 100% of the unpaid principal amount to be repaid, together with unpaid interest accrued to the date of repayment. A holder who wants the relevant issuer to repay a debt security prior to maturity must deliver the debt security, together with the form “Option to Elect Repayment” properly completed, to the trustee at its corporate trust office (or any other address that the relevant issuer specifies in the applicable prospectus supplement or notifies holders from time to time) no more than 60 nor less than 30 calendar days prior to the date of repayment. Exercise of a repayment option by the holder will be irrevocable. The repayment price of original issue discount notes is described above under “— Original Issue Discount Notes” Notwithstanding the foregoing, the relevant issuer will comply with Section 14(e) under the Exchange Act to the extent applicable, and any other tender offer rules under the Exchange Act which may then be applicable, in connection with any obligation to repurchase a series of debt securities.

Only the depositary may exercise the repayment option in respect of global securities representing book-entry debt securities. Accordingly, beneficial owners of global securities that desire to have all or any

portion of book-entry debt securities represented by global securities repaid must direct the participant of the depositary through which they own their interest to direct the depositary to exercise the repayment option on their behalf by delivering the related global security and duly completed election form to the trustee as aforesaid. In order to ensure that the global security and election form are received by the trustee on a particular day, the applicable beneficial owner must so direct the participant through which it owns its interest before that participant's deadline for accepting instructions for that day. Different firms may have different deadlines for accepting instructions from their customers. Accordingly, beneficial owners should consult the participants through which they own their interest for the respective deadlines of those participants. All instructions given to participants from beneficial owners of global securities relating to the option to elect repayment will be irrevocable. In addition, at the time instructions are given by a beneficial owner, the beneficial owner must cause the participant through which it owns its interest to transfer that beneficial owner's interest in the global security or securities representing the related book-entry debt securities, on the depositary's records, to the trustee. We refer you to "— Book-Entry System." Debt securities denominated in a foreign currency may be subject to different restrictions on repayment. We refer you to "Special Provisions Relating to Debt Securities Denominated in a Foreign Currency — Minimum Denominations, Restrictions on Maturities, Repayment and Redemption." The relevant issuer may at any time purchase debt securities at any price in the open market or otherwise. Such debt securities purchased by the relevant issuer may, at its discretion, be held, resold or surrendered to the trustee for cancellation.

Tax Redemption

If specifically provided by the applicable prospectus supplement, the relevant issuer may redeem a series of debt securities at its option at any time, in whole but not in part, on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice, unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, at the principal amount of such series of debt securities being redeemed, together with accrued interest to the date of redemption, if it has or will become obligated to pay additional interest on such series of debt securities as described under "— Payment of Additional Amounts" below as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws (or any regulations or rulings promulgated thereunder) of Switzerland or the United States, as applicable, or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein, or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws, regulations or rulings, which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date of the applicable prospectus supplement, and such obligation cannot be avoided by the relevant issuer taking reasonable measures available to it, provided that no such notice of redemption will be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which it would be obliged to pay such additional interest were a payment in respect of the debt securities of such series then due. Prior to the giving of any notice of redemption pursuant to this paragraph, the relevant issuer will deliver to the trustee a certificate stating that it is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to its right to redeem have occurred, and an opinion of independent counsel of recognized standing to the effect that the relevant issuer has or will become obligated to pay such additional interest as a result of such change or amendment.

Payment of Additional Amounts

If specifically provided by the applicable prospectus supplement, the relevant issuer will, subject to the exceptions and limitations set forth below, pay such additional amounts to the holder of a series of debt securities as may be necessary so that every net payment on such series of debt securities, after deduction or withholding for or on account of any present or future tax, assessment or other governmental charge imposed upon or as a result of such payment by Switzerland or the United States, as applicable, or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein, will not be less than the amount provided in such series of debt securities to be then due and payable.

Switzerland

All payments of principal and interest in respect of the debt securities shall be made by the relevant issuer free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for, any taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or within Switzerland or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In that event, the relevant issuer shall pay such additional amounts as will result in receipt

by the holders of such amounts as would have been received by them had no such withholding or deduction been required, except that no such additional amounts shall be payable by the relevant issuer to any such holder for or on account of:

- (i) any such taxes, duties, assessments or other governmental charges imposed in respect of such debt security by reason of the holder having some connection with Switzerland other than the mere holding of the debt security;
- (ii) any such taxes, duties, assessments or other governmental charges imposed in respect of any debt security presented for payment more than 30 days after the Relevant Date (as defined below) except to the extent that the holder would have been entitled to such additional amounts on presenting such debt security for payment on the last day of such period of 30 days;
- (iii) any such taxes, duties, assessments or other governmental charges imposed in respect of the relevant debt security pursuant to laws enacted by Switzerland changing the Swiss federal withholding tax system from an issuer-based system to a paying agent-based system pursuant to which a person in Switzerland other than the issuer is required to withhold tax on any interest payments; or
- (iv) if Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse, in either case, acting through its Zurich head office, is the relevant issuer, any such taxes imposed in respect of the relevant debt security pursuant to the Swiss Federal Withholding Tax Code of 13 October 1965;
- (v) any withholding or deduction imposed on any payment by reason of FATCA (as defined below); or
- (vi) any combination of two or more items (i) through (v) above.

“Relevant Date” as used herein means whichever is the later of (x) the date on which such payment first becomes due and (y) if the full amount payable has not been received by the trustee on or prior to such date, the date on which the full amount having been so received, notice to that effect shall have been given to the holders.

United States

If the relevant issuer is Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse, in either case, acting through a U.S. branch (or in the case of Credit Suisse, through its Cayman branch), all payments of principal and interest in respect of the debt securities shall be made by the relevant issuer free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for, any taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges, each in the nature of a tax, imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by the United States or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In that event, the relevant issuer shall pay such additional amounts as will result in receipt by the holders of such amounts as would have been received by them had no such withholding or deduction been required, except that no such additional amounts shall be payable by the relevant issuer to any such holder for or on account of:

- (i) any tax, assessment or other governmental charge that would not have been imposed but for (a) the existence of any present or former connection between such holder and the United States, including, without limitation, such holder being or having been a citizen or resident thereof or being or having been engaged in trade or business or present therein or having or having had a permanent establishment therein or (b) such holder’s past or present status as a personal holding company, foreign personal holding company or private foundation or other tax-exempt organization with respect to the United States or as a corporation that accumulates earnings to avoid U.S. federal income tax;
- (ii) any estate, inheritance, gift, sales, transfer or personal property tax or any similar tax, assessment or other governmental charge;
- (iii) any tax, assessment or other governmental charge that would not have been imposed but for the

presentation by the holder of a debt security for payment more than 15 days after the date on which such payment became due and payable or on which payment thereof was duly provided for, whichever occurs later;

- (iv) any tax, assessment or other governmental charge that is payable otherwise than by deduction or withholding from a payment on such series of debt securities;
- (v) any tax, assessment or other governmental charge required to be deducted or withheld by any paying agent from a payment on such series of debt securities, if such payment can be made without such deduction or withholding by any other paying agent;
- (vi) any tax, assessment or other governmental charge that would not have been imposed but for a failure to comply with any applicable certification, documentation, information or other reporting requirement concerning the nationality, residence, identity or connection with the United States of the holder or beneficial owner of such series of debt securities if, without regard to any tax treaty, such compliance is required by statute or regulation of the United States as a precondition to relief or exemption from such tax, assessment or other governmental charge;
- (vii) any tax, assessment or other governmental charge imposed on a holder of such series of debt securities that actually or constructively owns 10 percent or more of the combined voting power of all classes of the relevant issuer's stock or that is a controlled foreign corporation (as defined in Section 957 of the Code) related to the relevant issuer through stock ownership;
- (viii) any such taxes, duties, assessments or other governmental charges required to be deducted or withheld from a payment or deemed payment that is treated as a "dividend equivalent" payment under the Code, Treasury regulations, or other law or official guidance of the United States;
- (ix) any such withholding or deduction imposed on any payment by reason of FATCA (as defined below); or
- (x) any combination of two or more items (i) through (ix) above;

nor will such additional amounts be paid with respect to a payment on such series of debt securities to a holder that is a fiduciary or partnership or other than the sole beneficial owner of such payment to the extent a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary or a member of such partnership or a beneficial owner would not have been entitled to the additional amounts had such beneficiary, settlor, member or beneficial owner been the holder of such series of debt securities.

U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

Payments on the debt securities will be subject in all cases to any withholding or deduction required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the Code, or described in any agreement between any jurisdiction and the United States relating to the foreign account provisions of the U.S. Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act of 2010, or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, any regulations or agreements thereunder, official interpretations thereof, or any agreements, law, regulation or other official guidance implementing an intergovernmental agreement or other intergovernmental approach thereto (collectively, "FATCA").

Subordination

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, when the term "senior indebtedness" is used in the context of the subordinated debt securities, it means, with respect to an issuer:

- any money such entity has borrowed, including any senior debt securities issued under the relevant senior indenture;
- any money borrowed by someone else where such entity has assumed or guaranteed the obligations, directly or indirectly;
- any letters of credit and acceptances made by banks on such entity's behalf; and

- indebtedness that such entity has incurred or assumed in connection with the acquisition of any property.

Senior indebtedness shall not include any indebtedness that is expressed to be subordinated to or on par with the subordinated debt securities or any money owed to an entity's subsidiaries.

The subordinated indentures provide that the relevant issuer cannot:

- make any payments of principal, premium or interest on the subordinated debt securities;
- acquire any subordinated debt securities; or
- defease any subordinated debt securities;

if

- any senior indebtedness in an aggregate principal amount of more than \$100 million has become due either on maturity or as a result of acceleration or otherwise and the principal, premium and interest on that senior indebtedness has not yet been paid in full by such entity; or
- such entity has defaulted in the payment of any principal, premium or interest on any senior indebtedness in an aggregate principal amount of more than \$100 million at the time the payment was due, unless and until the payment default is cured by such entity or waived by the holders of the senior indebtedness.

If the relevant issuer is liquidated, the holders of the senior indebtedness will be entitled to receive payment in full in cash for principal, premium and interest on the senior indebtedness before the holders of subordinated debt securities receive any of such entity's assets. As a result, holders of subordinated debt securities may receive a smaller proportion of such entity's assets in liquidation than holders of senior indebtedness. In such a situation, holders of the subordinated debt securities could lose all or part of their investment.

Even if the subordination provisions prevent the relevant issuer from making any payment when due on the subordinated debt securities, the relevant issuer will be in default on its obligations under the applicable subordinated indenture if it does not make the payment when due. This means that the trustee and the holders of subordinated debt securities can take action against the relevant issuer, but they would not receive any money until the claims of the senior indebtedness have been fully satisfied.

The subordinated indentures allow the holders of senior indebtedness to obtain specific performance of the subordination provisions from the relevant issuer or any holder of subordinated debt securities.

There is no restriction on the amount of further debt securities that the relevant issuer may issue or guarantee which rank senior to or pari passu with the subordinated debt securities. The issue of any such further debt securities may reduce the amount that may be recovered by holders of subordinated debt securities in the event that the relevant issuer is wound up and/or may limit the ability of the relevant issuer to meet its obligations under the subordinated debt securities.

Consolidation, Merger or Sale

The relevant issuer will agree in the applicable indentures not to consolidate with or merge with or into any other person or convey or transfer all or substantially all of its properties and assets to any person unless:

- it is the continuing person; or
- the successor expressly assumes by supplemental indenture its obligations under such indenture.

In either case, the relevant issuer will also have to deliver a certificate to the trustee stating that after giving effect to the merger there will not be any defaults under the applicable indenture and, if the relevant issuer is not the continuing person, an opinion of counsel stating that the merger and the supplemental indentures comply with these provisions and that the supplemental indentures are legal, valid and binding obligations of the successor corporation enforceable against it.

Credit Suisse or Credit Suisse Group may issue debt securities directly or through one or more branches and Credit Suisse may, at any time, transfer its obligations under the debt securities from the head office to any branch of Credit Suisse or from any branch of Credit Suisse to another branch or to its head office.

Modification of the Indentures

In general, rights and obligations of the relevant issuer and the holders under each applicable indenture may be modified if the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each series affected by the modification consent to such modification. However, each of the indentures provides that, unless each affected holder agrees, an amendment cannot:

- make any adverse change to any payment term of a debt security such as extending the maturity date, extending the date on which the relevant issuer has to pay interest or make a sinking fund payment, reducing the interest rate, reducing the amount of principal the relevant issuer has to repay, reducing the amount of principal of a debt security issued with original issue discount that would be due and payable upon an acceleration of the maturity thereof or the amount thereof provable in bankruptcy, insolvency or similar proceeding, changing the currency or place in which the relevant issuer has to make any payment of principal, premium or interest, modifying any redemption or repurchase right to the detriment of the holder, modifying any right to convert or exchange the debt securities for another security to the detriment of the holder, and impairing any right of a holder to bring suit for payment;
- reduce the percentage of the aggregate principal amount of debt securities needed to make any amendment to the applicable indenture or to waive any covenant or default;
- waive any payment default; or
- make any change to the amendment provisions of the applicable indenture.

However, other than in the circumstances mentioned above, if the relevant issuer and the trustee agree, the applicable indenture may be amended without notifying any holders or seeking their consent if the amendment does not materially and adversely affect any holder.

In particular, if the relevant issuer and the trustee agree, the applicable indenture may be amended without notifying any holders or seeking their consent to add a guarantee from a third party on the outstanding and future debt securities to be issued under an applicable indenture.

Covenants

The relevant issuer may be subject to additional covenants, including restrictive covenants in respect of a particular series of debt securities. Such additional covenants will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement and, to the extent necessary, in the supplemental indenture or board resolution relating to that series of debt securities.

Events of Default

Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, an event of default with respect to a series of debt securities occurs upon:

- a default in payment of the principal or any premium on any debt security of that series when due;
- a default in payment of interest when due on any debt security of that series for 30 days;
- a default in performing any other covenant in the indenture applicable to that series for 60 days after written notice from the trustee or from the holders of 25% in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of such series; or
- certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of the relevant issuer.

Any additional or different events of default applicable to a particular series of debt securities will be described in the prospectus supplement relating to such series.

The trustee may withhold notice to the holders of debt securities of any default (except in the payment of principal, premium or interest) if it considers such withholding of notice to be in the best interests of the holders. A default is any event which is an event of default described above or would be an event of default but for the giving of notice or the passage of time.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, if an event of default occurs and continues, the trustee or the holders of the aggregate principal amount of the debt securities specified below may require the relevant issuer to repay immediately, or accelerate:

- the entire principal of the debt securities of such series; or
- if the debt securities are original issue discount securities, such portion of the principal as may be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, if the event of default occurs because of a default in a payment of principal or interest on the debt securities, then the trustee or the holders of at least 25% of the aggregate principal amount of debt securities of that series can accelerate that series of debt securities. If the event of default occurs because of a failure to perform any other covenant in the applicable indenture for the benefit of one or more series of debt securities, then the trustee or the holders of at least 25% of the aggregate principal amount of debt securities of all series affected, voting as one class, can accelerate all of the affected series of debt securities. If the event of default occurs because of bankruptcy proceedings, then all of the debt securities under the applicable indenture will be accelerated automatically. Therefore, except in the case of a default on a payment of principal or interest on the debt securities of your series or a default due to bankruptcy or insolvency of the relevant issuer, it is possible that you may not be able to accelerate the debt securities of your series because of the failure of holders of other series to take action.

The holders of a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the debt securities of all affected series, voting as one class, can rescind this accelerated payment requirement or waive any past default or event of default or allow noncompliance with any provision of the applicable indenture. However, they cannot waive a default in payment of principal of, premium, if any, or interest on, any of the debt securities.

After an event of default, the trustee must exercise the same degree of care a prudent person would exercise under the circumstances in the conduct of her or his own affairs. Subject to these requirements, the trustee is not obligated to exercise any of its rights or powers under the applicable indenture at the request, order or direction of any holders, unless the holders offer the trustee reasonable indemnity. If they provide this reasonable indemnity, the holders of a majority in principal amount of all affected series of debt securities, voting as one class, may direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding or any remedy available to the trustee, or exercising any power conferred upon the trustee, for any series of debt securities.

Defeasance

The term defeasance means discharge from some or all of the obligations under the applicable indenture. If the relevant issuer deposits with the trustee sufficient cash or government securities to pay the principal, interest, any premium and any other sums due to the stated maturity date or a redemption date of the debt securities of a particular series, then at the relevant issuer's option:

- the relevant issuer will be discharged from their respective obligations with respect to the debt securities of such series; or
- the relevant issuer will no longer be under any obligation to comply with the restrictive covenants, if any, contained in the applicable indenture and any supplemental indenture or board resolution with respect to the debt securities of such series, and the events of default relating to failures to comply with covenants will no longer apply to them.

If this happens, the holders of the debt securities of the affected series will not be entitled to the benefits of the applicable indenture except for registration of transfer and exchange of debt securities and replacement of lost, stolen or mutilated debt securities. Instead, the holders will only be able to rely on the deposited funds or obligations for payment.

The relevant issuer must deliver to the trustee an officers' certificate and an opinion of counsel to the effect that the deposit and related defeasance would not cause the holders of the debt securities to recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In the case of a complete discharge, such opinion must be based on a ruling received from or published by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service or on a change in applicable U.S. federal income tax law.

Information Concerning the Trustee for the Debt Securities

The Bank of New York Mellon, formerly known as The Bank of New York (as successor to JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., in the case of senior and subordinated indentures with Credit Suisse Group), with its corporate trust office at 101 Barclay Street, Floor 8W, New York, New York 10286, will be the trustee for the debt securities. The trustee will be required to perform only those duties that are specifically set forth in the applicable indenture, except when a default has occurred and is continuing with respect to the debt securities. After a default, the trustee must exercise the same degree of care that a prudent person would exercise under the circumstances in the conduct of her or his own affairs. Subject to these requirements, the trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of the powers vested in it by the applicable indenture at the request of any holder of debt securities unless the holder offers the trustee reasonable indemnity against the costs, expenses and liabilities that might be incurred by exercising those powers.

The Bank of New York Mellon, formerly known as The Bank of New York, has loaned money to Credit Suisse Group and certain of its subsidiaries and affiliates and provided other services to it and has acted as trustee or fiscal agent under certain of its and its subsidiaries' and affiliates' indentures or fiscal agency agreements in the past and may do so in the future as a part of its regular business.

Governing Law

The debt securities and the related indentures will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, except for, in the case of subordinated debt securities issued by Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse, the subordination provisions thereof, which will be governed by Swiss law.

Payment and Transfer

Unless otherwise provided for in the applicable prospectus supplement, the debt securities will be issued only as registered securities, which means that the name of the holder will be entered in a register that will be kept by the applicable trustee or another agent appointed by the relevant issuer. Unless stated otherwise in a prospectus supplement, and except as described under “— Book-Entry System” below, principal and interest payments will be made at the office of the paying agent or agents named in the prospectus supplement or by check mailed to you at your address as it appears in the register.

Unless other procedures are described in a prospectus supplement, and except as described under “— Book-Entry System” below, you will be able to transfer registered debt securities at the office of the transfer agent or agents named in the prospectus supplement. You may also exchange registered debt securities at the office of the transfer agent for an equal aggregate principal amount of registered debt securities of the same series having the same maturity date, interest rate and other terms as long as the debt securities are issued in authorized denominations.

Neither the relevant issuer nor the applicable trustee will impose any service charge for any transfer or exchange of a debt security. The relevant issuer may, however, ask you to pay any taxes or other governmental charges in connection with a transfer or exchange of debt securities.

Book-Entry System

Debt securities may be issued under a book-entry system in the form of one or more global securities. The global securities will be registered in the name of a depositary or its nominee and deposited with that depositary or its custodian. Unless stated otherwise in the prospectus supplement, The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, or DTC, will be the depositary if a depositary is used.

Following the issuance of a global security in registered form, the depositary will credit the accounts of its participants with the debt securities upon the relevant issuer's instructions. Only persons who hold directly

or indirectly through financial institutions that are participants in the depositary can hold beneficial interests in the global securities. Since the laws of some jurisdictions require certain types of purchasers to take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form, you may encounter difficulties in your ability to own, transfer or pledge beneficial interests in a global security.

So long as the depositary or its nominee is the registered owner of a global security, the relevant issuer, the guarantor (if applicable) and the applicable trustee will treat the depositary as the sole owner or holder of the debt securities for purposes of the applicable indenture. Therefore, except as set forth below, you will not be entitled to have debt securities registered in your name or to receive physical delivery of certificates representing the debt securities. Accordingly, you will have to rely on the procedures of the depositary and the participant in the depositary through whom you hold your beneficial interest in order to exercise any rights of a holder under the applicable indenture. We understand that under existing practices, the depositary would act upon the instructions of a participant or authorize that participant to take any action that a holder is entitled to take.

Unless stated otherwise in an applicable prospectus supplement, you may elect to hold interests in the global securities through either DTC (in the United States) or Clearstream Banking S.A., which we refer to as Clearstream, Luxembourg, or Euroclear Bank SA/NV, or its successor, as operator of the Euroclear System, which we refer to as Euroclear (outside of the United States), if you are participants of such systems, or indirectly through organizations which are participants in such systems. Interests held through Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear will be recorded on DTC's books as being held by the U.S. depositary for each of Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear, which U.S. depositaries will in turn hold interests on behalf of their participants' customers' securities accounts.

As long as the debt securities of a series are represented by global securities, the relevant issuer will pay principal of and interest and premium on those securities to, or as directed by, DTC as the registered holder of the global securities. Payments to DTC will be in immediately available funds by wire transfer. DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear, as applicable, will credit the relevant accounts of their participants on the applicable date. Neither the relevant issuer nor the applicable trustee will be responsible for making any payments to participants or customers of participants or for maintaining any records relating to the holdings of participants and their customers, and you will have to rely on the procedures of the depositary and its participants. If an issue of debt securities is denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar, the relevant issuer will make payments of principal and any interest in the foreign currency in which the debt securities are denominated, or in U.S. dollars. DTC has elected to have all payments of principal and interest paid in U.S. dollars unless notified by any of its participants through which an interest in the debt securities is held that it elects, in accordance with, and to the extent permitted by, the applicable supplement and the relevant debt security, to receive payment of principal or interest in the foreign currency. On or prior to the third business day after the record date for payment of interest and 12 days prior to the date for payment of principal, a participant will be required to notify DTC of (a) its election to receive all, or the specified portion, of payment in the foreign currency and (b) its instructions for wire transfer of payment to a foreign currency account.

DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear have, respectively, advised us as follows:

- *As to DTC:* DTC has advised us that it is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds securities deposited with it by its participants and facilitates the settlement of transactions among its participants in such securities through electronic computerized book-entry changes in accounts of the participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC. Access to DTC's book-entry system is also available to others, such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly.

According to DTC, the foregoing information with respect to DTC has been provided to the financial community for informational purposes only and is not intended to serve as a representation, warranty or contract modification of any kind.

- *As to Clearstream, Luxembourg:* Clearstream, Luxembourg has advised us that it was incorporated as a limited liability company under Luxembourg law. Clearstream, Luxembourg is owned by Deutsche Börse AG. The shareholders of this entity are banks, securities dealers and financial institutions.

Clearstream, Luxembourg holds securities for its customers and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Clearstream, Luxembourg customers through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of Clearstream, Luxembourg customers, thus eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Transactions may be settled by Clearstream, Luxembourg in many currencies, including U.S. dollars. Clearstream, Luxembourg provides to its customers, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities, securities lending and borrowing. Clearstream, Luxembourg also deals with domestic securities markets in over 30 countries through established depository and custodial relationships. Clearstream, Luxembourg interfaces with domestic markets in a number of countries. Clearstream, Luxembourg has established an electronic bridge with Euroclear Bank SA/NV, the operator of Euroclear, or the Euroclear operator, to facilitate settlement of trades between Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear.

As a registered bank in Luxembourg, Clearstream, Luxembourg is subject to regulation by the Luxembourg Commission for the Supervision of the Financial Sector. Clearstream, Luxembourg customers are recognized financial institutions around the world, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. In the United States, Clearstream, Luxembourg customers are limited to securities brokers and dealers and banks, and may include any underwriters or agents for the debt securities. Other institutions that maintain a custodial relationship with a Clearstream, Luxembourg customer may obtain indirect access to Clearstream, Luxembourg. Clearstream, Luxembourg is an indirect participant in DTC.

Distributions with respect to the debt securities held beneficially through Clearstream, Luxembourg will be credited to cash accounts of Clearstream, Luxembourg customers in accordance with its rules and procedures, to the extent received by Clearstream, Luxembourg.

- *As to Euroclear:* Euroclear has advised us that it was created in 1968 to hold securities for participants of Euroclear and to clear and settle transactions between Euroclear participants through simultaneous electronic book-entry delivery against payment, thus eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates and risk from lack of simultaneous transfers of securities and cash. Transactions may now be settled in many currencies, including U.S. dollars and Japanese Yen. Euroclear provides various other services, including securities lending and borrowing and interfaces with domestic markets in several countries generally similar to the arrangements for cross-market transfers with DTC described below.

Euroclear is operated by the Euroclear operator, under contract with Euroclear plc, a U.K. corporation. The Euroclear operator conducts all operations, and all Euroclear securities clearance accounts and Euroclear cash accounts are accounts with the Euroclear operator, not Euroclear plc. Euroclear plc establishes policy for Euroclear on behalf of Euroclear participants. Euroclear participants include banks (including central banks), securities brokers and dealers and other professional financial intermediaries and may include any underwriters for the debt securities. Indirect access to Euroclear is also available to other firms that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Euroclear participant, either directly or indirectly. Euroclear is an indirect participant in DTC.

The Euroclear operator is a Belgian bank. The Belgian Banking Commission and the National Bank of Belgium regulate and examine the Euroclear operator.

The Terms and Conditions Governing Use of Euroclear and the related Operating Procedures of the Euroclear System, or the Euroclear Terms and Conditions, and applicable Belgian law govern

securities clearance accounts and cash accounts with the Euroclear operator. Specifically, these terms and conditions govern:

- transfers of securities and cash within Euroclear;
- withdrawal of securities and cash from Euroclear; and
- receipt of payments with respect to securities in Euroclear.

All securities in Euroclear are held on a fungible basis without attribution of specific certificates to specific securities clearance accounts. The Euroclear operator acts under the terms and conditions only on behalf of Euroclear participants and has no record of or relationship with persons holding securities through Euroclear participants.

Distributions with respect to debt securities held beneficially through Euroclear will be credited to the cash accounts of Euroclear participants in accordance with the Euroclear Terms and Conditions, to the extent received by the Euroclear operator.

Global certificates generally are not transferable. Physical certificates will be issued to beneficial owners of a global security if:

- the depository notifies the relevant issuer that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depository and the relevant issuer does not appoint a successor within 90 days;
- the depository ceases to be a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act and the relevant issuer does not appoint a successor within 90 days;
- the relevant issuer decides in its sole discretion (subject to the procedures of the depository) that it does not want to have the debt securities of the applicable series represented by global certificates; or
- an event of default has occurred with regard to those debt securities and has not been cured or waived.

If any of the events described in the preceding paragraph occurs, the relevant issuer will issue definitive securities in certificated form in an amount equal to a holder's beneficial interest in the debt securities. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, definitive securities will be issued in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof, and will be registered in the name of the person DTC specifies in a written instruction to the registrar of the debt securities.

In the event definitive securities are issued:

- holders of definitive securities will be able to receive payments of principal and interest on their debt securities at the office of the relevant issuer's paying agent maintained in the Borough of Manhattan;
- holders of definitive securities will be able to transfer their debt securities, in whole or in part, by surrendering the debt securities for registration of transfer at the office of The Bank of New York Mellon, formerly known as The Bank of New York (as successor to JPMorgan Chase, N.A., in the case of the senior and subordinated indentures with Credit Suisse Group), the trustee under the applicable indenture. The relevant issuer will not charge any fee for the registration or transfer or exchange, except that it may require the payment of a sum sufficient to cover any applicable tax or other governmental charge payable in connection with the registration, transfer or exchange; and
- any moneys the relevant issuer pays to its paying agents for the payment of principal and interest on the debt securities which remain unclaimed at the second anniversary of the date such payment was due will be returned to the relevant issuer, and thereafter holders of definitive securities may look only to the relevant issuer, as general unsecured creditors, for payment, provided, however, that the paying agents must first publish notice in an authorized newspaper that such money remains unclaimed.

Global Clearance and Settlement Procedures

You will be required to make your initial payment for the debt securities in immediately available funds. Secondary market trading between DTC participants will occur in the ordinary way in accordance with DTC

rules and will be settled in immediately available funds using DTC's Same-Day Funds Settlement System, or any successor thereto. Secondary market trading between Clearstream, Luxembourg customers and/or Euroclear participants will occur in the ordinary way in accordance with the applicable rules and operating procedures of Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear and will be settled using the procedures applicable to conventional eurobonds in immediately available funds.

Cross-market transfers between persons holding directly or indirectly through DTC, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Clearstream, Luxembourg customers or Euroclear participants, on the other, will be effected in DTC in accordance with DTC rules on behalf of the relevant European international clearing system by a U.S. depositary; however, such cross-market transactions will require delivery of instructions to the relevant European international clearing system by the counterparty in such system in accordance with its rules and procedures and within its established deadlines (based on European time). The relevant European international clearing system will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to the U.S. depositary to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving debt securities in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day funds settlement applicable to DTC. Clearstream, Luxembourg customers and Euroclear participants may not deliver instructions directly to their respective U.S. depositaries.

Because of time-zone differences, credits of debt securities received in Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear as a result of a transaction with a DTC participant will be made during subsequent securities settlement processing and dated the business day following the DTC settlement date. Such credits or any transactions in such debt securities settled during such processing will be reported to the relevant Clearstream, Luxembourg customers or Euroclear participants on such business day. Cash received in Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear as a result of sales of debt securities, by or through a Clearstream, Luxembourg customer or a Euroclear participant to a DTC participant will be received with value on the DTC settlement date but will be available in the relevant Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear cash account only as of the business day following settlement in DTC.

Although DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of debt securities among participants of DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures and such procedures may be discontinued at any time.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO DEBT SECURITIES DENOMINATED IN A FOREIGN CURRENCY

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the following additional provisions will apply to debt securities denominated in a foreign currency.

Payment Currency

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, you will be required to pay for debt securities denominated in a foreign currency in the specified currency. Currently, there are limited facilities in the United States for the conversion of U.S. dollars into foreign currencies. Therefore, unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, the exchange rate agent the relevant issuer appoints and identifies in the applicable prospectus supplement will arrange for the conversion of U.S. dollars into the specified currency on behalf of any purchaser of a debt security denominated in a foreign currency to enable a prospective purchaser to deliver the specified currency in payment for a debt security denominated in a foreign currency. The exchange rate agent must receive a request for any conversion on or prior to the third business day preceding the date of delivery of the debt security denominated in a foreign currency. You must pay all costs of currency exchange.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement or unless the holder of a debt security denominated in a foreign currency elects to receive payments in the specified currency, payments made by the relevant issuer of principal of, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on a debt security denominated in a foreign currency will be made in U.S. dollars. The U.S. dollar amount to be received by a holder will be based on the highest bid quotation in The City of New York received by the exchange rate agent at approximately 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second business day preceding the applicable payment date from three recognized foreign exchange dealers (one of which may be the exchange rate agent) for the purchase by the quoting dealer of the specified currency for U.S. dollars for settlement on the payment date in the aggregate amount of the specified currency payable to the holders of debt securities scheduled to receive U.S. dollar payments and at which the applicable dealer commits to execute a contract. If these bid quotations are not available, payments to holders will be made in the specified currency.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, a holder of a debt security denominated in a foreign currency may elect to receive payment in the specified currency for all payments and need not file a separate election for each payment, and such election will remain in effect until revoked by written notice to the paying agent at its corporate trust office in The City of New York received on a date prior to the record date for the relevant interest payment date or at least 10 calendar days prior to the maturity date (or any redemption date, repayment date or repurchase date), as the case may be; provided, that such election is irrevocable as to the next succeeding payment to which it relates. If such election is made as to full payment on a debt security, the election may thereafter be revoked so long as the paying agent is notified of the revocation within the time period set forth above.

Banks in the United States offer non-U.S. dollar-denominated checking or savings account facilities in the United States only on a limited basis. Accordingly, unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, payments of principal of, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on, debt securities denominated in a foreign currency to be made in a specified currency other than U.S. dollars will be made to an account at a bank outside the United States, unless alternative arrangements are made.

If a specified currency (other than the U.S. dollar) in which a debt security is denominated or payable: (a) ceases to be recognized by the government of the country which issued such currency or for the settlement of transactions by public institutions of or within the international banking community, (b) is a currency unit and such currency unit ceases to be used for the purposes for which it was established, or (c) is not available to the relevant issuer for making payments due to the imposition of exchange controls or other circumstances beyond its control, in each such case, as determined in good faith by the relevant issuer, then with respect to each date for the payment of principal of and interest, if any, on a debt security denominated or payable in such specified currency occurring after the last date on which such specified currency was so used, which we refer to as the conversion date, the U.S. dollar or such foreign currency or currency unit as may be specified by the relevant issuer, which we refer to as the substitute currency, will become the currency of payment for use on each such payment date (but such specified currency will, at the

relevant issuer's election, resume being the currency of payment on the first such payment date preceded by 15 business days during which the circumstances which gave rise to the change of currency no longer prevail, in each case, as determined in good faith by the relevant issuer). The substitute currency amount to be paid by the relevant issuer to the applicable trustee and by the applicable trustee or any paying agent to the holder of a debt security with respect to such payment date will be the currency equivalent or currency unit equivalent (each as defined below) of the specified currency as determined by the exchange rate agent (which determination will be delivered in writing to the applicable trustee not later than the fifth business day prior to the applicable payment date) as of the conversion date or, if later, the date most recently preceding the payment date in question on which such determination is possible of performance, but not more than 15 business days before such payment date. We refer to such conversion date or date preceding a payment date as aforesaid as the valuation date. Any payment in a substitute currency under the circumstances described above will not constitute an event of default under the applicable indenture or the debt securities.

The "currency equivalent" will be determined by the exchange rate agent as of each valuation date and will be obtained by converting the specified currency (unless the specified currency is a currency unit) into the substitute currency at the market exchange rate (as defined below) on the valuation date.

The "currency unit equivalent" will be determined by the exchange rate agent as of each valuation date and will be the sum obtained by adding together the results obtained by converting the specified amount of each initial component currency into the substitute currency at the market exchange rate on the valuation date for such component currency.

"Component currency" means any currency which, on the conversion date, was a component currency of the relevant currency unit.

"Market exchange rate" means, as of any date, for any currency or currency unit, the noon U.S. dollar buying rate for that currency or currency unit, as the case may be, for cable transfers quoted in The City of New York on such date as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. If such rates are not available for any reason with respect to one or more currencies or currency units for which an exchange rate is required, the exchange rate agent will use, in its sole discretion and without liability on its part, such quotation of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as of the most recent available date, or quotations from one or more major banks in The City of New York or in the country of issue of the currency or currency unit in question, or such other quotations as the exchange rate agent will deem appropriate. Unless otherwise specified by the exchange rate agent, if there is more than one market for dealing in any currency or currency unit by reason of foreign exchange regulations or otherwise, the market to be used in respect of such currency or currency unit will be that upon which a non-resident issuer of securities designated in such currency or currency unit would, as determined in its sole discretion and without liability on the part of the exchange rate agent, purchase such currency or currency unit in order to make payments in respect of such securities.

"Specified amount" of a component currency means the number of units (including decimals) which such component currency represented in the relevant currency unit, on the conversion date or the valuation date or the last date the currency unit was so used, whichever is later. If after such date the official unit of any component currency is altered by way of combination or subdivision, the specified amount of such component currency will be divided or multiplied in the same proportion. If after such date two or more component currencies are consolidated into a single currency, the respective specified amounts of such component currencies will be replaced by an amount in such single currency equal to the sum of the respective specified amounts of such consolidated component currencies expressed in such single currency, and such amount will thereafter be a specified amount and such single currency will thereafter be a component currency. If after such date any component currency will be divided into two or more currencies, the specified amount of such component currency will be replaced by specified amounts of such two or more currencies, the sum of which, at the market exchange rate of such two or more currencies on the date of such replacement, will be equal to the specified amount of such former component currency and such amounts will thereafter be specified amounts and such currencies will thereafter be component currencies.

All determinations referred to above made by the relevant issuer or its agents will be at its or their sole discretion and will, in the absence of manifest error, be conclusive for all purposes and binding on you.

Specific information about the currency, currency unit or composite currency in which a particular debt security denominated in a foreign currency is denominated, including historical exchange rates and a description of the currency and any exchange controls, will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. The information therein concerning exchange rates is furnished as a matter of information only and should not be regarded as indicative of the range of or trends in fluctuations in currency exchange rates that may occur in the future.

Minimum Denominations, Restrictions on Maturities, Repayment and Redemption

Debt securities denominated in specified currencies other than U.S. dollars will have the minimum denominations and will be subject to the restrictions on maturities, repayment and redemption that are set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. Any other restrictions applicable to debt securities denominated in specified currencies other than U.S. dollars, including restrictions related to the distribution of such debt securities, will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

FOREIGN CURRENCY RISKS

This prospectus does not, and any applicable prospectus supplement will not, describe all of the possible risks of an investment in debt securities the payment on which will be made in, or affected by the value of, a foreign currency or a composite currency. You should not invest in debt securities denominated in a foreign currency if you are not knowledgeable about foreign currency and indexed transactions. You should consult your own financial and legal advisors about such risks as such risks may change from time to time.

We are providing the following information for the benefit of U.S. residents. If you are not a U.S. resident, you should consult your own financial and legal advisors before investing in any debt securities.

Exchange Rates and Exchange Controls

A series of debt securities denominated in, or affected by the value of, a currency other than U.S. dollars has additional risks that do not exist for U.S. dollar denominated debt securities. The most important risks are (a) possible changes in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the specified currency after the issuance of the debt securities resulting from market changes in rates or from the official redenomination or revaluation of the specified currency and (b) imposition or modification of foreign exchange controls by either the U.S. government or foreign governments. Such risks generally depend on economic events, political events and the supply of, and demand for, the relevant currencies, over which we have no control.

Exchange rates have fluctuated greatly in recent years and are likely to continue to fluctuate in the future. These fluctuations are caused by economic forces as well as political factors. However, you cannot predict future fluctuations based on past exchange rates. If the foreign currency decreases in value relative to the U.S. dollar, the yield on a debt security denominated in a foreign currency or on a currency-linked indexed debt security for a U.S. investor will be less than the coupon rate and you may lose money at maturity if you sell such debt security. In addition, you may lose all or most of your investment in a currency-linked indexed debt security as a result of changes in exchange rates. Except as described below or in any applicable prospectus supplement, we will not make any adjustment in or change to the terms of the debt securities for changes in the exchange rate for the relevant currency, including any devaluation, revaluation, or imposition of exchange or other regulatory controls or taxes, or for other developments affecting that currency, the U.S. dollar, or any other currency. Consequently, you will bear the risk that your investment may be affected adversely by these types of events.

Governments often impose exchange controls which can affect exchange rates or the availability of the foreign currency to make payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest on the debt securities. We cannot assure you that exchange controls will not restrict or prohibit payments of principal, premium, if any, or interest denominated in any specified currency.

Even if there are no actual exchange controls, it is possible that the specified currency would not be available to the relevant issuer when payments on the debt securities are due because of circumstances beyond its control. If the specified foreign currency is not available, the relevant issuer will make the required payments in U.S. dollars on the basis of the market exchange rate on the date of such payment, or if such rate of exchange is not then available, on the basis of the market exchange rate as of a recent date. We refer you to “Special Provisions Relating to Debt Securities Denominated in a Foreign Currency — Payment Currency.” You should consult your own financial and legal advisors as to the risk of an investment in debt securities denominated in a currency other than your home currency.

Any applicable prospectus supplement relating to debt securities having a specified currency other than U.S. dollars will contain a description of any material exchange controls affecting that currency and any other required information concerning the currency.

Foreign Currency Judgments

The debt securities and the applicable indentures, except for, in the case of the subordinated indentures and the subordinated debt securities issued by Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse, the subordination provisions thereof which are governed by Swiss law, are governed by New York State law. Courts in the United States customarily have not rendered judgments for money damages denominated in any currency other

than the U.S. dollar. A 1987 amendment to the Judiciary Law of New York State provides, however, that an action based upon an obligation denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars will be rendered in the foreign currency of the underlying obligation. Accordingly, if you bring a lawsuit in a New York state court or in a federal court located in New York State for payment of a debt security denominated in a foreign currency, the court would award a judgment in the foreign currency and convert the judgment into U.S. dollars, on the date of the judgment. Consequently, in a lawsuit for payment on a debt security denominated in a foreign currency, you would bear currency exchange risk until judgment is entered, which could be a long time. U.S. courts located outside New York State would probably award a judgment in U.S. dollars but it is unclear what rate of exchange they would use. The date and method used to determine the rate of conversion of the specified currency into U.S. dollars will depend on various factors, including which court renders the judgment.

Enforcement of claims or court judgments under Swiss debt collection or bankruptcy proceedings may only be made in Swiss francs. Thus, the amount of any claim or court judgment denominated in a currency other than Swiss francs would be converted into Swiss francs at the rate obtained on (i) the date the enforcement proceedings are instituted or (ii) upon request of the creditor, the date of the filing for the continuation of the bankruptcy procedure (*Fortsetzungsbegehren*), with respect to enforcing creditors, and at the rate obtained at the time of adjudication of bankruptcy (*Konkurseröffnung*), with respect to non-enforcing creditors.

DESCRIPTION OF WARRANTS

General

Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse, directly or through any branch, may issue various types of warrants, including warrants in the form of subscription rights to purchase equity or debt securities. If Credit Suisse issues warrants to purchase equity securities, those equity securities will not be shares of Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse. Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse may issue warrants in such amounts or in as many distinct series as we wish. Each series of warrants will be issued under a separate warrant agreement to be entered into between us and a warrant agent. The forms of each of the warrant agreements will be filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part or will be furnished to the SEC on a Form 6-K that is incorporated by reference in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. This prospectus briefly outlines certain general terms and provisions of the warrants we may issue. Further terms of such warrants and the applicable warrant agreement will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. The specific terms of such warrants, as described in the applicable prospectus supplement will supplement and, if applicable, may modify or replace the general terms described in this section. If there are differences between the applicable prospectus supplement and this prospectus, the prospectus supplement will control.

Warrants to Purchase Equity Securities

We will describe in the applicable prospectus supplement the terms of any warrants, or warrants in the form of subscription rights, that we are authorized to issue for the purchase of equity securities. These terms may include:

- the title of such warrants;
- the aggregate number of such warrants and whether such warrants may be settled in cash or by means of net share settlement;
- the price or prices at which such warrants will be issued;
- the currency or currencies (including composite currencies) in which the price of such warrants may be payable;
- the aggregate principal amount of such warrants;
- the terms of the equity securities purchasable upon exercise of such warrants, which, in the case of Credit Suisse Group, as issuer, may include shares or American depositary shares of Credit Suisse Group;
- the price at which and currency or currencies (including composite currencies) in which the equity securities purchasable upon exercise of such warrants may be purchased;
- the date on which the right to exercise such warrants will commence and the date on which such right shall expire or, if you may not continuously exercise the warrants throughout that period, the specific date or dates on which you may exercise the warrants;
- if applicable, the minimum or maximum amount of such warrants that may be exercised at any one time;
- if applicable, the designation and terms of the equity securities with which such warrants are issued and the number of such warrants issued with each such equity security;
- if applicable, the date on and after which such warrants and the related equity securities will be separately transferable;
- anti-dilution provisions, if any;
- selling restrictions, if any;
- information with respect to book-entry procedures, if any; and
- any other terms of such warrants, including terms, procedures and limitations relating to the exchange or exercise of such warrants.

The prospectus supplement relating to any warrants to purchase equity securities may also include, if applicable, a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax and ERISA considerations and notices to investors residing in foreign jurisdictions.

Warrants to Purchase Debt Securities

We will describe in the applicable prospectus supplement the terms of any warrants, or warrants in the form of subscription rights, that we are authorized to issue for the purchase of our debt securities or the debt securities of third-party issuers. These terms may include:

- the title of such warrants;
- the aggregate number of such warrants and whether such warrants may be settled in cash;
- the price or prices at which such warrants will be issued;
- the currency or currencies (including composite currencies) in which the price of such warrants may be payable;
- the aggregate principal amount and terms of the debt securities purchasable upon exercise of such warrants;
- the price at which and currency or currencies (including composite currencies) in which the debt securities purchasable upon exercise of such warrants may be purchased;
- the date on which the right to exercise such warrants will commence and the date on which such right shall expire or, if you may not continuously exercise the warrants throughout that period, the specific date or dates on which you may exercise the warrants;
- if applicable, the minimum or maximum amount of such warrants that may be exercised at any one time;
- if applicable, the designation and terms of the debt securities with which such warrants are issued and the number of such warrants issued with each such debt security;
- if applicable, the date on and after which such warrants and the related debt securities will be separately transferable;
- selling restrictions, if any;
- information with respect to book-entry procedures, if any; and
- any other terms of such warrants, including terms, procedures and limitations relating to the exchange or exercise of such warrants.

The prospectus supplement relating to any warrants to purchase debt securities may also include, if applicable, a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax and ERISA considerations and notices to investors residing in foreign jurisdictions.

Other Warrants

We may also issue other warrants to purchase or sell, on terms to be determined at the time of sale,

- securities of any entity unaffiliated with us;
- any other financial, economic or other measure or instrument as described in the applicable prospectus supplement; or
- a basket of such securities, an index or indices of such securities or any combination of any of the above.

We may satisfy our obligations, if any, with respect to any such warrants by delivering the underlying securities, currencies or commodities or, in the case of underlying securities or commodities, the cash value thereof, as set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. We will describe in the applicable prospectus supplement the terms of any such warrants that we are authorized to issue. These terms may include:

- the title of such warrants;
- the aggregate number of such warrants;
- the price or prices at which such warrants will be issued;
- the currency or currencies (including composite currencies) in which the price of such warrants may be payable;
- whether such warrants are put warrants or call warrants;
- (a) the specific security, basket of securities, index or indices of securities or any combination of the foregoing and the amount thereof, (b) currencies or composite currencies or (c) commodities (and, in each case, the amount thereof or the method for determining the same) to be purchased or sold upon exercise of such warrants;
- the purchase price at which and the currency or currencies (including composite currencies) with which such underlying securities, currencies or commodities may be purchased or sold upon such exercise (or the method of determining the same);
- whether such exercise price may be paid in cash, by the exchange of any other security offered with such warrants or both and the method of such exercise;
- whether the exercise of such warrants is to be settled in cash or by the delivery of the underlying securities or commodities or both;
- the date on which the right to exercise such warrants will commence and the date on which such right will expire or, if you may not continuously exercise the warrants throughout that period, the specific date or dates on which you may exercise the warrants;
- if applicable, the minimum or maximum number of such warrants that may be exercised at any one time;
- if applicable, the designation and terms of the securities with which such warrants are issued and the number of warrants issued with each such security;
- if applicable, the date on and after which such warrants and the related securities will be separately transferable;
- selling restrictions, if any;
- information with respect to book-entry procedures, if any; and
- any other terms of such warrants, including terms, procedures and limitations relating to the exchange and exercise of such warrants.

The prospectus supplement relating to any such warrants may also include, if applicable, a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax and ERISA considerations and notice to investors residing in foreign jurisdictions.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The following summary describes the material terms of the registered shares of Credit Suisse Group, par value CHF 0.04 per share, which we refer to as our “shares.” A detailed description of the terms of the shares is incorporated by reference into this prospectus from Credit Suisse Group’s 2019 20-F, filed with the SEC on March 30, 2020, which you may obtain as described under “Where You Can Find More Information.” We will only issue our shares, which may be in the form of American depositary shares, under this prospectus and any applicable prospectus supplement in connection with (i) the exercise of warrants issued by Credit Suisse Group on our shares or (ii) the conversion or exchange of (a) debt securities issued by Credit Suisse Group that are convertible into or exchangeable for our shares or (b) other securities with terms similar to the securities described in this registration statement issued in transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act, as amended, that are convertible into or exchangeable for our shares.

As of December 31, 2019, Credit Suisse Group had fully paid and issued share capital of CHF 102,240,468.80, comprised of 2,556,011,720 registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.04 each. As of December 31, 2019, Credit Suisse Group had additional authorized share capital in the amount of CHF 4,120,000, authorizing the Board of Directors of Credit Suisse Group (the “Board of Directors”) to issue at any time until April 26, 2021 up to 103,000,000 registered shares, to be fully paid in, with a par value of CHF 0.04 each.

Additionally, as of December 31, 2019, Credit Suisse Group had total conditional share capital in the amount of CHF 16,000,000, for the issuance of a maximum of 400,000,000 registered shares (72,242,777 of which were reserved for high-trigger capital instruments) with a par value of CHF 0.04 each, reserved for the purpose of increasing share capital through the conversion of bonds or other financial market instruments of Credit Suisse Group or any subsidiary thereof that allow for contingent compulsory conversion into Credit Suisse Group’s shares and that are issued in order to fulfill or maintain compliance with regulatory requirements of Credit Suisse Group and/or any subsidiary thereof (“contingent convertible bonds”). Of the CHF 16,000,000 in conditional share capital, up to CHF 4,000,000 was also available for share capital increases executed through the voluntary or compulsory exercise of conversion rights and/or warrants granted in connection with bonds or other financial market instruments of Credit Suisse Group and/or any other subsidiary thereof (“equity-related financial market instruments”).

Additionally, as of December 31, 2019, Credit Suisse Group had conversion capital in the amount of CHF 6,000,000 for the issuance of a maximum of 150,000,000 registered shares (of which 38,950,700 were reserved for high-trigger capital instruments), to be fully paid in, with a par value of CHF 0.04 each, through the compulsory conversion upon occurrence of the trigger event of claims arising out of contingent convertible bonds of Credit Suisse Group and/or any subsidiary thereof, or other financial market instruments of Credit Suisse Group and/or any subsidiary thereof, that provide for a contingent or unconditional compulsory conversion into shares of Credit Suisse Group.

As of December 31, 2019, Credit Suisse Group, together with its subsidiaries, held 119,761,811 of its own shares, representing 4.69% of its issued shares.

As of May 15, 2020, Credit Suisse Group had fully paid and issued share capital of CHF 102,240,468.80, comprised of 2,556,011,720 registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.04 each. As of May 15, 2020, Credit Suisse Group had additional authorized share capital in the amount of CHF 4,120,000, authorizing the Board of Directors to issue at any time until April 26, 2021 up to 103,000,000 registered shares, to be fully paid in, with a par value of CHF 0.04 each.

Additionally, as of May 15, 2020, Credit Suisse Group had total conditional share capital in the amount of CHF 16,000,000, for the issuance of a maximum of 400,000,000 registered shares (72,242,777 of which were reserved for high-trigger capital instruments) with a par value of CHF 0.04 each, reserved for the purpose of increasing share capital through the conversion of bonds or other financial market instruments of Credit Suisse Group or any subsidiary thereof that allow for contingent compulsory conversion into Credit Suisse Group’s shares and that are issued in order to fulfill or maintain compliance with regulatory requirements of Credit Suisse Group and/or any subsidiary thereof (“contingent convertible bonds”). Of the CHF 16,000,000 in conditional share capital, up to CHF 4,000,000 was also available for share capital

increases executed through the voluntary or compulsory exercise of conversion rights and/or warrants granted in connection with bonds or other financial market instruments of Credit Suisse Group and/or any other subsidiary thereof (“equity-related financial market instruments”).

Additionally, as of May 15, 2020, Credit Suisse Group had conversion capital in the amount of CHF 6,000,000, for the issuance of a maximum of 150,000,000 registered shares (of which 38,950,700 were reserved for high-trigger capital instruments), to be fully paid in, with a par value of CHF 0.04 each, through the compulsory conversion upon occurrence of the trigger event of claims arising out of contingent convertible bonds of Credit Suisse Group and/or any subsidiary thereof, or other financial market instruments of Credit Suisse Group and/or any subsidiary thereof, that provide for a contingent or unconditional compulsory conversion into shares of Credit Suisse Group.

On April 30, 2020, Credit Suisse Group’s shareholders approved a CHF 4,330,560.00 reduction of Credit Suisse Group’s share capital to be effected by cancelling 108,264,000 own registered shares, with a par value of CHF 0.04 each, which Credit Suisse Group repurchased as part of the share buyback programs launched in January 2019 and January 2020. This reduction of Credit Suisse Group’s share capital requires an amendment of its Articles of Association and will take effect as of the date such amendment is registered with the Commercial Register of the Canton of Zurich.

Shares issued as a result of the conversion of conditional share capital and the corresponding increase in share capital are generally recorded only once a year, and this recording entails a revision of Credit Suisse Group’s Articles of Association and new registration of the total share capital in the Commercial Register of the Canton of Zurich.

Our shares are listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange under the symbol “CSGN” and, in the form of American depositary shares, on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “CS.” The last reported sale price of our shares on June 12, 2020 was CHF 9.452 and the last reported sale price of our American depositary shares on June 12, 2020 was USD 9.97.

Shareholder Rights

Dividend Rights

Under Swiss law, dividends may be paid out only if and to the extent a corporation has distributable profits from previous financial years or has freely distributable reserves, in each case, as presented on the annual statutory standalone balance sheet of the corporation. In addition, at least 5% of the annual net profits of a corporation must be retained and booked as general reserves for so long as these reserves amount to less than 20% of its paid-in share capital. Our reserves currently exceed this 20% threshold. The Board of Directors may propose that a dividend be paid out, but cannot itself set the dividend. The auditors must confirm that the dividend proposal of the Board of Directors conforms to statutory law and our Articles of Association. Dividends may be paid out only after approval of the shareholders. In practice, the shareholders usually approve the dividend proposal of the Board of Directors. Dividends are usually due and payable after the shareholders’ resolution approving the payment has been passed, but the shareholders can set a specific due date in the resolution itself. Under Swiss law, the statute of limitations in respect of dividend payments is five years.

Voting and Transfer

In principle, each share carries one vote at our shareholders’ meetings. The shares for which a single shareholder can directly or indirectly exercise voting rights for his or her own shares or as a proxy may not exceed 2% of the total outstanding share capital, except that such restrictions do not apply to (i) the exercise of voting rights by the independent proxy as elected by the shareholders’ meeting, (ii) shares in respect of which the holder confirms to us in the application for registration in our share register that he or she has acquired the shares in his or her name for his or her own account and in respect of which the disclosure obligations pursuant to the Swiss Federal Act on Financial Market Infrastructures and Market Conduct in Securities and Derivatives Trading dated June 19, 2015, as amended (the “FMIA”), and the relevant ordinances and regulations have been fulfilled or (iii) shares registered in the name of a nominee, provided the nominee furnishes us with the name, address and shareholdings of any beneficial owner or group of

related beneficial owners on behalf of whom the nominee holds 0.5% or more of our total outstanding share capital. The Board of Directors has the right to conclude agreements with nominees concerning both their disclosure requirement and the exercise of voting rights. Voting rights may be exercised only after a shareholder has been recorded in the share register as a shareholder with voting rights. In order to be registered in the share register, the purchaser must file a share registration form with the depository bank. The registration of shares in our share register may be requested at any time. Failing such registration, the purchaser may not vote or participate in shareholders' meetings. Registration with voting rights is subject to certain restrictions that we describe below.

Legal entities, partnerships or groups of joint owners or other groups in which individuals or legal entities are related to one another through capital ownership or voting rights or have a common management or are otherwise interrelated, as well as individuals, legal entities or partnerships that act in concert (especially as a syndicate) with intent to evade the limitation on voting rights are considered as one shareholder or nominee.

Each shareholder, whether registered in our share register or not, is entitled to receive the dividends approved by the shareholders. The same principle applies for capital repayments in the event of a reduction in our share capital, and for liquidation proceeds in the event we are dissolved or liquidated. Under Swiss law, a shareholder has no liability for capital calls, but is also not entitled to reclaim its capital contribution. Swiss law further requires us to apply the principle of equal treatment to all shareholders.

We may issue our shares in the form of single certificates, global certificates or uncertificated securities. We may convert our issued shares from one form into another form at any time, without the approval of the shareholders. Shareholders have no right to demand that our shares be converted from one form into another form. Shareholders may, however, at any time request that we issue a certification attesting to the shares that they hold according to our share register.

The Swiss Federal Act on Intermediated Securities dated October 3, 2008, as amended (the "FISA"), provides for a regime for securities known as "intermediated securities." Intermediated securities are fungible claims or membership rights against an issuer that are credited to one or more securities accounts of a custodian within the meaning of the FISA, which must be a regulated entity such as a bank or a securities dealer. The transfer of our shares that constitute intermediated securities, and the pledging of any such shares as collateral, is governed by, and must be done in accordance with, the FISA. Transfer or pledging these intermediated securities as collateral by means of written assignment is not permitted.

Pre-Emptive Subscription Rights and Preferential Subscription Rights

Under Swiss law, any share issue, whether for cash or non-cash consideration, is subject to the prior approval of the shareholders. Shareholders have certain pre-emptive subscription rights (*Bezugsrechte*) to subscribe for new issues of shares as well as preferential subscription rights (*Vorwegzeichnungsrechte*) to subscribe for option bonds, convertible bonds or similar debt instruments with option or convertible rights in proportion to the nominal amount of shares held. A resolution adopted by a majority of at least two-thirds of the votes and the absolute majority of the share capital, in each case, represented at the shareholders' meeting, may limit or exclude pre-emptive subscription rights in certain limited circumstances.

Under our Articles of Association, which were last revised on April 26, 2019 and are included as an exhibit hereto, the Board of Directors is authorized to exclude shareholders' pre-emptive subscription rights in favor of third parties with regard to new shares issued out of authorized capital if such shares are used for (a) the acquisition of companies, segments of companies or participations in the banking, finance, asset management or insurance industries through an exchange of shares or (b) for financing/refinancing the acquisition of companies, segments of companies or participations in these industries, or new investment plans. If commitments to service convertible bonds or bonds with warrants are assumed in connection with company takeovers or investment plans, the Board of Directors is authorized, for the purpose of fulfilling delivery commitments under such bonds, to issue new shares out of authorized capital excluding the pre-emptive subscription rights of shareholders.

Further, our Articles of Association provide that the shareholders' pre-emptive subscription rights are excluded if new shares are issued out of our conditional share capital through the voluntary or compulsory exercise of conversion rights and/or warrants granted in connection with equity-related financial market instruments of Credit Suisse Group or any of its subsidiaries, or through compulsory conversion of contingent convertible bonds or other financial market instruments of Credit Suisse Group or any of its subsidiaries, that allow for contingent compulsory conversion into our shares. Holders of financial market instruments with conversion features and/or of warrants are entitled to subscribe to the new shares. The Board of Directors fixes the conversion/warrant conditions. The acquisition of shares through the exercise of conversion rights and/or warrants, or through the conversion of financial market instruments with conversion features, and any subsequent transfer of the shares, are subject to the restrictions on voting rights set out above.

Notwithstanding the above, our Articles of Association provide that, in the case of contingent convertible bonds that provide for the issuance of new shares out of our conditional share capital, in order for the Board of Directors to exclude shareholders' preferential subscription rights, the contingent convertible bonds must be issued on the national or international capital markets (including private placements with selected strategic investors). In such case, (i) the contingent convertible bonds must be issued at prevailing market conditions, (ii) the setting of the issue price of the new shares must take due account of the stock market price of the shares and/or comparable instruments priced by the market at the time of issue or time of conversion, and (iii) conditional conversion features may remain in place indefinitely.

Furthermore, our Articles of Association provide that, in the case of equity-related financial market instruments that provide for the issuance of new shares out of our conditional share capital, in order for the Board of Directors to exclude shareholders' preferential subscription rights, such instruments must be issued to finance or refinance the acquisition of companies, parts of companies, participations or new investment projects and/or issued on the national or international capital markets. In such case, (i) such instruments must be issued at prevailing market conditions, (ii) the issue price of the new shares must be set at market conditions taking due account of the stock market price of the shares and/or comparable instruments priced by the market, and (iii) it should be possible to exercise the conversion rights for a maximum of fifteen years and to exercise warrants for a maximum of seven years from the relevant issue date.

Shareholders' preferential subscription rights with regards to financial market instruments with conversion features will be granted. If a quick placement of contingent convertible bonds in large tranches is required, the Board of Directors is authorized to exclude shareholders' preferential subscription rights. In such circumstances, these contingent convertible bonds must be issued at prevailing market conditions.

The Board of Directors determines the issue price of the new shares taking due account of the stock market price of the shares and/or comparable instruments.

Liquidation

Under Swiss law and our Articles of Association, we may be dissolved at any time, by way of liquidation or in the case of a merger in accordance with the Swiss Federal Act on Merger, Demerger, Transformation and Transfer of Assets dated October 3, 2003, as amended, based on a shareholders' resolution, which must be passed by (i) in the case of dissolution by way of liquidation, a supermajority of at least three-quarters of the votes cast at the shareholders' meeting, and (ii) in all other cases, a supermajority of at least two-thirds of the votes, and an absolute majority of the par value of the shares, represented at the shareholders' meeting. As we are the Swiss ultimate parent company of a financial group, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA ("FINMA") is the only competent authority to open restructuring or liquidation (bankruptcy) proceedings with respect to us. Under Swiss law, any surplus arising out of liquidation (after the settlement of all claims of all creditors) is distributed to shareholders in proportion to the paid in par value of shares held.

Limitations on Share Ownership

There are no limitations under Swiss law or our Articles of Association on the rights of shareholders to own shares, subject to (i) the requirement to notify us and the SIX Swiss Exchange under the FMIA in the case of holdings (either directly, indirectly or in concert with third parties) reaching, falling below or exceeding the following thresholds: 3%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 33 1/3%, 50% or 66 2/3% of the voting rights in relation to the total number of shares entered into the Commercial Register of the Canton of Zurich, whether or not the voting rights can be exercised, and (ii) certain FINMA notification duties that are described in more detail below. In addition, the rights of any shareholder to vote may be restricted in certain circumstances as described under “Voting and Transfer” above.

Natural persons or legal entities that directly or indirectly hold at least 10% of a Swiss bank’s capital or voting rights (a “Qualified Participation”) or otherwise may influence the Swiss bank in a significant manner (“Controlling Influence”) are required to notify FINMA prior to acquiring a Qualified Participation or Controlling Influence. In connection with this notification duty, it is FINMA’s practice to conduct a fit and proper test with respect to persons acquiring a Qualified Participation in, or Controlling Influence over, Credit Suisse. Consequently, this notification duty is, *de facto*, an approval requirement. Additional notification duties exist whenever a Qualified Participation in Credit Suisse will be increased or decreased so that it reaches, exceeds or falls below the thresholds of 20%, 33% or 50% of Credit Suisse’s capital or voting rights. In addition, Credit Suisse, as a bank, must also notify FINMA if it has knowledge that any person has a Qualified Participation or otherwise has a Controlling Influence or that a Qualified Participation reaches, exceeds or falls below any of the aforementioned thresholds. FINMA may suspend a shareholder’s voting rights and order other measures, including the forced sale of shares or other relevant participation if justified, in order to enforce these notification duties. As Credit Suisse, a Swiss bank, is wholly-owned by us, any person that would acquire, or acquires, a Qualified Participation in, or Controlling Influence over, us, will be subject to the requirements described in this paragraph.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GUARANTEED SENIOR DEBT SECURITIES OF CREDIT SUISSE (USA)

Description of Debt Securities

The Guaranteed Senior Debt Securities of Credit Suisse (USA) consist of the following debt securities as well as any other debt securities issued pursuant to the indentures listed under “— Description of Indentures,” below:

\$1,000,000,000 7¹/₈% Notes due July 15, 2032

The description of these debt securities is incorporated in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part by reference to the relevant prospectus, prospectus supplement, product supplement, if any, and pricing supplement, if any, filed by Credit Suisse (USA) in connection with the initial issuance of the Guaranteed Senior Debt Securities. A prospectus, prospectus supplement, product supplement, if any, and pricing supplement, if any, describing each such security (each, a “disclosure document”) have been filed with the SEC by Credit Suisse (USA) under Registration Statement number 333-86720 and each of these disclosure documents is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety, except for any portion of each disclosure document that incorporates by reference Credit Suisse (USA)’s prior and future filings made with the SEC under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Description of Indentures

The Guaranteed Senior Debt Securities of Credit Suisse (USA) listed in “— Description of Debt Securities” above was issued under the following indenture:

- Senior Indenture, dated as of June 1, 2001, between Credit Suisse (USA), formerly known as Credit Suisse First Boston (USA), Inc., and The Bank of New York Mellon, formerly known as The Bank of New York, as successor to The Chase Manhattan Bank, as trustee.

The indenture above has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is incorporated by reference in the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. The description of this indenture is incorporated in the registration statement by reference to the relevant prospectus and prospectus supplement filed by Credit Suisse (USA) in connection with the initial issuance of the Guaranteed Senior Debt Securities.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GUARANTEES OF THE GUARANTEED SENIOR DEBT SECURITIES OF CREDIT SUISSE (USA)

Credit Suisse (USA)'s Guaranteed Senior Debt Securities have been fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse on a several basis. If Credit Suisse (USA), for any reason, does not make a required payment in respect of these securities when due, whether on the normal due date, on acceleration, redemption or otherwise, either or both of Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse will cause the payment to be made to or to the order of the trustee. The Credit Suisse Group guarantees are on a subordinated basis as described below. The holder of a Guaranteed Senior Debt Security will be entitled to payment under the relevant guarantees of Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse without taking any action whatsoever against Credit Suisse (USA).

The terms of the guarantees have been set forth in a supplemental indenture to each of the indentures under which Guaranteed Senior Debt Securities of Credit Suisse (USA) have been issued. The indentures, as so supplemented, have been qualified under the Trust Indenture Act.

Subordination of Credit Suisse Group Guarantee

The discussion of subordination in this section applies only to the guarantees by Credit Suisse Group of the Guaranteed Senior Debt Securities of Credit Suisse (USA).

When the term "senior indebtedness" is used in the context of these guarantees, it means:

- any money Credit Suisse Group has borrowed, including any senior debt securities or guarantees of senior debt securities issued under the relevant senior indenture of Credit Suisse Group;
- any money borrowed by someone else where Credit Suisse Group has assumed or guaranteed the obligations, directly or indirectly;
- any letters of credit and acceptances made by banks on Credit Suisse Group's behalf;
- indebtedness that Credit Suisse Group has incurred or assumed in connection with the acquisition of any property; and
- all deferrals, renewals, extensions and refundings of, and amendments, modifications and supplements to, any of the above.

Senior indebtedness does not include any indebtedness that is expressed to be subordinated to or on par with the Credit Suisse Group guarantees or any money owed to Credit Suisse Group's subsidiaries.

The indentures, as supplemented, provide that Credit Suisse Group cannot:

- make any payments of principal or interest on the Guaranteed Senior Debt Securities of Credit Suisse (USA);
- redeem any Guaranteed Senior Debt Securities;
- acquire any Guaranteed Senior Debt Securities; or
- defease any Guaranteed Senior Debt Securities;

if

- any senior indebtedness in an aggregate principal amount of more than \$100 million has become due either on maturity or as a result of acceleration or otherwise and the principal, premium and interest on that senior indebtedness has not yet been paid in full by Credit Suisse Group; or
- Credit Suisse Group has defaulted in the payment of any principal, premium or interest on any senior indebtedness in an aggregate principal amount of more than \$100 million at the time the payment was due, unless and until the payment default is cured by such entity or waived by the holders of the senior indebtedness.

If Credit Suisse Group is liquidated, the holders of senior indebtedness will be entitled to receive payment in full in cash or cash equivalents for principal, premium and interest on the senior indebtedness

before the holders of Guaranteed Senior Debt Securities receive any of Credit Suisse Group's assets. As a result, holders of Guaranteed Senior Debt Securities may receive a smaller proportion of Credit Suisse Group's assets in liquidation than holders of senior indebtedness.

Even if the subordination provisions prevent Credit Suisse Group from making any payment when due on the Guaranteed Senior Debt Securities or the relevant guarantee, Credit Suisse Group will be in default on its obligations under the relevant indenture, as supplemented, if it does not make the payment when due. This means that the trustee and the holders of Guaranteed Senior Debt Securities can take action against Credit Suisse Group, but they would not receive any money until the claims of the senior indebtedness have been fully satisfied.

The indentures allow the holders of senior indebtedness to obtain specific performance of the subordination provisions from Credit Suisse Group.

ERISA

ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code impose certain restrictions on (a) employee benefit plans, including entities such as collective investment funds and separate accounts, that are subject to Title I of ERISA, (b) plans described in Section 4975(e)(1) of the Code, including individual retirement accounts and Keogh plans, subject to Section 4975 of the Code and (c) any entities whose underlying assets include “plan assets” by reason of the Plan Asset Regulation (as defined below) or otherwise. Each of (a), (b) and (c) is herein referred to as a Plan. ERISA also imposes certain duties on persons who are fiduciaries with respect to Plans subject to ERISA. In accordance with ERISA’s general fiduciary requirements, a fiduciary with respect to any such Plan who is considering the purchase of securities on behalf of such Plan should determine whether such purchase is permitted under the governing plan documents and is prudent and appropriate for the Plan in view of its overall investment policy and the composition and diversification of its portfolio.

The Department of Labor has issued a regulation (29 C.F.R. Section 2510.3-101), as modified by Section 3(42) of ERISA, concerning the definition of what constitutes the assets of a Plan for purposes of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code, or the Plan Asset Regulation. The Plan Asset Regulation provides that, as a general rule, the underlying assets and properties of corporations, partnerships, trusts and certain other entities that are not “operating companies” in which a Plan purchases an equity interest will be deemed for purposes of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code to be assets of the investing Plan unless certain exceptions apply. Under one such exception, the assets of such an entity are not considered to be plan assets where a Plan makes an investment in an equity interest that is a “publicly-offered security.” A “publicly-offered security” is a security that is (a) “freely transferable,” (b) part of a class of securities that is “widely held” and (c) either part of a class of securities that is registered under Section 12(b) or 12(g) of the Exchange Act or sold to the Plan as part of an offering of securities to the public pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act and the class of securities of which such security is a part is registered under the Exchange Act within 120 days (or such later time as may be allowed by the SEC) after the end of the fiscal year of the issuer during which the offering of such securities to the public occurred.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit certain transactions involving Plans, and certain persons, referred to as “parties in interest” under ERISA or “disqualified persons” under the Code, having certain relationships with such Plans. We and certain of our subsidiaries, controlling shareholders and other affiliates may each be considered a “party in interest” or “disqualified person” with respect to many Plans. Prohibited transactions within the meaning of ERISA or the Code may arise, for example, as the result of the loan of money to us, if debt securities are acquired by or with the assets of a Plan with respect to which one of these entities is a service provider, unless such securities are acquired pursuant to a statutory or an administrative exemption.

The acquisition of the securities may be eligible for one of the exemptions noted below if the acquisition:

- is made solely with the assets of a bank collective investment fund and satisfies the requirements and conditions of Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption, or PTCE, 91-38 issued by the Department of Labor;
- is made solely with assets of an insurance company pooled separate account and satisfies the requirements and conditions of PTCE 90-1 issued by the Department of Labor;
- is made solely with assets managed by a qualified professional asset manager and satisfies the requirements and conditions of PTCE 84-14 issued by the Department of Labor;
- is made solely with assets of an insurance company general account and satisfies the requirements and conditions of PTCE 95-60 issued by the Department of Labor;
- is made solely with assets managed by an in-house asset manager and satisfies the requirements and conditions of PTCE 96-23 issued by the Department of Labor; or
- is made by a Plan with respect to which the issuing entity is a party in interest solely by virtue of it being a service provider and satisfies the requirements and conditions of Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code; such exemption is herein referred to as the Service Provider Exemption.

Governmental plans, non-U.S. plans and certain church plans, or Similar Law Plans, while not subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of ERISA or the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, may nevertheless be subject to local, state or other federal laws that are substantially similar to the foregoing provisions of ERISA and the Code, which we refer to as Similar Law. Fiduciaries of any such plan should consult legal counsel before purchasing these securities.

Each person that acquires securities will, by its acquisition and holding, be deemed to have represented and agreed that on each day from the date of acquisition of the securities through and including the date of disposition of such securities it either (A) is not, and is not or acting on behalf of or investing the assets of, any Plan or Similar Law Plan or (B) is eligible for the exemptive relief available under PTCE 91-38, 90-1, 84-14, 95-60 or 96-23 or the Service Provider Exemption (or, if a Similar Law Plan, similar exemption from Similar Law) with respect to the purchase, holding and disposition of the securities to the extent it would either constitute or result in a prohibited transaction under ERISA or the Code (or violation of a Similar Law). Any fiduciary that proposes to cause a Plan or Similar Law Plan to acquire securities should consult with its counsel with respect to the potential applicability of ERISA, the Code or Similar Law to such investment and whether any exemption would be applicable and determine on its own whether all conditions of such exemption or exemptions have been satisfied such that the acquisition, holding and disposition of securities by the purchaser are entitled to the full exemptive relief thereunder.

Please consult the applicable prospectus supplement for further information with respect to a particular offering. Depending upon the security offered, restrictions on purchase or transfer to, by or on behalf of a Plan may apply.

TAXATION

United States Taxation

The following is a summary of material U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to a beneficial owner of our debt securities. This summary is based on laws, regulations, rulings and decisions now in effect, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. For a discussion of material U.S. federal income tax considerations of holding convertible or exchangeable debt or warrants we refer you to the applicable prospectus supplement. For a discussion of material U.S. federal income tax considerations of holding subordinated debt securities, to the extent they differ from the following summary, we refer you to the applicable prospectus supplement. For a discussion of material U.S. federal income tax considerations related to holding our shares we refer you to our most recently filed Annual Report on Form 20-F. For purposes of this summary, a “U.S. holder” means a citizen or resident of the United States or a domestic corporation or a holder that is otherwise subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis in respect of our securities. A “Non-U.S. holder” means a holder that is not a U.S. holder. This summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase our securities. In particular, the summary deals only with holders who will hold our securities as capital assets. This summary does not address the tax treatment of holders that may be subject to special tax rules, such as banks, insurance companies, regulated investment companies, dealers in securities or currencies, tax exempt entities, financial institutions, traders in securities that elect to use the mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities, expatriates, nonresident alien individuals present in the United States for more than 182 days in a taxable year, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, U.S. holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, partnerships (for U.S. tax purposes) that hold our securities or partners therein, or persons that hedge their exposure in our securities or will hold our securities as a position in a “straddle” or “conversion” transaction or as part of a “synthetic security” or other integrated financial transaction.

This discussion does not address U.S. state, local and non-U.S. tax consequences or the Medicare tax on certain investment income. You should consult your tax adviser with respect to the U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of acquiring, owning or disposing of our securities in your particular circumstances.

U.S. Holder

Book/Tax Conformity

U.S. holders that use an accrual method of accounting for tax purposes (“accrual method holders”) generally are required to include certain amounts in income no later than the time such amounts are reflected on certain financial statements (the “book/tax conformity rule”). The application of the book/tax conformity rule thus may require the accrual of income earlier than would be the case under the general tax rules described below. It is not entirely clear to what types of income the book/tax conformity rule applies, or, in some cases, how the rule is to be applied if it is applicable. However, proposed regulations generally would exclude, among other items, original issue discount and market discount (in either case, whether or not de minimis) from the applicability of the book/tax conformity rule. Although the proposed regulations generally will not be effective until taxable years beginning after the date on which they are issued in final form, taxpayers generally are permitted to elect to rely on their provisions currently. Accrual method holders should consult with their tax advisors regarding the potential applicability of the book/tax conformity rule to their particular situation.

Payments or Accruals of Interest

Payments or accruals of “qualified stated interest” (as defined below) on a debt security and Additional Amounts, if any (i.e., without reduction for any applicable withholding taxes), but excluding any pre-issuance accrued interest, will be taxable to you as ordinary interest income at the time that you receive or accrue such amounts (in accordance with your regular method of tax accounting). If you use the cash method of tax accounting and you receive payments of interest pursuant to the terms of a debt security in a currency other than U.S. dollars, which we refer to as a foreign currency, the amount of interest income you will realize

will be the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency payment based on the exchange rate in effect on the date you receive the payment, regardless of whether you convert the payment into U.S. dollars. If you are an accrual-basis U.S. holder, the amount of interest income you will realize will be based on the average exchange rate in effect during the interest accrual period (or with respect to an interest accrual period that spans two taxable years, at the average exchange rate for the partial period within the taxable year). Alternatively, as an accrual-basis U.S. holder, you may elect to translate all interest income on foreign currency-denominated debt securities at the spot rate on the last day of the accrual period (or the last day of the taxable year, in the case of an accrual period that spans more than one taxable year) or on the date that you receive the interest payment if that date is within five business days of the end of the accrual period. If you make this election, you must apply it consistently to all debt instruments from year to year and you cannot change the election without the consent of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”). If you use the accrual method of accounting for tax purposes, you will recognize foreign currency gain or loss on the receipt of a foreign currency interest payment if the exchange rate in effect on the date the payment is received differs from the rate applicable to a previous accrual of that interest income. Amounts attributable to any pre-issuance accrued interest will generally not be includible in income, except to the extent of foreign currency gain or loss attributable to any changes in exchange rates during the period between the date the U.S. holder acquired the debt security and the first interest payment date. Foreign currency gain or loss will be treated as ordinary income or loss, but generally will not be treated as an adjustment to interest income received on the debt security.

Non-U.S. withholding taxes paid at the appropriate rate applicable to you may be treated as foreign income taxes eligible for credit against your U.S. federal income tax liability, subject to generally applicable limitations and conditions, or, at your election, for deduction in computing your taxable income (provided that you elect to deduct, rather than credit, all foreign income taxes paid or accrued for the relevant taxable year). Interest on debt securities issued by a non-U.S. branch of Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse (except in the case of Credit Suisse, interest paid through its Cayman branch) and Additional Amounts generally will constitute income from sources without the United States for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. The calculation of foreign tax credits and, in the case of a U.S. holder that elects to deduct foreign taxes, the availability of deductions, involves the application of rules that depend on a U.S. holder’s particular circumstances. You should consult your own tax advisors regarding the availability of foreign tax credits and the treatment of Additional Amounts.

Purchase, Sale and Retirement of Debt Securities

Initially, your tax basis in a debt security generally will equal the cost of the debt security to you. Your basis will increase by any amounts that you are required to include in income under the rules governing original issue discount and market discount, and will decrease by the amount of any amortized premium and any payments other than qualified stated interest made on the debt security. (The rules for determining these amounts are discussed below.) If you purchase a debt security that is denominated in a foreign currency, the cost to you (and therefore generally your initial tax basis) will be the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency purchase price on the date of purchase calculated at the exchange rate in effect on that date. If the debt security denominated in a foreign currency is traded on an established securities market and you are a cash-basis taxpayer (or if you are an accrual-basis taxpayer that makes a special election), you will determine the U.S. dollar value of the cost of the debt security by translating the amount of the foreign currency that you paid for the debt security at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of your purchase. The amount of any subsequent adjustments to your tax basis in a debt security in respect of foreign currency-denominated original issue discount, market discount and premium will be determined in the manner described below. If you convert U.S. dollars into a foreign currency and then immediately use that foreign currency to purchase a debt security, you generally will not have any taxable gain or loss as a result of the conversion or purchase.

When you sell or exchange a debt security, or if a debt security that you hold is retired, you generally will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount you realize on the transaction (less any accrued qualified stated interest, which will be subject to tax in the manner described above under “— Payments or Accruals of Interest”) and your tax basis in the debt security. If you sell or exchange a debt security for a foreign currency, or receive foreign currency on the retirement of a debt security, the amount you will realize for U.S. tax purposes generally will be the U.S. dollar value of the foreign currency that you

receive calculated at the exchange rate in effect on the date the debt security denominated in a foreign currency is disposed of or retired. If you dispose of a debt security denominated in a foreign currency that is traded on an established securities market and you are a cash-basis U.S. holder (or if you are an accrual-basis holder that makes a special election), you will determine the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized by translating the amount of the foreign currency that you received on the debt security at the spot rate of exchange on the settlement date of the sale, exchange or retirement.

The special election available to you if you are an accrual-basis taxpayer in respect of the purchase and sale of debt securities denominated in a foreign currency traded on an established securities market, which is discussed in the two preceding paragraphs, must be applied consistently to all debt instruments from year to year and cannot be changed without the consent of the IRS.

Except as discussed below with respect to market discount, short-term notes (as defined below), and foreign currency gain or loss, the gain or loss that you recognize on the sale, exchange or retirement of a debt security generally will be capital gain or loss. The gain or loss on the sale, exchange or retirement of a debt security will be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held the debt security for more than one year on the date of disposition. Net long-term capital gain recognized by an individual U.S. holder generally will be subject to tax at the lower rate than net short-term capital gain or ordinary income. The ability of U.S. holders to offset capital losses against ordinary income is limited.

Despite the foregoing, the gain or loss that you recognize on the sale, exchange or retirement of a debt security denominated in a foreign currency generally will be treated as ordinary income or loss to the extent that the gain or loss is attributable to changes in exchange rates during the period in which you held the debt security. This foreign currency gain or loss will not be treated as an adjustment to interest income that you receive on the debt security.

Original Issue Discount

If we issue a series of debt securities at a discount from their stated redemption price at maturity, and the discount is equal to or more than a statutory de minimis amount (i.e., generally the product of one-fourth of one percent (0.25%) of the stated redemption price at maturity of the series of debt securities multiplied by the number of full years to their maturity), the series of debt securities will be original issue discount notes. The difference between the issue price and the stated redemption price at maturity of the series of debt securities will be the “original issue discount.” The “issue price” of the original discount notes will be the first price at which a substantial amount of the original issue discount notes are sold to the public (i.e., excluding sales of original issue discount notes to Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, underwriters, placement agents, wholesalers, or similar persons). The “stated redemption price at maturity” will include all payments under the original issue discount notes other than payments of qualified stated interest. The term “qualified stated interest” generally means stated interest that is unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than debt instruments issued by us) at least annually during the entire term of an original issue discount note at a single fixed interest rate or, subject to certain conditions, based on one or more interest indices.

If you invest in an original issue discount note, you generally will be subject to the special tax accounting rules for original issue discount obligations provided by the Code and certain U.S. Treasury regulations. You should be aware that, as described in greater detail below, if you invest in an original issue discount note, you generally will be required to include original issue discount in ordinary gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes as it accrues, although you may not yet have received the cash attributable to that income.

In general, and regardless of whether you use the cash or the accrual method of tax accounting, if you are the holder of an original issue discount note with a maturity greater than one year, you will be required to include in ordinary gross income the sum of the “daily portions” of original issue discount on that original issue discount note for all days during the taxable year that you own the original issue discount note. The daily portions of original issue discount on an original issue discount note are determined by allocating to each day in any accrual period a ratable portion of the original issue discount allocable to that period. Accrual periods may be any length and may vary in length over the term of an original issue discount note, so long as no accrual period is longer than one year and each scheduled payment of principal or interest occurs on the first or last day of an accrual period. If you are the initial holder of the original issue discount note, the amount of original issue discount on an original issue discount note allocable to each accrual period is

determined by (a) multiplying the “adjusted issue price” (as defined below) of the original issue discount note at the beginning of the accrual period by a fraction, the numerator of which is the annual yield to maturity (defined below) of the original issue discount note and the denominator of which is the number of accrual periods in a year; and (b) subtracting from that product the amount (if any) payable as qualified stated interest allocable to that accrual period.

In the case of an original issue discount note that is a floating rate note, both the “annual yield to maturity” and the qualified stated interest will be determined for these purposes as though the original issue discount note will bear interest in all periods at a fixed rate generally equal to the rate that would be applicable to interest payments on the original issue discount note on its date of issue or, in the case of some floating rate notes, the rate that reflects the yield that is reasonably expected for the original issue discount note. (Additional rules may apply if interest on a floating rate note is based on more than one interest index.) The “adjusted issue price” of an original issue discount note at the beginning of any accrual period will generally be the sum of its issue price and the amount of original issue discount allocable to all prior accrual periods, reduced by the amount of all payments other than any qualified stated interest payments on the original issue discount note in all prior accrual periods. All payments on an original issue discount note (other than qualified stated interest) will generally be viewed first as payments of previously accrued original issue discount (to the extent of the previously accrued discount and to the extent that the discount has not been allocated to prior cash payments on the note), and then as a payment of principal. The “annual yield to maturity” of an original issue discount note is the discount rate (appropriately adjusted to reflect the length of accrual periods) that causes the present value on the issue date of all payments on the original issue discount note to equal the issue price. As a result of this “constant yield” method of including original issue discount income, the amounts you will be required to include in your gross income if you invest in an original issue discount note denominated in U.S. dollars generally will be lesser in the early years and greater in the later years than amounts that would be includible on a straight-line basis.

You generally may make an irrevocable election to include in income your entire return on a debt security (i.e., the excess of all remaining payments to be received on the debt security, including payments of qualified stated interest, over the amount you paid for the debt security) under the constant yield method described above. If you purchase debt securities at a premium or market discount and if you make this election, you will also be deemed to have made the election (discussed below under “— Premium” and “— Market Discount”) to amortize premium or to accrue market discount currently on a constant yield basis in respect of all other premium or market discount bonds that you hold.

In the case of an original issue discount note that is also a foreign currency denominated debt security, you should determine the U.S. dollar amount includible as original issue discount for each accrual period by (a) calculating the amount of original issue discount allocable to each accrual period in the foreign currency using the constant yield method described above and (b) translating that foreign currency amount at the average exchange rate in effect during that accrual period (or, with respect to an interest accrual period that spans two taxable years, at the average exchange rate for each partial period). Alternatively, you may translate the foreign currency amount at the spot rate of exchange on the last day of the accrual period (or the last day of the taxable year, for an accrual period that spans two taxable years) or at the spot rate of exchange on the date of receipt, if that date is within five business days of the last day of the accrual period, provided that you have made the election described above under “— Payments or Accruals of Interest.” Because exchange rates may fluctuate, if you are the holder of an original issue discount note that is also a foreign currency denominated debt security, you may recognize a different amount of original issue discount income in each accrual period than would be the case if you were the holder of an otherwise similar original issue discount note denominated in U.S. dollars. Upon the receipt of an amount attributable to original issue discount (whether in connection with a payment of an amount that is not qualified stated interest or the sale or retirement of the original issue discount note), you will recognize ordinary income or loss measured by the difference between the amount received (translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the date of receipt or on the date of disposition of the original issue discount note, as the case may be) and the amount accrued (using the exchange rate applicable to such previous accrual).

If you purchase an original issue discount note outside of the initial offering at a cost less than its remaining redemption amount (i.e., the total of all future payments to be made on the original issue discount note other than payments of qualified stated interest), or if you purchase an original issue discount note in the initial offering at a price other than the original issue discount note's issue price, you generally will also be required to include in gross income the daily portions of original issue discount, calculated as described above. However, if you acquire an original issue discount note at a price greater than its adjusted issue price, you will be required to reduce your periodic inclusions of original issue discount to reflect the premium paid over the adjusted issue price.

Floating rate notes generally will be treated as "variable rate debt instruments" under the original issue discount regulations. Accordingly, the stated interest on a floating rate note generally will be treated as "qualified stated interest" and such a floating rate note will not have original issue discount solely as a result of the fact that it provides for interest at a variable rate. If a floating rate note does not qualify as a "variable rate debt instrument," the floating rate note will be subject to special rules that govern the tax treatment of debt obligations that provide for contingent payments. We will provide a detailed description of the tax considerations relevant to U.S. holders of any such debt securities in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Certain original issue discount notes may be redeemed prior to maturity, either at our option or at the option of the holder, or may have special repayment or interest rate reset features as indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement. Original issue discount notes containing these features may be subject to rules that differ from the general rules discussed above. If you purchase original issue discount notes with these features, you should carefully examine the applicable prospectus supplement and consult your tax adviser about their treatment since the tax consequences of original issue discount will depend, in part, on the particular terms and features of the original issue discount notes.

Short-Term Notes

The rules described above will also generally apply to original issue discount notes with maturities of one year or less, which we refer to as short-term notes, but with some modifications.

First, the original issue discount rules treat none of the interest on a short-term note as qualified stated interest, but treat a short-term note as having original issue discount. Thus, all short-term notes will be original issue discount notes. Except as noted below, if you are a cash-basis holder of a short-term note and you do not identify the short-term note as part of a hedging transaction you will generally not be required to accrue original issue discount currently, but you will be required to treat any gain realized on a sale, exchange or retirement of the short-term note as ordinary income to the extent such gain does not exceed the original issue discount accrued with respect to the short-term note during the period you held the short-term note. You may not be allowed to deduct all of the interest paid or accrued on any indebtedness incurred or maintained to purchase or carry a short-term note until the maturity of the short-term note or its earlier disposition in a taxable transaction. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if you are a cash-basis U.S. holder of a short-term note, you may elect to accrue original issue discount on a current basis (in which case the limitation on the deductibility of interest described above will not apply). A U.S. holder using the accrual method of tax accounting and some cash method holders (including banks, securities dealers, regulated investment companies and certain trust funds) generally will be required to include original issue discount on a short-term note in gross income on a current basis. Original issue discount will be treated as accruing for these purposes on a ratable basis or, at the election of the holder, on a constant yield basis based on daily compounding.

Second, regardless of whether you are a cash-basis or accrual-basis holder, if you are the holder of a short-term note you may elect to accrue any "acquisition discount" with respect to the short-term note on a current basis. Acquisition discount is the excess of the remaining redemption amount of the short-term note at the time of acquisition over the purchase price. Acquisition discount will be treated as accruing ratably or, at the election of the holder, under a constant yield method based on daily compounding. If you elect to accrue acquisition discount, the original issue discount rules will not apply.

Finally, the market discount rules described below will not apply to short-term notes.

Premium

If you purchase a debt security at a cost greater than the debt security's remaining redemption amount, you will be considered to have purchased the debt security at a premium, and you may elect to amortize the premium as an offset to interest income, using a constant yield method, over the remaining term of the debt security. If you make this election, it generally will apply to all debt instruments that you hold at the time of the election, as well as any debt instruments that you subsequently acquire. In addition, you may not revoke the election without the consent of the IRS. If you elect to amortize the premium, you will be required to reduce your tax basis in the debt security by the amount of the premium amortized during your holding period. Original issue discount notes purchased at a premium will not be subject to the original issue discount rules described above. In the case of premium on a foreign currency denominated debt security, you should calculate the amortization of the premium in the foreign currency. Premium amortization deductions attributable to a period reduce interest income in respect of that period, and therefore are translated into U.S. dollars at the rate that you use for interest payments in respect of that period. Exchange gain or loss will be realized with respect to amortized premium on a foreign currency denominated debt security based on the difference between the exchange rate computed on the date or dates the premium is amortized against interest payments on the debt security and the exchange rate on the date the holder acquired the debt security. If you do not elect to amortize premium, the amount of premium will be included in your tax basis in the debt security. Therefore, if you do not elect to amortize premium and you hold the debt security to maturity, you generally will be required to treat the premium as capital loss when the debt security matures.

Market Discount

If you purchase a debt security at a price that is lower than the debt security's remaining redemption amount (or in the case of an original issue discount note, the original issue discount note's adjusted issue price), by 0.25% or more of the remaining redemption amount (or adjusted issue price), multiplied by the number of remaining whole years to maturity, the debt security will be considered to bear "market discount" in your hands. In this case, any gain that you realize on the disposition of the debt security generally will be treated as ordinary interest income to the extent of the market discount that accrued on the debt security during your holding period. In addition, you may be required to defer the deduction of a portion of the interest paid on any indebtedness that you incurred or maintained to purchase or carry the debt security. In general, market discount will be treated as accruing ratably over the term of the debt security, or, at your election, under a constant yield method. You must accrue market discount on a foreign currency denominated debt security in the specified currency. The amount that you will be required to include in income in respect of accrued market discount will be the U.S. dollar value of the accrued amount, generally calculated at the exchange rate in effect on the date that you dispose of the debt security.

You may elect to include market discount in gross income currently as it accrues (on either a ratable or constant yield basis), in lieu of treating a portion of any gain realized on a sale of the debt security as ordinary income. If you elect to include market discount on a current basis, the interest deduction deferral rule described above will not apply. If you do make such an election, it will apply to all market discount debt instruments that you acquire on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies. The election may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS. Any accrued market discount on a foreign currency denominated debt security that is currently includible in income will be translated into U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate for the accrual period (or portion thereof within the holder's taxable year).

Indexed Notes and Other Debt Securities Providing for Contingent Payments

Special rules govern the tax treatment of debt obligations that provide for contingent payments, which we refer to as contingent debt obligations. These rules generally require accrual of interest income on a constant yield basis in respect of contingent debt obligations at a yield determined at the time of issuance of the obligation, and may require adjustments to these accruals when any contingent payments are made. We will provide a detailed description of the tax considerations relevant to U.S. holders of any contingent debt obligations in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Foreign Currency Notes and Reportable Transactions

A U.S. holder that participates in a “reportable transaction” will be required to disclose its participation to the IRS. The scope and application of these rules is not entirely clear. A U.S. holder may be required to treat a foreign currency exchange loss relating to a debt obligation denominated in a foreign currency as a reportable transaction if the loss exceeds \$50,000 in a single taxable year if the U.S. holder is an individual or trust, or higher amounts for other U.S. holders. In the event the acquisition, ownership or disposition of a foreign currency debt obligation constitutes participation in a “reportable transaction” for purposes of these rules, a U.S. holder will be required to disclose its investment to the IRS, currently on Form 8886. Prospective purchasers should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of these rules to the acquisition, ownership or disposition of a foreign currency debt obligation.

Specified Foreign Financial Assets

Individual U.S. holders that own “specified foreign financial assets” with an aggregate value in excess of \$50,000 on the last day of the taxable year or \$75,000 at any time during the taxable year are generally required to file an information statement along with their tax returns, currently on Form 8938, with respect to such assets. “Specified foreign financial assets” include any financial accounts held at a non-U.S. financial institution, as well as securities held for investment issued by a non-U.S. issuer (which may include debt obligations issued in certificated form) that are not held in accounts maintained by financial institutions. Higher reporting thresholds apply to certain individuals living abroad and to certain married individuals. Regulations extend this reporting requirement to certain entities that are treated as formed or availed of to hold direct or indirect interests in specified foreign financial assets based on certain objective criteria. U.S. holders who fail to report the required information could be subject to substantial penalties. In addition, the statute of limitations of assessment of tax would be suspended, in whole or in part. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning the application of these rules to their investment in a debt security, including the application of the rules to their particular circumstances.

Non-U.S. Holder

This section “Non-U.S. Holder” applies to non-U.S. holders who hold debt securities issued by Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse, in either case, acting through a U.S. branch (or in the case of Credit Suisse, through its Cayman branch) or by Credit Suisse (USA).

Under present United States federal tax law, and subject to the discussion below concerning backup withholding and FATCA:

(a) Payments of interest (including original issue discount) on a debt security to you will not be subject to the 30% U.S. federal withholding tax, provided that:

1. you do not actually or constructively own 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote and are not a controlled foreign corporation related to us actually or constructively through stock ownership; and
2. you provide a statement signed under penalties of perjury that includes your name and address and certify that you are a non-U.S. holder in compliance with applicable requirements by completing an applicable Form W-8BEN or W-8BEN-E (or successor form), or otherwise satisfy documentary evidence requirements for establishing that you are a non-U.S. holder.

Payments of interest (including original issue discount) on the debt security that do not qualify for the portfolio interest exception will be subject to the 30% U.S. federal withholding tax, unless a U.S. income tax treaty applies to reduce or eliminate withholding.

(b) You will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any gain realized on the sale, exchange or retirement of the debt security.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Information returns will be required to be filed with the IRS in connection with debt security payments made to certain United States taxpayers. If you are a United States taxpayer, you generally will not be subject to a United States backup withholding tax (currently at a rate of 24%) on such payments if you provide your taxpayer identification number to the paying agent. You may also be subject to information reporting and backup withholding tax requirements with respect to the proceeds from a sale of the debt securities. If you are a non-U.S. taxpayer, you may have to comply with certification procedures to establish that you are a non-U.S. taxpayer in order to avoid information reporting and backup withholding tax requirements. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be allowed as a credit against the holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle the holder to a refund, provided that the required information is timely furnished to the IRS.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act

Pursuant to FATCA, and potentially subject to grandfathering rules discussed below, the relevant issuer and other financial institutions in the chain of payments on the debt securities may be required to withhold U.S. tax on payments to an investor who does not provide information sufficient for the financial institution to determine whether the investor is a U.S. person or should otherwise be treated as holding a "United States account" of such institution, or to an investor that is, or holds the debt securities directly or indirectly through, a non-U.S. financial institution that is not in compliance with FATCA. Even if withholding is not required, to permit a financial institution in the chain of payments on the debt securities to comply with diligence and reporting obligations imposed on it under FATCA, an investor may be required to provide the institution information regarding the investor's identity, and in the case of an investor that is an entity, the investor's direct and indirect owners, and this information may be reported to applicable tax authorities (including to the IRS).

If a debt security is subject to FATCA withholding (under the circumstances described below), such withholding will apply at a 30% rate to payments of interest to an investor or intermediary that does not comply with FATCA. Unless we tell you otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, FATCA withholding will apply to a debt security only if the relevant issuer is Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse, in either case, acting through a U.S. branch (or in the case of Credit Suisse, through its Cayman branch). Otherwise, under a grandfathering rule, FATCA withholding will not apply to a debt security provided that the debt security is not issued or materially modified after the date on which final regulations implementing withholding on such debt securities are filed by the U.S. Treasury Department.

If any amount of, or in respect of, U.S. withholding tax were to be deducted or withheld from payments on the debt securities as a result of a failure by an investor (or by an institution through which an investor holds the debt securities) to comply with FATCA, neither the relevant issuer nor the guarantor nor any paying agent nor any other person would, pursuant to the terms of the debt securities, be required to pay additional amounts with respect to any debt securities as a result of the deduction or withholding of such tax. Holders should consult their own tax advisors about how the FATCA rules may apply to payments they receive in respect of the debt securities.

Swiss Taxation

The following is a summary of the principal tax consequences of holding debt securities for investors who are not residents of Switzerland for tax purposes and have no Swiss permanent establishment and do not conduct a Swiss-based trade or business. It does not address the tax treatment of holders of debt securities who are residents of Switzerland for tax purposes or who are subject to Swiss taxes for other reasons. This summary is based on legislation as of the date of this prospectus and does not aim to be a comprehensive description of all the Swiss tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to invest in debt securities.

Withholding Tax

(i) Interest payments

Payments of interest on the debt securities issued by a branch of Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse, in each case outside Switzerland, or by Credit Suisse (USA), are not subject to Swiss withholding tax, even if the debt securities are guaranteed by Credit Suisse Group, provided that the net proceeds from the issue of the debt securities are used outside of Switzerland (unless and to the extent use in Switzerland is permitted under the Swiss taxation laws in force from time to time without payments in respect of the debt securities becoming subject to withholding or deduction for Swiss withholding tax as a consequence of such use of proceeds in Switzerland) and that the issuer is at all times resident and managed or, if the issuer is Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse, acting through a branch outside Switzerland, the relevant branch outside Switzerland through which the issuer is acting, will at all times have its fixed place of business, outside Switzerland for Swiss tax purposes.

Payments of interest on debt securities issued by Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse (acting through its head office and not through a branch outside Switzerland) may be subject to Swiss withholding tax at a rate of 35% regardless of whether such interest is paid regularly in coupons or in a one-time payment upon redemption.

The holder of debt securities issued by Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse (acting through their head office and not through a branch outside Switzerland) who is resident in Switzerland and who, at the time the payment of interest on such debt securities is due, is the beneficial owner of such payment of interest and, in the case of a holder who is an individual, duly reports the gross payment of interest in his or her tax return and, in case of a holder who is an entity or an individual required to maintain accounts, includes such payments in its profit and loss statement, is entitled to a full refund of or a full tax credit for the Swiss withholding tax, as the case may be. A holder of debt securities issued by Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse (but not through a branch outside Switzerland) who is not resident in Switzerland at the time the interest on such debt securities is due may be able to claim a full or partial refund of the Swiss withholding tax if such holder is entitled to claim the benefits with regard to such interest payment of a double taxation treaty between Switzerland and his or her country of residence. According to article 11 of the currently applicable version of the convention signed on October 2, 1996 between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income, together with its protocol (in this section the “Treaty”), all payment of interest on debt securities issued by Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse (but not through a branch outside Switzerland) and derived and beneficially owned by a non-Swiss resident holder, shall be taxable only in the state of residency of the holder, provided that such holder: (i) qualifies for benefits under the Treaty and (ii) does not conduct business through a permanent establishment or fixed base in Switzerland to which such debt securities are attributable. Such eligible U.S. holder of debt securities may apply with the Swiss Federal Tax Administration for a full refund of 35% Swiss withholding tax withheld on such payments of interest.

On April 3, 2020, the Swiss Federal Council published a consultation draft on the reform of the Swiss withholding tax system applicable to interest. If enacted in its current form, this consultation draft would, among other things and subject to certain exceptions, replace the current debtor-based regime applicable to interest payments with a paying agent-based regime for Swiss withholding tax. Under this paying agent-based regime, subject to certain exceptions, (i) all interest payments made by paying agents in Switzerland to individuals resident in Switzerland would be subject to Swiss withholding tax, including any such interest payments made on bonds issued by issuers outside Switzerland, and (ii) interest payments to all other persons, including to investors resident outside Switzerland, would be exempt from Swiss withholding tax. For the avoidance of doubt, if this legislation or similar legislation were enacted and an amount of, or in respect of, Swiss federal withholding tax were to be deducted or withheld from a payment, neither the relevant issuer nor a paying agent nor any other person would pursuant to the conditions of the debt securities be obliged to pay any additional amounts with respect to any debt security as a result of the deduction or imposition of such withholding tax.

(ii) *Dividends and other distributions on Credit Suisse Group shares (or shares of any other company resident in Switzerland)*

Upon acquisition following exercise of any rights to purchase Credit Suisse Group shares (or shares of any other company resident in Switzerland for tax purposes), any dividends paid and similar cash or in-kind distributions made on such shares (including bonus shares) will be subject to Swiss withholding tax at a rate of 35%. Credit Suisse Group (or the relevant company resident in Switzerland) will be required to withhold tax at such rate from any distribution made to a shareholder. Any repayment of the nominal value of such shares and, if certain conditions are met, any distribution out of legal reserves from capital contributions is not subject to Swiss withholding tax. Under withholding tax law effective since January 1, 2020, Credit Suisse Group (or any other relevant company resident in Switzerland and listed on a Swiss stock exchange) will, when paying a dividend out of legal reserves from capital contributions, be required to simultaneously pay a dividend out of taxable reserves of at least the same amount.

Furthermore, in case of a repurchase of own shares by Credit Suisse Group (or any other relevant company in Switzerland) to cancel them, the portion of the repurchase price which exceeds the nominal value of such shares and, as the case may be, the legal reserves from capital contributions is a taxable liquidation which is subject to 35% Swiss withholding tax. When Credit Suisse Group (or any other company listed on a Swiss stock exchange) repurchases shares to cancel them, at least fifty percent of the purchase price less the nominal value of the shares must be charged to legal reserves from capital contributions.

The recipient of a taxable distribution from Credit Suisse Group (or the relevant company in Switzerland) out of such shares (including upon a repurchase for cancellation) who is an individual or a legal entity not resident in Switzerland for tax purposes may be entitled to a full or partial refund of Swiss withholding tax if the country in which such recipient resides for tax purposes has entered into a bilateral treaty for the avoidance of double taxation with Switzerland and if the further prerequisites of such treaty are met. Shareholders not resident in Switzerland should be aware that the procedures for claiming treaty benefits (and the time required for obtaining a refund) may differ from country to country. Shareholders not resident in Switzerland should consult their own legal, financial or tax advisors regarding receipt, ownership, purchases, sale or other dispositions of such shares and the procedures for claiming a refund of Swiss withholding tax.

A holder who is a resident of the U.S. for purposes of the Treaty without taxable presence in Switzerland to which the Credit Suisse Group shares (or the shares of the relevant company in Switzerland) are attributable or who is a qualified U.S. pension fund and who, in each case, is the beneficial owner of the shares and the distribution and who meets the other conditions of the Treaty may apply with the Swiss Federal Tax Administration for a full refund of the withholding tax in the case of qualified U.S. pension funds or in excess of the amount of the 15% treaty rate in all other cases.

Furthermore, in case of a repurchase of own shares by Credit Suisse Group (or the relevant company in Switzerland), the portion of the repurchase price which exceeds the nominal value of such shares and the tax-free capital contribution reserves of Credit Suisse Group (or the relevant company in Switzerland) may, in some cases, be re-characterized as taxable liquidation which is subject to 35% Swiss withholding tax if certain conditions are met.

Securities Turnover Tax

The issue, and the sale and delivery, of debt securities on the issue date are not subject to Swiss securities turnover tax (*Umsatzabgabe*) (primary market). Secondary market dealings in debt securities with a term in excess of 12 months where a Swiss domestic bank or a Swiss domestic securities dealer (as defined in the Swiss stamp duty act) is a party, or acts as an intermediary, to the transaction may be subject to Swiss turnover tax at a rate of up to 0.15% of the consideration paid in the case of debt securities issued by Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse, in each case acting through its Zurich head office, and at a rate of up to 0.3% of such consideration paid in the case of debt securities issued by any other issuer. Subject to applicable statutory exemptions in respect of the one or the other party to the purchase and sale of debt securities, generally half of the tax is charged to the one party to the purchase and sale and the other half to the other party. An exemption applies, *inter alia*, for each party to a purchase and sale of debt securities

(irrespective of whether issued by Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse, acting through its Zurich head office, or by any other issuer) that is not resident in Switzerland or the Principality of Liechtenstein.

Subject to applicable statutory exemptions, the delivery of underlying securities to a holder of debt securities following exercise by such holder of exchange rights embedded in such debt securities, may be subject to Swiss securities turnover tax, in case of underlying securities issued by an issuer resident in Switzerland, such as shares or American depositary shares of Credit Suisse Group, at half of the rate of 0.15%, and in case of securities issued by an issuer not resident in Switzerland, at half of the rate of 0.30%, however, in each case only if a Swiss securities dealer, as defined in the Swiss stamp tax act, is a party or an intermediary to the transaction.

Other Taxes

Under current Swiss law, a holder of debt securities who is not resident in Switzerland and who during the taxable year has not engaged in trade or business through a permanent establishment within Switzerland and who is not subject to taxation by Switzerland for any other reason will be exempted from any Swiss federal, cantonal or municipal income or other tax on gains on the sale of, or payments received under, the debt securities.

International Automatic Exchange of Information in Tax Matters

Switzerland has concluded a multilateral agreement with the EU on the international automatic exchange of information (“AEOI”) in tax matters (the “AEOI Agreement”), which applies to all EU member states. Further, Switzerland entered into the multilateral competent authority agreement on the automatic exchange of financial account information (the “MCAA”) and a number of bilateral AEOI agreements with other countries, most of them on the basis of the MCAA. Based on the AEOI Agreement, the bilateral AEOI agreements described above and the implementing laws of Switzerland, Switzerland collects and exchanges data in respect of financial assets, including, as the case may be, debt securities, held in, and income derived thereon and credited to, accounts or deposits with a paying agent in Switzerland for the benefit of residents in any EU member state or other treaty state. An up-to-date list of the AEOI agreements to which Switzerland is a party that are in effect or signed but not yet effective can be found on the website of the State Secretariat for International Financial Matters SIF.

Swiss Facilitation of the Implementation of FATCA

Switzerland has concluded an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. to facilitate the implementation of FATCA. The agreement ensures that the accounts held by U.S. persons with Swiss financial institutions are disclosed to the U.S. tax authorities either with the consent of the account holder or by means of group requests within the scope of administrative assistance. Information will not be transferred automatically in the absence of consent, and instead will be exchanged only within the scope of administrative assistance on the basis of the Treaty. On September 20, 2019, Switzerland and the United States ratified the 2009 protocol (the “Protocol”) amending the Treaty. Upon the subsequent exchange of the ratification instruments, the amended Treaty entered into force. The Protocol introduced a mechanism for the exchange of information upon request in tax matters between Switzerland and the United States, which mechanism is in line with international standards and allows the United States to make group requests under FATCA concerning non-consenting U.S. accounts and non-consenting non-“foreign financial institutions” (as such term is defined pursuant to Sections 1471 to 1474 (inclusive) of the Code) for periods from June 30, 2014. Furthermore, on October 8, 2014, the Swiss Federal Council approved a mandate for negotiations with the United States regarding a change from the current direct notification-based regime to a regime where the relevant information is sent to the Swiss Federal Tax Administration, which in turn provides the information to the U.S. tax authorities. It is not yet known when negotiations will continue or when any new regime would come into force.

Common Reporting Standard

On February 13, 2014, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development released the Common Reporting Standard (the “CRS”) designed to create a global standard for the automatic exchange of financial account information. Pursuant to the CRS requirements, financial institutions must identify

and report FATCA-like information in respect of specified persons who are resident in the jurisdictions that sign and implement the CRS. On October 29, 2014, fifty-one jurisdictions signed the MCAA that activates this automatic exchange of information in line with the CRS. Since then further jurisdictions have signed the MCAA and in total over 90 jurisdictions have committed to adopting the CRS. Early adopters who signed the MCAA have pledged to work towards the first information exchanges taking place by September 2017. Certain other signatories are expected to follow with information exchange starting in 2018 (see “— International Automatic Exchange of Information in Tax Matters” above for information on the adoption of the CRS by Switzerland).

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION (CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)

We may sell our securities through agents, underwriters, dealers or directly to purchasers.

Our agents may solicit offers to purchase our securities.

- We will name any agent involved in offering or selling our securities, and any commissions that we will pay to the agent, in the applicable prospectus supplement.
- Unless we indicate otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, our agents will act on a best efforts basis for the period of their appointment.
- Our agents may be deemed to be underwriters under the Securities Act of any of our securities that they offer or sell.

We may use an underwriter or underwriters in the offer or sale of our securities.

- If we use an underwriter or underwriters, we will execute an underwriting agreement with the underwriter or underwriters at the time that we reach an agreement for the sale of our securities.
- We will include the names of the specific managing underwriter or underwriters, as well as any other underwriters, and the terms of the transactions, including the compensation the underwriters and dealers will receive, in the applicable prospectus supplement.
- The underwriters will use the applicable prospectus supplement and any free writing prospectuses to sell our securities.
- If we use an underwriter or underwriters, the underwriter or underwriters will acquire our securities for their own account and may resell our securities in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions. These sales will be made at a fixed price or at varying prices determined at the time of the sale.

We may use a dealer to sell our securities.

- If we use a dealer, we, as principal, will sell our securities to the dealer.
- The dealer will then sell our securities to the public at varying prices that the dealer will determine at the time it sells our securities.
- We will include the name of the dealer and the terms of our transactions with the dealer in the applicable prospectus supplement.

The securities we distribute by any of these methods may be sold to the public, in one or more transactions, either:

- at a fixed price or prices, which may be changed;
- at market prices prevailing at the time of sale;
- at prices related to prevailing market prices; or
- at negotiated prices.

In connection with an offering, the underwriters may purchase and sell securities in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, stabilizing transactions and purchases to cover positions created by short sales. Short sales involve the sale by the underwriters of a greater number of securities than they are required to purchase in an offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of certain bids or purchases made for the purpose of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the securities while an offering is in progress. The underwriters also may impose a penalty bid. This occurs when a particular underwriter repays to the underwriters a portion of the underwriting discount received by it because the underwriters have repurchased securities sold by or for the account of that underwriter in stabilizing or short-covering transactions.

These activities by the underwriters may stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the securities. As a result, the price of the securities may be higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market. If these activities are commenced, they may be discontinued by the underwriters at any time. These transactions may be effected on an exchange or automated quotation system, if the securities are listed on that exchange or admitted for trading on that automated quotation system, or in the over-the-counter market or otherwise.

In connection with these sales of securities, underwriters may be deemed to have received compensation from us in the form of underwriting discounts or commissions and may also receive commissions from purchasers of the securities for whom they may act as agents. Underwriters may resell the securities to or through dealers, and those dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriters and/or commissions from purchasers for whom they may act as agents. The applicable prospectus supplement will include any required information about underwriting compensation we pay to underwriters, and any discounts, concessions or commissions underwriters allow to participating dealers, in connection with an offering of securities.

Some of the underwriters and their affiliates have engaged in, and may in the future engage in, investment banking and other commercial dealings in the ordinary course of business with us or our affiliates. They have received, or may in the future receive, customary fees and commissions for these transactions.

In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, the underwriters and their affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of ours or our affiliates. Certain of the underwriters or their affiliates that have a lending relationship with us routinely hedge their credit exposure to us consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, such underwriters and their affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in our securities, including potentially the securities offered hereby. Any such short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of the securities offered hereby. The underwriters and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

Conflicts of Interest

Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC is an indirect subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group. FINRA Rule 5121 imposes certain requirements when a member of FINRA, such as Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, distributes an affiliated company's securities. If Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC or our other U.S.-registered broker-dealer subsidiaries or affiliates participate in the distribution of our securities, we will conduct the offering in accordance with the applicable provisions of FINRA Rule 5121. In any offerings subject to FINRA Rule 5121, no underwriter will confirm initial sales to accounts over which it exercises discretionary authority without the prior written approval of the customer.

We may solicit direct offers to purchase our securities, and we may directly sell our securities to institutional or other investors. We will describe the terms of our direct sales in the applicable prospectus supplement.

We may indemnify agents, underwriters and dealers against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. Our agents, underwriters and dealers, or their affiliates, may be customers of, engage in transactions with or perform services for, us or our subsidiaries and affiliates in the ordinary course of business.

We may authorize our agents and underwriters to solicit offers by certain institutions to purchase our securities at the public offering price under delayed delivery contracts.

- If we use delayed delivery contracts, we will disclose that we are using them in the applicable prospectus supplement and will tell you when we will demand payment and delivery of the securities under the delayed delivery contracts.

- These delayed delivery contracts will be subject only to the conditions that we set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.
- We will indicate in the applicable prospectus supplement the commission that underwriters and agents soliciting purchases of our securities under delayed delivery contracts will be entitled to receive.

MARKET-MAKING ACTIVITIES

Any of our broker-dealer subsidiaries or affiliates, including Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, may use this prospectus and our prospectus supplements in connection with offers and sales of our securities, in connection with market-making transactions by and through our broker-dealer subsidiaries or affiliates, including Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, at prices that relate to the prevailing market prices of our securities at the time of the sale or otherwise. Any of our broker-dealer subsidiaries and affiliates, including Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, may act as principal or agent in these transactions. In addition, this prospectus, together with the relevant prospectus, prospectus supplement, product supplement, if any, and pricing supplement, if any, describing the terms of the specific series of securities being offered and sold, applies to market-making offers and sales of all outstanding securities of Credit Suisse (USA). None of our broker-dealer subsidiaries and affiliates has any obligation to make a market in any of our offered securities and may discontinue any market-making activities at any time without notice, at its sole discretion.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters with respect to U.S. law relating to the offering of our securities will be passed upon for us by Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP, London, England, our U.S. counsel. Certain legal matters with respect to Swiss law relating to the offering of our securities will be passed upon for us by Homburger AG, Zurich, Switzerland, our Swiss counsel. Any agents or underwriters will be represented by Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP, New York, New York. Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP regularly provides legal services to us and our subsidiaries and affiliates.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Credit Suisse Group and Credit Suisse as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2019, and management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2019, have been incorporated by reference into this prospectus in reliance upon the reports of KPMG AG ("KPMG"), independent registered public accounting firm, which are included in the 2019 20-F and incorporated by reference herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

With respect to the unaudited financial information of Credit Suisse Group for the three-month period ended March 31, 2020, incorporated by reference in this prospectus, PricewaterhouseCoopers AG ("PwC") reported that they have applied limited procedures in accordance with professional standards for a review of such information. However, their separate report dated May 7, 2020 incorporated by reference herein states that they did not audit and they do not express an opinion on that unaudited financial information. Accordingly, the degree of reliance on their report on such information should be restricted in light of the limited nature of the review procedures applied. PwC is not subject to the liability provisions of Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933 for their report on the unaudited financial information because that report is not a "report" or a "part" of the registration statement prepared or certified by PwC within the meaning of Sections 7 and 11 of the Securities Act of 1933.

CHANGE IN REGISTRANTS' CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Following a tender of the audit mandate and structured evaluation and selection process in 2018, Credit Suisse Group announced that the Board of Directors proposed PwC as Credit Suisse Group's new statutory auditor to succeed KPMG at the Annual General Meeting on April 30, 2020. The appointment was approved by the shareholders of Credit Suisse Group at the Annual General Meeting and became effective for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2020. Although Credit Suisse Group is not subject to mandatory external audit firm rotation requirements, the decision of the Audit Committee of Credit Suisse Group to pursue a rotation in auditors was made in view of the EU rules with respect to mandatory auditor rotation for certain of Credit Suisse Group's significant subsidiaries. KPMG was engaged as our independent auditor for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2019 until the filing of the 2019 20-F with the SEC.

During the two years prior to December 31, 2019, KPMG has not issued any reports on the financial statements of Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse or on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting that contained an adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion, nor were the auditors' reports of KPMG qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope, or accounting principles, and during the two years prior to December 31, 2019 and the subsequent interim period through April 30, 2020, there has not been any disagreement as that term is used in Item 16F(a)(1)(iv) of Form 20-F over any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedures, which disagreement if not resolved to KPMG's satisfaction would have caused it to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreement in connection with its auditors' reports, or any "reportable event" as that term is used in Item 16F(a)(1)(v) of Form 20-F.

Further, in the two years prior to December 31, 2019 and the subsequent interim period through April 30, 2020, we have not consulted with PwC regarding either: (i) the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction, either completed or proposed, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Credit Suisse Group or Credit Suisse; or (ii) any matter that was the subject of a disagreement as that term is used in Item 16F(a)(1)(iv) of Form 20-F or a "reportable event" as that term is used in Item 16F(a)(1)(v) of Form 20-F.

We have provided KPMG with a copy of the foregoing disclosure and have requested that KPMG furnish Credit Suisse Group with a letter addressed to the SEC stating whether it agrees with such disclosure. A copy of the letter, dated May 15, 2020, was filed previously as Exhibit 16.1.

Credit Suisse
