

Amendment to Program Information

Credit Suisse International

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Type of Information:	Amendment to Program Information
Date of Announcement:	26 April 2019
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Information on initial Program Information:	
Date of Announcement:	20 August 2018
Scheduled Issuance Period:	21 August 2018 to 20 August 2019
Maximum Outstanding Issuance Amount:	Unlimited

This amendment is filed to update the information included in the Program Information dated 20 August 2018 (as amended on 27 September 2018, 21 November 2018, 11 December 2018 and 17 January 2019). This constitutes an integral part of the Program Information dated 20 August 2018 (as amended on 27 September 2018, 21 November 2018, 11 December 2018 and 17 January 2019) and shall be read together with it.



Credit Suisse International

Debt Issuance Programme (Unlimited Program Size)

This Supplement (the "**Supplement**") is supplemental to, and should be read in conjunction with, (i) the Listing Supplement dated 2 October 2015 (the "**Listing Supplement**") in respect of the debt issuance programme established by Credit Suisse International ("**CSi**" or the "**Issuer**") on 10 August 2006 for the issuance of securities of CSi (the "**Securities**") (as supplemented from time to time), (ii) any other documents incorporated by reference therein and (iii) in relation to any particular Securities, the Pricing Supplement relating to those Securities. Capitalised terms used in this Supplement but not defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Listing Supplement.

Supplement to Listing Supplement dated 26 April 2019

RISK FACTORS

The sections in the Listing Supplement entitled "Risks relating to regulatory action in the event that the Issuer is failing or the relevant UK resolution authority considers that it is likely to fail" and "The UK's decision to leave the EU" under "Risks associated with the creditworthiness of the Issuer" shall be replaced with the information below under the respectively corresponding headings.

(c) **Risks relating to regulatory action in the event that the Issuer is failing or the relevant UK resolution authority considers that it is likely to fail**

If the Issuer were to become subject to the use of "resolution" measures by a resolution authority (or pre-resolution measures), you could lose some or all of your investment in the Securities

The EU Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive ("**BRRD**") entered into force on 2 July 2014. Its stated aim is to provide national "resolution authorities" (such as the Bank of England in the UK) with a set of powers and tools to deal with financial institutions that are failing or likely to fail and thereby address banking crises pre-emptively in order to safeguard financial stability and minimise taxpayers' exposure to losses incurred by EU financial institutions.

In the United Kingdom, the majority of the requirements of the BRRD have been implemented into national law through amendments to the Banking Act 2009 (the "**UK Banking Act**") (and associated statutory instruments). The UK implementation of the BRRD included the introduction into the UK Banking Act of the so-called "bail-in" tool (as described below) as of 1 January 2015 and the requirement for relevant financial institutions to meet, at all times, a minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities as of 1 January 2016.

The UK Banking Act provides for a "resolution regime" granting substantial powers to the Bank of England (acting as "resolution authority") (or, in certain circumstances, HM Treasury), in consultation with the PRA, the FCA and HM Treasury, as appropriate, to implement resolution measures with respect to a UK financial institution (such as the Issuer) where the PRA considers that the relevant institution is failing or is likely to fail and action is necessary in the public interest and the Bank of England considers that the other conditions to implementing resolution measures have been satisfied, namely that: (i) having regard to timing and other relevant circumstances, it is not reasonably likely that (ignoring its resolution powers) action will be taken by or in respect of the bank that will result in the bank to be no longer failing or likely to fail, and (ii) that certain public interest conditions are met.

The resolution powers available to the Bank of England include powers to:

- direct the sale of the relevant institution or the whole or part of its business and assets to a third party purchaser without requiring the consent of the shareholders or complying with the procedural requirements that would otherwise apply (the "**transfer tool**");
- transfer all or part of the business of the relevant institution to a "bridge bank" (which will be a publicly controlled entity) (the "**bridge bank tool**");
- transfer the impaired or problem assets of the relevant institution to an asset management vehicle to allow them to be managed over time (the "**asset management vehicle tool**"); and

- exercise the "bail-in" tool (as discussed below), which could result in a write down of the amount owing or conversion of the relevant liability (which could include a Note) to equity.

Alternatively, as a last resort, HM Treasury is given powers, subject to meeting certain further public interest conditions, to take the relevant institution into temporary public ownership (i.e. nationalisation).

The "bail-in" tool (as discussed below) may be used together with any of the transfer tool, the bridge bank tool or the asset management vehicle tool (or such tools may be used in any combination).

The UK Banking Act also gives powers to the Bank of England to take certain "pre-resolution" measures, which may include mandatory write-down of regulatory capital or conversion of regulatory capital to equity prior to the implementing of any resolution measures when the bank has reached a point of non-viability and subject to certain conditions.

In addition, the UK Banking Act grants powers to the Bank of England to:

- modify contractual arrangements (such as the terms and conditions of the Securities in certain circumstances);
- suspend enforcement or termination rights that might be invoked as a result of the exercise of the resolution powers (e.g., suspending acceleration and enforcement rights under the Securities); and
- disapply or modify laws in the UK (with possible retrospective effect) to enable the recovery and resolution powers under the UK Banking Act to be used effectively.

Prospective purchasers of the Securities issued by the Issuer should be aware that the exercise of any resolution power, any pre-resolution measures or even the suggestion of their potential exercise could materially adversely affect the value of any such Securities, and could lead to holders of such Securities losing some or all of their investment. The resolution regime and the pre-resolution powers are designed to be triggered prior to insolvency of the relevant institution, and holders of securities issued by such institution may not be able to anticipate the exercise of any resolution power (including exercise of the "bail-in" tool described below) by the Bank of England. Holders of securities issued by an institution which has been taken into a resolution regime or which are subject to pre-resolution measures will have very limited rights to challenge the exercise of powers by the Bank of England, even where such powers have resulted in the write down or conversion of such securities to equity. Further, notwithstanding that the Issuer is an unlimited company and, as a result, upon its liquidation its creditors have a right of recourse against the Issuer's shareholders, holders of the Securities issued by the Issuer may not be able to benefit from such recourse if the Issuer becomes subject to the exercise of any resolution power or pre-resolution power or if such power is exercised in a manner which prevents its liquidation (or otherwise changes the nature of the insolvency procedure to which the Issuer may ultimately become subject).

The exercise by the relevant UK resolution authority of the "bail-in" tool (or pre-resolution powers to write down or convert regulatory capital) in relation to the Securities would result in the write down and/or conversion to equity of such Securities

In addition to the other powers described above, the Bank of England may exercise the "bail-in" tool in relation to a failing UK financial institution. The "bail-in" tool includes the powers to:

- write down to zero (i.e., cancel) a liability or modify its terms for the purposes of reducing or deferring the liabilities of the relevant institution; and/or
- convert a liability from one form or class to another (e.g., from debt to equity).

The Bank of England is also empowered to take certain "pre-resolution" actions which may include mandatory write-down of regulatory capital or conversion of regulatory capital to equity prior to the implementing of any resolution measures which may have a similar effect to use of the "bail in" tool but would apply only in relation to certain regulatory capital meeting certain conditions.

The exercise of the "bail-in" or similar pre-resolution powers could result in (i) the cancellation of all, or a portion, of the principal amount of, interest on, or any other amounts payable on, any Security issued by the Issuer, and/or (ii) the conversion of all or a portion of the principal amount of, interest on, or any other amounts payable on, such Securities into shares or other securities or other obligations of the Issuer or another person, and/or (iii) the amendment of the maturity of such Securities or the amount of interest or any other amount payable on such Securities or the date of which such interest or other amount becomes payable (including by suspending payment for a temporary period), including by means of a variation to the terms of such Securities, in each case, to give effect to the exercise by the Bank of England of such powers.

The purpose of the "bail-in" tool and the pre-resolution powers in relation to regulatory capital is to enable the Bank of England to recapitalise an institution by allocating losses to its shareholders and unsecured creditors (which could include the holders of the Securities) in a manner that (i) respects the hierarchy of claims in an ordinary insolvency and (ii) is consistent with shareholders and creditors not receiving a less favourable treatment than they would have received in ordinary insolvency proceedings of the relevant institution (known as the "no creditor worse off" safeguard).

Insured deposits and secured liabilities and certain other liabilities are excluded from the scope of the "bail-in" tool. Further, as part of the reforms required by the BRRD, other deposits will be preferred in the insolvency hierarchy ahead of all other unsecured senior creditors of a UK institution.

The exercise of any resolution power, including the "bail-in" tool (or any pre-resolution powers in relation to regulatory capital) in respect of the Issuer and any Securities issued by it or any suggestion of any such exercise could materially adversely affect the rights of the holders of such Securities, the value of their investment in such Securities and/or the ability of the Issuer to satisfy its obligations under such Securities, and could lead to the holders of such Securities losing some or all of their investment in such Securities. In addition, even in circumstances where a claim for compensation is established under the 'no creditor worse off' safeguard in accordance with a valuation performed after the resolution action has been taken, it is unlikely that such compensation would be equivalent to the full losses incurred by the holders of such Securities in the resolution, and there can be no assurance that holders of such Securities would recover such compensation promptly.

Holders of the Securities may not be able to anticipate the exercise of the "bail-in" tool, any such resolution power or any pre-resolution measure to reduce or convert regulatory capital

The resolution powers are intended to be exercised pre-emptively – i.e., prior to the point at which insolvency proceedings with respect to the relevant institution would be initiated – in order to resolve the institution and protect the public interest. Accordingly, the resolution powers may be exercised if:

- (i) the PRA is satisfied that a relevant institution is failing, or is likely to fail;
- (ii) having consulted the PRA, the FCA and HM Treasury, the Bank of England determines that it is not reasonably likely that (ignoring the stabilisation powers) action will be taken by or in respect of the relevant institution that will result in condition (i) above ceasing to be met within a reasonable timeframe;
- (iii) having consulted the PRA, the FCA and HM Treasury, the Bank of England considers that the exercise of the stabilisation powers to be necessary, having regard to certain public interest considerations (such as, for example, the stability of the UK financial system, public confidence in the UK banking system and the protection of depositors); and
- (iv) the Bank of England considers that the special resolution objectives would not be met to the same extent by the winding-up of the relevant institution.

The use of different stabilisation powers is subject to further "specific conditions" that vary according to the relevant stabilisation power being used. Additional conditions will apply where the Bank of England seeks to exercise its powers in relation to UK banking group companies.

It is uncertain how the Bank of England would assess such conditions in different pre-insolvency scenarios affecting the relevant institution. The Bank of England is also not required to provide any advanced notice to Securityholders of its decision to exercise any resolution power. Therefore, holders of the Securities issued by CSi may not be able to anticipate a potential exercise of any such powers nor the potential effect of any such exercise on CSi and on any such Securities.

Holders of securities of an institution subject to the exercise of the "bail-in" tool or other resolution power may have only very limited rights to challenge the exercise of such power

Holders of securities of an institution subject to the exercise of the "bail-in" tool or other resolution power may have only very limited rights to challenge any decision of the Bank of England to exercise such power or to have that decision judicially reviewed. Further, the Bank of England would be expected to exercise such powers without the consent of the holders of the affected securities.

Prospective investors should assume that the UK government would not provide extraordinary public financial support, or if it did, only as a last resort after the bail-in tool or other resolution tools have been utilised

Provided that certain conditions are satisfied, the UK government may provide extraordinary public financial support in relation to a failing UK financial institution by providing capital to such financial institution in exchange for Common Equity Tier 1 instruments, Additional Tier 1 instruments or Additional Tier 2 instruments, or by taking such financial institution into temporary public ownership (i.e., nationalisation). However, prospective purchasers of the Securities issued by the Issuer should assume that any such additional financial stabilisation tool(s) would only be

used (if at all) as a last resort after having assessed and exploited the other resolution tools (e.g., the bail-in tool, as described above) to the maximum extent practicable.

(d) **The UK's decision to leave the EU**

The United Kingdom is expected to formally withdraw its membership from the EU.

CSi has prepared for a 'Hard Exit' scenario. On exit CSi will be required to transfer, subject to certain exceptions, its EU client and EU venue facing businesses to entities in the EU27 as CSi may not be able to legally transact with EU clients after the UK exit. CS group executed a group-wide plan and has built out trading capabilities in locations in existing companies within CS group. In the event that these business transfers are necessary:

- CSi would transfer its EU client and EU venue facing broker-dealer business to a member of the CS group incorporated in Spain, Credit Suisse Securities Sociedad de Valores S.A. ('CSSSV'). Under these circumstances, new in scope business would be transacted and booked in CSSSV from the date that the UK leaves the EU and thereafter, and
- CSi would transfer its EU client lending business activities where required, to Credit Suisse (Deutschland) AG ('CSD'). Under these circumstances, most of the existing loans to EU domiciled clients would be transferred to CSD in a controlled migration.

CSi currently has branches in Amsterdam, Stockholm, Madrid and Milan. The businesses in the Amsterdam, Stockholm and Milan branches may be transferred to newly set up branches of CSSSV in the Netherlands, Sweden and Italy respectively. CSi Madrid branch may transfer its business to CSSSV.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The Listing Supplement and this Supplement should be read and construed in conjunction with the following document which shall be deemed to be incorporated in, and form part of, the Listing Supplement and the Supplement and supplement the section entitled "*Documents Incorporated by Reference*" of the Listing Supplement:

- (a) The registration document of the Issuer dated 8 April 2019 (the "**CSi Registration Document**") approved by the UK Listing Authority (as may be supplemented and/or replaced from time to time) is incorporated by reference in respect of CSi. The latest CSi Registration Document and any supplements thereto are available at <https://www.credit-suisse.com/media/assets/investment-banking/docs/financial-regulatory/international/csi-registration.pdf>.
- (b) The annual and current reports, including interim financial information, and other relevant information of CSi, are incorporated by reference in respect of CSi and are available at https://www.credit-suisse.com/investment_banking/financial_regulatory/en/international.jsp.

Copies of this Supplement will be available for inspection during normal business hours on any business day (except Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays) at the offices of the Paying Agents. In addition, copies of the documents incorporated by reference in this Supplement (and any document incorporated by reference therein) will be available free of charge during normal business hours on any business day (except Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays) at the offices of the Paying Agents and at the registered office of the Issuer.

CREDIT SUISSE INTERNATIONAL

The information provided below has been extracted from the CSi Registration Document and is correct as of the date of this Supplement. The sections in the Listing Supplement entitled "Credit Suisse International", "Organisational Structure", "Material Adverse Change and Significant Change", "Name and Addresses of Directors and Executives", "Legal and Arbitration Proceedings" and "Auditors" shall be replaced with the information below under the respectively corresponding headings.

Credit Suisse International

CSi was incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1985, on 9 May 1990, with registered no. 2500199, was re-registered as an unlimited company under the name "Credit Suisse Financial Products" on 6 July 1990, and was renamed "Credit Suisse First Boston International" on 27 March 2000 and "Credit Suisse International" on 16 January 2006.

CSi, a bank domiciled in England established under English law, is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group AG ("**CSG**"). CSi's registered head office is in London and is located at One Cabot Square, London E14 4QJ and its telephone number is +44 (0)20 7888 8888.

CSi is authorised by the PRA and regulated by the FCA and the PRA.

CSi is an unlimited liability company and, as such, its shareholders have a joint, several and unlimited obligation to meet any insufficiency in the assets of CSi in the event of its liquidation. The joint, several and unlimited liability of the shareholders of CSi to meet any insufficiency in the assets of CSi will only apply upon liquidation of CSi. Therefore, prior to any liquidation of CSi, the creditors may only have the benefit of recourse to the assets of CSi and not to those of its shareholders.

CSi commenced business on 16 July 1990. Its principal business is banking, including the trading of derivative products linked to interest rates, foreign exchange, equities, commodities and credit. The primary objective of CSi is to provide comprehensive treasury and risk management derivative product services. CSi has established a significant presence in global derivative markets through offering a full range of derivative products and continues to develop new products in response to the needs of its customers and changes in underlying markets. The business is managed as a part of the Global Markets and Investment Banking and Capital Markets Divisions of CS. For more information on CSi's principal markets and activities, see sub-sections "Business Model" on page 9 and "Strategy" on page 9 to 10 of the 2018 CSi Annual Report (as defined in the CSi Registration Document).

The liquidity and capital requirements of CSi are managed as an integral part of the wider Credit Suisse framework. This includes the local regulatory liquidity and capital requirements in the UK.

Organisational Structure

The subsidiaries of CSi which are consolidated in the financial statements contained in the 2018 CSi Annual Report (as defined in the CSi Registration Document) are listed under sub-section "Composition of the CSi Group" on pages 121 to 126 of the 2018 CSi Annual Report (as defined in the CSi Registration Document). For information on CSi's relationship to CSG, see page 9 of the 2018 CSi Annual Report (as defined in the CSi Registration Document).

Material Adverse Change and Significant Change

There has been no significant change in the financial position of CSi and its consolidated subsidiaries since 31 December 2018.

There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of CSi and its consolidated subsidiaries since 31 December 2018.

See pages 16 to 18 and 161 to 177 of the 2018 CSi Annual Report (as defined in the CSi Registration Document), and the "Risk Factors" section of the Listing Supplement and its Supplements that together disclose the principal risks to CSi.

Please see "Operating Environment" on page 11 of the 2018 CSi Annual Report (as defined in the CSi Registration Document) for information relating to the economic environment that may affect the future results of operations or financial condition of CSG and its consolidated subsidiaries, including CSi.

Names and Addresses of Directors and Executives

The business address of the members of the Board of Directors is One Cabot Square, London E14 4QJ.

The current members of the Board of Directors, their role within CSi and their principal activities outside CSi, if any, are as follows:

Board Member	External Activities
Noreen Doyle (Non- Executive Chair)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Independent member and Chair of the Board of Directors, the Nomination and the Advisory Remuneration Committee, independent member of the Risk Committee of CSi and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited. ○ Ms. Doyle is also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chair of the Board of Directors, Chair of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and of the Executive-Finance Committee and Member of the Safety & Sustainability Committee of Newmont Mining Corporation.
Paul Ingram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Managing Director in the CRO division of CSi. ○ Mr. Ingram is also Chief Risk Officer of CSi and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Ltd. ○ Member of the Board of Directors of CSi and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited.
Christopher Horne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Managing Director in the CFO division and Chair of the Disclosure Committee of CSi. ○ Mr. Horne is also Deputy CEO of CSi and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Ltd. ○ Member of the Board of Directors of CSi, Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited, Credit Suisse Investment Holdings (UK) and Credit Suisse Investments (UK).
Alison Halsey (Non-Executive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Independent member of the Board of Directors, Chair of the Audit Committee and the Conflicts Committee and Member of the Risk Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Advisory Remuneration Committee of CSi and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited. ○ Ms. Halsey is also:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-executive Director and Member of the Risk, Compliance and Nominations Committees and Chair of the Audit Committee of Aon UK Limited.
David Mathers (CEO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Managing Director in the CFO division of CS. ○ Mr. Mathers is also CEO of CSi and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Ltd and CFO of CS. ○ Member of the Board of Directors of CSi and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited. ○ Member of the Executive Board of Credit Suisse AG and Credit Suisse Group AG.
Robert Endersby (Non-Executive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Independent member of the Board of Directors, Chair of the Risk Committee and Member of the Audit, the Advisory Remuneration and the Conflicts Committee of CSi and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited. ○ Mr. Endersby is also Non-executive Director, Chair of Risk Committee, Member of Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and Disclosure Committee of Tesco Personal Finance Group Plc and Tesco Personal Finance Plc.
Caroline Waddington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Managing Director in the CFO division of CSi. ○ Ms. Waddington is also CFO for Credit Suisse UK Regulated Entities including CSi and Chair of the UK Pension Committee. ○ Member of the Board of Directors of CSi, Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited, Credit Suisse Investment Holdings (UK) and Credit Suisse Investments (UK). ○ Ms. Waddington is a member of the Board of Directors of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NameCo (No.357) Limited; ▪ Roffey Park Institute Limited, and a member of the Audit & Risk Committee; and ▪ Brook House (Clapham Common) Management Company Limited.
John Devine (Non-Executive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Independent member of the Board of Directors, the Audit, the Nomination and the Conflicts Committee of CSi and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited. ○ Mr. Devine is also <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-Executive Director, Chair of Audit Committee, Member of Risk Committee and Remuneration Committee of Standard Life Aberdeen PLC; and ▪ Non-Executive Director, Chair of Audit Committee, Member of Risk

	Committee and Nominations Committee of Citco Custody (UK) Ltd and Citco Custody Holding Ltd Malta.
Jonathan Moore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Managing Director in the Fixed Income Department within the Investment Banking Division of CSi. o Mr. Moore is also Head of Global Credit Products in EMEA and Senior Manager for Credit & Client in the UK. o Member of the Board of Directors of CSi and of Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited.
Michael Dilorio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Managing Director in the Global Markets division of CSi. o Mr. Dilorio is also Head of EMEA Equities which includes Cash Equities, Syndicate, Convertibles, Prime Services and Equity Derivatives. o Member of the Board of Directors of CSi and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited.
Andreas Gottschling (Non-Executive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Independent member of the Board of Directors, the Risk Committee and Advisory Remuneration Committee of CSi and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited. o Mr. Gottschling is also a member of the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee and the Governance & Nominations Committee, and Chair of the Risk Committee of CS and CSG.
Nicola Kane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Managing Director in the COO division of CSi. o Ms. Kane is also Global Head of Group Operations and Co-Head of Operations' Technology and Solutions Deliver. o Member of the Board of Directors of CSi and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited.

Pages 1 to 7 of the 2018 CSi Annual Report (as defined in the CSi Registration Document) provide further information on CSi's Board of Directors.

Legal and Arbitration Proceedings

During the period of 12 months ending on the date of this Supplement to Listing Supplement there have been no governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings which may have, or have had in the past, significant effects on the financial position or profitability of CSi and CSi is not aware of any such proceedings being either pending or threatened, except as disclosed in the 2018 CSi Annual Report (as defined in the CSi Registration Document) (under the heading Contingent Liabilities and Other Commitments on page 120) and below:

- CSi is the defendant in lawsuit brought by the German public utility company Stadtwerke Munchen GmbH in a German court, in connection with a series of interest rate swaps entered into between 2008 and 2012. The claimant alleges breach of an advisory duty to provide both investor- and investment-specific advice, including in particular a duty to disclose the initial mark-to-market value of trades at inception. On 22 March 2019, the trial court (the Regional Court of Frankfurt am Main) dismissed these claims in their entirety.
- CS group, including Credit Suisse, is responding to requests from regulatory and enforcement authorities related to certain CS group entities' arrangement of loan financing to Mozambique state enterprises, Proindicus S.A. and Empresa Mocambiaca de Atum S.A. ("**EMATUM**"), a distribution to private investors of loan participation notes ("**LPN**") related to EMATUM financing in September 2013, and certain CS group entities' subsequent role in arranging the exchange of those LPNs for Eurobonds issued by the Republic of Mozambique. On January 3, 2019, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York unsealed an indictment against several individuals in connection with the matter, including three former Credit Suisse employees. Credit Suisse is cooperating with the authorities on this matter. On February 27, 2019, certain CS group entities, the same three former employees, and several other unrelated entities were sued in the English High Court by the Republic of Mozambique. Credit Suisse has not yet been served. Credit Suisse is aware of statements made by the Attorney General of Mozambique and notes that it had no involvement in the transaction with Mozambique Asset Management.

Provision for litigation is disclosed in Note 28 to the consolidated financial statements on page 93 of the 2018 CSi Annual Report (as defined in the CSi Registration Document).

Auditor

CSi's auditor is KPMG LLP, 15 Canada Square, London E14 5GL. KPMG LLP is registered to carry out audit work by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

Further information on CSi's auditor may be found on pages 33 to 40 of the 2018 CSi Annual Report (as defined in the CSi Registration Document).