Accelerated Return Notes® Linked to the VanEck Vectors® Gold Miners ETF

- Maturity of approximately 14 months
- 3-to-1 upside exposure to increases in the Underlying Fund, subject to a capped return of [39.00% to 43.00%]
- 1-to-1 downside exposure to decreases in the Underlying Fund, with up to 100% of your principal at risk
- All payments occur at maturity and are subject to the credit risk of Credit Suisse AG
- No periodic interest payments
- In addition to the underwriting discount set forth below, the notes include a hedging-related charge of $0.05 per unit. See “Structuring the Notes”.
- Limited secondary market liquidity, with no exchange listing
- The notes are senior unsecured debt securities and are not insured or guaranteed by the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency of the United States, Switzerland or any other jurisdiction

The notes are being issued by Credit Suisse AG (“Credit Suisse”). There are important differences between the notes and a conventional debt security, including different investment risks and certain additional costs. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page TS-6 of this term sheet, “Additional Risk Factors” beginning on page TS-7 of this term sheet and “Risk Factors” beginning on page PS-6 of product supplement EQUITY ARN-1.

The initial estimated value of the notes as of the pricing date is expected to be between $9.200 and $9.825 per unit, which is less than the public offering price listed below. See “Summary” on the following page, “Risk Factors” beginning on page TS-6 of this term sheet and “Structuring the Notes” on page TS-12 of this term sheet for additional information. The actual value of your notes at any time will reflect many factors and cannot be predicted with accuracy.

None of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), any state securities commission, or any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Note Prospectus (as defined below) is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per Unit</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public offering price(1)………………………………</td>
<td>$10.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underwriting discount(1)…………………………….</td>
<td>$ 0.175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds, before expenses, to Credit Suisse……</td>
<td>$ 9.825</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) For any purchase of 300,000 units or more in a single transaction by an individual investor or in combined transactions with the investor’s household in this offering, the public offering price and the underwriting discount will be $9.95 per unit and $0.125 per unit, respectively. See “Supplement to the Plan of Distribution” below.

The notes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are Not FDIC Insured</th>
<th>Are Not Bank Guaranteed</th>
<th>May Lose Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

BofA Securities
September , 2020
Summary

The Accelerated Return Notes® Linked to the VanEck Vectors® Gold Miners ETF, due November 2021 (the "notes") are our senior unsecured debt securities. The notes are not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency of the United States, Switzerland or any other jurisdiction and are not secured by collateral. The notes will rank equally with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated debt. Any payments due on the notes, including any repayment of principal, will be subject to the credit risk of Credit Suisse. The notes provide you a leveraged return, subject to a cap, if the Ending Value of the Market Measure, which is the VanEck Vectors® Gold Miners ETF (the "Underlying Fund"), is greater than the Starting Value. If the Ending Value is less than the Starting Value, you will lose all or a portion of the principal amount of your notes. Any payments on the notes, will be calculated based on the $10 principal amount per unit and will depend on the performance of the Underlying Fund, subject to our credit risk. See "Terms of the Notes" below.

The economic terms of the notes (including the Capped Value) are based on the rate we are currently paying to borrow funds through the issuance of market-linked notes (our “internal funding rate”) and the economic terms of certain related hedging arrangements. Our internal funding rate for market-linked notes is typically lower than a rate reflecting the yield on our conventional debt securities of similar maturity in the secondary market (our “secondary market credit rate”). This difference in borrowing rate, as well as the underwriting discount and the hedging related charge described below, will reduce the economic terms of the notes to you and the initial estimated value of the notes on the pricing date. These costs will be effectively borne by you as an investor in the notes, and will be retained by us and BofAS or any of our respective affiliates in connection with our structuring and offering of the notes. Due to these factors, the public offering price you pay to purchase the notes will be greater than the initial estimated value of the notes.

On the cover page of this term sheet, we have provided the initial estimated value range for the notes. This range of estimated values reflects terms that are not yet fixed and was determined based on our valuation of the theoretical components of the notes in accordance with our pricing models. These include a theoretical bond component valued using our internal funding rate, and theoretical individual option components valued using mid-market pricing. You will not have any interest in, or rights to, the theoretical components we use to determine the estimated value of the notes. The initial estimated value of the notes calculated on the pricing date will be set forth in the final term sheet made available to investors in the notes. For more information about the initial estimated value and the structuring of the notes, see “Structuring the Notes” on page TS-12.

Terms of the Notes

| Issuer: | Credit Suisse AG ("Credit Suisse"), acting through its London branch. |
| Principal Amount: | $10.00 per unit |
| Term: | Approximately 14 months |
| Market Measure: | The VanEck Vectors® Gold Miners ETF (Bloomberg symbol: “GDX”) |
| Starting Value: | The Closing Market Price of the Market Measure on the pricing date |
| Ending Value: | The average of the Closing Market Prices of the Market Measure times the Price Multiplier on each calculation day occurring during the Maturity Valuation Period. The scheduled calculation days are subject to postponement in the event of Market Disruption Events, as described beginning on page PS-23 of product supplement EQUITY ARN-1. |
| Participation Rate: | 300% |
| Capped Value: | [$13.90] to $14.30] per unit, which represents a return of [39.00% to 43.00%] over the principal amount. The actual Capped Value will be determined on the pricing date. |
| Maturity Valuation Period: | Five scheduled calculation days shortly before the maturity date. |
| Price Multiplier: | 1, subject to adjustment for certain corporate events relating to the Market Measure, as described beginning on page PS-27 of product supplement EQUITY ARN-1. |
| Fees and Charges: | The underwriting discount of $0.175 per unit listed on the cover page and the hedging related charge of $0.05 per unit described in “Structuring the Notes” on page TS-12. |
| Joint Calculation Agents: | Credit Suisse International and BofA Securities, Inc. ("BofAS"), acting jointly. |

Redemption Amount Determination

On the maturity date, you will receive a cash payment per unit determined as follows:

Yes

You will receive per unit, up to a maximum payment not to exceed the Capped Value:

\[
\text{Yes, you will receive per unit, up to a maximum payment not to exceed the Capped Value:}
\]

\[
\text{Yes, you will receive per unit:}
\]

No

If the Ending Value is less than the Starting Value, you will lose all or a portion of the principal amount of your notes.
Accelerated Return Notes®
Linked to the VanEck Vectors® Gold Miners ETF, due November 2021

The terms and risks of the notes are contained in this term sheet and in the following:

- Product supplement EQUITY ARN-1 dated August 5, 2020:
  https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1053092/000095010320015312/dp133957_424b2-equity.htm
- Prospectus supplement and prospectus dated June 18, 2020:
  https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1053092/000110465920074474/tm2019510-8_424b2.htm

These documents (together, the “Note Prospectus”) have been filed as part of a registration statement with the SEC, which may, without cost, be accessed on the SEC website as indicated above or obtained from MLPF&S or BofAS by calling 1-800-294-1322. Before you invest, you should read the Note Prospectus, including this term sheet, for information about us and this offering. Any prior or contemporaneous oral statements and any other written materials you may have received are superseded by the Note Prospectus. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this term sheet have the meanings set forth in product supplement EQUITY ARN-1. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this document to “we,” “us,” “our,” or similar references are to Credit Suisse.

Investor Considerations

You may wish to consider an investment in the notes if:

- You anticipate that the Underlying Fund will increase moderately from the Starting Value to the Ending Value.
- You are willing to risk a loss of principal and return if the Underlying Fund decreases from the Starting Value to the Ending Value.
- You accept that the return on the notes will be capped.
- You are willing to forgo the interest payments that are paid on traditional interest bearing debt securities.
- You are willing to forgo dividends or other benefits of owning shares of the Underlying Fund or the securities held by the Underlying Fund.
- You are willing to accept a limited or no market for sales prior to maturity, and understand that the market prices for the notes, if any, will be affected by various factors, including our actual and perceived creditworthiness, our internal funding rate and fees and charges on the notes.
- You are willing to assume our credit risk, as issuer of the notes, for all payments under the notes, including the Redemption Amount.

We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting, and other advisors before you invest in the notes.

The notes may not be an appropriate investment for you if:

- You believe that the Underlying Fund will decrease from the Starting Value to the Ending Value or that it will not increase sufficiently over the term of the notes to provide you with your desired return.
- You seek principal repayment or preservation of capital.
- You seek an uncapped return on your investment.
- You seek interest payments or other current income on your investment.
- You want to receive dividends or other distributions paid on shares of the Underlying Fund or the securities held by the Underlying Fund.
- You seek an investment for which there will be a liquid secondary market.
- You are unwilling or are unable to take market risk on the notes or to take our credit risk as issuer of the notes.
Hypothetical Payout Profile

The graph below is based on hypothetical numbers and values.

Accelerated Return Notes®

This graph reflects the returns on the notes, based on the Participation Rate of 300% and a Capped Value of $14.10 per unit (the midpoint of the Capped Value range of [$13.90 to $14.30]). The green line reflects the returns on the notes, while the dotted gray line reflects the returns of a direct investment in the Underlying Fund, excluding dividends.

This graph has been prepared for purposes of illustration only. See below table for a further illustration of the range of hypothetical payments at maturity.

Hypothetical Payments at Maturity

The following table and examples are for purposes of illustration only. They are based on hypothetical values and show hypothetical returns on the notes. The actual amount you receive and the resulting total rate of return will depend on the actual Starting Value, Ending Value, Capped Value and term of your investment.

The following table is based on a Starting Value of 100, the Participation Rate of 300% and a hypothetical Capped Value of $14.10 per unit. It illustrates the effect of a range of Ending Values on the Redemption Amount per unit of the notes and the total rate of return to holders of the notes. The following examples do not take into account any tax consequences from investing in the notes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ending Value</th>
<th>Percentage Change from the Starting Value to the Ending Value</th>
<th>Redemption Amount per Unit</th>
<th>Total Rate of Return on the Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>-100.00%</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>-100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>-50.00%</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td>-50.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>-40.00%</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td>-40.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>-30.00%</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td>-30.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>-20.00%</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td>-20.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>-10.00%</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
<td>-10.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.00(1)</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103.00</td>
<td>3.00%</td>
<td>$10.90</td>
<td>9.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105.00</td>
<td>5.00%</td>
<td>$11.50</td>
<td>15.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110.00</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
<td>$13.00</td>
<td>30.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114.10</td>
<td>14.10%</td>
<td>$14.10(2)</td>
<td>41.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>20.00%</td>
<td>$14.10</td>
<td>41.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130.00</td>
<td>30.00%</td>
<td>$14.10</td>
<td>41.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140.00</td>
<td>40.00%</td>
<td>$14.10</td>
<td>41.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150.00</td>
<td>50.00%</td>
<td>$14.10</td>
<td>41.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160.00</td>
<td>60.00%</td>
<td>$14.10</td>
<td>41.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The hypothetical Starting Value of 100 used in these examples has been chosen for illustrative purposes only, and does not represent a likely actual Starting Value for the Market Measure.

(2) The Redemption Amount per unit cannot exceed the hypothetical Capped Value.

For recent actual prices of the Market Measure, see “The Underlying Fund” section below. The Ending Value will not include any income generated by dividends paid on the Underlying Fund or the securities held by the Underlying Fund, which you would otherwise be entitled to receive if you invested in those securities directly. In addition, all payments on the notes are subject to issuer credit risk.
Redemption Amount Calculation Examples

Example 1
The Ending Value is 80.00, or 80.00% of the Starting Value:
Starting Value: 100.00
Ending Value: 80.00

\[
10 \times \left( \frac{80}{100} \right) = 8.00 \text{ Redemption Amount per unit}
\]

Example 2
The Ending Value is 104.00, or 104.00% of the Starting Value:
Starting Value: 100.00
Ending Value: 104.00

\[
10 + \left[ 10 \times 300\% \times \left( \frac{104-100}{100} \right) \right] = 11.20 \text{ Redemption Amount per unit}
\]

Example 3
The Ending Value is 130.00, or 130.00% of the Starting Value:
Starting Value: 100.00
Ending Value: 130.00

\[
10 + \left[ 10 \times 300\% \times \left( \frac{130-100}{100} \right) \right] = 19.00, \text{ however, because the Redemption Amount for the notes cannot exceed the Capped Value, the Redemption Amount will be } 14.10 \text{ per unit}
\]
Accelerated Return Notes®
Linked to the VanEck Vectors® Gold Miners ETF, due November 2021

Risk Factors

There are important differences between the notes and a conventional debt security. An investment in the notes involves significant risks, including those listed below. You should carefully review the more detailed explanation of risks relating to the notes in the “Risk Factors” sections beginning on page PS-6 of product supplement EQUITY ARN-1 identified above. We also urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting, and other advisors before you invest in the notes.

- Depending on the performance of the Underlying Fund as measured shortly before the maturity date, your investment may result in a loss; there is no guaranteed return of principal.
- Your return on the notes may be less than the yield you could earn by owning a conventional fixed or floating rate debt security of comparable maturity.
- Payments on the notes are subject to our credit risk, and actual or perceived changes in our creditworthiness are expected to affect the value of the notes. If we become insolvent or are unable to pay our obligations, you may lose your entire investment.
- Your investment return is limited to the return represented by the Capped Value and may be less than a comparable investment directly in the Underlying Fund or the securities held by the Underlying Fund.
- The initial estimated value of the notes is an estimate only, determined as of a particular point in time by reference to our proprietary pricing models. These pricing models consider certain factors, such as our internal funding rate on the pricing date, interest rates, volatility and time to maturity of the notes, and they rely in part on certain assumptions about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. Because our pricing models may differ from other issuers' valuation models, and because funding rates taken into account by other issuers may vary materially from the rates used by us (even among issuers with similar creditworthiness), our estimated value may not be comparable to estimated values of similar notes of other issuers.
- Our internal funding rate for market-linked notes is typically lower than our secondary market credit rates, as further described in “Structuring the Notes” on page TS-12. Because we use our internal funding rate to determine the value of the theoretical bond component, if on the pricing date our internal funding rate is lower than our secondary market credit rates, the initial estimated value of the notes will be greater than if we had used our secondary market credit rates in valuing the notes.
- The public offering price you pay for the notes will exceed the initial estimated value. This is due to, among other transaction costs, the inclusion in the public offering price of the underwriting discount and the hedging related charge, as further described in “Structuring the Notes” on page TS-12.
- Assuming no change in market conditions or other relevant factors after the pricing date, the market value of your notes may be lower than the price you paid for them and lower than the initial estimated value. This is due to, among other things, the inclusion in the public offering price of the underwriting discount and the hedging related charge and the internal funding rate we used in pricing the notes, as further described in “Structuring the Notes” on page TS-12. These factors, together with customary bid ask spreads, other transaction costs and various credit, market and economic factors over the term of the notes, including changes in the price of the Underlying Fund, are expected to reduce the price at which you may be able to sell the notes in any secondary market and will affect the value of the notes in complex and unpredictable ways.
- A trading market is not expected to develop for the notes. None of us, MLPF&S or BofAS is obligated to make a market for, or to repurchase, the notes. The initial estimated value does not represent a minimum or maximum price at which we, MLPF&S, BofAS or any of our affiliates would be willing to purchase your notes in any secondary market (if any exists) at any time. BofAS has advised us that any repurchases by MLPF&S, BofAS or their affiliates will be made at prices determined by reference to their pricing models and at their discretion, and these prices will include MLPF&S’s and BofAS’s trading commissions and mark-ups. If you sell your notes to a dealer other than MLPF&S or BofAS in a secondary market transaction, the dealer may impose its own discount or commission. BofAS has also advised us that, at its discretion and for your benefit, assuming no changes in market conditions from the pricing date, MLPF&S or BofAS may offer to buy the notes in the secondary market at a price that may exceed the initial estimated value of the notes for a short initial period after the issuance of the notes. That higher price reflects costs that were included in the public offering price of the notes, and that higher price may also be initially used for account statements or otherwise. There is no assurance that any party will be willing to purchase your notes at any price in any secondary market.
- Your return on the notes and the value of the notes may be affected by exchange rate movements and factors affecting the international securities markets.
- Our business, hedging and trading activities, and those of MLPF&S, BofAS and our respective affiliates (including trading in shares of the Underlying Fund or the securities held by the Underlying Fund), and any hedging and trading activities we, MLPF&S, BofAS or our respective affiliates engage in for our clients’ accounts, may affect the market value and return of the notes and may create conflicts of interest with you.
- The sponsor of the NYSE Arca Gold Miners Index (the “Underlying Index”) described below may adjust the Underlying Index in a way that affects its level, and has no obligation to consider your interests.
- The sponsor and investment advisor of the Underlying Fund may adjust the Underlying Fund in a way that could adversely affect the value of the notes and the Redemption Amount, and these entities have no obligation to consider your interests.
You will have no rights of a holder of shares of the Underlying Fund or the securities held by the Underlying Fund, and you will not be entitled to receive securities or dividends or other distributions by the issuers of those securities.

While we, MLPF&S, BofAS or our respective affiliates may from time to time own shares of the Underlying Fund or the securities held by the Underlying Fund, we, MLPF&S, BofAS and our respective affiliates do not control any company held by the Underlying Fund or included in the Underlying Index, and we have not verified any disclosure made by any other company.

There are liquidity and management risks associated with the Underlying Fund.

The performance of the Underlying Fund may not correlate with the performance of its Underlying Index as well as the net asset value per share of the Underlying Fund, especially during periods of market volatility when the liquidity and the market price of shares of the Underlying Fund and/or securities held by the Underlying Fund may be adversely affected, sometimes materially.

Risks associated with the Underlying Index or the underlying assets of the Underlying Fund will affect the share price of the Underlying Fund and hence, the value of the notes.

The payments on the notes will not be adjusted for all corporate events that could affect the Underlying Fund. See “Description of ARNs—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds” beginning on page PS-27 of product supplement EQUITY ARN-1.

There may be potential conflicts of interest involving the calculation agents, one of which is our affiliate and one of which is BofAS. We have the right to appoint and remove the calculation agents.

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, 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.

The U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in the notes are unclear. There is no direct legal authority regarding the proper U.S. federal tax treatment of the notes, and we do not plan to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”). Consequently, significant aspects of the tax treatment of the notes are uncertain, and the IRS or a court might not agree with the treatment of the notes as prepaid financial contracts that are treated as “open transactions.” If the IRS were successful in asserting an alternative treatment of the notes, the tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the notes, including the timing and character of income recognized by U.S. investors and the withholding tax consequences to non-U.S. investors, might be materially and adversely affected. Even if the treatment of the notes described herein is respected, there is a substantial risk that a note will be treated as a “constructive ownership transaction,” with potentially adverse consequences described below under “United States Federal Tax Considerations.” Moreover, future legislation, Treasury regulations or IRS guidance could adversely affect the U.S. federal tax treatment of the notes, possibly retroactively.

**Additional Risk Factors**

**All of the securities held by the Underlying Fund are concentrated in one industry.**

All of the securities held by the Underlying Fund are issued by companies in the gold and silver mining industry. As a result, the securities that will determine the performance of the notes are concentrated in one industry. Although an investment in the notes will not give holders any ownership or other direct interests in the securities held by the Underlying Fund, the return on an investment in the notes will be subject to certain risks similar to those associated with direct equity investments in the gold and silver mining industry. Accordingly, by investing in the notes, you will not benefit from the diversification which could result from an investment linked to companies that operate in multiple sectors.

**A limited number of securities may affect the level of the Underlying Index, and the Underlying Index is not necessarily representative of the gold and silver mining industry.**

As August 26, 2020, the top two securities included in the Underlying Index constituted 25.73% of the total weight of the Underlying Index and the top six securities included in the Underlying Index constituted 47.98% of the total weight of the Underlying Index. Because the Underlying Fund attempts to track the performance of the Underlying Index, any reduction in the market price of those securities is likely to have a substantial adverse impact on the price of the Underlying Fund and the value of the notes.

While the securities included in the Underlying Index are common stocks, American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) or global depositary receipts (“GDRs”) of companies generally considered to be involved in various segments of the gold and silver mining industry, the securities included in the Underlying Index may not follow the price movements of the entire gold and silver mining industry generally. If the securities included in the Underlying Index (and, accordingly, the securities held by the Underlying Fund) decline in value, the Underlying Fund will decline in value even if security prices in the gold and silver mining industry generally increase in value.

There is no direct correlation between the value of the notes or the price of the Underlying Fund, on the one hand, and gold and silver prices, on the other hand.

Although the price of gold or silver is one factor that may influence the performance of the securities held by the Underlying Fund, the notes are not linked to the gold or silver spot prices or to gold or silver futures. There is no direct linkage between the price of the Underlying Fund and the prices of gold and silver. While gold and silver prices may be one factor that could affect the prices of the securities included in the Underlying Index and, consequently, the price of the Underlying Fund and the Redemption Amount are not
directly linked to the movement of gold and silver prices and may be affected by factors unrelated to those movements. Investing in the notes is not the same as investing in gold or silver, and you should not invest in the notes if you wish to invest in a product that is linked directly to the price of gold or silver.

NYSE Arca, Inc. (“NYSE Arca”) the sponsor and compiler of the Underlying Index, retains significant control and discretionary decision-making over the Underlying Index and is responsible for decisions regarding the interpretation of and amendments to the Underlying Index rules, which may have an adverse effect on the price of the Underlying Fund, the market value of the notes and the Redemption Amount.

NYSE Arca is the compiler of the Underlying Index and, as such, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Underlying Index and for decisions regarding the interpretation of the rules governing the Underlying Index. NYSE Arca has the discretion to make operational adjustments to the Underlying Index and to the Underlying Index components, including discretion to exclude companies that otherwise meet the minimum criteria for inclusion in the Underlying Index. In addition, NYSE Arca retains the power to supplement, amend in whole or in part, revise or withdraw the Underlying Index rules at any time, any of which may lead to changes in the way the Underlying Index is compiled or calculated or adversely affect the Underlying Index in another way. Any of these adjustments to the Underlying Index or the Underlying Index rules may adversely affect the composition of the Underlying Index, the price of the Underlying Fund, the market value of the notes and the Redemption Amount. The Underlying Index sponsor has no obligation to take the needs of any buyer, seller or holder of the notes into consideration at any time.

The performance of the Underlying Fund may be influenced by gold and silver prices.

To the extent the price of gold or silver has a limited effect, if any, on the prices of the securities held by the Underlying Fund, gold prices and silver prices are subject to volatile price movements over short periods of time, represent trading in commodities markets, which are substantially different from equities markets, and are affected by numerous factors. These include economic factors, including the structure of and confidence in the global monetary system, expectations of the future rate of inflation, the relative strength of, and confidence in, the U.S. dollar (the currency in which the prices of gold and silver are generally quoted), interest rates and gold and silver borrowing and lending rates, and global or regional economic, financial, political, regulatory, judicial, or other events.

Gold prices and silver prices may also be affected by industry factors such as industrial and jewelry demand, lending, sales and purchases of gold and silver by the official sector, including central banks and other governmental agencies and multilateral institutions which hold gold and silver, levels of gold and silver production and production costs, and short-term changes in supply and demand because of trading activities in the gold and silver markets. It is not possible to predict the aggregate effects of all or any combination of these factors. Any negative developments with respect to these factors may have an adverse effect on gold and silver prices and, as a result, on the prices of the securities held by the Underlying Fund and the price of the Underlying Fund.
The Underlying Fund

All disclosures contained in this term sheet regarding the Underlying Fund and the Underlying Index, including, without limitation, their make up, method of calculation, and changes in its components, have been derived from publicly available sources. The information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, Van Eck Associates Corporation ("Van Eck"). VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF is an exchange-traded fund incorporated in the U.S. The Underlying Fund tracks the performance of the NYSE Arca Gold Miners Index. The Underlying Fund or the Underlying Index may be discontinued at any time. The consequences of such discontinuance are discussed in the section entitled "Description of ARNs—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds" beginning on page PS-27 of product supplement EQUITY ARN-1. None of us, the calculation agents, MLPF&S or BofAS accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance or publication of the Underlying Fund, the Underlying Index, or any successor fund or index.

The Underlying Fund invests in materials stocks of all capitalization sizes across the globe. Its largest allocation is in North American companies, principally those domiciled in Canada. The Underlying Fund weights the holdings using a market capitalization methodology.

VanEck Vectors ETF Trust is a registered investment company that consists of numerous separate investment portfolios, including the Underlying Fund. Information filed by VanEck Vectors ETF Trust with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Investment Company Act of 1940 can be found by reference to its SEC file numbers: 333-123257 and 811-10325 through the SEC’s website at http://www.sec.gov.

This term sheet relates only to the notes and does not relate to the Underlying Fund or to any securities included in the Underlying Index. None of us, MLPF&S, BofAS or any of our respective affiliates has participated or will participate in the preparation of the publicly available documents described below. None of us, MLPF&S, BofAS or any of our respective affiliates has made any due diligence inquiry with respect to the Underlying Fund in connection with the offering of the notes. None of us, MLPF&S, BofAS or any of our respective affiliates makes any representation that the publicly available documents or any other publicly available information regarding the Underlying Fund are accurate or complete. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that all events occurring prior to the date of this term sheet, including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of these publicly available documents that would affect the trading price of the Underlying Fund, have been or will be publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any events or the disclosure or failure to disclose material future events concerning the Underlying Fund could affect the price of the Underlying Fund and therefore could affect your return on the notes. The selection of the Underlying Fund is not a recommendation to buy or sell the Underlying Fund or any securities held by the Underlying Fund.

The Underlying Fund trades on the NYSE Arca under the symbol “GDX.”
The following graph shows the daily historical performance of the Underlying Fund on its primary exchange in the period from January 1, 2010 through August 25, 2020. We obtained this historical data from Bloomberg L.P. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg L.P. On August 25, 2020 the Closing Market Price of the Underlying Fund was $40.58. The graph below may have been adjusted to reflect certain corporate actions such as stock splits and reverse stock splits.

This historical data on the Underlying Fund is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Underlying Fund or what the value of the notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the price per share of the Underlying Fund during any period set forth above is not an indication that the price per share of the Underlying Fund is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the notes.

Before investing in the notes, you should consult publicly available sources for the prices and trading pattern of the Underlying Fund.
Supplement to the Plan of Distribution

Under our distribution agreement with BofAS, BoFAS will purchase the notes from us as principal at the public offering price indicated on the cover of this term sheet, less the indicated underwriting discount.

BoFAS has informed us that MLPF&S will purchase the notes from BoFAS for resale, and will receive a selling concession in connection with the sale of the notes in an amount up to the full amount of underwriting discount set forth on the cover of this term sheet.

We may deliver the notes against payment therefor in New York, New York on a date that is greater than two business days following the pricing date. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, if the initial settlement of the notes occurs more than two business days from the pricing date, purchasers who wish to trade the notes more than two business days prior to the original issue date will be required to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. In the original offering of the notes, the notes will be sold in minimum investment amounts of 100 units. If you place an order to purchase the notes, you are consenting to MLPF&S and/or one of its affiliates acting as a principal in effecting the transaction for your account.

BoFAS has advised us as follows: MLPF&S, BoFAS or their affiliates may repurchase and resell the notes, with repurchases and resales being made at prices related to then-prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices determined by reference to their pricing models and at their discretion, and these prices will include MLPF&S’s and BoFAS’s trading commissions and mark-ups or mark-downs. MLPF&S and BoFAS may act as principal or agent in these market-making transactions; however, neither is obligated to engage in any such transactions. BoFAS has informed us that at MLPF&S’s and BoFAS’s discretion and for your benefit, assuming no changes in market conditions from the pricing date, MLPF&S and BoFAS may offer to buy the notes in the secondary market at a price that may exceed the initial estimated value of the notes for a short initial period after the issuance of the notes. Any price offered by MLPF&S or BoFAS for the notes will be based on then-prevailing market conditions and other considerations, including the performance of the Underlying Fund and the remaining term of the notes. However, none of us, MLPF&S, BoFAS or any of our respective affiliates is obligated to purchase your notes at any price or at any time, and we cannot assure you that we, MLPF&S, BoFAS or any of our respective affiliates will purchase your notes at a price that equals or exceeds the initial estimated value of the notes.

BoFAS has informed us that, as of the date of this term sheet, it expects that if you hold your notes in a BoFAS account, the value of the notes shown on your account statement will be based on BoFAS’s estimate of the value of the notes if BoFAS or another of its affiliates were to make a market in the notes, which it is not obligated to do; and that estimate will be based upon the price that BoFAS may pay for the notes in light of then-prevailing market conditions, and other considerations, as mentioned above, and will include transaction costs. Any such price may be higher than or lower than the initial estimated value of the notes.

The distribution of the Note Prospectus in connection with these offers or sales will be solely for the purpose of providing investors with the description of the terms of the notes that was made available to investors in connection with their initial offering. Secondary market investors should not, and will not be authorized to, rely on the Note Prospectus for information regarding Credit Suisse or for any purpose other than that described in the immediately preceding sentence.

An investor’s household, as referred on the cover of this term sheet, will generally include accounts held by any of the following, as determined by MLPF&S in its discretion and acting in good faith based upon information then available to MLPF&S:

- the investor’s spouse (including a domestic partner), siblings, parents, grandparents, spouse’s parents, children and grandchildren, but excluding accounts held by aunts, uncles, cousins, nieces, nephews or any other family relationship not directly above or below the individual investor;
- a family investment vehicle, including foundations, limited partnerships and personal holding companies, but only if the beneficial owners of the vehicle consist solely of the investor or members of the investor’s household as described above; and
- a trust where the grantors and/or beneficiaries of the trust consist solely of the investor or members of the investor’s household as described above; provided that, purchases of the notes by a trust generally cannot be aggregated together with any purchases made by a trustee’s personal account.

Purchases in retirement accounts will not be considered part of the same household as an individual investor’s personal or other non-retirement account, except for individual retirement accounts (“IRAs”), simplified employee pension plans (“SEPs”), savings incentive match plan for employees (“SIMPLEs”), and single-participant or owners only accounts (i.e., retirement accounts held by self-employed individuals, business owners or partners with no employees other than their spouses).

Please contact your Merrill financial advisor if you have any questions about the application of these provisions to your specific circumstances or think you are eligible.
Structuring the Notes

The notes are our debt securities, the return on which is linked to the performance of the Underlying Fund. As is the case for all of our debt securities, including our market-linked notes, the economic terms of the notes reflect our actual or perceived creditworthiness at the time of pricing. In addition, because market-linked notes result in increased operational, funding and liability management costs to us, the internal funding rate we use in pricing market-linked notes is typically lower than a rate reflecting the yield on our conventional debt securities of similar maturity in the secondary market. Because we use our internal funding rate to determine the value of the theoretical bond component, if on the pricing date our internal funding rate is lower than our secondary market credit rates, the initial estimated value of the notes will be higher than if the initial estimated value was based our secondary market credit rates.

Payments on the notes, including the amount you receive at maturity, will be calculated based on the $10 principal amount per unit and will depend on the performance of the Underlying Fund. In order to meet these payment obligations, at the time we issue the notes, we may choose to enter into certain hedging arrangements (which may include call options, put options or other derivatives) with BofAS or one of its affiliates. The terms of these hedging arrangements are determined by seeking bids from market participants, including BofAS and its affiliates, and take into account a number of factors, including our creditworthiness, interest rate movements, the volatility of the Underlying Fund, the tenor of the notes and the tenor of the hedging arrangements. The economic terms of the notes and their initial estimated value depend in part on the terms of these hedging arrangements.

BofAS has advised us that the hedging arrangements will include a hedging related charge of approximately $0.05 per unit, reflecting an estimated profit to be credited to BofAS from these transactions. Since hedging entails risk and may be influenced by unpredictable market forces, additional profits and losses from these hedging arrangements may be realized by BofAS or any third party hedge providers.

For further information, see “Risk Factors—General Risks Relating to ARNs” beginning on page PS-6 and “Supplemental Use of Proceeds and Hedging” on page PS-20 of product supplement EQUITY ARN-1.
United States Federal Tax Considerations

This discussion supplements and, to the extent inconsistent therewith, supersedes the discussion in the accompanying product supplement under “United States Federal Tax Considerations.”

There are no statutory, judicial or administrative authorities that address the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the notes or instruments that are similar to the notes. In the opinion of our counsel, Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, a note should be treated as a prepaid financial contract that is an “open transaction” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, there is uncertainty regarding this treatment. Moreover, our counsel’s opinion is based on market conditions as of the date of this preliminary pricing supplement and is subject to confirmation on the pricing date.

Assuming this treatment of the notes is respected and subject to the discussion in “United States Federal Tax Considerations” in the accompanying product supplement, the following U.S. federal income tax consequences should result:

- You should not recognize taxable income over the term of the notes prior to maturity, other than pursuant to a sale or other disposition.
- Upon a sale or other disposition (including retirement) of a note, you should recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized and your tax basis in the note. Subject to the discussion below concerning the potential application of the “constructive ownership” rules under Section 1260 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), such gain or loss should be long-term capital gain or loss if you held the note for more than one year.

Even if the treatment of the notes as described herein is respected, there is a substantial risk that your purchase of a note will be treated as entry into a “constructive ownership transaction,” within the meaning of Section 1260 of the Code. In that case, all or a portion of any long-term capital gain you would otherwise recognize in respect of your notes would be recharacterized as ordinary income to the extent such gain exceeded the “net underlying long-term capital gain.” Any long-term capital gain recharacterized as ordinary income under Section 1260 would be treated as accruing at a constant rate over the period you held your notes, and you would be subject to an interest charge in respect of the deemed tax liability on the income treated as accruing in prior tax years. Due to the lack of governing authority under Section 1260, our counsel is not able to opine as to whether or how Section 1260 applies to the notes. You should read the section entitled “United States Federal Tax Considerations—Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders—Potential Application of Section 1260 of the Code” in the accompanying product supplement for additional information and consult your tax advisor regarding the potential application of the “constructive ownership” rule.

We do not plan to request a ruling from the IRS regarding the treatment of the notes, and the IRS or a court might not agree with the treatment described herein. In particular, the IRS could treat the notes as contingent payment debt instruments, in which case the tax consequences of ownership and disposition of the notes, including the timing and character of income recognized, could be materially and adversely affected. Moreover, the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS have requested comments on various issues regarding the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar financial instruments and have indicated that such transactions may be the subject of future regulations or other guidance. In addition, members of Congress have proposed legislative changes to the tax treatment of derivative contracts. Any legislation, Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the notes, possibly with retroactive effect. You should consult your tax advisor regarding possible alternative tax treatments of the notes and potential changes in applicable law.

Non-U.S. Holders. Subject to the discussions in the next paragraph and in “United States Federal Tax Considerations—Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders” and “United States Federal Tax Considerations—FATCA” in the accompanying product supplement, if you are a Non-U.S. Holder (as defined in the accompanying product supplement) of the notes, you generally should not be subject to U.S. federal withholding or income tax in respect of any amount paid to you with respect to the notes, provided that (i) income in respect of the notes is not effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States, and (ii) you comply with the applicable certification requirements.

As discussed under “United States Federal Tax Considerations—Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders—Dividend Equivalents under Section 871(m) of the Code” in the accompanying product supplement, Section 871(m) of the Code generally imposes a 30% withholding tax on “dividend equivalents” paid or deemed paid to Non-U.S. Holders with respect to certain financial instruments linked to U.S. equities or indices that include U.S. equities. Treasury regulations under Section 871(m), as modified by an IRS notice, exclude from their scope financial instruments issued prior to January 1, 2023 that do not have a “delta” of one with respect to any U.S. equity. Based on the terms of the notes and representations provided by us as of the date of this preliminary pricing supplement, our counsel is of the opinion that the notes should not be treated as transactions that have a “delta” of one within the meaning of the regulations with respect to any U.S. equity and, therefore, should not be subject to withholding tax under Section 871(m). However, the final determination regarding the treatment of the notes under Section 871(m) will be made as of the pricing date for the notes and it is possible that the notes will be subject to withholding tax under Section 871(m) based on circumstances on that date.

A determination that the notes are not subject to Section 871(m) is not binding on the IRS, and the IRS may disagree with this determination. Moreover, Section 871(m) is complex and its application may depend on your particular circumstances, including your other transactions. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) to the notes.

If withholding tax applies to the notes, we will not be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts withheld.
You should read the section entitled “United States Federal Tax Considerations” in the accompanying product supplement. The preceding discussion, when read in combination with that section, constitutes the full opinion of Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP regarding the material U.S. federal tax consequences of owning and disposing of the notes.

You should also consult your tax advisor regarding all aspects of the U.S. federal income and estate tax consequences of an investment in the notes and any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

Where You Can Find More Information

We have filed a registration statement (including a product supplement, a prospectus supplement, and a prospectus) with the SEC for the offering to which this term sheet relates. Before you invest, you should read the Note Prospectus, including this term sheet, and the other documents that we have filed with the SEC, for more complete information about us and this offering. You may get these documents without cost by visiting EDGAR on the SEC website at www.sec.gov. Alternatively, we, any agent, or any dealer participating in this offering will arrange to send you these documents if you so request by calling MLPF&S or BofAS toll-free at 1-800-294-1322.

“Accelerated Return Notes®” and “ARNs®” are registered service marks of Bank of America Corporation, the parent company of MLPF&S and BofAS.
Accelerated Return Notes® “ARNs®” Linked to One or More Equity Indices or Exchange-Traded Funds

- ARNs are unsecured senior notes issued by Credit Suisse AG, acting through one of its branches (“Credit Suisse”). Any payments due on ARNs, including any repayment of principal, will be subject to the credit risk of Credit Suisse.

- ARNs do not guarantee the return of principal at maturity, and we will not pay interest on ARNs. Instead, the return on ARNs will be based on the performance of an underlying “Market Measure,” which will be an equity index (an “Index”), an exchange-traded fund (an “Underlying Fund”) or a basket of the foregoing.

- ARNs provide an opportunity to earn a multiple (which will be 3 times, unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet) of the positive performance of the Market Measure, up to a specified cap (the “Capped Value”), while exposing you to any negative performance of the Market Measure on a 1-to-1 basis.

- If the value of the Market Measure increases from its Starting Value to its Ending Value (each as defined below), you will receive at maturity a cash payment per unit (the “Redemption Amount”) that equals the principal amount plus a multiple of that increase, up to the Capped Value. If the value of the Market Measure does not change from its Starting Value to its Ending Value, you will receive a Redemption Amount that equals the principal amount.

- If the value of the Market Measure decreases from its Starting Value to its Ending Value, you will be subject to 1-to-1 downside exposure to that decrease. In such a case, you will lose all or a portion of the principal amount of your ARNs.

- This product supplement describes the general terms of ARNs, the risk factors to consider before investing, the general manner in which they may be offered and sold, and other relevant information.

- For each offering of ARNs, we will provide you with a pricing supplement (which we refer to as a “term sheet”) that will describe the specific terms of that offering, including the specific Market Measure, the Capped Value, the Participation Rate (as defined below) and certain risk factors. The applicable term sheet will identify, if applicable, any additions or changes to the terms specified in this product supplement.

- ARNs will be issued in denominations of whole units. Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, each unit will have a principal amount of $10. The applicable term sheet may also set forth a minimum number of units that you must purchase.

- Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, ARNs will not be listed on a securities exchange or quotation system.

- BofA Securities, Inc. (“BofAS”) and one or more of its affiliates may act as our agents to offer ARNs and BofAS will act in a principal capacity for your account.

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**ARNs are unsecured and are not savings accounts, deposits, or other obligations of a bank. ARNs are not insured by the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “FDIC”) or any other governmental agency of the United States, Switzerland, or any other jurisdiction. Potential purchasers of ARNs should consider the information in “Risk Factors” beginning on page PS-6 of this product supplement. You may lose all or a portion of your investment in ARNs.**

None of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), any state securities commission, or any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this product supplement, the prospectus supplement, or the prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.
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**ARNs® and “Accelerated Return Notes®” are registered service marks of Bank of America Corporation, the parent corporation of BofAS.**
SUMMARY

The information in this “Summary” section is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed explanation set forth elsewhere in this product supplement, the prospectus supplement, and the prospectus, as well as the applicable term sheet. Neither we nor BofAS have authorized any other person to provide you with any information different from the information set forth in these documents. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information about ARNs, you should not rely on it. You should assume that the information in this product supplement, the prospectus supplement, and prospectus, together with the applicable term sheet, is accurate only as of the date on their respective front covers.

Key Terms:

General: ARNs are senior debt securities issued by Credit Suisse, and are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or any other governmental agency of the United States, Switzerland, or any other jurisdiction and are not secured by collateral. They rank equally with all of our other unsecured senior debt from time to time outstanding. Any payments due on ARNs, including any repayment of principal, are subject to our credit risk.

The return on ARNs will be based on the performance of a Market Measure and there is no guaranteed return of principal at maturity. Therefore, you will lose all or a portion of your investment if the value of the Market Measure decreases from the Starting Value to the Ending Value.

Each issue of ARNs will mature on the date set forth in the applicable term sheet. We cannot redeem ARNs at any earlier date, except under the limited circumstances as set forth in the section “Description of ARNs—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds.” We will not make any payments on ARNs until maturity, and you will not receive any interest payments.

Market Measure: The Market Measure may consist of one or more of the following, which will be set forth in the applicable term sheet:

- U.S. broad-based Indices;
- U.S. sector or style-based Indices;
- non-U.S. or global Indices;
- Underlying Funds; or
- any combination of the above.

The Market Measure may consist of a group, or “Basket,” of the foregoing. We refer to each Index or Underlying Fund included in any Basket as a “Basket Component.” If the Market Measure to which your ARNs are linked is a Basket, the Basket Components will be set forth in the applicable term sheet.

Market Measure Performance: The performance of the Market Measure will be measured according to the percentage change of the Market Measure from its Starting Value to its Ending Value. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet:

In the case of an Index, the “Starting Value” will be the closing level of that Index on the date when ARNs are priced for initial sale to the public (the “pricing date”). In the case of an Underlying Fund, the “Starting Value” will be the Closing Market
Price (as defined below) of that Underlying Fund on the pricing date. If the Market Measure consists of a Basket, the Starting Value will be equal to 100. See “Description of ARNs—Basket Market Measures.”

In the case of an Index, unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the “Ending Value” will equal the average of the closing levels of that Index on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period (each as defined below).

In the case of an Underlying Fund, unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the “Ending Value” will equal the average of the product of (i) the Closing Market Prices of that Underlying Fund multiplied by (ii) the Price Multiplier of that Underlying Fund on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period.

If the Market Measure consists of a Basket, the Ending Value will be determined as described in “Description of ARNs—Basket Market Measures—Ending Value of the Basket.”

If a Market Disruption Event (as defined below) occurs and is continuing on a calculation day, or if certain other events occur, the calculation agent will determine the Ending Value as set forth in the section “Description of ARNs—The Starting Value and the Ending Value—Ending Value” or “—Basket Market Measures—Ending Value of the Basket.”

**Participation Rate:** The rate at which investors participate in any increase in the value of the Market Measure, as calculated below. The Participation Rate will be 300% for ARNs, unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet.

**Capped Value:** The maximum Redemption Amount. Your investment return will be limited to the return represented by the Capped Value specified in the applicable term sheet. We will determine the applicable Capped Value on the pricing date of each issue of ARNs.

**Price Multiplier:** Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, the “Price Multiplier” for an Underlying Fund will be 1, and will be subject to adjustment for certain events relating to that Underlying Fund described below under “Description of ARNs—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds.”

**Redemption Amount at Maturity:** At maturity, you will receive a Redemption Amount that is greater than the principal amount if the value of the Market Measure increases from the Starting Value to the Ending Value. However, in no event will the Redemption Amount exceed the Capped Value. If the value of the Market Measure does not change from the Starting Value to the Ending Value, you will receive a Redemption Amount that equals the principal amount. If the value of the Market Measure decreases from the Starting Value to the Ending Value, you will be subject to 1-to-1 downside exposure to that decrease, and you will receive a Redemption Amount that is less than the principal amount.

**Any payments due on ARNs, including any repayment of principal, are subject to our credit risk as issuer of ARNs.**

The Redemption Amount, denominated in U.S. dollars, will be calculated as follows:

- **Yes**
  - You will receive per unit, **up to a maximum payment not to exceed the Capped Value**:
    - Principal Amount + \[ \text{Principal Amount} \times \text{Participation Rate} \times \left( \frac{\text{Ending Value} - \text{Starting Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \]

- **No**

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You will receive per unit: Principal Amount \times \frac{\text{Ending Value}}{\text{Starting Value}}

**Principal at Risk:** You may lose all or a portion of the principal amount of your ARNs. Further, if you sell your ARNs prior to maturity, the price you receive may be less than the price that you paid for your ARNs.

**Calculation Agent:** The calculation agent will make all determinations associated with ARNs, such as determining the Starting Value, the Price Multiplier, the Ending Value and the Redemption Amount. We may act as the calculation agent, or we may appoint BofAS or one of its affiliates to act as the calculation agent for ARNs. Alternatively, we and BofAS or one of its affiliates may act as joint calculation agents for ARNs. See the section entitled “Description of ARNs—Role of the Calculation Agent.”

**Agents:** BofAS and one or more of its affiliates will act as our agents in connection with each offering of ARNs and will receive an underwriting discount based on the number of units of ARNs sold. None of the agents is your fiduciary or advisor solely as a result of the making of any offering of ARNs, and you should not rely upon this product supplement, the applicable term sheet, or the accompanying prospectus or prospectus supplement as investment advice or a recommendation to purchase ARNs.

**Listing:** Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, ARNs will not be listed on a securities exchange or quotation system.

This product supplement relates only to ARNs and does not relate to any Index or Underlying Fund that comprises the Market Measure described in any term sheet. You should read carefully the entire prospectus, prospectus supplement, and this product supplement, together with the applicable term sheet, to understand fully the terms of your ARNs, as well as the tax and other considerations important to you in making a decision about whether to invest in any ARNs. In particular, you should review carefully the section in this product supplement entitled “Risk Factors,” which highlights a number of risks of an investment in ARNs, to determine whether an investment in ARNs is appropriate for you. If information in this product supplement is inconsistent with information in the prospectus or prospectus supplement, this product supplement will supersede those documents. However, if information in any term sheet is inconsistent with information in this product supplement, that term sheet will supersede this product supplement.

Neither we nor any agent is making an offer to sell ARNs in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. This product supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus are not an offer to sell ARNs to anyone and are not soliciting an offer to buy ARNs from anyone in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Certain capitalized terms used and not defined in this product supplement have the meanings ascribed to them in the prospectus supplement and prospectus. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this product supplement to “we,” “us,” “our,” or similar references are to 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 AG.

You are urged to consult with your own attorneys and business and tax advisors before making a decision to purchase any ARNs.
RISK FACTORS

Your investment in ARNs is subject to significant investment risks, many of which differ from those of a conventional debt security. Your decision to purchase ARNs should be made only after carefully considering the risks, including those discussed below, in light of your particular circumstances. ARNs are not an appropriate investment for you if you are not knowledgeable about the material terms of ARNs or investments in equity or equity-based securities in general.

General Risks Relating to ARNs

Your investment may result in a loss; there is no guaranteed return of principal. There is no fixed principal repayment amount on ARNs at maturity. The return on ARNs will be based on the performance of the Market Measure and, therefore, you will lose all or a portion of the principal amount of your ARNs if the value of the Market Measure decreases from the Starting Value to the Ending Value.

Your return on ARNs may be less than the yield on a conventional fixed or floating rate debt security of comparable maturity. There will be no periodic interest payments on ARNs as there would be on a conventional fixed-rate or floating-rate debt security having the same maturity. Any return that you receive on ARNs may be less than the return you would earn if you purchased a conventional debt security with the same maturity date. As a result, your investment in ARNs may not reflect the full opportunity cost to you when you consider factors, such as inflation, that affect the time value of money.

Your investment return will be limited to the return represented by the Capped Value and may be less than a comparable investment directly in the Market Measure or any of its underlying assets. The appreciation potential of ARNs is limited to the Capped Value. You will not receive a Redemption Amount greater than the Capped Value, regardless of the appreciation of the Market Measure. In contrast, a direct investment in the Market Measure (or any of its underlying assets) would allow you to receive the full benefit of any appreciation in the value of the Market Measure (or those underlying assets).

In addition, unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet or in “Description of ARNs—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds” of this product supplement, the Ending Value will not reflect the value of dividends paid, or distributions made, on the Market Measure or any of its underlying assets, or any other rights associated with the Market Measure or those underlying assets. Thus, any return on ARNs will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the Market Measure or any of its underlying assets.

Additionally, the Market Measure may consist of one or more Indices calculated in a non-U.S. currency, which include securities traded in such non-U.S. currency. If the value of that currency strengthens against the U.S. dollar during the term of your ARNs, you may not obtain the benefit of that increase, which you would have received if you had owned the securities included in that Index or those Indices.

Payments on ARNs are subject to our credit risk, and any actual or perceived changes in our creditworthiness are expected to affect the value of ARNs. ARNs are our senior unsecured debt securities. As a result, your receipt of the Redemption Amount at maturity is dependent upon our ability to repay our obligations on the maturity date, regardless of whether the Market Measure increases from the Starting Value to the Ending Value. No assurance can be given as to what our financial condition will be on the maturity date. If we become unable to meet our financial obligations as they become due, you may not receive the amounts payable under the terms of ARNs.
In addition, our credit ratings are an assessment by ratings agencies of our ability to pay our obligations. Consequently, our perceived creditworthiness and actual or anticipated decreases in our credit ratings or increases in the spread between the yield on our securities and the yield on U.S. Treasury securities (the “credit spread”) prior to the maturity date may adversely affect the market value of ARNs. However, because your return on ARNs depends upon factors in addition to our ability to pay our obligations, such as the value of the Market Measure, an improvement in our credit ratings will not reduce the other investment risks related to ARNs.

Our initial estimated value of ARNs will be determined based on our proprietary pricing models, and may not be comparable to estimated values of similar notes of other issuers. The initial estimated value of ARNs, which will be set forth in the applicable term sheet, is an estimate only, determined as of a particular point in time by reference to our proprietary pricing models. These pricing models consider certain factors, such as our internal funding rate on the pricing date, interest rates, volatility of the Market Measure and time to maturity of ARNs, and they rely in part on certain assumptions about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. Because our pricing models may differ from other issuers’ valuation models, and because funding rates taken into account by other issuers may vary materially from the rates used by us (even among issuers with similar creditworthiness), our estimated value may not be comparable to estimated values of similar notes of other issuers.

Our internal funding rate for market-linked notes is typically lower than our secondary market credit rates. Because we will use our internal funding rate to determine the value of the theoretical bond component, if on the pricing date our internal funding rate is higher than our secondary market credit rates, the initial estimated value of ARNs will be less than if we used our secondary market credit rates in valuing ARNs.

The public offering price you pay for ARNs will exceed the initial estimated value. This is due to, among other transaction costs, the inclusion in the public offering price of the underwriting discount and an expected hedging related charge.

Assuming no change in market conditions or other relevant factors after the pricing date, the market value of your ARNs may be lower than the price you paid for them and lower than the initial estimated value. This is due to, among other things, the inclusion in the public offering price of the underwriting discount and an expected hedging related charge and the internal funding rate we use in pricing ARNs. These factors, together with customary bid ask spreads, other transaction costs and various credit, market and economic factors over the term of ARNs, including changes in the value of the Market Measure, are expected to reduce the price at which you may be able to sell ARNs in any secondary market and will affect the value of ARNs in complex and unpredictable ways.

The initial estimated value does not represent a minimum or maximum price at which we, BofAS or any of our affiliates would be willing to purchase your ARNs in any secondary market (if any exists) at any time. BofAS has advised us that any repurchases by them or their affiliates are expected to be made at prices determined by reference to their pricing models and at their discretion, and these prices will include BofAS’s trading commissions and mark-ups. If you sell your ARNs to a dealer other than BofAS in a secondary market transaction, the dealer may impose its own discount or commission. BofAS has also advised us that, at its discretion and for your benefit, assuming no changes in market conditions after the pricing date, BofAS may offer to buy ARNs in the secondary market at a price that may exceed the initial estimated value of ARNs for a short initial period after the issuance of ARNs. That higher price reflects our projected profit and costs, which may include discounts and commissions that are expected to be included in the public offering price of ARNs, and that higher price may also be initially used for account statements or otherwise. There is no assurance that any party will be willing to purchase your ARNs at any price in any secondary market.
We cannot assure you that there will be a trading market for your ARNs. If a secondary market exists, we cannot predict how ARNs will trade, or whether that market will be liquid or illiquid. The development of a trading market for ARNs will depend on various factors, including our financial performance and changes in the value of the Market Measure. The number of potential buyers of your ARNs in any secondary market may be limited. There is no assurance that any party will be willing to purchase your ARNs at any price in any secondary market.

We anticipate that one or more of the agents or their affiliates will act as a market-maker for ARNs, but none of them is required to do so and may cease to do so at any time. Any price at which an agent or its affiliates may bid for, offer, purchase, or sell any ARNs may be higher or lower than the applicable public offering price, and that price may differ from the values determined by pricing models that it may use, whether as a result of dealer discounts, mark-ups, or other transaction costs. These bids, offers, or transactions may adversely affect the prices, if any, at which those ARNs might otherwise trade in the market. In addition, if at any time any entity were to cease acting as a market-maker for any issue of ARNs, it is likely that there would be significantly less liquidity in that secondary market. In such a case, the price at which those ARNs could be sold likely would be lower than if an active market existed.

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable term sheet, we will not list ARNs on any securities exchange or quotation system. Even if an application were made to list your ARNs, we cannot assure you that the application will be approved or that your ARNs will be listed and, if listed, that they will remain listed for their entire term. The listing of ARNs on any securities exchange or quotation system will not necessarily ensure that a trading market will develop, and if a trading market does develop, that there will be liquidity in the trading market.

The Redemption Amount will not reflect fluctuations in the value of the Market Measure that occur other than during the Maturity Valuation Period. Fluctuations in the value of the Market Measure during the term of ARNs other than during the Maturity Valuation Period will not be reflected in the calculation of the Redemption Amount. To calculate the Redemption Amount, the calculation agent will compare only the Ending Value to the Starting Value. No other values of the Market Measure will be taken into account. As a result, even if the value of the Market Measure has increased at certain times during the term of ARNs, you will receive a Redemption Amount that is less than the principal amount if the Ending Value is less than the Starting Value. In addition, because the Ending Value will equal the average of the closing levels or Closing Market Prices, as applicable, of the Market Measure on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period, the Ending Value may be less than the closing level or Closing Market Price (as adjusted by the relevant Price Multiplier), as applicable, of the Market Measure on any particular calculation day.

If your ARNs are linked to a Basket, changes in the values of one or more of the Basket Components may be offset by changes in the values of one or more of the other Basket Components. The Market Measure of your ARNs may be a Basket. In such a case, changes in the values of one or more of the Basket Components may not correlate with changes in the values of one or more of the other Basket Components. The values of one or more Basket Components may increase, while the values of one or more of the other Basket Components may decrease or not increase as much. Therefore, in calculating the value of the Market Measure at any time, increases in the value of one Basket Component may be moderated or wholly offset by decreases or lesser increases in the values of one or more of the other Basket Components. If the weightings of the applicable Basket Components are not equal, adverse changes in the values of the Basket Components which are more heavily weighted will have a greater impact upon the value of the Market Measure and, consequently, the return on your ARNs.

The respective publishers of the applicable Indices may adjust those Indices in a way that affects their levels, and these publishers have no obligation to consider your interests.
Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, we, the agents and our respective affiliates have no affiliation with any publisher of an Index to which your ARNs are linked (each, an “Index Publisher”). Consequently, we have no control of the actions of any Index Publisher. The Index Publisher can add, delete or substitute the components included in that Index or make other methodological changes that could change its level. A new security included in an Index may perform significantly better or worse than the replaced security, and the performance will impact the level of the applicable Index. Additionally, an Index Publisher may alter, discontinue, or suspend calculation or dissemination of an Index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of your ARNs. The Index Publishers will have no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising any Index.

Exchange rate movements may adversely impact the value of ARNs. If any of a Market Measure’s underlying assets is traded in a currency other than U.S. dollars and, for purposes of the applicable Market Measure, is converted into U.S. dollars, then the value of the Market Measure may depend in part on the relevant exchange rates. If the value of the U.S. dollar increases against the currencies of those underlying assets, the value of the applicable Market Measure may be adversely affected and the Redemption Amount may be reduced. Exchange rate movements may be particularly impacted by existing and expected rates of inflation and interest rate levels; political, civil or military unrest; the balance of payments between countries; and the extent of governmental surpluses or deficits in the relevant countries and the United States. All of these factors are in turn sensitive to the monetary, fiscal, and trade policies pursued by the governments of those countries and the United States and other countries important to international trade and finance.

If you attempt to sell ARNs prior to maturity, their market value, if any, will be affected by various factors that interrelate in complex ways, and their market value may be less than the principal amount. ARNs are not designed to be short-term trading instruments. You have no right to have your ARNs redeemed prior to maturity. If you wish to liquidate your investment in ARNs prior to maturity, your only option would be to sell them. At that time, there may be an illiquid market for your ARNs or no market at all. Even if you were able to sell your ARNs, there are many factors outside of our control that may affect their market value, some of which, but not all, are stated below. These factors may interact with each other in complex and unpredictable ways, and the impact of any one factor may be offset or magnified by the effect of another factor. The following paragraphs describe a specific factor’s expected impact on the market value of ARNs, assuming all other conditions remain constant.

- **Value of the Market Measure.** We anticipate that the market value of ARNs prior to maturity generally will depend a significant extent on the value of the Market Measure. In general, it is expected that the market value of ARNs will decrease as the value of the Market Measure decreases, and increase as the value of the Market Measure increases. However, as the value of the Market Measure increases or decreases, the market value of ARNs may not increase or decrease at the same rate. If you sell your ARNs when the value of the Market Measure is less than, or not sufficiently above, the applicable Starting Value, then you may receive less than the principal amount of your ARNs.

In addition, because the Redemption Amount for ARNs will not exceed the applicable Capped Value, we do not expect that ARNs will trade in any secondary market at a price that is greater than the Capped Value.

- **Volatility of the Market Measure.** Volatility is the term used to describe the size and frequency of market fluctuations. Increases or decreases in the volatility of the Market Measure may have an adverse impact on the market value of ARNs. Even if the value of the Market Measure increases after the applicable pricing date, if you are able to sell your ARNs before their maturity date, you may receive substantially less than the amount that would be payable at maturity based on that value because of the anticipation that the value of the Market Measure will
continue to fluctuate until the Ending Value is determined.

• **Economic and Other Conditions Generally.** The general economic conditions of the capital markets in the United States, as well as geopolitical conditions and other financial, political, regulatory, and judicial events and related uncertainties that affect stock or commodity markets generally, may adversely affect the value of the Market Measure and the market value of ARNs. If the Market Measure includes one or more Indices or Underlying Funds that have underlying assets based in one or more non-U.S. markets (a “non-U.S. Market Measure”), the value of your ARNs may also be adversely affected by similar events in the markets of the relevant foreign countries.

• **Interest Rates.** We expect that changes in interest rates will affect the market value of ARNs. In general, if U.S. interest rates increase, we expect that the market value of ARNs will decrease. In general, we expect that the longer the amount of time that remains until maturity, the more significant the impact of these changes will be on the value of ARNs. In the case of non-U.S. Market Measures, the level of interest rates in the relevant foreign countries may also affect their economies and in turn the value of the non-U.S. Market Measure, and, thus, the market value of ARNs may be adversely affected.

• **Dividend Yields.** In general, if the cumulative dividend yields on the securities included in the Market Measure increase, we anticipate that the market value of ARNs will decrease.

• **Exchange Rate Movements and Volatility.** If the Market Measure of your ARNs includes any non-U.S. Market Measures, changes in, and the volatility of, the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the relevant non-U.S. currency or currencies could have an adverse impact on the value of your ARNs, and the Redemption Amount may depend in part on the relevant exchange rates. In addition, the correlation between the relevant exchange rate and any applicable non-U.S. Market Measure reflects the extent to which a percentage change in that exchange rate corresponds to a percentage change in the applicable non-U.S. Market Measure, and changes in these correlations may have an adverse impact on the value of your ARNs.

• **Our Financial Condition and Creditworthiness.** Our actual and perceived creditworthiness, including any increases in our credit spreads and any actual or anticipated decreases in our credit ratings, may adversely affect the market value of ARNs. In general, we expect the longer the amount of time that remains until maturity, the more significant the impact will be on the value of ARNs. However, because the value of ARNs depends upon factors in addition to Credit Suisse’s ability to pay its obligations, such as the value of the Market Measure, a decrease in our credit spreads or an improvement in our credit ratings will not reduce the other investment risks related to ARNs or necessarily increase the market value of ARNs.

• **Time to Maturity.** There may be a disparity between the market value of ARNs prior to maturity and their value at maturity. This disparity is often called a time “value,” “premium,” or “discount,” and reflects expectations concerning the value of the Market Measure prior to the maturity date. As the time to maturity decreases, this disparity will likely decrease, such that the market value of ARNs will approach the expected Redemption Amount to be paid at maturity.

Trading and hedging activities by us, the agents, and our respective affiliates may affect your return on ARNs and their market value. We, the agents, and our respective affiliates may buy or sell the Market Measure, any of its underlying assets, futures, options contracts or exchange-traded instruments on the Market Measure or any of its underlying assets, or other listed or over-the-counter derivative instruments linked to the Market Measure or any of its underlying assets. We, the agents, and our respective affiliates may execute such purchases or sales for our own or their own accounts, for business reasons, or in connection with hedging our obligations under ARNs. These transactions
could adversely affect the value of a Market Measure in a manner that could be adverse to your investment in ARNs. On or before the applicable pricing date, any purchases by us, the agents and our respective affiliates, or others on our or their behalf (including those for the purpose of hedging our obligations under ARNs) may increase the value of a Market Measure or any of its underlying assets. Consequently, the values of that Market Measure or any of its underlying assets may decrease subsequent to the pricing date of an issue of ARNs, which may adversely affect the market value of ARNs.

We, the agents, or one or more of our respective affiliates expect to also engage in hedging activities for business reasons generally and in anticipation of the sale of ARNs. From time to time, we, the agents, and our respective affiliates may enter into additional hedging transactions or unwind those that we or they have entered into and may liquidate or close out a portion of these holdings at or about the time of maturity of ARNs, including during the Maturity Valuation Period. These hedging activities may decrease the value of the Market Measure prior to maturity of ARNs, and may reduce the Redemption Amount.

Furthermore, we, the agents, and our respective affiliates may purchase or otherwise acquire a long or short position in ARNs, and may hold or resell ARNs. For example, the agents may enter into these transactions in connection with any market making activities in which they engage. We cannot assure you that these activities will not adversely affect the value of the Market Measure, the market value of your ARNs prior to maturity or the Redemption Amount.

**Our trading, hedging and other business activities, and those of the agents or one or more of our respective affiliates, may create conflicts of interest with you.** We, the agents, or one or more of our respective affiliates may engage in trading activities related to the Market Measure and to any of its underlying assets that are not for your account or on your behalf. We, the agents, or one or more of our respective affiliates also may issue or underwrite other financial instruments with returns based upon the applicable Market Measure. These trading and other business activities may present a conflict of interest between your interest in ARNs and the interests we, the agents and our respective affiliates may have in our proprietary accounts, in facilitating transactions, including block trades, for our or their other customers, and in accounts under our or their management. These trading and other business activities, if they influence the value of the Market Measure or secondary trading in your ARNs, could be adverse to your interests as a beneficial owner of ARNs.

We, the agents, and one or more of our respective affiliates expect to enter into arrangements or adjust or close out existing transactions to hedge our obligations under ARNs. We, the agents, or our respective affiliates also may enter into hedging transactions relating to other notes or instruments that we or they issue, some of which may have returns calculated in a manner related to that of a particular issue of ARNs. We may enter into such hedging arrangements with one or more of our subsidiaries or affiliates, or with one or more of the agents or their affiliates. Such a party may enter into additional hedging transactions with other parties relating to ARNs and the applicable Market Measure. This hedging activity is expected to result in a profit to those engaging in the hedging activity, which could be more or less than initially expected, but could also result in a loss. We, the agents, and our respective affiliates will price these hedging transactions with the intent to realize a profit, regardless of whether the value of ARNs increases or decreases or whether the Redemption Amount on ARNs is more or less than the principal amount of ARNs. Any profit in connection with such hedging activities will be in addition to any other compensation that we, the agents, and our respective affiliates receive for the sale of ARNs, which creates an additional incentive to sell ARNs to you.

**There may be potential conflicts of interest involving the calculation agent. We have the right to appoint and remove the calculation agent.** We may be the calculation agent or act as joint calculation agent for ARNs and, as such, will determine the Starting Value, the Price Multiplier, the
Ending Value and the Redemption Amount. Under some circumstances, these duties could result in a conflict of interest between our status as issuer and our responsibilities as calculation agent. These conflicts could occur, for instance, in connection with the calculation agent’s determination as to whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred, or in connection with judgments that the calculation agent would be required to make if the publication of a Market Measure is discontinued. See the sections entitled “Description of ARNs—Market Disruption Events,” “—Adjustments to an Index,” “—Discontinuance of an Index” and “Description of ARNs—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds.” The calculation agent will be required to carry out its duties in good faith and using its reasonable judgment. However, because we may serve as the calculation agent, potential conflicts of interest could arise.

In addition, we may appoint BofAS or one of its affiliates to act as the calculation agent or as joint calculation agent for ARNs. As the calculation agent or joint calculation agent, BofAS or one of its affiliates will have discretion in making various determinations that affect your ARNs. The exercise of this discretion by the calculation agent could adversely affect the value of your ARNs and may present the calculation agent with a conflict of interest of the kind described under “—Trading and hedging activities by us, the agents, and our respective affiliates may affect your return on ARNs and their market value” and “—Our trading, hedging and other business activities, and those of the agents or one or more of our respective affiliates, may create conflicts of interest with you” above.

The U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in ARNs may be uncertain.

There is no direct legal authority regarding the proper U.S. federal tax treatment of ARNs, and we do not plan to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”). Consequently, significant aspects of the tax treatment of ARNs are uncertain, and the IRS or a court might not agree with the treatment of ARNs described in “United States Federal Tax Considerations.” If the IRS were successful in asserting an alternative treatment for ARNs, the tax consequences (including, for non-U.S. investors, the withholding tax consequences) of ownership and disposition of ARNs might be materially and adversely affected.

As described below under “United States Federal Tax Considerations,” the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS have requested comments on various issues regarding the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar financial instruments and have indicated that such transactions may be the subject of future regulations or other guidance. In addition, members of Congress have proposed legislative changes to the tax treatment of derivative contracts. Any legislation, Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in ARNs, possibly with retroactive effect. You should review carefully the section of this product supplement entitled “United States Federal Tax Considerations.” You should also consult your tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in ARNs, as well as tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

Non-U.S. investors may be subject to withholding tax under Section 871(m) in respect of certain ARNs.

Section 871(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), imposes a withholding tax of up to 30% on “dividend equivalents” paid or deemed paid to non-U.S. investors with respect to certain financial instruments linked to U.S. equities. This withholding regime generally applies to financial instruments that substantially replicate the economic performance of one or more underlying U.S. equities, as determined based on tests set forth in the applicable regulations.

The Section 871(m) regime requires complex calculations to be made with respect to financial instruments linked to U.S. equities, and its application to a specific issue of ARNs may be uncertain.
Accordingly, even if we determine that certain ARNs are not subject to Section 871(m), the IRS could challenge our determination and assert that withholding is required in respect of those ARNs. Moreover, the application of Section 871(m) to ARNs may be affected by a non-U.S. investor’s other transactions. Non-U.S. investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of Section 871(m) in their particular circumstances.

Neither we nor our agents (including BofAS) will be required to pay any additional amounts in respect of U.S. federal withholding taxes.

Risks Relating to the Market Measures

No investment advisor, publisher or sponsor of a Market Measure (each, a “Market Measure Publisher”) will have any obligations relating to ARNs. No Market Measure Publisher will have any financial or legal obligation with respect to ARNs or the amounts to be paid to you, including any obligation to take our needs or the needs of noteholders into consideration for any reason, including taking any actions that might affect the value of the Market Measure or the value of ARNs. No Market Measure Publisher will receive any of the proceeds from any offering of ARNs, and no Market Measure Publisher will be responsible for, or participate in, the offering of ARNs. No Market Measure Publisher will be responsible for, or participate in, the determination or calculation of the amount receivable by holders of ARNs.

Neither we nor any agent has made any independent investigation as to the completeness or accuracy of publicly available information regarding any Market Measure or as to the future performance of any Market Measure. Any prospective purchaser of ARNs should undertake such independent investigation of any Market Measure as in its judgment is appropriate to make an informed decision with respect to an investment in ARNs.

You must rely on your own evaluation of the merits of an investment linked to any applicable Market Measure. In the ordinary course of business, we, the agents, and our respective affiliates may have expressed views on expected movements in a Market Measure, any underlying asset or any Index underlying an Underlying Fund (an “Underlying Index”), and may do so in the future. These views or reports may be communicated to our clients and clients of these entities. However, these views are subject to change from time to time. Moreover, other professionals who deal in markets relating to a Market Measure may at any time have significantly different views from our views and the views of these entities. For these reasons, you are encouraged to derive information concerning a Market Measure and any of its underlying assets from multiple sources, and you should not rely on our views or the views expressed by these entities.

As a holder of ARNs, you will have no rights to receive any Market Measure or any of its underlying assets, and you will not be entitled to receive securities, dividends or other distributions by the Market Measure or the issuers of any underlying assets. ARNs are our debt securities. They are not equity instruments, shares of stock, or securities of any other issuer. Investing in ARNs will not make you a holder of the Market Measure or any of its underlying assets. You will not have any voting rights, any rights to receive dividends or other distributions, any rights against a Market Measure Publisher, or any other rights with respect to the Market Measure or any of its underlying assets. As a result, the return on your ARNs may not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the Market Measure or any of its underlying assets and received the dividends paid or other distributions made in connection with them. Additionally, the values of certain Market Measures reflect only the prices of the securities included in those Indices or Underlying Funds and do not take into consideration the value of dividends paid on those securities. Your ARNs will be paid in cash and you have no right to receive the Market Measure or any of its underlying assets.
Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, we and the agents do not control any company included in any Market Measure and have not verified any disclosure made by any of those companies. We, the agents, or our respective affiliates currently, or in the future, may engage in business with companies included in a Market Measure, and we, the agents, or our respective affiliates may from time to time own securities of companies included in a Market Measure. However, none of us, the agents, or any of our respective affiliates has the ability to control the actions of any of these companies or has undertaken any independent review of, or made any due diligence inquiry with respect to, any of these companies, unless (and only to the extent that) the securities of us, the agents, or our respective affiliates are represented by that Market Measure. In addition, unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, none of us, the agents, or any of our respective affiliates is responsible for the calculation of any Index or Underlying Fund, or any Underlying Index. Unless otherwise specified therein, any information in the applicable term sheet regarding the Market Measure is derived from publicly available information. You should make your own investigation into the Market Measure.

Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, none of the Market Measure Publishers, their affiliates, or any companies included in the Market Measure will be involved in any offering of ARNs or will have any obligation of any sort with respect to ARNs. As a result, none of those companies will have any obligation to take your interests as holders of ARNs into consideration for any reason, including taking any corporate actions that might adversely affect the value of the securities represented by the Market Measure or the value of ARNs.

Our business activities and those of the agents relating to the companies represented by a Market Measure or ARNs may create conflicts of interest with you. We, the agents, and our respective affiliates, at the time of any offering of ARNs or in the future, may engage in business with the companies represented by a Market Measure, including making loans to, equity investments in, or providing investment banking, asset management, or other services to those companies, their affiliates, and their competitors.

In connection with these activities, any of these entities may receive information about those companies that we will not divulge to you or other third parties. We, the agents, and our respective affiliates have published, and in the future may publish, research reports on one or more of these companies. The agents may also publish research reports relating to our or our affiliates’ securities, including ARNs. This research is modified from time to time without notice and may express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding your ARNs. Any of these activities may adversely affect the value of the Market Measure and, consequently, the market value of your ARNs. None of us, the agents, or any of our respective affiliates makes any representation to any purchasers of ARNs regarding any matters whatsoever relating to the issuers of the securities included in the Market Measure. Any prospective purchaser of ARNs should undertake an independent investigation of the companies included in the Market Measure to a level that, in its judgment, is appropriate to make an informed decision regarding an investment in ARNs. The composition of the Market Measure does not reflect any investment recommendations from us, the agents, or our respective affiliates.

Additional Risks Relating to Underlying Funds

There are liquidity and management risks associated with an Underlying Fund. Although shares of an Underlying Fund will be listed for trading on a securities exchange and a number of similar products have been traded on various exchanges for varying periods of time, there is no assurance that an active trading market will continue for the shares of that Underlying Fund or that there will be liquidity in the trading market.
Underlying Funds are subject to management risk, which is the risk that the investment adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results.

The respective Market Measure Publisher may adjust the Underlying Fund or the Underlying Index in a way that affects its value, and they have no obligation to consider your interests. A Market Measure Publisher can change the investment policies of the applicable Underlying Fund or the policies concerning the calculation of the applicable Underlying Fund’s net asset value, or add, delete, or substitute the underlying assets held by the Underlying Fund or the components included in an Underlying Index, as the case may be, or make other methodological changes that could change the value of that Underlying Fund or Underlying Index. Additionally, a Market Measure Publisher may alter, discontinue, or suspend calculation or dissemination of the price of its Underlying Fund, the net asset value of its Underlying Fund, or the level of its Underlying Index, as the case may be. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of your ARNs. This could also result in the early redemption of your ARNs. See “Description of ARNs—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds—Discontinuance of or Material Change to an Underlying Fund.” The Market Measure Publishers will have no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising any Underlying Fund or Underlying Index.

Risks associated with the applicable Underlying Index, or underlying assets of an Underlying Fund, will affect the price of that Underlying Fund and hence, the value of ARNs. An Underlying Fund is a fund which may hold a variety of underlying assets, including stocks, bonds, commodities or derivative instruments, and which performance may be designed to track the performance of an Underlying Index. While ARNs are linked to an Underlying Fund and not to its underlying assets or Underlying Index, risks associated with its underlying assets or Underlying Index will affect the share price of that Underlying Fund and hence the value of ARNs. Some of the risks that relate to an Underlying Index include those discussed below in this product supplement in relation to equity based- and commodity-based Underlying Funds, which you should review before investing in ARNs.

The performance of an Underlying Fund may not correlate with the performance of its Underlying Index as well as the net asset value per share of the Underlying Fund, especially during periods of market volatility. If an Underlying Fund is designed to track the performance of an Underlying Index, the performance of the Underlying Fund and that of its Underlying Index generally will vary due to, for example, transaction costs, management fees, certain corporate actions, and timing variances. Moreover, it is also possible that the performance of an Underlying Fund may not fully replicate or may, in certain circumstances, diverge significantly from the performance of its Underlying Index. This could be due to, for example, the Underlying Fund not holding all or substantially all of the underlying assets included in the Underlying Index and/or holding assets that are not included in the Underlying Index, the temporary unavailability of certain securities in the secondary market, the performance of any derivative instruments held by the Underlying Fund, differences in trading hours between the Underlying Fund (or the underlying assets held by the Underlying Fund) and the Underlying Index, or due to other circumstances. This variation in performance is called the “tracking error,” and, at times, the tracking error may be significant.

In addition, because the shares of an Underlying Fund are traded on a securities exchange and are subject to market supply and investor demand, the market price of one share of the Underlying Fund may differ from its net asset value per share; shares of the Underlying Fund may trade at, above, or below its net asset value per share.

During periods of market volatility, securities held by an Underlying Fund may be unavailable in the secondary market, market participants may be unable to calculate accurately the net asset value per share of the Underlying Fund and the liquidity of the Underlying Fund may be adversely affected. This kind of market volatility may also disrupt the ability of market participants to create and
redeem shares of the Underlying Fund. Further, market volatility may adversely affect, sometimes materially, the prices at which market participants are willing to buy and sell shares of the Underlying Fund. As a result, under these circumstances, the market value of shares of the Underlying Fund may vary substantially from the net asset value per share of the Underlying Fund.

For the foregoing reasons, the performance of an Underlying Fund may not match the performance of its Underlying Index over the same period. Because of this variance, the return on ARNs to the extent dependent on the performance of the Underlying Fund may not be the same as an investment directly in the underlying assets included in the Underlying Index or the same as a debt security with a return linked to the performance of the Underlying Index.

If an Underlying Fund holds underlying assets traded on foreign exchanges, time zone differences may create discrepancies between the values of those underlying assets and the value of ARNs. As a result of the time zone difference, if applicable, between the cities where the underlying assets held by an Underlying Fund trade and the cities in which shares of that Underlying Fund are traded, there may be discrepancies between the values of the relevant underlying assets and the trading prices of that Underlying Fund. In addition, there may be periods when the foreign exchange markets are closed for trading (for example during holidays in a country other than the United States) that may result in the values of the relevant non-U.S. underlying assets remaining unchanged for multiple Market Measure Business Days in the locations where ARNs (or any related Underlying Fund) trade. Conversely, there may be periods in which the foreign exchange markets are open, but the securities markets in which ARNs (or any related Underlying Fund) trade are closed.

The payment on ARNs will not be adjusted for all events that could affect an Underlying Fund. The Price Multiplier(s), the Ending Value, the Redemption Amount, and other terms of ARNs may be adjusted for the specified events affecting any Underlying Fund, as described in the section entitled “Description of ARNs—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds.” However, these adjustments do not cover all events that could affect the market price of an Underlying Fund. The occurrence of any event that does not require the calculation agent to adjust the applicable Price Multiplier or the amount paid to you at maturity may adversely affect the Closing Market Price of any Underlying Fund, the Ending Value and the Redemption Amount, and, as a result, the market value of ARNs.

Risks Relating to Equity-Based Underlying Funds

If an Underlying Fund holds equity securities traded on foreign exchanges, your return may be affected by factors affecting international securities markets. The value of securities traded outside of the U.S. may be adversely affected by a variety of factors relating to the relevant securities markets. Factors which could affect those markets, and therefore the return on your ARNs, include:

- **Market Volatility.** The relevant foreign securities markets may be more volatile than U.S. or other securities markets and may be affected by market developments in different ways than U.S. or other securities markets.

- **Political, Economic, and Other Factors.** The prices and performance of securities of companies in foreign countries may be affected by political, economic, financial, and social factors in those regions. Direct or indirect government intervention to stabilize a particular securities market and cross-shareholdings in companies in the relevant foreign markets may affect prices and the volume of trading in those markets. In addition, recent or future changes in government, economic, and fiscal policies in the relevant jurisdictions, the possible imposition of, or changes in, currency exchange laws, or other laws or restrictions, and possible fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies, are factors that could
negatively affect the relevant securities markets. The relevant foreign economies may differ from the U.S. economy in economic factors such as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources, and self-sufficiency.

In particular, many emerging nations are undergoing rapid change, involving the restructuring of economic, political, financial and legal systems. Regulatory and tax environments may be subject to change without review or appeal, and many emerging markets suffer from underdevelopment of capital markets and tax systems. In addition, in some of these nations, issuers of the relevant securities face the threat of expropriation of their assets, and/or nationalization of their businesses. The economic and financial data about some of these countries may be unreliable.

- **Publicly Available Information.** There is generally less publicly available information about foreign companies than about U.S. companies that are subject to the reporting requirements of the SEC. In addition, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards and requirements in foreign countries differ from those applicable to U.S. reporting companies.

Risks Relating to Commodity-Based Underlying Funds

The prices of commodities held by an Underlying Fund may change unpredictably, affecting the value of your ARNs in unforeseeable ways. Trading in commodities and futures contracts is speculative and can be extremely volatile. Their market prices may fluctuate rapidly based on numerous factors, including: changes in supply and demand relationships; weather; trends in agriculture; trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs; domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies; disease and technological developments; changes in interest rates, whether through governmental action or market movements; currency exchange rates; volatility from speculative activities; the development, availability and/or decrease in price of substitutes; monetary and other governmental policies, action and inaction; macroeconomic or geopolitical and military events, including political instability in some oil-producing countries or other countries in which the production of particular commodities may be concentrated; and natural or nuclear disasters. These factors may affect the value of an Underlying Fund in varying ways, and different factors may cause the levels and volatilities of commodity prices to move in inconsistent directions at inconsistent rates. Additionally, certain Underlying Funds may be concentrated in only a few, or even a single industry (e.g., energy). These Underlying Funds are likely to be more volatile than those that hold a broad base of commodities.

If the liquidity of the components of any Underlying Fund is limited, the value of ARNs may be adversely affected. Commodities and derivatives contracts on commodities may be difficult to buy or sell, particularly during adverse market conditions. Reduced liquidity would likely have an adverse effect on the value of any such Underlying Fund and, therefore, on the return, if any, on your ARNs. Limited liquidity relating to the components of an Underlying Fund may also result in the Market Measure Publisher being unable to determine the value of its Underlying Fund using its normal means. The resulting discretion by the Market Measure Publisher of an Underlying Fund in determining the value could adversely affect the value of ARNs.

Suspension or disruptions of market trading in the applicable commodities and related futures contracts may adversely affect the value of your ARNs. The commodity markets are subject to disruptions due to various factors, including the lack of liquidity in the markets, the participation of speculators, and government regulation and intervention. In addition, U.S. futures exchanges and some foreign exchanges have regulations that limit the amount of fluctuation in futures contract prices that may occur during a single business day. These limits are generally referred to as “daily price fluctuation limits,” and the maximum or minimum price of a contract on any given day as a result of these limits is referred to as a “limit price.” Once the limit price has been
reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made at a different price. Limit prices have the effect of precluding trading in a particular contract or forcing the liquidation of contracts at disadvantageous times or prices. Any such disruption, or any other force majeure (such as an act of God, fire, flood, severe weather conditions, act of governmental authority, labor difficulty, etc.) could have an adverse effect on the value of or trading in shares of an Underlying Fund and therefore, the value of ARNs.

Legal and regulatory changes could adversely affect the return on and value of your ARNs. The value of the commodities held by an Underlying Fund could be adversely affected by new laws or regulations or by the reinterpretation of existing laws or regulations (including, without limitation, those related to taxes and duties on commodities and futures contracts) by one or more governments, courts, or other official bodies.

In the U.S., the regulation of commodity transactions is subject to ongoing modification by governmental and judicial action. For example, the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") has interpreted the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank"), which was enacted in July 2010, to require the CFTC to impose limits on the size of positions that can be held by market participants in futures contracts and OTC derivatives on certain physical commodities. The CFTC’s rules providing for such position limits have been, and may in the future be, subject to litigation challenging their validity, the potential final outcome of which cannot be known at this time. While the ultimate scope and effect of any final and implemented position limit rules are not yet known, these limits will likely restrict the ability of many market participants to trade in the commodities markets to the same extent as they have in the past, including affecting their ability to enter into or maintain hedge positions in the applicable commodity or futures contracts. These rules and various other legislative and regulatory requirements may, among other things, reduce liquidity, increase market volatility, and increase costs in these markets. These consequences could adversely affect an Underlying Fund and the value of your ARNs.

In addition, other governmental or regulatory bodies (such as the European Commission) have proposed or may propose in the future legislation or regulations containing restrictions similar to those contemplated by Dodd-Frank, or other legislation or regulations containing other restrictions that could adversely impact the liquidity of and increase costs of participating in the commodities markets. If such legislation or regulations are adopted or other legislation or regulations are adopted in the future, they could have an adverse effect on the value of the applicable Underlying Fund and your ARNs.

ARNs will not be regulated by the CFTC. ARNs will not be interests in a commodity pool nor will they be regulated by the CFTC as a commodity pool. Further, we will not be registered with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator. ARNs will not constitute investments by you or by us on your behalf in futures contracts traded on regulated futures exchanges, which may only be transacted through a person registered with the CFTC as a “futures commission merchant” ("FCM"). We are not registered with the CFTC as an FCM, and you will not benefit from the CFTC’s or any other non-U.S. regulatory authority’s regulatory protections for persons who trade in futures contracts or who invest in regulated commodity pools.

An Underlying Fund may include commodities or futures contracts traded on foreign exchanges that are less regulated than U.S. markets and may involve different and greater risks than trading on U.S. exchanges. An Underlying Fund may own commodities or futures contracts that trade on exchanges located outside the U.S. The regulations of the CFTC do not apply to trading on foreign exchanges, and trading on foreign exchanges may involve different and greater risks than trading on U.S. exchanges. Certain foreign markets may be more susceptible to disruption than U.S. exchanges due to the lack of a government-regulated clearinghouse system. Trading on foreign exchanges also involves certain other risks that are not applicable to trading on U.S. exchanges.
Those risks include: (a) exchange rate risk relative to the U.S. dollar; (b) exchange controls; (c) expropriation; (d) burdensome or confiscatory taxation; and (e) moratoriums, and political or diplomatic events. It may also be more costly and difficult for participants in those markets to enforce the laws or regulations of a foreign country or exchange, and it is possible that the foreign country or exchange may not have laws or regulations which adequately protect the rights and interests of investors in the relevant commodities or contracts. These factors could reduce the value of the applicable Underlying Fund and the value of your ARNs.

**Other Risk Factors Relating to the Applicable Market Measure**

The applicable term sheet may set forth additional risk factors as to the Market Measure that you should review prior to purchasing ARNs.
SUPPLEMENTAL USE OF PROCEEDS AND HEDGING

Unless otherwise specified in any term sheet, we intend to use the proceeds from each offering of ARNs 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 proceeds from any offering to hedge our obligations under ARNs. In addition, we may also invest the proceeds temporarily in short-term securities. The net proceeds will be applied exclusively outside Switzerland unless Swiss fiscal laws allow such usage in Switzerland without triggering Swiss withholding taxes on interest payments on debt instruments.
DESCRIPTION OF ARNS

General

ARNs are part of a series of senior debt securities that we may issue under our senior indenture, dated as of March 29, 2007, as it has been and may be amended from time to time, between Credit Suisse and The Bank of New York Mellon (formerly known as The Bank of New York), as trustee (the “senior indenture”). This product supplement summarizes financial and other terms that apply generally to ARNs and, to the extent it is inconsistent with, supersedes the description of the general terms and provisions of the notes and debt securities set forth under the headings “Description of Notes” in the prospectus supplement and “Description of Debt Securities” in the prospectus. These documents should be read in connection with the applicable term sheet.

The maturity date of ARNs and the aggregate principal amount of each issue of ARNs will be stated in the applicable term sheet. If the scheduled maturity date is not a business day, we will make the required payment on the next business day, and no interest will accrue as a result of such delay.

We will not pay interest on ARNs. ARNs do not guarantee the return of principal at maturity. ARNs will be payable only in U.S. dollars.

Prior to the maturity date, ARNs are not redeemable by us, except under the limited circumstances as set forth in the section “Description of ARNs—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds,” or repayable at the option of any holder. ARNs are not subject to any sinking fund. ARNs are not subject to the defeasance provisions described in the prospectus under the caption “Description of Debt Securities—Defeasance.”

We will issue ARNs in denominations of whole units. Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, each unit will have a principal amount of $10. The CUSIP number for each issue of ARNs will be set forth in the applicable term sheet. You may transfer ARNs only in whole units.

Payment at Maturity

At maturity, subject to our credit risk as issuer of ARNs, you will receive a Redemption Amount, denominated in U.S. dollars. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the “Redemption Amount” will be calculated as follows:

- If the Ending Value is greater than the Starting Value, then the Redemption Amount will equal:

  \[
  \text{Principal Amount} + \left(\text{Principal Amount} \times \text{Participation Rate} \times \left(\frac{\text{Ending Value} - \text{Starting Value}}{\text{Starting Value}}\right)\right)
  \]

  The Redemption Amount will not exceed the “Capped Value” set forth in the applicable term sheet.

- If the Ending Value is less than or equal to the Starting Value, then the Redemption Amount will equal:

  \[
  \text{Principal Amount} \times \left(\frac{\text{Ending Value}}{\text{Starting Value}}\right)
  \]

  The Redemption Amount will not be less than zero.
Your participation in any upside performance of the Market Measure underlying your ARNs will also be impacted by the Participation Rate. The “Participation Rate” will be 300% for ARNs unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet.

Each term sheet will provide examples of Redemption Amounts based on a range of hypothetical Ending Values.

If specified in the applicable term sheet, your ARNs may be “Relative Value ARNs,” the return on which will be determined based on the relative performance of two or more indices. The specific terms of any Relative Value ARNs will be set forth in the applicable term sheet.

The applicable term sheet will set forth information as to the applicable Market Measure, including information as to the historical values of the Market Measure. However, historical values of the Market Measure are not indicative of its future performance or the performance of your ARNs.

An investment in ARNs does not entitle you to any ownership interest in the Market Measure or any of its underlying assets, including any voting rights, dividends paid, or other distributions, or any other rights with respect to the Market Measure or any of its underlying assets.

The Starting Value and the Ending Value

Starting Value

In the case of an Index, unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the “Starting Value” will be the closing level of that Index on the pricing date.

In the case of an Underlying Fund, unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the “Starting Value” will be the Closing Market Price (as defined below) of that Underlying Fund on the pricing date.

If the Market Measure consists of a Basket, the Starting Value will be equal to 100. See “—Basket Market Measures.”

Ending Value

In the case of an Index, unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the “Ending Value” will equal the average of the closing levels of that Index determined on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period.

In the case of an Underlying Fund, unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the “Ending Value” will equal the average of the product of (i) the Closing Market Prices of that Underlying Fund multiplied by (ii) the Price Multiplier of that Underlying Fund on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period.

If the Market Measure consists of a Basket, the Ending Value will be determined as described in “Description of ARNs—Basket Market Measures—Ending Value of the Basket.”

The “Closing Market Price” for one share of an Underlying Fund (or one unit of any other security for which a Closing Market Price must be determined) on any Market Measure Business Day means any of the following:

- if the Underlying Fund (or such other security) is listed or admitted to trading on a national securities exchange, the last reported sale price, regular way (or, in the case of The Nasdaq
Stock Market, the official closing price), of the principal trading session on that day on the principal U.S. securities exchange registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, on which the Underlying Fund (or such other security) is listed or admitted to trading;

• if the Underlying Fund (or such other security) is not listed or admitted to trading on any national securities exchange but is included in the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board (the “OTC Bulletin Board”), the last reported sale price of the principal trading session on the OTC Bulletin Board on that day;

• if the closing price of the Underlying Fund (or such other security) cannot be determined as set forth in the two bullet points above, and the Underlying Fund (or such other security) is listed or admitted to trading on a non-U.S. securities exchange or market, the last reported sale price, regular way, of the principal trading session on that day on the primary non-U.S. securities exchange or market on which the Underlying Fund (or such other security) is listed or admitted to trading (converted to U.S. dollars using such exchange rate as the calculation agent, in its sole discretion, determines to be commercially reasonable); or

• if the Closing Market Price cannot be determined as set forth in the prior bullets, the mean, as determined by the calculation agent, of the bid prices for the Underlying Fund (or such other security) obtained from as many dealers in that security (which may include us, BofAS and/or any of our respective affiliates), but not exceeding three, as will make the bid prices available to the calculation agent. If no such bid price can be obtained, the Closing Market Price will be determined (or, if not determinable, estimated) by the calculation agent in its sole discretion in a commercially reasonable manner.

The initial “Price Multiplier” for an Underlying Fund will be 1, unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet. The Price Multiplier for each Underlying Fund will be subject to adjustment for certain events relating to that Underlying Fund described below under “—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds.”

The “Maturity Valuation Period” means the period consisting of one or more calculation days shortly before the maturity date. The timing and length of the period will be set forth in the applicable term sheet.

A “calculation day” means any Market Measure Business Day during the Maturity Valuation Period on which a Market Disruption Event has not occurred.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, as to any Index, a “Market Measure Business Day” means a day on which (1) the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) and The Nasdaq Stock Market, or their successors, are open for trading and (2) the applicable Index (or any successor) comprising the Market Measure is calculated and published. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, as to any Underlying Fund, a “Market Measure Business Day” means a day on which the securities exchange on which that Underlying Fund has its primary listing is open for trading.

If (i) a Market Disruption Event occurs on a scheduled calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period or (ii) any scheduled calculation day is determined by the calculation agent not to be a Market Measure Business Day by reason of an extraordinary event, occurrence, declaration, or otherwise (any such day in either (i) or (ii) being a “non-calculation day”), the closing level or Closing Market Price, as applicable, of the Market Measure for the applicable non-calculation day will be the closing level or Closing Market Price, as applicable, of the Market Measure on the next calculation day that occurs during the Maturity Valuation Period. For example, if the first and second scheduled calculation days during the Maturity Valuation Period are non-calculation days, then the closing level
or Closing Market Price, as applicable, of the Market Measure on the next calculation day will also be
the closing level or Closing Market Price, as applicable, for the Market Measure on the first and second
scheduled calculation days during the Maturity Valuation Period. If no further calculation days occur
after a non-calculation day, or if every scheduled calculation day after that non-calculation day is also
a non-calculation day, then the closing level or Closing Market Price, as applicable, of the Market
Measure for that non-calculation day and each following non-calculation day, if any, will be
determined (or, if not determinable, estimated) by the calculation agent in a commercially reasonable
manner on the last scheduled calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period, regardless of the
occurrence of a Market Disruption Event on that last scheduled calculation day.

Market Disruption Events

As to any Index, “Market Disruption Event” means one or more of the following events, as
determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion:

(A) the suspension of or material limitation on trading, in each case, for more than two
consecutive hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of
trading, on the primary exchange where the securities included in an Index trade
(without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session), in 20% or
more of the securities which then comprise the Index or any successor index; or

(B) the suspension of or material limitation on trading, in each case, for more than two
consecutive hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of
trading, on the primary exchange that trades options contracts or futures contracts
related to the Index (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading
session), whether by reason of movements in price otherwise exceeding levels permitted
by the relevant exchange or otherwise, in options contracts or futures contracts related
to the Index, or any successor index.

For the purpose of determining whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred:

(1) a limitation on the hours in a Market Measure Business Day and/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;

(2) a decision to permanently discontinue trading in the relevant futures or options
contracts related to the Index, or any successor index, will not constitute a Market
Disruption Event;

(3) a suspension in trading in a futures or options contract on the Index, or any successor
index, by a major securities market by reason of (a) a price change violating limits set by
that securities market, (b) an imbalance of orders relating to those contracts, or (c) a
disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to those contracts will constitute a suspension of
or material limitation on trading in futures or options contracts related to the Index;

(4) a suspension of or material limitation on trading on the relevant exchange will not
include any time when that exchange is closed for trading under ordinary circumstances;
and

(5) if applicable to Indices with component securities listed on the NYSE, for the purpose of
clause (A) above, any limitations on trading during significant market fluctuations under
NYSE Rule 80B, or any applicable rule or regulation enacted or promulgated by the
NYSE or any other self-regulatory organization or the SEC of similar scope as determined
by the calculation agent, will be considered “material.”
As to any Underlying Fund, a Market Disruption Event means one or more of the following events, as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion:

(A) the suspension of or material limitation on trading, in each case, for more than two consecutive hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading, of the shares of the Underlying Fund (or the successor underlying fund, as defined below) on the primary exchange where such shares trade, as determined by the calculation agent (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session);

(B) the suspension of or material limitation on trading, in each case, for more than two consecutive hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading, on the primary exchange that trades options contracts or futures contracts related to the shares of the Underlying Fund (or the successor underlying fund) as determined by the calculation agent (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session), in options contracts or futures contracts related to the shares of the Underlying Fund;

(C) with respect to an Underlying Fund that holds equity securities, the suspension of or material limitation on trading, in each case, for more than two consecutive hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading, on the primary exchange where component stocks of the relevant Underlying Index (or the successor underlying index, as defined below) trade, as determined by the calculation agent (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session), in 20% or more of the stocks which then comprise the Underlying Index or any successor underlying index; and

(D) the suspension of or material limitation on trading, in each case, for more than two consecutive hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading, on the primary exchange that trades options contracts or futures contracts related to the relevant Underlying Index (or the successor underlying index) as determined by the calculation agent (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session), in options contracts or futures contracts related to the Underlying Index or any successor underlying index;

The applicable term sheet will identify, if applicable, any additions or changes to the Market Disruption Events for an Underlying Fund, including a commodity-based Underlying Fund.

For the purpose of determining whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred:

(1) a limitation on the hours in a Market Measure Business Day and/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;

(2) a decision to permanently discontinue trading in the shares of the Underlying Fund (or successor underlying fund) or the relevant futures or options contracts relating to such shares or the relevant Underlying Index (or any successor underlying index) will not constitute a Market Disruption Event;

(3) a suspension in trading in a futures or options contract on the shares of the Underlying Fund (or successor underlying fund) or the relevant Underlying Index (or any successor underlying index), by a major securities market by reason of (a) a price change violating limits set by that securities market, (b) an imbalance of orders relating to those contracts, or (c) a disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to those contracts, will each constitute a suspension of or material limitation on trading in futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying Fund;
subject to paragraph (3) above, a suspension of or material limitation on trading on the relevant exchange will not include any time when that exchange is closed for trading under ordinary circumstances; and

for the purpose of clauses (A) and (C) above, any limitations on trading during significant market fluctuations under NYSE Rule 80B, or any applicable rule or regulation enacted or promulgated by the NYSE or any other self-regulatory organization or the SEC of similar scope as determined by the calculation agent, will be considered “material.”

Adjustments to an Index

After the applicable pricing date, an Index Publisher may make a material change in the method of calculating an Index or in another way that changes the Index such that it does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the Index had those changes or modifications not been made. In this case, the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York, New York, on each date that the closing level is to be calculated, make adjustments to the Index. Those adjustments will be made in good faith as necessary to arrive at a calculation of a level of the Index as if those changes or modifications had not been made, and calculate the closing level of the Index, as so adjusted.

Discontinuance of an Index

After the pricing date, an Index Publisher may discontinue publication of an Index to which an issue of ARNs is linked. The Index Publisher or another entity may then publish a substitute index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the original Index (a “successor index”). If this occurs, the calculation agent will substitute the successor index as calculated by the relevant Index Publisher or any other entity and calculate the Ending Value as described under “—The Starting Value and the Ending Value” or “—Basket Market Measure,” as applicable. If the calculation agent selects a successor index, the calculation agent will give written notice of the selection to the trustee, to us and to the holders of ARNs.

If an Index Publisher discontinues publication of the Index before the end of the Maturity Valuation Period and the calculation agent does not select a successor index, then on each day that would have been a calculation day, until the earlier to occur of:

- the determination of theEnding Value; and
- a determination by the calculation agent that a successor index is available,

the calculation agent will compute a substitute level for the Index in accordance with the procedures last used to calculate the Index before any discontinuance as if that day were a calculation day. The calculation agent will make available to holders of ARNs information regarding those levels by means of Bloomberg L.P., Thomson Reuters, a website, or any other means selected by the calculation agent in its reasonable discretion.

If a successor index is selected or the calculation agent calculates a level as a substitute for an Index, the successor index or level will be used as a substitute for all purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a Market Disruption Event exists.

Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, any modification or discontinuance of the publication of any Index to which your ARNs are linked may adversely affect trading in ARNs.
Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds

As to any Underlying Fund, the calculation agent, in its sole discretion, may adjust the Price Multiplier (and as a result, the Ending Value), and any other terms of ARNs (such as the Starting Value), if an event described below occurs after the pricing date and on or before the final calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period and if the calculation agent determines that such an event has a diluting or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the shares of the applicable Underlying Fund or successor underlying fund.

The Price Multiplier for any Underlying Fund resulting from any of the adjustments specified below will be rounded to the eighth decimal place with five one-billionths being rounded upward. No adjustments to the Price Multiplier will be required unless the adjustment would require a change of at least 0.1% in the Price Multiplier then in effect. Any adjustment that would require a change of less than 0.1% in the Price Multiplier which is not applied at the time of the event may be reflected at the time of any subsequent adjustment that would require a change of the Price Multiplier. The required adjustments specified below do not cover all events that could affect an Underlying Fund.

No adjustments to the Price Multiplier for any Underlying Fund or any other terms of ARNs will be required other than those specified below. However, the calculation agent may, at its sole discretion, make additional adjustments or adjustments that differ from those described herein to the Price Multiplier or any other terms of ARNs to reflect changes to an Underlying Fund if the calculation agent determines in good faith and a commercially reasonable manner that the adjustment is appropriate to ensure an equitable result.

The calculation agent will be solely responsible for the determination of any adjustments to the Price Multiplier for any Underlying Fund or any other terms of ARNs and of any related determinations with respect to any distributions of stock, other securities or other property or assets, including cash, in connection with any event described below; its determinations and calculations will be conclusive absent a determination of a manifest error.

No adjustments are required to be made for certain other events, such as offerings of equity securities by the Underlying Fund for cash or in connection with the occurrence of a partial tender or exchange offer for shares of the Underlying Fund by the Underlying Fund.

Following an event that results in an adjustment to the Price Multiplier for any Underlying Fund or any of the other terms of ARNs, the calculation agent may (but is not required to) provide holders of ARNs with information about that adjustment as it deems appropriate, depending on the nature of the adjustment. Upon written request by any holder of ARNs, the calculation agent will provide that holder with information about such adjustment.

Anti-Dilution Adjustments

The calculation agent, in its sole discretion and as it deems reasonable, may adjust the Price Multiplier for any Underlying Fund (and as a result, the Ending Value) and other terms of ARNs as a result of certain events related to an Underlying Fund, which include, but are not limited to, the following:

Share Splits and Reverse Share Splits. If an Underlying Fund is subject to a share split or reverse share split, then once such split has become effective, the Price Multiplier for that Underlying Fund will be adjusted such that the new Price Multiplier will equal the product of:

- the prior Price Multiplier; and
- the number of shares that a holder of one share of the Underlying Fund before the effective date of the share split or reverse share split would have owned immediately following the applicable effective date.

- For example, a two-for-one share split would ordinarily change a Price Multiplier of one into a Price Multiplier of two. In contrast, a one-for-two reverse share split would ordinarily change a Price Multiplier of one into a Price Multiplier of one-half.

Share Dividends. If an Underlying Fund is subject to (i) a share dividend (i.e., an issuance of additional shares of Underlying Fund) or (ii) a distribution of additional shares of the Underlying Fund as a result of the triggering of any provision of the organizational documents of the Underlying Fund or otherwise that is given ratably to all holders of the Underlying Fund, then, once the dividend has become effective and the Underlying Fund is trading ex-dividend, the Price Multiplier for that Underlying Fund will be adjusted on the ex-dividend date such that the new Price Multiplier will equal the prior Price Multiplier plus the product of:

- the prior Price Multiplier; and
- the number of additional shares issued in the share dividend with respect to one share of the Underlying Fund;

provided that no adjustment will be made for a share dividend for which the number of shares of the Underlying Fund paid or distributed is based on a fixed cash equivalent value, unless such distribution is an Extraordinary Dividend (as defined below).

For example, a share dividend of one new share for each share held would ordinarily change a Price Multiplier of one into a Price Multiplier of two.

Extraordinary Dividends. There will be no adjustments to the Price Multiplier of an Underlying Fund to reflect any cash dividends or cash distributions paid with respect to that Underlying Fund other than Extraordinary Dividends, as described below, and distributions described under the sections entitled “—Other Distributions” and “—Reorganization Events” below.

An “Extraordinary Dividend” means, with respect to a cash dividend or other distribution with respect to an Underlying Fund, a dividend or other distribution that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, is not declared or otherwise made according to the relevant Underlying Fund’s then existing policy or practice of paying such dividends on a quarterly or other regular basis. If an Extraordinary Dividend occurs, the Price Multiplier for that Underlying Fund will be adjusted on the ex-dividend date so that the new Price Multiplier will equal the product of:

- the prior Price Multiplier; and
- a fraction, the numerator of which is the Closing Market Price per share of the Underlying Fund on the Market Measure Business Day preceding the ex-dividend date and the denominator of which is the amount by which the Closing Market Price per share of the Underlying Fund on that preceding Market Measure Business Day exceeds the Extraordinary Dividend Amount.

The “Extraordinary Dividend Amount” with respect to an Extraordinary Dividend will equal:

- in the case of cash dividends or other distributions that are paid as regular dividends, the amount per share of the applicable Underlying Fund of that Extraordinary Dividend minus the amount per share of the immediately preceding non-Extraordinary Dividend for that share; or
in the case of cash dividends or other distributions that are not paid as regular dividends, the amount per share of the applicable Underlying Fund of that Extraordinary Dividend.

To the extent an Extraordinary Dividend is not paid in cash, the value of the non-cash component will be determined by the calculation agent, whose determination will be conclusive. A distribution on the applicable Underlying Fund described under the sections entitled “—Other Distributions” and “—Reorganization Events” below that also constitutes an Extraordinary Dividend will only cause an adjustment under those respective sections.

Other Distributions. If an Underlying Fund, after the pricing date, declares or makes a distribution to all holders of the shares of the applicable Underlying Fund of any class of its securities (other than shares of the applicable Underlying Fund), evidences of its indebtedness or other non-cash assets, including, but not limited to, transferable rights and warrants, then, in each of these cases, once the distribution has become effective and the shares are trading ex-dividend, the Price Multiplier for that Underlying Fund will be adjusted such that the new Price Multiplier will equal the product of:

- the prior Price Multiplier; and
- a fraction, the numerator of which will be the Current Market Price per share of the applicable Underlying Fund, and the denominator of which will be the Current Market Price per share of the applicable Underlying Fund, less the fair market value, as determined by the calculation agent, as of the time the adjustment is effected of the portion of the capital stock, evidences of indebtedness, rights or warrants, or other non-cash assets so distributed or issued applicable to one share of the applicable Underlying Fund.

The “Current Market Price” of any Underlying Fund means the arithmetic average of the Closing Market Prices of one share of that Underlying Fund for the five Market Measure Business Days prior to the Market Measure Business Day immediately preceding the ex-dividend date of the distribution requiring an adjustment to the Price Multiplier.

“Ex-dividend date” means the first Market Measure Business Day on which transactions in the shares of any Underlying Fund trade on the relevant exchange without the right to receive that cash dividend or other cash distribution.

The “fair market value” of any such distribution means the value of such distributions on the ex-dividend date for such distribution, as determined by the calculation agent. If such distribution consists of property traded on the ex-dividend date on a U.S. national securities exchange, the fair market value will equal the Closing Market Price of such distributed property on such ex-dividend date.

Reorganization Events

If after the pricing date and on or before the final calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period as to any Underlying Fund, the Underlying Fund, or its successor, has been subject to a merger, combination, consolidation, or statutory exchange of securities with another exchange-traded fund, and the Underlying Fund is not the surviving entity, then, on or after the date of such event, the calculation agent shall, in its sole discretion, make an adjustment to the Price Multiplier for such Underlying Fund or any other terms of ARNs as the calculation agent, in its sole discretion, determines appropriate to account for the economic effect on ARNs of that event (including adjustments to account for changes in volatility, expected dividends, stock loan rate, or liquidity relevant to the Underlying Fund or to ARNs), and determine the effective date of that adjustment. If the calculation agent determines that no adjustment that it could make will produce a commercially reasonable result, then the calculation agent may deem the Underlying Fund to be de-listed,
liquidated, discontinued, or otherwise terminated, the treatment of which is described below under “—
Discontinuance of or Material Change to an Underlying Fund.”

Discontinuance of or Material Change to an Underlying Fund

If shares of an Underlying Fund are de-listed from its primary securities exchange (or any other relevant exchange), liquidated, or otherwise terminated, the calculation agent will substitute an exchange-traded fund that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, is comparable to the discontinued Underlying Fund (that exchange-traded fund being referred to herein as a “successor underlying fund”). In that event, the calculation agent will adjust the applicable Price Multiplier, as necessary, such that the successor underlying fund closely replicates the performance of the Underlying Fund.

If an Underlying Fund (or a successor underlying fund) is de-listed, liquidated, or otherwise terminated and the calculation agent determines that no adequate substitute for the Underlying Fund (or a successor underlying fund) is available, then the calculation agent will, in its sole discretion, calculate the Closing Market Price of that Underlying Fund (or a successor underlying fund) by a computation methodology that the calculation agent determines will as closely as reasonably possible replicate that Underlying Fund (or a successor underlying fund). If the calculation agent determines that no such computation methodology will produce a commercially reasonable result, then the calculation agent, in its discretion, may cause the maturity date of ARNs to be accelerated as described below.

If a successor underlying fund is selected or the calculation agent calculates the Closing Market Price by a computation methodology that the calculation agent determines will as closely as reasonably possible replicate the Underlying Fund (or a successor underlying fund), that successor underlying fund or substitute computation methodology, as applicable, will be substituted for the Underlying Fund (or that successor underlying fund) for all purposes of ARNs.

If at any time:

- an Underlying Index (or the underlying index related to a successor underlying fund) is discontinued or ceases to be published and (i) the Market Measure Publisher of the Underlying Index or another entity does not publish a successor or substitute underlying index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the Underlying Index (a “successor underlying index”) or (ii) the Market Measure Publisher of the Underlying Fund does not announce that the Underlying Fund will track the successor underlying index; or

- an Underlying Fund (or a successor underlying fund) in any way is modified (including, but not limited to, a material change in the investment policies, objectives or methodology of the Underlying Fund, or a material change to the related Underlying Index) so that the Underlying Fund does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the price per share of that Underlying Fund (or that successor underlying fund) had those changes or modifications not been made;

then, from and after that time, the calculation agent will make those calculations and adjustments that, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a Closing Market Price of that Underlying Fund (or that successor underlying fund) as if those changes or modifications had not been made. The calculation agent also may determine that no adjustment is required. If the calculation agent determines that no such calculation or adjustment will produce a commercially reasonable result, then the calculation agent, in its discretion, may cause the maturity date of ARNs to be accelerated as described below.
The calculation agent will be solely responsible for the method of calculating the Closing Market Price of the Underlying Fund (or any successor underlying fund) and of any related determinations and calculations, and its determinations and calculations with respect thereto will be conclusive in the absence of manifest error.

Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, any modification or discontinuance of the Underlying Fund or the related Underlying Index may adversely affect trading in ARNs.

If the calculation agent determines that no adjustment that it could make will produce a commercially reasonable result, then the calculation agent, in its discretion, may cause ARNs to be accelerated to the fifth business day (the “date of acceleration”) following the date of that determination and the amount payable to you will be calculated as though the date of acceleration were the stated maturity date of ARNs and as if the final calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period were the fifth Market Measure Business day prior to the date of acceleration. In addition, ARNs will not bear a default interest rate.

**Basket Market Measures**

If the Market Measure to which your ARNs are linked is a Basket, the Basket Components, and if necessary, the definition of Market Measure Business Day, will be set forth in the applicable term sheet. We will assign each Basket Component a weighting (the “Initial Component Weight”) so that each Basket Component represents a percentage of the Starting Value of the Basket on the pricing date. The Basket Components may or may not have equal Initial Component Weights, as set forth in the applicable term sheet.

**Determination of the Component Ratio for Each Basket Component**

The “Starting Value” of the Basket will be equal to 100. We will set a fixed factor (the “Component Ratio”) for each Basket Component on the pricing date, based upon the weighting of that Basket Component. The Component Ratio for each Basket Component will equal:

- the Initial Component Weight (expressed as a percentage) for that Basket Component, multiplied by 100;  
  divided by

- the closing level or Closing Market Price, as applicable, of that Basket Component on the pricing date.

Each Component Ratio will be rounded to eight decimal places.

The Component Ratios will be calculated in this way so that the Starting Value of the Basket will equal 100 on the pricing date. The Component Ratios will not be revised subsequent to their determination on the pricing date, except that the calculation agent may in its good faith judgment adjust the Component Ratio of any Basket Component in the event that Basket Component is materially changed or modified in a manner that does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the value of that Basket Component had those material changes or modifications not been made.

The following table is for illustration purposes only, and does not reflect the actual composition, Initial Component Weights, or Component Ratios, which will be set forth in the applicable term sheet.

Example: The hypothetical Basket Components are Underlying Fund ABC, Index XYZ, and Index RST, with their Initial Component Weights being 50.00%, 25.00% and 25.00%, respectively, on a hypothetical pricing date:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basket Component</th>
<th>Initial Component Weight</th>
<th>Hypothetical Closing Level or Closing Market Price (1)</th>
<th>Hypothetical Component Ratio (2)</th>
<th>Initial Basket Value Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Underlying Fund ABC</td>
<td>50.00%</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>0.10000000</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index XYZ</td>
<td>25.00%</td>
<td>2,420.00</td>
<td>0.01033058</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index RST</td>
<td>25.00%</td>
<td>1,014.00</td>
<td>0.02465483</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) This column sets forth the hypothetical closing level or Closing Market Price, as applicable, of each Basket Component on the hypothetical pricing date.

(2) The hypothetical Component Ratio for each Basket Component equals its Initial Component Weight (expressed as a percentage) multiplied by 100, and then divided by the hypothetical closing level or Closing Market Price, as applicable, of that Basket Component on the hypothetical pricing date, with the result rounded to eight decimal places.

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable term sheet, if a Market Disruption Event occurs on the pricing date as to any Basket Component or the pricing date is determined by the calculation agent not to be a Market Measure Business Day for any Basket Component by reason of an extraordinary event, occurrence, declaration or otherwise, the calculation agent will establish the closing level or Closing Market Price, as applicable, of that Basket Component (the “Basket Component Closing Level”), and thus its Component Ratio, based on the closing level or Closing Market Price, as applicable, of that Basket Component on the first Market Measure Business Day following the pricing date on which no Market Disruption Event occurs for that Basket Component. In the event that a Market Disruption Event occurs for that Basket Component on the pricing date and on each scheduled Market Measure Business Day to and including the second scheduled Market Measure Business Day following the pricing date, or such dates are non-Market Measure Business Days, the calculation agent (not later than the close of business in New York, New York on the second scheduled Market Measure Business Day following the pricing date) will estimate the Basket Component Closing Level, and thus the applicable Component Ratio, in a manner that the calculation agent considers commercially reasonable. The final term sheet will provide the Basket Component Closing Level, a brief statement of the facts relating to the establishment of the Basket Component Closing Level (including the applicable Market Disruption Event(s)), and the applicable Component Ratio.

For purposes of determining whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred as to any Basket Component, “Market Disruption Event” will have the meaning stated above in “—Market Disruption Events.”
Ending Value of the Basket

The “Ending Value” of the Basket will equal the average value of the Basket on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period.

The calculation agent will calculate the value of the Basket on each calculation day by summing the products of the closing levels or Closing Market Prices, as applicable, of each Basket Component on that calculation day (multiplied by its Price Multiplier on that day, if applicable) and the Component Ratio for each Basket Component. The value of the Basket will vary based on the increase or decrease in the value of each Basket Component. Any increase in the value of a Basket Component (assuming no change in the value of the other Basket Component or Basket Components) will result in an increase in the value of the Basket. Conversely, any decrease in the value of a Basket Component (assuming no change in the value of the other Basket Component or Basket Components) will result in a decrease in the value of the Basket.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, if, for any Basket Component (an “Affected Basket Component”), (i) a Market Disruption Event occurs on a scheduled calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period or (ii) any scheduled calculation day is determined by the calculation agent not to be a Market Measure Business Day by reason of an extraordinary event, occurrence, declaration, or otherwise (any such day in either (i) or (ii) being a “non-calculation day”), the calculation agent will determine the closing levels or Closing Market Prices, as applicable, of the Basket Components for that non-calculation day, and as a result, the Ending Value, as follows:

- The closing level or Closing Market Price, as applicable, of each Basket Component that is not an Affected Basket Component will be its closing level or Closing Market Price, as applicable, on such non-calculation day.
- The closing level or Closing Market Price, as applicable, of each Basket Component that is an Affected Basket Component for the applicable non-calculation day will be determined in the same manner as described in the last paragraph of subsection “—The Starting Value and the Ending Value—Ending Value,” provided that references to “Market Measure” will be references to “Basket Component.”

For purposes of determining whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred as to any Basket Component, “Market Disruption Event” will have the meaning stated above in “—Market Disruption Events.”

Role of the Calculation Agent

The calculation agent has the sole discretion to make all determinations regarding ARNs as described in this product supplement, including determinations regarding the Starting Value, the Ending Value, the Price Multiplier, the Market Measure, the Redemption Amount, any Market Disruption Events, a successor index or successor underlying fund, Market Measure Business Days, business days, calculation days, non-calculation days and determinations related to any adjustments to, or discontinuance of, any Index or Underlying Fund. Absent manifest error, all determinations of the calculation agent will be conclusive for all purposes and final and binding on you and us, without any liability on the part of the calculation agent.

We may act as the calculation agent, or we may appoint BofAS or one of its affiliates to act as the calculation agent for ARNs. Alternatively, we and BofAS or one of its affiliates may act as joint calculation agents for ARNs. When we refer to a “calculation agent” in this product supplement or in any term sheet, we are referring to the applicable calculation agent or joint calculation agents, as the
case may be. We may change the calculation agent at any time without notifying you. The identity of the calculation agent will be set forth in the applicable term sheet.

**Purchases**

We may at any time purchase ARNs, which may, in our sole discretion, be held, sold or cancelled.

**Cancellation**

Upon the purchase and surrender for cancellation of any ARNs by us, such ARNs will be cancelled by the trustee.

**Book-Entry, Delivery and Form**

We will issue ARNs in the form of one or more fully registered global securities, or the global notes, in denominations of $10 or integral multiples of $10 greater than $10 or such other denominations specified in the applicable term sheet. We will deposit ARNs with, or on behalf of, DTC, as the depository, and will register ARNs 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 as set forth below, the global notes may be transferred, in whole and not in part, only to another nominee of DTC or to a successor of DTC or its nominee.

As long as ARNs are represented by the global notes, we will pay the Redemption Amount on ARNs, if any, to or as directed by DTC as the registered holder of the global notes. Payments to DTC will be in immediately available funds by wire transfer. DTC will credit the relevant accounts of their participants on the applicable date.

For a further description of procedures regarding global securities representing book-entry securities, we refer you to “Description of Certain Provisions Relating to Debt Securities and Contingent Convertible Securities—Book-Entry System” in the accompanying prospectus and “Description of Notes—Book-Entry, Delivery and Form” in the accompanying prospectus supplement.

**Events of Default and Acceleration**

Events of default are defined in the senior indenture. If such an event occurs and is continuing, unless otherwise stated in the applicable term sheet, the amount payable to a holder of ARNs upon any acceleration permitted under the senior indenture will be equal to the Redemption Amount described under the caption “—Payment at Maturity,” determined as if ARNs matured on the date of acceleration and as if the final calculation day of the Maturity Valuation Period were the fifth Market Measure Business Day prior to the date of acceleration.

If a voluntary or involuntary liquidation, bankruptcy or insolvency of, or any analogous proceeding is filed with respect to the issuer, then depending on applicable bankruptcy law, your claim may be limited to an amount that could be less than the amount payable upon default and acceleration as described above. In case of a default in payment of ARNs, whether at their maturity or upon acceleration, and whether in an insolvency proceeding or otherwise, ARNs will not accrue any default or other interest rate.
Listing

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, ARNs will not be listed on a securities exchange or quotation system.
SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

BofAS and one or more of its affiliates may act as our agents for any offering of ARNs. The agents may act on either a principal basis or an agency basis, as set forth in the applicable term sheet. Each agent will be a party to the distribution agreement described in the “Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” beginning on page S-8 of the accompanying prospectus supplement.

Each agent will receive an underwriting discount that is a percentage of the aggregate principal amount of ARNs sold through its efforts, which will be set forth in the applicable term sheet. You must have an account with the applicable agent in order to purchase ARNs.

None of the agents is acting as your fiduciary or advisor solely as a result of the making of any offering of ARNs, and you should not rely upon this product supplement, the applicable term sheet, or the accompanying prospectus or prospectus supplement as investment advice or a recommendation to purchase any ARNs. You should make your own investment decision regarding ARNs after consulting with your legal, tax, and other advisors.

BofAS and its affiliates may use this product supplement, the prospectus supplement, and the prospectus, together with the applicable term sheet, in market-making transactions for any ARNs after their initial sale solely for the purpose of providing investors with the description of the terms of ARNs that were made available to investors in connection with the initial distribution of ARNs. Secondary market investors should not, and will not be authorized to rely on these documents for information regarding Credit Suisse or for any purpose other than that described in the immediately preceding sentence.

CREDIT SUISSE AG

Credit Suisse AG, London Branch (“CSLB”), was registered in England and Wales on April 22, 1993. It is, among other things, a vehicle for various funding activities of Credit Suisse AG. CSLB exists as part of Credit Suisse AG and is not a separate legal entity, although it has independent status for certain tax and regulatory purposes. CSLB is authorized and regulated by the Financial Market Supervisory Authority in Switzerland, is authorized by the Prudential Regulation Authority in the U.K., and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority in the U.K. CSLB’s address is One Cabot Square, London EC14 4QJ, and its telephone number is +44 20 7888 8888. For additional information, see “Credit Suisse” in the accompanying prospectus.

Credit Suisse may at any time substitute another of its branches for the branch through which it acts under ARNs for all purposes under ARNs. ARNs will remain obligations of Credit Suisse, notwithstanding any such substitution.
UNITED STATES FEDERAL TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a discussion of the material U.S. federal income and certain estate tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of ARNs. It applies to you only if you purchase your ARNs for cash in the initial offering at the “issue price,” which is the first price at which a substantial amount of ARNs is sold to the public (not including sales to bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers), and hold your ARNs as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. Purchasers of ARNs at another time or price should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences to them of the ownership and disposition of their ARNs. This discussion does not address all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to you in light of your particular circumstances or if you are a holder subject to special rules, such as:

- a financial institution;
- a “regulated investment company”;
- a tax-exempt entity, including an “individual retirement account” or “Roth IRA”;
- a dealer or trader subject to a mark-to-market method of tax accounting with respect to ARNs;
- a person holding an ARN as part of a “straddle” or conversion transaction or one who enters into a “constructive sale” with respect to an ARN;
- a person subject to special tax accounting rules under Section 451(b) of the Code;
- a U.S. Holder (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar; or
- an entity classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If an entity that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds ARNs, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partnership holding ARNs or a partner in such a partnership, you should consult your tax advisor as to the particular U.S. federal tax consequences of holding and disposing of ARNs to you.

We will not attempt to ascertain whether any Underlying Fund or issuer of shares that underlie an Index to which an issue of ARNs relates (collectively, the “Underlying Equity”) should be treated as a “U.S. real property holding corporation” ("USRPHC") within the meaning of Section 897 of the Code or a “passive foreign investment company” ("PFIC") within the meaning of Section 1297 of the Code. If any issuer of the Underlying Equity were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences might apply to you, in the case of a USRPHC if you are a Non-U.S. Holder (as defined below), and in the case of a PFIC if you are a U.S. Holder, upon a sale, exchange or other disposition of your ARNs. If a U.S. Holder owns or is deemed to own an equity interest in a PFIC for any taxable year, the U.S. Holder would generally be required to file IRS Form 8621 with its annual U.S. federal income tax return for that year, subject to certain exceptions. Failure to timely file the form may extend the time for tax assessment by the IRS. You should refer to information filed with the SEC or another governmental authority by the issuers of the Underlying Equity and consult your tax advisor regarding the possible consequences to you if any issuer of Underlying Equity is or becomes a USRPHC or PFIC.

This discussion is based on the Code, administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed Treasury regulations, all as of the date of this product supplement, changes to any of which subsequent to the date of this product supplement may affect the tax consequences.
described herein, possibly with retroactive effect. This discussion does not address the effects of any applicable state, local or non-U.S. tax laws or the potential application of the Medicare contribution tax. You should consult your tax advisor about the application of the U.S. federal income and estate tax laws (including the possibility of alternative treatments of your ARNs) to your particular situation, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. jurisdiction.

This discussion may be supplemented, modified or superseded by disclosure regarding U.S. federal tax consequences set out in an applicable pricing supplement, which you should read before making a decision to invest in the relevant ARNs.

**Tax Treatment of ARNs**

The discussion herein applies to ARNs that are treated as prepaid financial contracts that are “open transactions” for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

There are no statutory, judicial or administrative authorities that directly address the U.S. federal tax treatment of ARNs described in this product supplement, and the consequences of ownership and disposition of ARNs are subject to substantial uncertainty. We do not plan to request a ruling from the IRS, and the IRS or a court might not agree with the treatment and consequences described below.

Alternative U.S. federal income tax treatments of ARNs are possible that, if applied, could materially and adversely affect the timing and character of income, gain or loss with respect to ARNs. It is possible, for example, that ARNs could be treated as debt instruments issued by us. Under this treatment, “long-term” ARNs (i.e., ARNs that mature, after taking into account the last possible date that the ARNs could be outstanding under their terms, more than one year from the date of their issuance) would generally be subject to Treasury regulations relating to the taxation of contingent payment debt instruments. In that event, regardless of your tax accounting method, (i) in each year that you held your ARNs you would generally be required to accrue income, subject to certain adjustments, based on our comparable yield for similar non-contingent debt, determined as of the time of issuance of your ARNs, and (ii) any gain on the sale, exchange, redemption or retirement of your ARNs would be treated as ordinary income. You could also be subject to special reporting requirements if any loss on your ARNs exceeded certain thresholds. If ARNs that are not “long-term” ARNs were treated as debt instruments, all or a portion of the gain you realize on a sale, exchange, redemption or retirement of your ARNs could be treated as ordinary income.

For Non-U.S. Holders (as defined below), an alternate treatment of ARNs could cause payments on ARNs to be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax as well as different information reporting requirements.

The U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS have requested comments on various issues regarding the U.S. federal income tax treatment of “prepaid forward contracts” and similar financial instruments and have indicated that such transactions may be the subject of future regulations or other guidance. In addition, members of Congress have proposed legislative changes to the tax treatment of derivative contracts. Any legislation, Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in ARNs, possibly with retroactive effect.

Moreover, if there is a change to an issue of ARNs that results in the issue of ARNs being treated as reissued for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as discussed below in “Possible Taxable Event,” the treatment of the issue of ARNs after such an event could differ from their prior treatment.
Except where stated otherwise, the following discussion generally assumes that the stated treatment of ARNs is respected and that no deemed retirement and reissuance of ARNs has occurred. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the risk that an alternative U.S. federal income tax treatment applies to your ARNs.

Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders

This section applies only to U.S. Holders. You are a “U.S. Holder” if for U.S. federal income tax purposes you are a beneficial owner of an ARN that is:

- a citizen or individual resident of the United States;
- a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia; or
- an estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

Tax Treatment Prior to Maturity or Disposition

A U.S. Holder should not be required to recognize income over the term of ARNs prior to maturity, other than pursuant to an earlier taxable disposition of ARNs.

However, if the payment at maturity becomes fixed (or subject to a fixed minimum amount at least equal to the issue price) prior to maturity, the consequences are not entirely clear. Your ARNs might be treated as terminated for U.S. federal income tax purposes at such time, in which case you might be required to recognize gain (if any) in respect of your ARNs. In addition, the timing and character of income you recognize in respect of your ARNs after that time could also be affected. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the treatment of your ARNs in such an event.

Taxable Disposition of ARNs

Upon a taxable disposition (including a sale, exchange, early redemption or retirement) of an ARN, you should recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized and your tax basis in your ARN. Your tax basis in your ARN should generally equal the amount you paid to acquire it. Subject to the discussion below under “—Possible Application of Section 1260 of the Code,” this gain or loss should be long-term capital gain or loss if at the time of the taxable disposition you have held your ARN for more than one year, and short-term capital gain or loss otherwise. Long-term capital gains recognized by non-corporate U.S. Holders are generally subject to taxation at reduced rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Possible Higher Tax on ARNs Linked to “Collectibles”

Under current law, long-term capital gain recognized on a sale of “collectibles” (which includes, among others, metals) or an ownership interest in certain entities that hold collectibles is generally taxed at the maximum 28% rate applicable to collectibles. It is possible that long-term capital gain from a taxable disposition of certain ARNs linked to an underlying that is a collectible or is one of certain entities holding collectibles would be subject to the rate applicable to collectibles, instead of the lower long-term capital gain rate. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors regarding an investment in ARNs linked to a collectible or to an entity holding collectibles.
Possible Application of Section 1260 of the Code

If an ARN is linked to an underlying consisting of an interest in one of a specified list of entities, including an exchange-traded fund or other regulated investment company, a real estate investment trust, partnership or PFIC, depending upon the specific terms of ARNs, it is possible that an investment in ARNs will be treated as a “constructive ownership transaction” within the meaning of Section 1260 of the Code. In that case, all or a portion of any long-term capital gain you would otherwise recognize in respect of your ARNs would be recharacterized as ordinary income to the extent such gain exceeded the “net underlying long-term capital gain.” In the case of ARNs with certain features, such as a payment at maturity based on a leverage factor, the amount of net underlying long-term capital gain may be unclear. Unless otherwise established by clear and convincing evidence, the amount of net underlying long-term capital gain is treated as zero. Any long-term capital gain recharacterized as ordinary income under Section 1260 would be treated as accruing at a constant rate over the period you held your ARNs, and you would be subject to an interest charge in respect of the deemed tax liability on the income treated as accruing in prior tax years. Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable pricing supplement, due to the lack of governing authority under Section 1260, we do not expect that our counsel will be able to opine as to whether or how these rules will apply to an issue of ARNs.

Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

This section applies only to Non-U.S. Holders. You are a “Non-U.S. Holder” if for U.S. federal income tax purposes you are a beneficial owner of ARNs that is:

- an individual who is classified as a nonresident alien;

- a foreign corporation; or

- a foreign trust or estate.

You are not a Non-U.S. Holder for purposes of this discussion if you are (i) an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of disposition or (ii) a former citizen or resident of the United States and certain conditions apply. If you are or may become such a person during the period in which you hold your ARNs, you should consult your tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in ARNs.

As discussed below under “Possible Taxable Event,” under certain circumstances, ARNs could be subject to a significant modification and therefore deemed to be terminated and reissued for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In that event, depending on the facts and the time of the deemed reissuance, the reissued ARNs might be treated in a manner different from their original treatment for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, you might be subject to withholding tax in respect of the reissued ARNs, or might be required to provide certification of your status as a non-U.S. person in order to avoid being subject to withholding. You should consult your tax advisor regarding the consequences of a significant modification of your ARNs.

Sale, Exchange or Retirement of ARNs

Subject to the possible application of Section 897 of the Code (see “—FIRPTA” below) and the discussions below under “—Dividend Equivalents under Section 871(m) of the Code” and “—FATCA,” you generally should not be subject to U.S. federal withholding or income tax in respect of amounts you receive on a sale, exchange or retirement of your ARNs, provided that income in respect of your ARNs is not effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business in the United States.
Dividend Equivalents under Section 871(m) of the Code

Section 871(m) of the Code and the Treasury regulations thereunder ("Section 871(m)") impose a 30% (or lower treaty rate) withholding tax on "dividend equivalents" paid or deemed paid to Non-U.S. Holders with respect to certain financial instruments linked to U.S. equities ("Underlying Securities"), as defined under the applicable Treasury regulations, or indices that include Underlying Securities. Section 871(m) generally applies to “specified equity-linked instruments” ("Specified ELIs"), which are financial instruments that substantially replicate the economic performance of one or more Underlying Securities, as determined based on tests set forth in the applicable Treasury regulations and discussed further below. Section 871(m) provides certain exceptions to this withholding regime, in particular for instruments linked to certain broad-based indices that meet requirements set forth in the applicable Treasury regulations ("Qualified Indices") as well as exchange-traded funds that track such indices ("Qualified Index Securities").

Although the Section 871(m) regime became effective in 2017, Treasury regulations, as modified by an IRS notice, phase in the application of Section 871(m) as follows:

- For financial instruments issued prior to 2023, Section 871(m) will generally apply only to financial instruments that have a “delta” of one.
- For financial instruments issued in 2023 and thereafter, Section 871(m) will apply if either (i) the “delta” of the relevant financial instrument is at least 0.80, if it is a “simple” contract, or (ii) the financial instrument meets a “substantial equivalence” test, if it is a “complex” contract.

“Delta” is generally defined as the ratio of the change in the fair market value of a financial instrument to a small change in the fair market value of the number of shares of the Underlying Security. The “substantial equivalence” test measures whether a complex contract tracks its “initial hedge” (shares of the Underlying Security that would fully hedge the contract) more closely than would a “benchmark” simple contract with a delta of 0.80.

The calculations are generally made at the “calculation date,” which is the earlier of (i) the time of pricing of an issue of ARNs, i.e., when all material terms have been agreed on, and (ii) the issuance of the ARNs. However, if the time of pricing is more than 14 calendar days before the issuance of ARNs, the calculation date is the date of the issuance of such ARNs. In those circumstances, information regarding our final determinations for purposes of Section 871(m) may be available only after the time of pricing of an ARN. As a result, you should acquire such an ARN only if you are willing to accept the risk that your ARN is treated as a Specified ELI subject to withholding under Section 871(m).

If the terms of an ARN are subject to a “significant modification” (for example, upon an event discussed below under “Possible Taxable Event”), such ARN generally will be treated as reissued for this purpose at the time of the significant modification, in which case the issue of ARNs could become Specified ELIs at that time.

If an ARN is a Specified ELI, withholding in respect of dividend equivalents will, depending on the issuer or applicable withholding agent's circumstances, generally be required either (i) on the underlying dividend payment date or (ii) when cash payments are made on your ARN or upon the date of maturity, lapse or other disposition of your ARN by you, or possibly upon certain other events. Depending on the circumstances, we or the applicable withholding agent may withhold the required amounts from payments on your ARNs, from proceeds of the retirement or other disposition of your ARNs or from your other cash or property held by us or the withholding agent. If withholding applies, we or the withholding agent intend to withhold at the applicable statutory rate.
The dividend equivalent amount will include the amount of any actual or, under certain circumstances, estimated dividend. If the dividend equivalent amount is based on the actual dividend, it will be equal to the product of: (i) in the case of a simple contract, the per-share dividend amount, the number of shares of an Underlying Security and the delta; or (ii) in the case of a complex contract, the per-share dividend amount and the initial hedge. The dividend equivalent amount for Specified ELIs issued prior to 2023 that have a delta of one will be calculated in the same manner as (i) above, using a delta of one. The per-share dividend amount will be the actual dividend (including any special dividends) paid with respect to a share of the Underlying Security. If the dividend equivalent amount is based on an estimated dividend, the applicable pricing supplement will generally state the estimated amounts.

Depending on the terms of an issue of ARNs and whether or not it is issued prior to 2023, the pricing supplement may contain additional information relevant to Section 871(m), such as whether the ARNs reference a Qualified Index or Qualified Index Security; whether they are simple contracts; the delta and the number of shares multiplied by delta (for simple contracts); and whether the substantial equivalence test is met and the initial hedge (for complex contracts).

Prospective purchasers of ARNs should consult their tax advisors regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) to a particular issue of ARNs and whether they are eligible for a refund of any part of the withholding tax discussed above on the basis of an applicable U.S. income tax treaty as well as the process for obtaining such a refund (which will generally require the filing of a U.S. federal income tax return). In some circumstances, it may not be possible for a Non-U.S. Holder to obtain the documentation necessary to support a refund claim under an applicable treaty. Our determination is binding on Non-U.S. Holders and withholding agents, but it is not binding on the IRS. The Section 871(m) regulations require complex calculations to be made with respect to ARNs linked to U.S. equities and their application to a specific issue of ARNs may be uncertain. Accordingly, even if we determine that certain ARNs are not Specified ELIs, the IRS could challenge our determination and assert that withholding is required in respect of those ARNs. Moreover, your consequences under Section 871(m) may depend on your particular circumstances. For example, if you enter into other transactions relating to an Underlying Security, you could be subject to withholding tax or income tax liability under Section 871(m) even if your ARNs are not Specified ELIs subject to Section 871(m) as a general matter. Non-U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of Section 871(m) in their particular circumstances.

Neither we nor our agents (including BofAS) will be required to pay any additional amounts in respect of U.S. federal withholding taxes.

**FIRPTA**

Section 897 of the Code, commonly referred to as “FIRPTA,” applies to certain interests in entities that beneficially own significant amounts of United States real property interests (each, a “USRPI”). As discussed above, we will not attempt to ascertain whether any issuer of the Underlying Equity should be treated as a USRPHC for purposes of Section 897 of the Code (including a non-corporate entity treated for relevant purposes of Section 897 of the Code as a USRPHC). If a relevant issuer were so treated, it is possible that, subject to the exceptions discussed in the following paragraph, an ARN could be treated as a USRPI, in which case any gain from the disposition of the ARN would generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax and would be required to be reported by the Non-U.S. Holder on a U.S. federal income tax return, generally in the same manner as if the Non-U.S. Holder were a U.S. Holder, and would in certain cases be subject to withholding in the amount of 15% of the gross proceeds of such disposition.

An exception to the FIRPTA rules applies in respect of interests in entities that have a regularly traded class of interests outstanding. Under this exception, ARNs that are not “regularly traded” on an established securities market generally should not be subject to the FIRPTA rules unless its fair
market value upon acquisition exceeds 5% of the relevant issuer’s regularly traded class of interests as
specified in the applicable Treasury regulations. In the case of ARNs that are “regularly traded,” a
holding of 5% or less of the outstanding ARNs of that series generally should not be subject to the
FIRPTA rules. Certain attribution and aggregation rules apply, and prospective purchasers are urged
to consult their tax advisors regarding whether their ownership interest in ARNs will be subject to an
exemption from the FIRPTA rules in light of their circumstances, including any other interest they
might have in a relevant issuer.

**Effectively Connected Income**

If you are engaged in a U.S. trade or business, and if income or gain from your ARNs are
effectively connected with the conduct of that trade or business, you generally will be subject to
regular U.S. federal income tax with respect to that income or gain in the same manner as if you were
a U.S. Holder, subject to the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty. In this event, if you are a
corporation, you should also consider the potential application of a 30% (or lower treaty rate) branch
profits tax.

**Possible Taxable Event**

A change in the methodology by which an Index is calculated, a change in the components of an
Index, the designation of a successor underlying index or underlying fund or other similar
circumstances resulting in a material change to an underlying or to the method by which amounts
payable on an issue of ARNs could result in a significant modification of the affected ARNs.

A significant modification would generally result in ARNs being treated as terminated and reissued
for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In that event, you might be required to recognize gain or loss
(subject to the possible application of the wash sale rules) with respect to your ARNs, and your holding
period for your ARNs could be affected. Moreover, depending on the facts at the time of the significant
modification, the reissued ARNs could be characterized for U.S. federal income tax purposes in a
manner different from their original treatment, which could have a significant and potentially adverse
effect on the timing and character of income you recognize with respect to your ARNs after the
significant modification.

You should consult your tax advisor regarding the consequences of a significant modification of
your ARNs. Except where stated otherwise, the discussion herein assumes that there has not been a
significant modification of an issue of ARNs.

**Fungibility of Subsequent Issuances of ARNs**

We may, without the consent of the holders of outstanding ARNs, issue additional ARNs with
identical terms. Even if they are treated for non-tax purposes as part of the same series as the original
ARNs, these additional ARNs may be treated as a separate issue for U.S. federal income tax purposes
or otherwise be treated differently from the original ARNs.

**U.S. Federal Estate Tax**

ARNs may be subject to U.S. federal estate tax if an individual Non-U.S. Holder, or an entity the
property of which is potentially includible in such an individual’s gross estate for U.S. federal estate
tax purposes (for example, a trust funded by such an individual and with respect to which the
individual has retained certain interests or powers), holds ARNs at the time of the individual’s death.
The gross estate of a Non-U.S. Holder domiciled outside the United States includes only property
deemed situated in the United States. Individual Non-U.S. Holders, and the entities mentioned above,
should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal estate tax consequences of an investment
in ARNs in their particular situation.
Reportable Transactions

A taxpayer that participates in a “reportable transaction” is subject to information reporting requirements under Section 6011 of the Code. Reportable transactions include, among other things, certain transactions identified by the IRS as well as certain losses recognized in an amount that exceeds a specified threshold level.

In 2015, the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS released notices designating certain “basket options,” “basket contracts” and substantially similar transactions as reportable transactions. The notices apply to specified transactions in which a taxpayer or its “designee” has, and exercises, discretion to change the assets or an algorithm underlying the transaction. While an exercise of the type of discretion that would give rise to such reporting requirements in respect of ARNs is not expected, if we, an index sponsor or calculation agent or other person were to exercise discretion under the terms of an ARN or an Index underlying an ARN and were treated as a holder’s designee for these purposes, unless an exception applied certain holders of the relevant ARNs would be required to report certain information to the IRS, as set forth in the applicable Treasury regulations, or be subject to penalties. We might also be required to report information regarding the transaction to the IRS. You should consult your tax advisor regarding these rules.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Payments on ARNs as well as the proceeds of a sale, exchange or other disposition (including retirement) of ARNs may be subject to information reporting and, if you fail to provide certain identifying information (such as an accurate taxpayer identification number if you are a U.S. Holder) or meet certain other conditions, may also be subject to backup withholding at the rate specified in the Code. If you are a Non-U.S. Holder that provides an appropriate IRS Form W-8, you will generally establish an exemption from backup withholding. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are not additional taxes and may be refunded or credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the relevant information is timely furnished to the IRS.

FATCA

Legislation commonly referred to as “FATCA” generally imposes a withholding tax of 30% on payments to certain non-U.S. entities (including financial intermediaries) with respect to certain financial instruments, unless various U.S. information reporting and due diligence requirements (that are in addition to, and potentially significantly more onerous than, the requirement to deliver an IRS Form W-8) have been satisfied. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and the non-U.S. entity’s jurisdiction may modify these requirements. This legislation generally applies to interest from U.S. sources and certain dividend equivalents (as defined above) under Section 871(m). While existing Treasury regulations would also require withholding on payments of gross proceeds of the disposition (including upon retirement) of financial instruments that provide for U.S.-source interest, the U.S. Treasury Department has indicated in subsequent proposed regulations its intent to eliminate this requirement. The U.S. Treasury Department has stated that taxpayers may rely on these proposed regulations pending their finalization. If you are a Non-U.S. Holder, or a U.S. Holder holding ARNs through a non-U.S. intermediary, you should consult your tax advisor regarding the potential application of FATCA to your ARNs, including the availability of certain refunds or credits.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein or in the applicable pricing supplement, neither we nor our agents (including BofAS) will be required to pay any additional amounts in respect of U.S. federal withholding taxes.
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 ARNs 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 ARNs.

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 ARNs 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, ARNs 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 ARNs, 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 notes and related lending transactions, provided that neither the Issuer of ARNs 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 ARNs.

Each purchaser or holder of ARNs, and each fiduciary who causes any entity to purchase or hold ARNs, shall be deemed to have represented and warranted, on each day such purchaser or holder holds such notes, that either (i) it is neither a Plan nor a Non-ERISA Arrangement and it is not
purchasing or holding ARNs on behalf of or with the assets of any Plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement, or (ii) its purchase, holding and subsequent disposition of such notes 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 ARNs 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 ARNs 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 ARNs, or as a result of any exercise by us or our affiliates of any rights in connection with ARNs, (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 ARNs is not intended by the Seller to be investment advice and is rendered in its capacity as a seller of such notes and not a fiduciary to such purchaser.

Each purchaser of a note will have exclusive responsibility for ensuring that its purchase, holding and subsequent disposition of the note 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 ARNs 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.
PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT TO PROSPECTUS DATED JUNE 18, 2020

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 alter 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 alter 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 “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 depositary, 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. 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.

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.
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. 411-2-1 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.
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
Internet: https://www.credit-suisse.com/about-us/en/investor-relations.html

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

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.

### As of December 31, 2019

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

### As of March 31, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Credit Suisse Group (in CHF millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term borrowings</td>
<td>27,929</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-term debt</td>
<td>144,923</td>
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<tr>
<td>All other liabilities</td>
<td>610,541</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total liabilities</td>
<td>783,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shareholders’ Equity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common shares</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional paid-in capital</td>
<td>34,891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td>31,816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury shares, at cost</td>
<td>(1,882)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)</td>
<td>(16,252)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total shareholders’ equity</td>
<td>48,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noncontrolling interests</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Equity</td>
<td>48,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total capitalization and indebtedness</td>
<td>832,166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 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, depositaries, 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 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,
y 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 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 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 (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).
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,” 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.

“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 United States 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 United States 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

Holders 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 in the global security or securities representing the related book-entry debt securities, on the
depository’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 except 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 depositary notifies the relevant issuer that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depositary and the relevant issuer does not appoint a successor within 90 days;
• the depositary 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 depositary) 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 7 1/8% 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 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 sell and the other half to the other party. An exemption applies, inter alia, for each party to a purchase and sale of debt securities.
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 ("AEFI") in tax matters (the "AEFI 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 AEFI agreements with other countries, most of them on the basis of the MCAA. Based on the AEFI Agreement, the bilateral AEFI 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 AEFI 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 directly 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