Amendment to Program Information

Credit Suisse International

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Date of Announcement:	22 September 2021
Issuer Name:	Credit Suisse International
Name and Title of Representative:	David Mathers Chief Executive Officer
Address of Head Office:	One Cabot Square, London E14 4QJ, UK
Telephone:	+44 (0)20 7888 8888
Contact Person:	Attorney-in-Fact: Eiichi Kanda, Attorney-at-law Chihiro Ashizawa, Attorney-at-law Tomoki Goto, Attorney-at-law Clifford Chance (Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo) Palace Building, 3rd floor 1-1, Marunouchi 1-chome Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0005 Telephone: 81-3-6632-6600
Address of Website for Announcement:	https://www.jpx.co.jp/english/equities/products/tpbm/announcement/index.html
Information on initial Program Information:	
Date of Announcement:	18 August 2021
Scheduled Issuance Period:	21 August 2021 to 20 August 2022
Maximum Outstanding Issuance Amount:	Unlimited

This amendment is filed to update the information included in the Program Information dated 18 August 2021 and shall be read together with it.

Supplement to Listing Supplement

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 22 September 2021

The sections below replace the part entitled "Benchmark Regulations: Article 29(2) Statement on Benchmarks", "Prohibition of Sales to EEA and UK Retail Investors" and "Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors" of the Listing Supplement.

EU and UK Benchmark Regulation: Article 29(2) Statement on Benchmarks

Amounts payable under the Securities may be calculated by reference to one or more specific indices, rates or price sources or a combination of indices, rates or price sources. Any such index, rate or price source may constitute a benchmark for the purposes of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds (the "**EU Benchmark Regulation**") and/or Regulation (EU) No 2016/1011 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the "**EUWA**") (the "**UK Benchmark Regulation**"). In cases where amounts payable under Securities (other than Exempt Securities) are calculated by reference to one or more such indices, rates or price sources, the relevant Pricing Supplement will specify:

- the name of each index, rate or price source so referenced;
- the legal name of the administrator of each such index, rate or price source; and
- whether or not the legal name of the administrator of each such index, rate or price source appears on (i) the register (the "**EU Benchmark Register**") of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority ("**ESMA**") pursuant to Article 36 of the EU Benchmark Regulation and/or (ii) the register (the "UK Benchmark Register") of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by the Financial Conduct Authority (the "**FCA**") pursuant to Article 36 of the UK Benchmark Regulation, at the date of the relevant Pricing Supplement.

Not every index, rate or price source will fall within the scope of the EU Benchmark Regulation or the UK Benchmark Regulation, as the case may be. Where an index, rate or price source falls within the scope of the EU Benchmark Regulation, the transitional provisions in Article 51 or the provisions of Article 2 of the EU Benchmark Regulation may apply or in the case of the UK Benchmark Regulation, the transitional provisions in Article 51 or the provisions of Article 2 of the UK Benchmark Regulation may apply, such that the administrator of such index, rate or price source is not at the date of the relevant Pricing Supplement required to obtain authorisation/registration (or, in the case of the EU Benchmark Regulation, if located outside the European Union and, in the case of the UK Benchmark Regulation, if located outside of the United Kingdom (the "**UK**"), recognition, endorsement or equivalence). However, in the case of Securities which are not Exempt Securities and where the Underlying Asset is an index provided by the Issuer or an entity belonging to the same group or if the index is provided by a legal entity or a natural person acting in association with or on behalf of the Issuer, the relevant index administrator must be registered in the register maintained by ESMA under Article 36 of the EU Benchmark Regulation or in the register maintained by the FCA under Article 36 of the UK Benchmark Regulation.

The registration status of any administrator under the EU Benchmark Regulation or the UK Benchmark Regulation is a matter of public record and, save where required by applicable law, the Issuer does not intend to update the relevant Pricing Supplement to reflect any change in the registration status of the administrator.

Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors

The Securities are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and may not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area ("**EEA**"). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU on Markets in Financial Instruments (as may be amended, varied or replaced from time to time) ("**MiFID II**"); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as may be amended, varied or replaced from time to time) (the "**Insurance Distribution Directive**"), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation. Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as may be amended, varied or replaced from time to time) (the "**PRIIPs Regulation**") for offering or selling the Securities or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling such Securities or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors

The Securities are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and may not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the UK. For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended (the "FSMA") and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA. Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA (the "UK PRIIPs Regulation") for offering or selling the Securities or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Securities or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under the UK PRIIPs Regulation.

RISK FACTORS

The sections in the Listing Supplement entitled "Risks in connection with the Underlying Assets or reference rates (Risk Category 5)" and "Risks in connection with the purchase, holding and selling of Securities (Risk Category 6)" shall be replaced with the information below.

"5. Risks in connection with the Underlying Assets or reference rates (Risk Category 5)

In this Risk Category 5 the specific risks in connection with (i) the Underlying Asset(s) that the Securities may be linked to and (ii) the reference rate(s) by reference to which amounts payable under the Securities may be determined are described. This risk category is divided into Sub-Categories.

(a) Risks associated with Shares

In this Sub-Category the specific risks of Shares that Securities may be linked to under the Programme are set out.

(i) *Factors affecting the performance of Shares may adversely affect the value of Securities*

The performance of a Share is dependent upon macroeconomic factors, such as interest and price levels on the capital markets, currency developments, political factors as well as company-specific factors such as earnings position, market position, risk situation, shareholder structure and distribution policy. Any of these factors affecting the performance of Shares may in turn adversely affect the market value of and return on the Securities that are linked to such Shares.

(ii) *Actions by the issuer of a Share may adversely affect the Securities*

The issuer of a Share will have no involvement in the offer and sale of the Securities and will have no obligation to any Securityholder. The issuer of a Share may take any actions in respect of such Share without regard to the interests of the Securityholders, and any of these actions could adversely affect the market value of and return on the Securities.

(iii) *Determinations made by the Issuer in respect of Potential Adjustment Events and Extraordinary Events may have an adverse effect on the value of the Securities*

The adjustment events referred to in section 3(a) (Risks in connection with redemption of the Securities at the Early Redemption Amount) include, in respect of Shares, Potential Adjustment Events and Extraordinary Events. Potential Adjustment Events include (A) a sub-division, consolidation or re-classification of Shares, (B) an extraordinary dividend, (C) a call of Shares that are not fully paid-up, (D) a repurchase by the Share issuer, or an affiliate thereof, of the Shares, (E) a separation of rights from Shares, or (F) any event having a dilutive or concentrative effect on the value of Shares. Extraordinary Events include (1) a delisting of Shares on an exchange, (2) an insolvency or bankruptcy of the issuer of the Shares, (3) a merger event entailing the consolidation of Shares with those of another entity, (4) a nationalisation of the issuer of the Shares or transfer of Shares to a governmental entity, or (5) a tender offer or takeover offer that results in transfer of Shares to another entity.

Upon determining that a Potential Adjustment Event or an Extraordinary Event has occurred in relation to a Share or Share issuer, the Issuer has discretion to make certain determinations to account for such event including to (aa) make adjustments to the terms of the Securities (without the consent of Securityholders), and/or (bb) (in the case of an Extraordinary Event) (x) if the terms of the Securities do not provide for the amount payable at maturity to be subject to a minimum amount or for Instalment Amounts to be payable, cause an early redemption of the Securities, or (y) otherwise, redeem the

Securities at the scheduled maturity by payment of the Early Redemption Amount instead of the Final Redemption Amount. Any of such determinations may have an adverse effect on the value of and return on the Securities. Following a determination by the Issuer in accordance with (bb)(x) or (bb)(y), no other amounts shall be payable in respect of the Securities on account of interest or otherwise, provided that, in respect of Instalment Securities, notwithstanding the occurrence of such an event, each Instalment Amount scheduled to be paid (but unpaid) on an Instalment Date falling on or after the Early Redemption Date shall continue to be paid on such Instalment Date.

(iv) *Loss of return of dividends in respect of most Securities linked to Shares*

Unless the terms and conditions of the Securities specify otherwise, holders of such Securities in respect of which an Underlying Asset is a Share will not participate in dividends or other distributions paid on such Share. Therefore, the return on such Securities will not reflect the return a Securityholder would have realised had it actually owned such Shares and received the dividends in respect of them.

(b) **Risks associated with equity indices**

In this Sub-Category the specific risks of equity indices that Securities may be linked to are set out.

(i) *Factors affecting the performance of Indices may adversely affect the value of and return on the Securities*

Indices are comprised of a synthetic portfolio of shares or other assets, and as such, the performance of an Index is dependent upon the macroeconomic factors relating to the shares or other components that comprise such Index, which may include interest and price levels on the capital markets, currency developments, political factors and (in the case of shares) company-specific factors such as earnings position, market position, risk situation, shareholder structure and distribution policy. Any of the factors affecting the performance of Indices may in turn adversely affect the market value of and return on Securities that are linked to Indices.

(ii) *Returns on Securities will not be the same as a direct investment in futures or options on the Index or in the underlying components of the Index*

An investment in the Securities linked to Indices is not the same as a direct investment in futures or option contracts on any or all of the relevant Indices nor any or all of the components included in each Index. In particular, investors will not benefit directly from any positive movements in any Index nor will investors benefit from any profits made as a direct result of an investment in such Index. Accordingly, changes in the performance of any Index may not result in comparable changes in the market value of or return on the Securities linked to such Index.

The rules of an Index might stipulate that dividends distributed on its components do not lead to a rise in the Index Level, for example, if it is a "price" index. As a result, holders of Securities linked to such Index would lose the benefit of any dividends paid by the components of the Index and such Securities would not perform as well as a position where such holder had invested directly in such components or where they invested in a "total return" version of the Index. Even if the rules of the relevant underlying Index provide that distributed dividends or other distributions of the components are reinvested in the Index and therefore result in raising its level, in some circumstances the dividends or other distributions may not be fully reinvested in such Index. Consequently, investors in Securities that are linked to an Index that is a price index should note that dividends paid by the components of the Index will not raise the level of the Index. Similarly, investors in Securities that are linked to an Index that is a total return index should note that under certain circumstances not all of the dividends paid by a component of the Index might be reinvested and therefore such dividends will not fully contribute to a rise in the level of the Index.

(iii) *Occurrence of Index Cancellation*

If the Issuer determines that an Index Cancellation has occurred in respect of an Index, if "Issuer Adjustment" is specified as applicable, the Issuer shall calculate the Final Redemption Amount and/or any relevant Interim Payment by using the level of the relevant Index using only those securities that comprised such Index immediately prior to such Index Cancellation Event (other than those securities that have since ceased to be listed on the relevant Exchange) or alternatively, if the Issuer determines that the modification is solely of a mathematical nature it may in its discretion alternatively use the published level of the Index and make such consequential changes to the method of calculating the Final Redemption Amount and/or the relevant Interim Payment, as the case may be, as it may determine to be appropriate to preserve the economic equivalent effect of the Securities or if "Redemption and Payment" is specified as applicable, redeem the Security at the fair market value of such Security.

(iv) *Occurrence of Index Adjustment Events*

Upon determining that an Index Adjustment Event has occurred in relation to an Index if "Issuer Adjustment" is specified as applicable, the Issuer shall calculate the Final Redemption Amount and/or any relevant Interim Payment by using the level of the relevant Index using only those securities that comprised such Index immediately prior to such Index Adjustment Event (other than those securities that have since ceased to be listed on the relevant Exchange) or alternatively, if the Issuer determines that the modification is solely of a mathematical nature it may in its discretion alternatively use the published level of the Index and make such consequential changes to the method of calculating the Final Redemption Amount and/or the relevant Interim Payment, as the case may be, as it may determine to be appropriate to preserve the economic equivalent effect of the Securities or if "Redemption and Payment" is specified as applicable, redeem the Security at the fair market value of such Security.

(c) Risks associated with commodities and commodity indices

In this Sub-Category the specific risks of commodities and commodity indices that Securities may be linked to under the Programme are set out.

(i) *Factors affecting the performance of commodities and commodity indices may adversely affect the value of Securities*

Trading in commodities may be extremely volatile. Commodity prices are affected by a variety of factors that are unpredictable including, for example, changes in supply and demand relationships, weather patterns and extreme weather conditions, governmental programmes and policies, national and international political, military, terrorist and economic events, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programmes and changes in interest and exchange rates. Commodities markets may be subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to various factors, including lack of liquidity, the participation of entities who are neither end-users or producers and government regulation and intervention. The current or "spot" prices of physical commodities may also affect, in a volatile and inconsistent manner, the prices of futures contracts in respect of a commodity.

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

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

In summary, commodity prices may be more volatile than other asset classes and investments in commodities may be riskier than other investments. Any of the circumstances described in this section could adversely affect prices of the relevant commodity, and therefore sharply reduce the market value of and return on any Securities linked to such commodity.

(ii) *Suspension or disruptions of market trading in commodities and related futures contracts may adversely affect the value of and return on the Securities*

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

(iii) *Legal and regulatory changes*

Commodities are subject to legal and regulatory regimes that may change in ways that could affect the ability of the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates to hedge the Issuer's obligations under the Securities. Such legal and regulatory changes could lead to the early redemption of the Securities or to the adjustment of the terms and conditions of the Securities. Commodities are subject to legal and regulatory regimes in the United States and, in some cases, in other countries that may change in ways that could adversely affect the value of the Securities.

The Dodd-Frank Act includes numerous provisions relating to the regulation of the futures and OTC derivative markets. The Dodd-Frank Act requires regulators, including the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "**CFTC**"), to adopt regulations in order to implement many of the requirements of the legislation. While the CFTC has adopted many of the final regulations and has proposed certain others, the ultimate nature and scope of all potentially relevant regulations cannot yet be determined. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the CFTC has re-proposed a rule to impose limits on the size of positions that can be held by market participants in futures and OTC derivatives on physical commodities, after the prior version of such rule was struck down by a U.S. Federal court. While the comment period for such rule has expired, it is unclear when such rule will actually take effect, or if there will be any further changes to the version as re-proposed. In addition, the CFTC has made certain changes to the regulations that may subject certain transactions utilising swaps to regulation as "commodity pools", unless an exemption from registration is available. There is only limited interpretive guidance as to the precise meaning, scope and effect of many such regulations. Further, the U.S. Congress is considering further legislation, generally intended to "scale back" the scope of certain Dodd-Frank regulations. It is not possible to predict the ultimate scope of such legislation, whether or not it ultimately becomes a law and the date(s) from which its provisions will apply.

In 2017, U.S. Regulators (including Federal Reserve) issued final rules designed to improve the resolvability of U.S. headquartered G-SIBs and the U.S. operations of non-

U.S. G-SIBs. The Federal Reserve's rule applies to the U.S. subsidiaries, branches and agencies of Credit Suisse ("**CS Covered Entities**"). In addition, the rule requires CS Covered Entities to modify their Qualified Financial Contracts ("**QFCs**") to obtain agreement of counterparties that (a) their QFCs are subject to the stays on early termination rights under the Orderly Liquidation Authority and the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, which is similar to requirements introduced in other jurisdictions to which we are already subject, and (b) certain affiliate-linked default rights would be limited or overridden if an affiliate of the G-SIB entered proceedings under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or other insolvency or resolution regimes. A QFC is broadly defined to cover a wide variety of financial transactions, including without limitation swaps and other derivatives, repos and reverse repos, securities lending and borrowing transactions, contracts for the purchase and/or sale of securities, CDOs or mortgage loans, commodities contracts, forward contracts, certain spot transactions, guarantees or credit support enhancements related to the foregoing. The rule also requires that CS Covered Entities ensure that all future QFCs comply with the rules, or to cease transacting with the entire counterparty corporate family group. Covered QFCs must be conformed to the rules' requirements starting 1 January 2019, with full compliance by 1 January 2020. ISDA has developed the 2018 U.S. Resolution Stay Protocol (the "**U.S. Resolution Stay Protocol**") to facilitate compliance with the final rules. In order to permit the continued ability of the Issuer to transact with CS Covered Entities, it is expected that the Issuer will adhere to the U.S. Resolution Stay Protocol, which will amend QFCs entered into between CS Covered Entities and the Issuer. The U.S. Resolution Stay Protocol overrides certain cross-default rights and certain other rights related to the entry of a CS Covered Entity or certain of its affiliates into certain resolution proceedings, subject to certain conditions. U.S. Regulators have indicated that adherence to the U.S. Resolution Stay Protocol is an acceptable means to satisfy the rule's requirements. Adhering to the U.S. Resolution Stay Protocol may limit the right of the Issuer on behalf of the Securityholders to exercise its rights under any QFC against a swap counterparty that is a CS Covered Entity.

While the full impact of such regulations is not yet known, these regulatory changes are likely to restrict the ability of market participants to participate in the commodity, future and swap markets and markets for other OTC derivatives on physical commodities to the extent and at the levels that they have in the past. These factors may have the effect of reducing liquidity and increasing costs in these markets as well as affecting the structure of the markets in other ways. In addition, these legislative and regulatory changes are likely to further increase the level of regulation of markets and market participants, and therefore the costs of participating in the commodities, futures and OTC derivative markets. Amongst other things, these changes require many OTC derivative transactions to be executed on regulated exchanges or trading platforms and cleared through regulated clearing houses. Swap dealers are required to be registered with the CFTC and, in certain cases, the SEC, and are subject to various regulatory requirements, including capital and margin requirements. In addition, the CFTC and certain other U.S. regulatory authorities have adopted rules with respect to the posting and collecting of initial and variation margin, which will apply to many derivative transactions that are not cleared on a regulated exchange or trading platform. In general, the required margin levels for such uncleared derivatives is higher than would apply if such transaction were centrally cleared. While such rules are being phased in over time, they are already applicable in respect of derivative exposures in excess of specified amounts. The various legislative and regulatory changes, and the resulting increased costs and regulatory oversight requirements, could result in market participants being required to, or deciding to, limit their trading activities, which could cause reductions in market liquidity and increases in market volatility. These consequences could adversely affect the prices of commodities, which could in turn adversely affect the return on and value of the Securities. The adoption of any changes in law, which may include (but not be limited to) position limit regulations and other measures which may interfere with the ability of the Issuer (or any of its affiliates) to hedge its obligations under the Securities, may result in the occurrence of a "Change in Law" or a "Hedging Disruption", each of which is an Additional Disruption

Event in respect of commodity-linked securities and commodity index-linked Securities (see risk factor in section 3(e) above (*Occurrence of Additional Disruption Events*)).

MiFID II and the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation ("**EU MiFIR**") and the latter as part of English law by virtue of the EUWA impose a number of key changes aimed at reducing systemic risk, combating disorderly trading and reducing speculative activity in commodity derivatives markets through the imposition of new position limits and management powers by trading venues and national regulators and the grant of additional intervention powers to ESMA. These applied from 3 January 2018 and could have an adverse effect on the prices of commodities and the return on and value of the Securities.

The European Market Infrastructure Regulation (Regulation (EU) No 648/2012) ("**EU EMIR**") and the latter as part of English law by virtue of the EUWA ("**UK EMIR**") require mandatory clearing of certain OTC derivative contracts, reporting of derivatives and risk mitigation techniques (including margin requirements) for uncleared OTC derivative contracts. EU EMIR and UK EMIR will likely impact a number of market participants and may increase the cost of transacting certain derivatives. As and when implementing measures in relation to this regulation are adopted or if other regulations or implementing measures in relation to these regulations are adopted in the future, they could have an adverse impact on the price of a commodity or the level of a commodity index, and the value of and return on the Securities.

(iv) *Future prices of commodities within a commodity index that are different relative to their current prices may result in a reduced amount payable or deliverable upon redemption or exercise*

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

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

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

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

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

Commodity indices are typically based solely on futures contracts traded on regulated futures exchanges. However, a commodity index may include over-the-counter contracts (such as swaps and forward contracts) traded on trading facilities that are subject to lesser degrees of regulation or, in some cases, no substantive regulation. As a result, trading in such contracts, and the manner in which prices and volumes are reported by the relevant trading facilities, may not be subject to the provisions of, and the protections afforded by, for example, the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, or other applicable statutes and related regulations that govern trading on regulated U.S. futures exchanges, or similar statutes and regulations that govern trading on regulated UK futures exchanges. In addition, many electronic trading facilities have only recently initiated trading and do not have significant trading histories. As a result, the trading of contracts on such facilities, and the inclusion of such contracts in a commodity index, may be subject to certain risks not presented by, for example, U.S. or UK exchange-traded futures contracts, including risks related to the liquidity and price histories of the relevant contracts.

(vi) *A change in the composition or discontinuance of a commodity index could adversely affect the market value of and return on the Securities*

The sponsor of a commodity index can add, delete or substitute the underlying components of such commodity index or make other methodological changes that could change the level of one or more underlying components. The changing of underlying components of any commodity Index may affect the level of such commodity index as a newly added underlying component may perform significantly worse or better than the underlying component it replaces, which in turn may adversely affect the value of and return on the Securities. The sponsor of a commodity index may also alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of such commodity index. The sponsor of a commodity index will have no involvement in the offer and sale of the Securities and will have no obligation to any investor in such Securities. The sponsor of a commodity index may take any actions in respect of such commodity index without regard to the interests of investors in the Securities, and any of these actions could adversely affect the value of and return on the Securities.

(vii) *Continuation of calculation of commodity Index Level upon the occurrence of a disruption event in relation to a underlying component*

If a disruption event occurs with respect to any underlying component included in a commodity Index, the adjustment provisions included in the terms and conditions of the Securities will apply, including the determination by the Issuer of the value of the relevant disrupted underlying component and, in turn, the value of such commodity index on the date specified in such Securities. However, regardless of the disruption event, the sponsor of the ommodity index may continue to calculate and publish the level of such commodity index. In such circumstances, investors in the Securities should be aware that the value of the commodity index determined by the Issuer upon the occurrence of a disruption event may not reflect the value of the commodity index as calculated and published by the sponsor of such commodity index for the relevant valuation date, nor would the Issuer be willing to settle, unwind or otherwise use any such published value while a disruption event is continuing with respect to any underlying component included in a commodity index. Any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the value of and return on the Securities.

(d) Risks associated with ETFs

In this Sub-Category the specific risks of ETFs that Securities may be linked to under the Programme are set out.

(i) *Factors affecting the performance of ETFs may adversely affect the value of Securities*

The performance of ETFs is dependent upon the performance of a portfolio of assets which they track. As a result, the performance of an ETF is dependent upon macroeconomic factors affecting the performance of such assets, such as interest and price levels on the capital markets, currency developments, political factors as well as company-specific factors such as earnings position, market position, risk situation, shareholder structure and distribution policy. Any of these factors affecting the performance of the assets within such portfolio may in turn adversely affect the market value of and return on the Securities that are linked to such ETFs.

(ii) *Where the Underlying Asset is an ETF, there is a risk that an ETF will not accurately track its underlying asset(s) or index*

Where the Securities are linked to an ETF and the investment objective of such ETF is to track the performance of one or more underlying assets or an index, the investors of such Securities are exposed to the performance of such ETF rather than the underlying asset(s) or index such ETF tracks. For certain reasons, including to comply with certain tax and regulatory constraints, an ETF may not be able to accurately track the underlying asset(s) or the constituent securities of the underlying index, which could give rise to a difference between the performance of the underlying asset(s) or index and such ETF. Accordingly, investors who purchase Securities that are linked to an ETF may receive a lower return than if such investors had invested directly in the asset(s) or the components of the index underlying such ETF.

(iii) *Action by fund adviser, fund administrator or sponsor of an ETF may adversely affect the Securities*

The fund adviser, fund administrator or sponsor of an ETF will have no involvement in the offer and sale of the Securities and will have no obligation to any investor in such Securities. The fund adviser, fund administrator or sponsor of an ETF may take any actions in respect of such ETF without regard to the interests of the Securityholders, and any of these actions could adversely affect the market value of and return on the Securities.

(iv) *An ETF may involve varying levels of risk depending on the tracking strategy and/or technique employed by the fund adviser or the fund administrator*

The fund adviser or the fund administrator of an ETF may use certain tracking strategies or techniques to track the performance of the underlying asset(s) or index, such as full replication (i.e. direct investment in all components included in the underlying share), synthetic replication (such as a swap) or other techniques such as sampling.

An ETF may involve varying levels of risk depending on the tracking strategy and/or techniques employed by the fund adviser or the fund administrator. For example, an ETF using full replication or synthetic replication techniques may be exposed to an unlimited risk of the negative performance of the underlying asset(s) or index. In addition, such ETF may not be able to acquire all components of the underlying asset(s) or index or sell them at reasonable prices. This may affect the ETF's ability to replicate the underlying asset(s) or index and may have a negative impact on the performance of the ETF. ETFs which use swaps for synthetic replication of the underlying asset(s) or index may be exposed to the risk of default of their swap counterparties. An ETF which uses sampling techniques may create portfolios of assets which may comprise only some of the components of the underlying asset(s) or index. Therefore the risk profile of such ETF may not be consistent with the risk profile of the underlying asset(s) or index. The risks that exist at the level of the ETF in respect of the ETF's underlyings and/or swap counterparties may have a negative impact on the performance of the ETF and may thererefore also have a negative impact on the amount(s) payable to Securityholders under the Securities.

(v) *Determinations made by the Issuer in respect of Potential Adjustment Events and Extraordinary Events may have an adverse effect on the value of and return on the Securities*

The adjustment events referred to in section 3(a) above (*Risks in connection with redemption of the Securities at the Early Redemption Amount*) include, in respect of ETF shares, Potential Adjustment Events and Extraordinary Events. Potential Adjustment Events include (A) a sub-division, consolidation or re-classification of ETF shares, (B) an extraordinary dividend, (C) a repurchase by the ETF of the ETF shares, (D) any event having a dilutive or concentrative effect on the value of the ETF shares, or (E) the amendment or supplement to the terms of the deposit agreement in respect of ETF shares which are depositary receipts. Extraordinary Events include (1) a delisting of ETF shares on an exchange, (2) a merger event entailing the consolidation of ETF shares with those of another entity, (3) a nationalisation of the ETF or transfer of ETF shares to a governmental entity, or (4) a tender offer or takeover offer that results in transfer of ETF shares to another entity.

Upon determining that a Potential Adjustment Event or an Extraordinary Event has occurred in relation to an underlying ETF share or ETF, the Issuer has the discretion to make certain determinations to account for such event including to (aa) make adjustments to the terms of the Securities (without the consent of Securityholders), and/or (bb) (in the case of an Extraordinary Event) (x) if the terms of the Securities do not provide for the amount payable at maturity to be subject to a minimum amount or for Instalment Amounts to be payable, cause an early redemption of the Securities, or (y) otherwise, redeem the Securities at the scheduled maturity by payment of the Early Redemption Amount instead of the Final Redemption Amount. Any of such determinations may have an adverse effect on the value of and return on the Securities. Following a determination by the Issuer in accordance with (bb)(x) or (bb)(y), no other amounts shall be payable in respect of the Securities on account of interest or otherwise, provided that, in respect of Instalment Securities, notwithstanding the occurrence of such an event, each Instalment Amount scheduled to be paid (but unpaid) on an Instalment Date falling on or after the Early Redemption Date shall continue to be paid on such Instalment Date.

(e) **Risks associated with reference rates by reference to which any amount payable under the Securities is determined**

In this Sub-Category the specific risks of reference rates by reference to which any amount payable under the Securities is determined are set out.

(i) *Factors affecting reference rates*

Reference rates are mainly dependent upon the factors of the supply and demand for credit in the money market, i.e., the rates of interest paid on investments, determined by the interaction of supply of and demand for funds in the money market. The supply and demand in the money market on the other hand is dependent upon macroeconomic factors, such as interest and price levels on the capital markets, currency developments and political factors, or upon other factors, depending on the specific type of reference rate. Factors that are affecting the performance of the reference rate(s) may adversely affect the market value of, and return (if any) on, the Securities linked thereto.

(ii) *Risks in connection with the determination of reference rates*

The amount(s) payable under the Securities may be determined by reference to one or more reference rates, such as the Floating Rate Option used to determine the Rate of Interest in respect of Floating Rate Securities, the rate of premium for Securities in respect of which a premium is payable, or any other interest rate, index, benchmark or price source by reference to which any amount payable under the Securities is determined. A reference rate (i) may be materially modified, (ii) may be permanently or indefinitely discontinued or may cease to exist, or (iii) may not be used in certain ways by an EU supervised entity and/or UK supervised entity, as the case may be, if its administrator does not obtain authorisation or registration (subject to applicable transitional provisions) (see subsection (i) below (Risks in connection with regulation and reform of "Benchmarks")).

(f) **Exposure to risk that redemption amounts do not reflect direct investment in the Underlying Assets**

The Final Redemption Amount payable (or Share Amount deliverable) on Securities that reference Underlying Assets may not reflect the return a Securityholder would realise if it actually owned the relevant Underlying Assets and received distributions paid in respect of those Underlying Assets because the price of the Underlying Assets or underlying shares on any specified valuation dates may not take into consideration the value of such distributions. Accordingly, a Securityholder of Securities that reference Underlying Assets or underlying shares may receive a lower payment upon redemption of such Securities than such Securityholder would have received if it had invested directly in the Underlying Assets.

(g) **A change in the composition or discontinuance of an index could have a negative impact on the value of the Securities**

Where Securities reference an Underlying Asset which is an index, the sponsor of the relevant index can add, delete or substitute the components of such index or make other methodological changes that could change the level of one or more components. The changing of the components of an index may affect the level of such index as a newly added component may perform significantly worse or better than the component it replaces, which in turn may adversely affect the value of and return on the Securities. The sponsor of an index may also alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of such index. The sponsor of an index will have no involvement in the offer and sale of the Securities and will have no obligation to any investor in such Securities. The sponsor of an index may take any actions in respect of such index without regard to the interests of the investor in the Securities, and any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the value of and return on the Securities.

(h) **Exposure to emerging markets**

An Underlying Asset may include an exposure to emerging markets. Emerging market countries possess one or more of the following characteristics: a certain degree of political instability, relatively unpredictable financial markets and economic growth patterns, a financial market that is still at the development state or a weak economy. Emerging markets investments usually result in higher risks such as event risk, political risk, economic risk, credit risk, currency rate risk, market risk, regulatory/legal risk and trade settlement, processing and clearing risks as further described below. Investors should note that the risk of occurrence and the severity of the consequences of such risks may be greater than they would otherwise be in relation to more developed countries.

(i) Event Risk: On occasion, a country or region will suffer an unforeseen catastrophic event (for example, a natural disaster) which causes disturbances in its financial markets, including rapid movements in its currency, that will affect the value of securities in, or which relate to, that country. Furthermore, the performance of an Underlying Asset can be affected by global events, including events (political, economic or otherwise) occurring in a country other than that in which such Underlying Asset is issued or traded.

(ii) Political Risk: Many emerging market countries are undergoing, or have undergone in recent years, significant political change which has affected government policy, including the regulation of industry, trade, financial markets and foreign and domestic investment. The relative inexperience with such policies and instability of these political systems leave them more vulnerable to economic hardship, public unrest or popular dissatisfaction with reform, political or diplomatic developments, social, ethnic, or religious instability or changes in government policies. Such circumstances, in turn, could lead to a reversal of some or all political reforms, a backlash against foreign investment, and possibly even a movement away from a market-oriented economy. For Securityholders, the results may include confiscatory taxation, exchange controls, compulsory re-acquisition, nationalisation or expropriation of foreign-owned assets without adequate compensation or the restructuring of particular industry sectors in a way that could adversely affect investments in those sectors. Any perceived, actual or expected disruptions or changes in government policies of a country, by elections or otherwise, can have a major impact on the performance of an Underlying Asset linked to such emerging market countries.

(iii) Economic Risk: The economies of emerging market countries are by their nature in early or intermediate stages of economic development, and are therefore more vulnerable to rising interest rates and inflation. In fact, in many emerging market countries, high interest and inflation rates are the norm. Rates of economic growth, corporate profits, domestic and international flows of funds, external and sovereign debt, dependence on international trades and sensitivity to world commodity prices play key roles in economic development, yet vary greatly from one emerging market country to another. Businesses and governments in these emerging market countries may have a limited history of operating under market conditions. Accordingly, when compared to more developed countries, businesses and governments of emerging market countries are relatively inexperienced in dealing with market conditions and have a limited capital base from which to borrow funds and develop their operations and economies. In addition, the lack of an economically feasible tax regime in certain countries poses the risk of sudden imposition of arbitrary or excessive taxes, which could adversely affect foreign Securityholders. Furthermore, many emerging market countries lack a strong infrastructure and banks and other financial institutions may not be well-developed or well-regulated. All of the above factors, as well as others, can affect the proper functioning of the economy and have a corresponding adverse effect on the performance of an Underlying Asset linked to one or more emerging market countries.

(iv) Credit Risk: Emerging market sovereign and corporate debt tends to be riskier than sovereign and corporate debt in established markets. Issuers and obligors of debt in these emerging market countries are more likely to be unable to make timely coupon or principal payments, thereby causing the underlying debt or loan to go into default. The sovereign debt of some countries is currently in technical default and there are no guarantees that such debt will eventually be restructured allowing for a more liquid market in that debt. The measure of a company's or government's ability to repay its debt affects not only the market for that particular debt, but also the market for all securities related to that company or country. Additionally, evaluating credit risk for foreign bonds involves greater uncertainty because credit rating agencies throughout the world have different standards, making comparisons across countries difficult. Many debt securities are simply unrated and may already be in default or considered distressed. There is often less publicly available business and financial information about foreign issuers in emerging market countries than those in developed countries. Furthermore, foreign companies are often not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards. Also, some emerging market countries may have accounting standards that bear little or no resemblance to, or may not even be reconcilable with, generally accepted accounting principles.

(v) Currency Risk: An Underlying Asset may be denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars, euro or pounds sterling. The weakening of a country's currency relative to the U.S. dollar or other benchmark currencies will negatively affect the value (in U.S. dollar or such other benchmark currency) of an instrument denominated in that currency. Currency valuations are linked to a host of economic, social and political factors and can fluctuate greatly, even during intra-day trading. It is important to note that some countries have foreign exchange controls which may include the suspension of the ability to exchange or transfer currency, or the devaluation of the currency. Hedging can increase or decrease the exposure to any one currency, but may not eliminate completely exposure to changing currency values.

(vi) Market Risk: The emerging equity and debt markets of many emerging market countries, like their economies, are in the early stages of development. These financial markets generally lack the level of transparency, liquidity, efficiency and regulation found in more developed markets. It is important, therefore, to be familiar with secondary market trading in emerging markets securities and the terminology and conventions applicable to transactions in these markets. Price volatility in many of these markets can be extreme. Price discrepancies can be common as can market dislocation. Additionally, as news about a country becomes available, the financial markets may react with dramatic upswings and/or downswings in prices during a very short period of time. These emerging market countries also might not have regulations governing manipulation and insider trading or other provisions designed to "level the playing field" with respect to the availability of information and the use or misuse thereof in such markets. It may be difficult to employ certain risk management practices for emerging markets securities, such as forward currency exchange contracts, stock options, currency options, stock and stock index options, futures contracts and options on futures contracts.

(vii) Regulatory/Legal Risk: In emerging market countries there is generally less government supervision and regulation of business and industry practices, stock exchanges, over-the-counter markets, brokers, dealers and issuers than in more developed countries. Whatever supervision is in place may be subject to manipulation or control. Many emerging market countries have mature legal systems which are comparable to those of more developed countries, whilst others do not. The process of regulatory and legal reform may not proceed at the same pace as market developments, which could result in confusion and uncertainty and, ultimately, increased investment risk. Legislation to safeguard the rights of private ownership may not yet be in place in certain areas, and there may be the risk of conflict among local, regional and national requirements. In certain areas, the laws and regulations governing investments in securities may not exist or may be subject to inconsistent or arbitrary application or interpretation and may be changed with retroactive effect. Both the independence of judicial systems and their immunity from economic, political or nationalistic influences remain largely untested in many countries. Judges and courts in many countries are generally inexperienced in the areas of business and corporate law. Companies are exposed to the risk that legislatures will revise established law solely in response to economic or political pressure or popular discontent. There is no guarantee that a foreign Securityholder would obtain a satisfactory remedy in local courts in case of a breach of local laws or regulations or a dispute over ownership of assets. A Securityholder may also encounter difficulties in pursuing legal remedies or in obtaining and enforcing judgments in foreign courts.

(viii) Trade Settlement, Processing and Clearing: Many emerging market countries have different clearance and settlement procedures from those in more developed countries. For many emerging markets securities, there is no central clearing mechanism for settling trades and no central depository or custodian for the safekeeping of securities. Custodians can include domestic and foreign custodian banks and depositaries, among others. The registration, record-keeping and transfer of Securities may be carried out manually, which may cause delays in the recording of ownership. Where applicable, the Issuer will settle trades in emerging markets securities in accordance with the currency market practice developed for such transactions by the Emerging Markets Traders Association. Otherwise, the transaction may be settled in accordance with the practice and procedure (to the extent applicable) of the relevant market. There are times when settlement dates are extended, and during the interim the market price of any Underlying

Assets and in turn the value of the Securities, may change. Moreover, certain markets have experienced times when settlements did not keep pace with the volume of transactions resulting in settlement difficulties. Because of the lack of standardised settlement procedures, settlement risk is more prominent than in more mature markets. In addition, Securityholders may be subject to operational risks in the event that Securityholders do not have in place appropriate internal systems and controls to monitor the various risks, funding and other requirements to which Securityholders may be subject by virtue of their activities with respect to emerging market securities.

(i) **Risks in connection with regulation and reform of "Benchmarks"**

A number of major interest rates, other rates, indices and other published values or benchmarks are the subject of recent or forthcoming national and international regulatory reforms. These reforms may cause such benchmarks to perform differently than in the past, to disappear entirely, or have other consequences which cannot be predicted. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on the value of and return on Securities linked to any such value or benchmark.

The EU and UK Benchmark Regulation

The EU Regulation on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds (the "**EU Benchmark Regulation**") is a key element of the ongoing regulatory reform in the EU and has applied, subject to certain transitional provisions, since 1 January 2018. In addition to so-called "critical benchmarks" such as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("**LIBOR**") and the Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("**EURIBOR**"), other interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and indices, including equity, commodity and "proprietary" indices or strategies, will in most cases be within scope of the EU Benchmark Regulation as "benchmarks" where they are used to determine the amount payable under, or the value of, certain financial instruments (including Securities listed on an EU regulated market or EU multilateral trading facility ("**MTF**")), and in a number of other circumstances.

The EU Benchmark Regulation applies to the contribution of input data to a benchmark, the administration of a benchmark, and the use of a benchmark in the EU. Amongst other things, the EU Benchmark Regulation requires EU benchmark administrators to be authorised or registered as such and to comply with extensive requirements relating to benchmark administration. It also prohibits certain uses by EU supervised entities of (i) benchmarks provided by EU administrators which are not authorised or registered in accordance with the EU Benchmark Regulation and (ii) benchmarks provided by non-EU administrators where (A) the administrator's regulatory regime has not been determined to be "equivalent" to that of the EU, (B) the administrator has not been recognised in accordance with the EU Benchmark Regulation, and (C) the benchmark has not been endorsed in accordance with the EU Benchmark Regulation.

Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the "**UK Benchmark Regulation**") among other things, applies to the provision of benchmarks and the use of a benchmark in the UK. Similarly, it prohibits the use in the UK by UK supervised entities of benchmarks of administrators that are not authorised by the FCA or registered on the FCA register (or, if non-UK based, not deemed equivalent or recognised or endorsed).

The EU Benchmark Regulation and/or the UK Benchmark Regulation, as applicable, could have a material impact on Securities linked to a benchmark. For example:

(A) if the amount(s) payable under the Securities is determined by reference to one or more reference rates and the relevant administrator does not obtain authorisation or registration (subject to applicable transitional provisions), the Issuer may replace such reference Rate with a replacement rate and determine an adjustment spread to the replacement rate, and make the necessary adjustments to the terms and conditions of the Securities (see risk factor 5(e) (*Risks associated with Reference Rates by reference to which any amount payable under the Securities is determined*)); and

(B) the methodology or other terms of the benchmark could be changed in order to comply with the requirements of the EU Benchmark Regulation and/or the UK Benchmark Regulation, if applicable, and such changes could reduce or increase the rate or level or affect the volatility of the published rate or level, and could lead to adjustments to the terms of the Securities, including Calculation Agent determination of the rate or level in its discretion.

(j) Risks in connection with the development of Risk Free Rates

Investors should also be aware that the market continues to develop in relation to the Risk Free Rates as reference rates in the capital markets. The market or a significant part thereof (including the Issuer) may adopt an application of the Risk Free Rates that differs significantly from that set out in the terms and conditions for the Securities (including in relation to fallbacks in the event that such Risk Free Rates are discontinued or fundamentally altered).

(k) Risks in connection with "Shift" and "Lag" methodologies

Where the Rate of Interest for Floating Rate Securities is Compounded Daily SONIA, Compounded Daily SOFR or Compounded Daily €STR, the Observation Method will be specified as "Shift" or "Lag" as applicable. "Shift" and "Lag" have emerged as conventions for daily compounding of rates in arrears. The conventions differ in the period that each method uses when weighting each business day's overnight rate for the relevant Risk Free Rate. The "Shift" approach weights the relevant Risk Free Rate according to the relevant number of days that apply in a separate observation period which 'shadows' the Interest Period e.g. the observation period might start and end five business days preceding the relevant start and end of the Interest Period. The "Lag" approach weights the relevant Risk Free Rate according to the number of days that apply in the relevant Interest Period. Investors should be aware that divergence between the "Shift" and "Lag" methodologies could lead to a difference in the interest being determined even where the relevant Risk Free Rate is the same for the Floating Rate Securities and may not be what the investors expected.

(l) Risks in connection with adoption or application of Risk Free Rates

In addition, the manner of adoption or application of the Risk Free Rates in the Eurobond markets may differ materially compared with the application and adoption of the Risk Free Rates in other markets, such as the derivatives and loan markets. Investors should carefully consider how any mismatch between the adoption of such rates across these markets may impact any hedging or other financial arrangements which they may put in place in connection with any acquisition, holding or disposal of any Securities referencing SONIA, SOFR, €STR or SARON.

6. Risks in connection with the purchase, holding and selling of Securities (Risk Category 6)

In this Risk Category 6 the risks in connection with the purchase, holding and selling of Securities are set out.

(a) Risks related to fluctuation in the market value of the Securities

The market value of the Securities will be affected by many factors beyond the control of the Issuer, including, but not limited to, the following:

(i) the creditworthiness of the Issuer (whether actual or perceived), including actual or anticipated downgrades in its credit rating. The creditworthiness of the Issuer is generally also expected to be reflected in the credit spread on debt securities issued by it, i.e. the margin payable by the Issuer to an investor as a premium for the assumed credit risk.

Factors influencing the credit spread of the Issuer include, among other things, the creditworthiness and rating of the Issuer, probability of default of the Issuer, estimated recovery rate in liquidation and remaining term of the relevant Security. The liquidity situation, the general level of interest rates, overall economic, national and international political and financial regulatory developments, and the currency in which the relevant Security is denominated may also have a negative effect on the credit spread of the Issuer;

(ii) the remaining time to maturity of the Securities;

(iii) interest rates and yield rates in the relevant market(s);

(iv) the volatility (i.e., the frequency and size of changes in the value) of the Underlying Asset(s) (if any);

(v) the value of the Underlying Asset(s) to which the Securities are linked (if any). The price, performance or investment return of the Underlying Asset(s) may be subject to sudden and large unpredictable changes over time and this degree of change is known as "volatility". The volatility of an Underlying Asset may be affected by national and international economic, financial, regulatory, political, military, judicial or other events, including governmental actions, or by the activities of participants in the relevant markets. Any of these events or activities could adversely affect the value of and return on the Securities.

(vi) if the Securities are linked to a Share, the dividend rate on such Share or if the Securities are linked to an Index comprised of shares, the dividend rate on the components underlying such Index;

(vii) if the Securities are linked to a Share or an ETF share, the occurrence of certain corporate events in relation to such Share or ETF share, as the case may be;

(viii) if the Securities are linked to a commodity or a commodity index, supply and demand trends and market prices at any time for such Commodity or the futures contracts on such commodity (or, in respect of a commodity index, the commodity(ies) or the futures contracts on the commodity(ies) underlying such commodity index);

(ix) national and international economic, financial, regulatory, political, military, judicial and other events that affect the value of the Underlying Asset(s) or the relevant market(s) generally; and

(x) the exchange rate(s) between the currency in which the Securities are denominated and the currency in which the Underlying Asset(s) is denominated and the volatility of such exchange rate(s).

(b) **Risks in connection with the secondary market in general**

A secondary market for the Securities may not develop and if one does develop, it may not provide the holders of the Securities with liquidity or may not continue for the life of the Securities. A decrease in the liquidity of the Securities may cause, in turn, an increase in the volatility associated with the price of such Securities. Illiquidity may have a severe adverse effect on the market value of the Securities.

The Issuer may, but is not obliged to, purchase the Securities at any time at any price in the open market or by tender or private treaty and may hold, resell or cancel them. The market for the Securities may be limited. The only way in which a Securityholder can realise value from a Security prior to its maturity or expiry is to sell it at its then market price in the market which may be less than the amount initially invested. The price in the market for a Security may be less than its Issue

Price even though the value of the Underlying Asset(s) may not have changed since the Issue Date. Further, the price at which a Securityholder sells its Securities in the market may reflect a commission or a dealer discount, which would further reduce the proceeds such Securityholder would receive for its Securities. If a Securityholder sells its Securities prior to the Maturity Date, it may suffer a substantial loss.

Any secondary market price quoted by the Issuer may be affected by several factors including, without limitation, prevailing market conditions, credit spreads and the remaining time to maturity of the Securities. The Securities are also subject to selling restrictions and/or transfer restrictions that may limit a Securityholder's ability to resell or transfer its Securities. Accordingly, the purchase of Securities is suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with a lack of liquidity in the Securities and the financial and other risks associated with an investment in the Securities. Any investor in the Securities must be prepared to hold such Securities for an indefinite period of time or until redemption or expiry of the Securities.

(c) **Risks Relating to use of Proceeds**

The Pricing Supplement relating to any issuance of specific Securities may provide that it will be the Issuer’s intention to allocate (or cause Credit Suisse Group AG or any of its affiliates to allocate) the proceeds from such Securities to the financing and/or refinancing of certain businesses and projects in accordance with the framework agreements relating to green financing (as may be entered into and/or amended from time to time). The Issuer, Credit Suisse Group AG or any of its affiliates (as the case may be) will exercise its judgment and sole discretion in determining the businesses and projects that will be financed by the proceeds of any such Securities. Such businesses and projects may not meet the Issuer’s or Credit Suisse Group AG’s or any of its affiliates’ (as the case may be) sustainable development goals or relevant framework agreements relating to green financing, as the case may be, or any investor’s expectations. Furthermore, the Issuer has no contractual obligation to allocate (or cause allocation of) the proceeds of any such Securities to finance particular businesses and projects or to provide annual reports. Failure by the Issuer to so allocate (or cause allocation of) the net proceed or report, or the failure of the external assurance provider (if any) to opine on the report’s conformity with the Issuer’s or Credit Suisse Group AG’s or any of its affiliates’ (as the case may be) sustainable development goals or the relevant framework agreement relating to green financing, as the case may be, will not trigger any special termination rights.

(d) **Risks in connection with a listing of Securities**

Securities may be listed on an exchange or trading venue and Securities which are listed on an exchange or trading venue may also be delisted during their term. Because other dealers or market participants are not likely to make a secondary market for listed or non-listed Securities, the price at which a holder of Securities may be able to trade listed or non-listed Securities is likely to depend on the bid and offer prices, if any, at which the Issuer or the Calculation Agent is willing to trade such Securities. Therefore, investors may not be able to sell their Securities easily or at prices reasonably acceptable to them.

(e) **Risks of Securities with an Issue Price above the market value of the Securities on the issue date/ payment date**

The Issue Price in respect of any Securities specified in the relevant Pricing Supplement may be more than the market value of such Securities as at the Issue Date, and more than the price, if any, at which the Dealer, Credit Suisse Bank (Europe), S.A. (either on its own or as an intermediary between the Dealer and any distributor specified as such in the relevant Pricing Supplement)("**CSEB**") or any other person is willing to purchase such Securities in secondary market transactions.

In particular, the Issue Price in respect of any Securities and the terms of such Securities may take into account, where permitted by law, fees, commissions or other amounts relating to the issue, distribution and sale of such Securities, or the provision of introductory services. Such fees, commissions or other amounts may be paid directly to the relevant distributor or, if the Securities are sold to the relevant distributor at a discount, may be retained by the relevant distributor out of the Issue Price paid by investors.

In addition, the Issue Price in respect of the Securities and the terms of such Securities may also take into account (i) the expenses incurred by the Issuer in creating, documenting and marketing the Securities (including its internal funding costs), and (ii) amounts relating to the hedging of the Issuer's obligations under such Securities.

(f) **Risks in connection with conflicts of interest between the Issuer and holders of Securities and the entities involved in the offer or listing of the Securities**

In making calculations and determinations with regard to the Securities, there may be a difference of interest between the Securityholders and the Issuer and its affiliated entities. Save where otherwise provided in the terms and conditions, the Issuer is required to act in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner but does not have any obligation of agency or trust for any investors and has no fiduciary obligation towards them. In particular, the Issuer and its affiliated entities may have interests in other capacities (such as other business relationships and activities). Prospective investors should be aware that any determination made by the Issuer may have a negative impact on the value of and return on the Securities.

Each of the Issuer, the Dealer, CSEB or any of their respective affiliates may have existing or future business relationships with each other (including, but not limited to, lending, depository, derivative counterparty, risk management, advisory and banking relationships), and when acting in such other capacities the Issuer, the Dealer, CSEB or any of their respective affiliates may pursue actions and take steps that it deems necessary or appropriate to protect its interests arising therefrom without regard to the consequences for any particular Securityholder.

Potential conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the Securities, as any distributors or other entities involved in the offer and/or the listing of the Securities as indicated in the applicable Pricing Supplement, will act pursuant to a mandate granted by the Issuer and can receive commissions and/or fees on the basis of the services performed in relation to such offer and/or listing.

(g) **Hedging and dealing activities in relation to the Securities and Underlying Asset(s)**

In the ordinary course of its business the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates may effect transactions in Underlying Assets for its own account or for the account of its customers and may enter into one or more hedging transactions with respect to the Securities or related derivatives. Such hedging or market-making activities or proprietary or other trading activities by the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates, may affect the market price, liquidity, value of or return on the Securities and could be adverse to the interest of the relevant Securityholders.

For example, the Issuer (itself or through an affiliate) may hedge the Issuer's obligations under the Securities by purchasing futures and/or other instruments linked to the Underlying Asset(s) or (if an Index) the stocks or other components underlying the Underlying Asset(s). The Issuer (or affiliate) may adjust its hedge by, among other things, purchasing or selling any of the foregoing, and perhaps other instruments linked to the Underlying Asset(s) or (if applicable) the components, at any time and from time to time, and may unwind the hedge by selling any of the foregoing on or before the maturity date for the Securities. The Issuer (or affiliate) may also enter into, adjust and unwind hedging transactions relating to other securities whose returns are linked to changes in the level, price, rate or other applicable value of the Underlying Asset(s) or (if applicable) the components. Any of these hedging activities may adversely affect the level, price, rate or other applicable value of the Underlying Asset(s) — directly or (if applicable) indirectly by affecting the level, price, rate or other applicable value of underlying components — and therefore the value of and return on the Securities. It is possible that the Issuer (or affiliate) could receive substantial returns with respect to such hedging activities while the value of and return on the Securities may decline.

Moreover, the Issuer (or affiliate) may also engage in trading in one or more of the Underlying Asset(s) or (if applicable) the components or instruments whose returns are linked to the Underlying Asset(s) or (if applicable) the components, for its proprietary accounts, for other accounts under its management or to facilitate transactions, including block transactions, on behalf of customers. Any of these activities of the Issuer (or affiliate) could adversely affect the level, price, rate or other applicable value of the Underlying Asset(s) — directly or (if applicable) indirectly by affecting the level, price, rate or other applicable value of the components — and therefore, the value of and return on the Securities. The Issuer (or affiliate) may issue or underwrite, other securities or financial or derivative instruments with returns linked to changes in the level, price, rate or other applicable value of the Underlying Asset(s) or (if applicable) one or more of the components, as applicable. By introducing competing products into the marketplace in this manner, the Issuer (or affiliate) could adversely affect the value of and return on the Securities.

(h) **Risk of cancellation of issue of Securities**

The Issuer may decide to cancel the issue of Securities for reasons beyond its control, such as extraordinary events, substantial change of the political, financial, economic, legal, monetary or market conditions at national or international level and/or adverse events regarding the financial or commercial position of the Issuer and/or the other relevant events that in the determination of the Issuer may be prejudicial to the issue of the Securities. In such case, where an investor has already paid or delivered subscription monies for the relevant Securities, the investor will be entitled to reimbursement of such amounts, but will not receive any interest that may have accrued in the period between their payment or delivery of subscription monies and the reimbursement of the amount paid for such Securities and such investor may have lost other opportunities to invest on a more favourable basis than is subsequently possible.

(i) **Exchange rate risks in connection with the Securities**

Investors may be exposed to currency risks because (i) an Underlying Asset may be denominated or priced in currencies other than the currency in which the Securities are denominated, or (ii) the Securities and/or such Underlying Asset may be denominated in currencies other than the currency of the country in which the investor is resident. In case of an unfavourable development of those currencies the value of the Securities to the investor may therefore decrease.

(j) **Risk in connection with taxes or other charges that are levied in respect of the Securities**

The yields that investors in Securities issued under the Programme may receive may be subject to taxes or other charges. These taxes or other charges will have to be borne by the investors. The Issuer will not pay any additional amounts to the investors in respect of such taxes or charges, so that any taxes levied or other charges may reduce the yields of investors under the Securities. Investors should note that the applicable legal provisions regarding the application of taxes or other charges in respect of yields under the Securities may change to the disadvantage of investors.

(k) **Risk in connection with the withholding under Section 871(m) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Code")**

Section 871(m) of the Code imposes a 30% withholding tax on amounts attributable to U.S. source dividends that are paid or "deemed paid" under certain financial instruments if certain conditions are met. If the Issuer or any withholding agent determines that withholding is required, neither the Issuer nor any withholding agent will be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld. For purposes of withholding under the U.S. Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, securities subject to the withholding rule described above are subject to a different grandfathering rule than other securities. If the Issuer or any withholding agent determines that withholding is required, neither the Issuer nor any withholding agent will be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld. Prospective investors should refer to the section "Taxation – Withholding on Dividend Equivalents under Section 871(m)" and "Taxation - Reporting and Withholding under Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA)".

(l) **Risk in connection with transaction costs/charges**

When Securities are purchased or sold, several types of incidental costs (including transaction fees and commissions) are incurred in addition to the purchase or sale price of such Securities. These incidental costs may significantly reduce or eliminate any profit from holding such Securities.

In addition to such costs directly related to the purchase of securities (direct costs), potential investors in Securities must also take into account any follow-up costs (such as custody fees). These costs may also significantly reduce or eliminate any profit from holding such Securities.

In addition, certain levels of the Underlying Asset(s) used for the calculation of amounts payable in respect of the Securities may be adjusted for transaction costs and/or adjustment fees, which costs and fees will reduce the redemption amount to be received by the investor.

(m) **Inflation risk**

The real yield on an investment in Securities is reduced by inflation. Consequently, the higher the rate of inflation, the lower the real yield on a Security will be. If the inflation rate is equal to or higher than the yield under a Security, the real yield a holder of such Security will achieve will be zero or even negative."

CREDIT SUISSE INTERNATIONAL

The section in the Listing Supplement entitled "Change", "Names and Addresses of Directors and Executives" and "Legal and Arbitration Proceedings" shall be replaced with the information below.

Change

Apart from (1) the uncertainty relating to the impact of the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic disclosed in (i) the CSi Registration Document (as supplemented, the same hereinafter in this "Credit Suisse International" section), including in "Risk Factors—3. Market risk—3.1 The ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic has adversely affected, and may continue to adversely affect, CSi's business, operations and financial performance", (ii) the sections of the 2020 CSi Annual Report headed "Strategic Report—Credit Suisse International at a glance—Operating environment" (on pages 12 to 16), "Strategic Report—Performance" (on pages 17 to 22), "Strategic Report—Principal risks and uncertainties" (on pages 23 to 26), and "Financial Statements—Note 45 Financial Risk Management" (on pages 188 to 206), (iii) the sections of the Form 20-F Dated 18 March 2021 (as defined in the CSi Registration Document, the same hereinafter) headed "II—Operating and financial review—Operating environment" (on pages 60 to 62), "II—Operating and financial review—Credit Suisse—COVID-19 pandemic and related regulatory measures" on pages 68 to 69 and "III—Treasury, Risk, Balance sheet and Off-balance sheet—Risk management—Key risk developments" (on pages 139 to 141), (iv) the sections of the 2021 CSi H1 Interim Report (as defined in the CSi Registration Document) headed "Credit Suisse International at a glance—Operating environment" (on pages 4 to 7), "Performance" on pages 8 to 12 and "Principal risks and uncertainties—Principal risks—Other key risks—COVID-19" on page 14, and (v) the sections of the Form 6-K Dated 29 July 2021 (as defined in the CSi Registration Document) headed "I—Credit Suisse results—Operating environment" on pages 4 to 5, "I—Credit Suisse results—Credit Suisse—Other information—COVID-19 pandemic" on page 16, and "II—Treasury, risk, balance sheet and off-balance sheet—Risk Management—Key risk developments—COVID-19 pandemic" (on page 63), and (2) the consequences of the matters disclosed in (i) the CSi Registration Document, in "Risk Factors—2. Credit risk—2.3 Significant negative consequences of the supply chain finance funds and US-based hedge fund matters", (ii) the sections of the 2020 CSi Annual Report headed "Strategic Report—Credit Suisse International at a glance—Operating environment" (on pages 12 to 16), "Strategic Report—Performance" (on pages 17 to 22), "Principal risks and uncertainties" (on pages 23 to 26), "Strategic Report—Directors' Report—Subsequent events" (on page 51), and "Financial Statements—Note 49 Subsequent Events" (on page 216), (iii) the sections of the 2021 CSi H1 Interim Report headed "Credit Suisse International at a glance—Operating environment" (on pages 4 to 7), "Performance" (on pages 8 to 12) and "Principal risks and uncertainties—Principal risks—Other key risks—Archegos" (on page 14), and (iv) the sections of the Form 6-K Dated 29 July 2021 headed "I—Credit Suisse results—Credit Suisse—Other information—Archegos Capital Management" (on page 14), "I—Credit Suisse results—Credit Suisse—Other information—Supply chain finance funds matter" (on pages 14 to 15) and "I—Credit Suisse results—Credit Suisse—Other information—Significant negative consequences of the supply chain finance funds and Archegos matters" (on page 15), "II—Treasury, risk, balance sheet and off-balance sheet—Risk Management—Key risk developments—Archegos and supply chain finance funds matters" (on page 62) and "III—Condensed consolidated financial statements – unaudited—Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements – unaudited—Note 3 Business developments and subsequent events—Business developments—Archegos Capital Management" (on page 88) and "III—Condensed consolidated financial statements – unaudited—Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements – unaudited—Note 3 Business developments and subsequent events—Business developments—Supply chain finance funds matter" (on pages 88 to 89), there has been no significant change in the financial performance of the Issuer since 30 June 2021.

Apart from (1) the uncertainty relating to the impact of the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic disclosed in (i) the CSi Registration Document, including in "Risk Factors—3. Market risk—3.1 The ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic has adversely affected, and may continue to adversely affect, CSi's business, operations and financial performance", (ii) the sections of the 2020 CSi Annual Report headed "Strategic Report—Credit Suisse International at a glance—Operating environment" (on pages 12 to 16), "Strategic Report—Performance"(on pages 17 to 22), "Strategic Report—Principal risks and uncertainties" (on pages 23 to 26), and "Financial Statements—Note 45 Financial Risk Management" (on pages 188 to 206), (iii) the sections of the Form 20-F Dated 18 March 2021 headed "II—Operating and financial review—Operating environment" (on pages 60 to 62), "II—Operating and financial review—Credit Suisse—COVID-19 pandemic and related regulatory measures" (on pages 68 to 69) and "III—Treasury, Risk, Balance sheet and Off-balance sheet—Risk management—Key risk developments" (on pages 139 to 141), (iv) the sections of the 2021 CSi H1 Interim Report headed "Credit Suisse International at a glance—Operating environment" (on pages 4 to 7), "Performance" (on pages 8 to 12) and "Principal risks and uncertainties—Principal risks—Other key risks—COVID-19" (on page 14), and (v) the sections of the Form 6-K Dated 29 July 2021 headed "I—Credit Suisse results—Operating environment" (on pages 4 to 5), "I—Credit Suisse results—Credit Suisse—Other information—COVID-19 pandemic" (on page 16), and "II—Treasury, risk, balance sheet and off-balance sheet—Risk Management—Key risk developments—COVID-19 pandemic" (on page 63), and (2) the consequences of the matters disclosed in (i) the CSi Registration Document, in "Risk Factors—2. Credit risk—2.3 Significant negative consequences of the supply chain finance funds and US-based hedge fund matters", (ii) the sections of the 2020 CSi Annual Report headed "Strategic Report—Credit Suisse International at a glance—Operating environment" (on pages 12 to 16), "Strategic Report—Performance" (on pages 17 to 22), "Principal risks and uncertainties" (on pages 23 to 26), "Strategic Report—Directors' Report—Subsequent events" (on page 51), and "Financial Statements—Note 49 Subsequent Events" on page 216, (iii) the sections of the 2021 CSi H1 Interim Report headed "Credit Suisse International at a glance—Operating environment" (on pages 4 to 7), "Performance" (on pages 8 to 12) and "Principal risks and uncertainties—Principal risks—Other key risks—Archegos" (on page 14), and (iv) the sections of the Form 6-K Dated 29 July 2021 headed "I—Credit Suisse results—Credit Suisse—Other information—Archegos Capital Management" (on page 14), "I—Credit Suisse results—Credit Suisse—Other information—Supply chain finance funds matter" (on pages 14 to 15) and "I—Credit Suisse results—Credit Suisse—Other information—Significant negative consequences of the supply chain finance funds and Archegos matters" (on page 15), "II—Treasury, risk, balance sheet and off-balance sheet—Risk Management—Key risk developments—Archegos and supply chain finance funds matters" (on page 62) and "III—Condensed consolidated financial statements – unaudited—Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements – unaudited—Note 3 Business developments and subsequent events—Business developments—Archegos Capital Management" (on page 88) and "III—Condensed consolidated financial statements – unaudited—Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements – unaudited—Note 3 Business developments and subsequent events—Business developments—Supply chain finance funds matter" (on pages 88 to 89), there has been no significant change in the financial position of CSi since 30 June 2021.

Apart from (1) the uncertainty relating to the impact of the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic disclosed in (i) the CSi Registration Document, including in "Risk Factors—3. Market risk—3.1 The ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic has adversely affected, and may continue to adversely affect, CSi’s business, operations and financial performance", (ii) the sections of the 2020 CSi Annual Report headed "Strategic Report—Credit Suisse International at a glance—Operating environment" (on pages 12 to 16), "Strategic

Report—Performance" (on pages 17 to 22), "Strategic Report—Principal risks and uncertainties" (on pages 23 to 26), and "Financial Statements—Note 45 Financial Risk Management" (on pages 188 to 206), (iii) the sections of the Form 20-F Dated 18 March 2021 headed "II—Operating and financial review—Operating environment" on pages 60 to 62, "II—Operating and financial review—Credit Suisse—COVID-19 pandemic and related regulatory measures" on pages 68 to 69 and "III—Treasury, Risk, Balance sheet and Off-balance sheet—Risk management—Key risk developments" (on pages 139 to 141), (iv) the sections of the 2021 CSi H1 Interim Report headed "Credit Suisse International at a glance—Operating environment (on pages 4 to 7), "Performance" (on pages 8 to 12) and "Principal risks and uncertainties—Principal risks—Other key risks—COVID-19" (on page 14), and (v) the sections of the Form 6-K Dated 29 July 2021 headed "I—Credit Suisse results—Operating environment" (on pages 4 to 5), "I—Credit Suisse results—Credit Suisse—Other information—COVID-19 pandemic" (on page 16), and "II—Treasury, risk, balance sheet and off-balance sheet—Risk Management—Key risk developments—COVID-19 pandemic" (on page 63), and (2) the consequences of the matters disclosed in (i) the CSi Registration Document, in "Risk Factors—2. Credit risk—2.3 Significant negative consequences of the supply chain finance funds and US-based hedge fund matters", (ii) the sections of the 2020 CSi Annual Report headed "Strategic Report—Credit Suisse International at a glance—Operating environment" (on pages 12 to 16), "Strategic Report—Performance" (on pages 17 to 22), "Principal risks and uncertainties" (on pages 23 to 26), "Strategic Report—Directors' Report—Subsequent events" (on page 51), and "Financial Statements—Note 49 Subsequent Events" (on page 216), (iii) the sections of the 2021 CSi H1 Interim Report headed "Credit Suisse International at a glance—Operating environment" (on pages 4 to 7), "Performance" (on pages 8 to 12) and "Principal risks and uncertainties—Principal risks—Other key risks—Archegos" (on page 14), and (iv) the sections of the Form 6-K Dated 29 July 2021 headed "I—Credit Suisse results—Credit Suisse—Other information—Archegos Capital Management" (on page 14), "I—Credit Suisse results—Credit Suisse—Other information—Supply chain finance funds matter" (on pages 14 to 15) and "I—Credit Suisse results—Credit Suisse—Other information—Significant negative consequences of the supply chain finance funds and Archegos matters" (on page 15), "II—Treasury, risk, balance sheet and off-balance sheet—Risk Management—Key risk developments—Archegos and supply chain finance funds matters" (on page 62) and "III—Condensed consolidated financial statements – unaudited—Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements – unaudited—Note 3 Business developments and subsequent events—Business developments—Archegos Capital Management" (on page 88) and "III—Condensed consolidated financial statements – unaudited—Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements – unaudited—Note 3 Business developments and subsequent events—Business developments—Supply chain finance funds matter" (on pages 88 to 89), there has been no material adverse change in the prospects of CSi since 31 December 2020.

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.

Mr. Ralf Hafner stepped down from the Board of Directors with effective date 28 July 2021.

Ms. Clare Brady was appointed as a Non-Executive Director with effective date 19 August 2021.

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

Board Member	External Activities
John Devine (Chair and Independent Non-Executive)	○ Independent member and Chair of the Board of Directors, Chair of the Nomination Committee, Interim Chair of the Advisory Remuneration

	Committee, Member of the Risk Committee, and Member of the Conflicts Committee of the Issuer and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited. o Mr. Devine is also ▪ Non-Executive Director, Chair of Audit Committee, Member of Risk Committee, and Remuneration Committee and Member of Nominations 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.
Christopher Horne (Deputy CEO)	o Managing Director in Credit Suisse and Chair of the Disclosure Committee of the Issuer. o Mr. Horne is also Deputy CEO of the Issuer and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Ltd. o Member of the Board of Directors of the Issuer, Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited, Credit Suisse Investment Holdings (UK) and Credit Suisse Investments (UK), Branch Manager and Chair of the Management Committee of Credit Suisse AG, London Branch.
Alison Halsey (Independent Non-Executive)	o 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 the Issuer and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited. o Ms. Halsey is also: ▪ Non-Executive Director and Member of the Audit Committee, Nomination Committee, Remuneration Committee and the Innovation and Change Committee of Hodge Limited; ▪ Non-Executive Director and Member of the Risk and Conduct Committee of Hodge Life Assurance Company Limited; and ▪ Non-Executive Director and Member of the Risk and Conduct Committee of Julian Hodge Bank Limited.
David Mathers – Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	o Managing Director in the CFO division of Credit Suisse AG, o Mr. Mathers is also CEO of the Issuer and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited and CFO of Credit Suisse AG. o Member of the Board of Directors of the Issuer and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited. o Member of the Executive Board of Credit Suisse AG and Credit Suisse Group AG. o Mr. Mathers is also Chair of Asset Resolution Unit of Credit Suisse AG and Credit Suisse Group AG.

Doris Honold (Independent Non-Executive)	o Independent member of the Board of Directors, Chair of the Risk Committee, Member of the Audit Committee, Nomination Committee and Conflicts Committee of the Issuer and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited. o Non-Executive Director of Move Digital AG (Credit Suisse AG affiliate). o Ms. Honold is also: ▪ Non-Executive Director and Chair of Audit and Risk Committee of AION NV/SA; ▪ Member of the Advisory Board of Viridios Capital (Bahamas) Ltd; ▪ Non-Executive Director of ZOPA Limited; and ▪ Trustee of the Climate Bonds Initiative.
Caroline Waddington – Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	o Managing Director in the CFO division of the Issuer. o Ms. Waddington is also CFO for Credit Suisse EMEA entities, including the Issuer, and Chair of the UK Pension Committee. o Member of the Board of Directors of the Issuer, Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited, Credit Suisse Investment Holdings (UK) and Credit Suisse Investments (UK) and Member of the Management Committee of Credit Suisse AG, London Branch. o Ms. Waddington is a member of the Board of Directors of: ▪ NameCo (No.357) Limited; and ▪ Brook House (Clapham Common) Management Company Limited.
Jonathan Moore	o Managing Director in the Investment Bank Division of the Issuer. o Mr. Moore is also Co-Head of Global Credit Products, Head of Credit Products in EMEA and Senior Manager for Credit & Clients in the UK. o Member of the Board of Directors of the Issuer and of Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited.
Nicola Kane	o Managing Director in the COO division of the Issuer. o Ms. Kane is also Global Head of Group Operations and Co-Head of Operations Technology and Solutions Delivery. o Member of the Board of Directors of the Issuer and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited.
Debra Jane Davies (Independent Non-Executive)	o Independent member of the Board of Directors, Member of the Audit Committee, Nomination Committee, Conflicts Committee and the Advisory Remuneration Committee of the Issuer and Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited. o Ms. Davies is also: ▪ Non-Executive Director and Member of the Risk Committee, Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee of AXA UK plc; Non-Executive Director of AXA Insurance

	UK plc and AXA PPP Healthcare Limited.
Clare Brady (Non-Executive)	○ Member of the Audit Committee and the Conduct and Financial Crime Control Committee of the Issuer.

Pages 2 to 7 of the 2020 CSi Annual Report provide further information on the Issuer's Board of Directors.

Legal and Arbitration Proceedings

During the period of 12 months ending on the date of the CSi Registration Document, there have been no governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings which may have, or have had in the recent past, significant effects on the financial position or profitability of the Issuer, and the Issuer is not aware of any such proceedings being either pending or threatened, except as disclosed in (i) the section of the 2020 CSi Annual Report headed "Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020—Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020—40 Contingent Liabilities, Guarantees and Commitments" on pages 143 to 144, (ii) the section of the 2021 CSi H1 Interim Report headed "Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for the six months ended 30 June 2021 (Unaudited)—Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for the Six Months Ended 30 June 2021 (Unaudited)—12 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments" on pages 33 to 34, (iii) the 2020 CS Annual Report under the heading "Litigation" (Note 40 to the Consolidated financial statements of the Group) on pages 400 to 411 of the Form 20-F Dated 18 March 2021, (iv) the section of the Form 6-K Dated 22 April 2021 (as defined in the CSi Registration Document) headed "Credit Suisse—Results details—Litigation" on page 4, (iv) the section of the Form 6-K Dated 6 May 2021 headed "III – Condensed consolidated financial statements – unaudited—Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements – unaudited—Note 33 Litigation" on pages 142 to 143, and (v) the section of the Form 6-K Dated 29 July 2021 headed "Condensed consolidated financial statements – unaudited—Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements – unaudited—Note 33 Litigation" on pages 150 to 153.

Provision for litigation is disclosed in (i) the section of the 2020 CSi Annual Report headed "Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020—Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2020—29 Provisions" on pages 108 to 109, and (ii) the section of the 2021 CSi H1 Interim Report headed "Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for the six months ended 30 June 2021 (Unaudited)—Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements for the Six Months Ended 30 June 2021 (Unaudited)—12 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments" on pages 33 to 34.

Sale and Subscription

The below replaces the "Prohibition of Sales to EEA and UK Retail Investors", the "United Kingdom" and "General" paragraphs of the "Sale and Subscription" section in the Annex (Programme Memorandum) of the Listing Supplement.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS

Any Securities which are the subject of the offering contemplated by the Programme Memorandum as completed by the Pricing Supplement in relation thereto must not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA. For the purposes of this provision:

(a) the expression "**retail investor**" means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

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

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

 (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation; and

(b) the expression an "**offer**" includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Securities to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Securities.

UNITED KINGDOM

Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors

No offer of Securities has been or will be made which is the subject of the offering contemplated by the Programme Memorandum as completed by the Pricing Supplement in relation thereto to the public in the United Kingdom except that an offer of such Securities may be made to the public in the United Kingdom:

(a) if the Pricing Supplement in relation to the Securities specify that an offer of those Securities may be made other than pursuant to section 86 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended (the "**FSMA**") (a "**Public Offer**"), following the date of publication of the Programme Memorandum in relation to such Securities which either (i) has been approved by the Financial Conduct Authority, or (ii) is to be treated as if it had been approved by the Financial Conduct Authority in accordance with the transitional provision in Regulation 74 of the Prospectus (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, provided that any such Programme Memorandum has subsequently been completed by a Pricing Supplement contemplating such Public Offer, in the period beginning and ending on the dates specified in such Programme Memorandum or Pricing Supplement, as applicable, and the Issuer has consented in writing to its use for the purpose of that Public Offer;

(b) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation;

(c) at any time to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation) in the United Kingdom; or

(d) at any time in any other circumstances falling within section 86 of the FSMA,

provided that no such offer of Securities referred to in (b) to (d) above shall require the publication of a prospectus pursuant to section 85 of the FSMA or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the UK Prospectus Regulation.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression "**an offer of Securities to the public**" in relation to any Securities means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Securities to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Securities; and the expression "**UK Prospectus Regulation**" means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 ("**EUWA**").

Any Securities which are the subject of the offering contemplated by the Programme Memorandum as completed by the Pricing Supplement in relation thereto must not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom. For the purposes of this provision:

(a) the expression "**retail investor**" means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

 (i) a retail client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 2017/565 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or

 (ii) a customer within the meaning of the provisions of the FSMA and any rules or regulations made under the FSMA to implement Directive (EU) 2016/97, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA; or

 (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Article 2 of the UK Prospectus Regulation; and

(b) the expression an "**offer**" includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Securities to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Securities.

Other Regulatory Restrictions

In relation to Securities: (a) any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA) in connection with the issue or sale of Securities may only be communicated or caused to be communicated in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not or, where applicable, would not if it was not an authorized person, apply to the Issuer; and (b) applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done in relation to Securities in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom, must be complied with.

GENERAL

Except as set out in the Listing Supplement (including this Supplement) or the relevant Pricing Supplement, no action has been or will be taken that would permit a public offering of the Securities or possession or distribution of any offering material in relation to the Securities in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required.

Each Dealer has represented, warranted and undertaken, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent, warrant and undertake, that it has complied and will comply and act in accordance with each of the restrictions (as may be relevant) set out below, including all applicable securities laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers Securities or possesses or distributes the Programme Memorandum and will obtain any consent, approval or permission required by it for the purchase, offer, sale or delivery by it of Securities under the laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction to which it is subject or in which it makes such purchases, offers, sales or deliveries. No offers, sales or deliveries of the Securities, or distribution of any offering material relating to the Securities, may be made in or from any jurisdiction except in circumstances which will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations and will not impose any obligations on the Issuer or the Dealer.

Each reference to "Dealer" in this section headed "Selling Restrictions" shall be deemed to include (a) each dealer specified as such in the relevant Pricing Supplement, (b) each distributor in relation to the Securities and (c) Credit Suisse Securities, Sociedad De Valores, S.A. (as an intermediary between each such dealer and each such distributor).