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CREDIT SUISSE ACTIVELY REBALANCED INDICES

INDEX DESCRIPTION & RISK DISCLOSURE

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

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

INDEX DESCRIPTION

The DRP Indexx 7 (the "**Index**") (formerly called the Dynamic Planner Indexx 7) refers to a proprietary, rule-based index which Credit Suisse International, as the Index Creator, has constructed. The Index measures the rate of return of an investment strategy (the "**Strategy**") which offers:

- A notional exposure to a portfolio of assets across a diversified range of asset classes and investment vehicles, and a notional cash deposit. For more details see Section: Assets Included in the Index.
- A discretionary allocation mechanism enabling Indexx Markets Limited, in its role as Index Rebalancing Entity (as defined under "Main Roles"), to rebalance the portfolio on a regular basis, by notionally making investments in a diversified multi-asset basket. The basket will contain assets that enable the return to be linked to the performance of equities, bonds, commodities and cash. For more detail see Section: Index Rebalancing Methodology.

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

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

The Index is constructed as a "**Total Return**" index. Total Return means the rate of return of the Index is measured taking into account not only the capital appreciation of the notional assets comprising the constituent components of the Index but also the income generated by those assets in the form of interest and dividends as it assumes that all such distributions are reinvested in the Index. For instance, in order to replicate a Total Return equity index, any prospective investor would need to purchase the portfolio of securities representing that specific equity index, and to reinvest any dividend payments received from any underlying security within the portfolio.

Main roles

Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited and Indexx Markets Limited are the co-sponsors of the Index (the "**Co-Index Sponsors**", each a "**Co-Index Sponsor**").

Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited is the creator of the Index (the "**Index Creator**"). The Index Creator makes various determinations in accordance with the Index Rules. Representatives of the Index Creator comprise the Index Committee, which has responsibility for overseeing the role of the Index Sponsors, Index Creator and Index Calculation Agent under the Index Rules.

Credit Suisse International is the calculation agent for the Index (the "**Index Calculation Agent**"). The Index Calculation Agent will, in accordance with the Index Rules, calculate and publish the value of the Index (the "**Index Value**") in respect of each day on which the Index is scheduled to be published (each an "**Index Calculation Day**").

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

Indexx Markets Limited is the rebalancing entity for the Index (the "**Index Rebalancing Entity**"). The Index Rebalancing Entity will, in accordance with the Index Rules and the investment restrictions (the "**Investment Restrictions**"), as further described in Section: Investment Restrictions, determine the allocation between the Index Components for each Index.

Assets Included in the Index

The Index measures the performance of a notional investment in a synthetic portfolio consisting of up to 16 assets (each an "**Index Component**" and collectively the "**Index Components**") as specified in Table 1: Index Components Description, and an amount held in cash generating interest at the SONIA overnight deposit rates per annum (the "**Cash Component**").

Table 1: Index Components Description

i	Index Component i ("IC_i")	Bloomberg Ticker	Currency	Asset Class	Asset Type
1	CS US Equity Futures Index USD Total Return	CSRFESUT	USD	Equity	Index
2	CS European Equity Futures Index Euro Total Return	CSRFVGET	EUR	Equity	Index
3	CS Tokyo Price Index Equity Futures Index JPY Total Return	CSRFTPJT	JPY	Equity	Index
4	MSCI Daily Total Return Net UK Local	NDDLUK	GBP	Equity	Index
5	CS Emerging Market Equity Futures Index USD Total Return	CSRFMEUT	USD	Equity	Index
6	MSCI Daily Total Return Net Pacific ex Japan USD	NDDUPXJ	USD	Equity	Index
7	FTSE EPRA NAREIT UK Net Total Return Index GBP	NPPUK	GBP	Equity	Index
8	CS Euro-Bund Futures Index EUR Total Return	CSRFRXET	EUR	Bonds	Index
9	CS 10-Year US Treasury Note Futures Index USD Total Return	CSRFTYUT	USD	Bonds	Index
10	CS Gilt Futures Index GBP Total Return	CSRFGGT	GBP	Bonds	Index

11	CS Japanese Treasury Futures Index JPY Total Return	CSRFJBJT	JPY	Bonds	Index
12	iShares Markit iBoxx £ Corporate Bond	SLXX LN	GBP	Bonds	ETF
13	iShares Barclays £ Index-Linked Gilts	INXG LN	GBP	Bonds	ETF
14	Markit CDX.NA.HY 5yr TR Index	CDXTHL15	USD	Bonds	Index
15	iTraxx XO 5yr TR Index	ITRXTX5I	EUR	Bonds	Index
16	S&P GSCI® Official Close Index TR	SPGCCITR	USD	Commodities	Index

Table 2: Index Components Costs and Restrictions

i	Initial Weight	Minimum Weight	Maximum Weight	Maximum Rebalancing	Holding Fee	Fee-In	Fee-Out
1	7.00%	0%	100%	25%	0.25%	0.05%	0.05%
2	5.00%	0%	100%	25%	0.25%	0.05%	0.05%
3	5.00%	0%	100%	25%	0.25%	0.05%	0.05%
4	35.00%	0%	100%	10%	0.50%	0.10%	0.10%
5	17.00%	0%	100%	25%	0.35%	0.10%	0.10%
6	16.00%	0%	100%	10%	0.55%	0.10%	0.10%
7	2.00%	0%	100%	20%	0.60%	0.10%	0.10%
8	0.00%	0%	100%	25%	0.20%	0.03%	0.03%
9	0.00%	0%	100%	25%	0.20%	0.03%	0.03%
10	3.00%	0%	100%	25%	0.20%	0.03%	0.03%
11	0.00%	0%	100%	25%	0.20%	0.03%	0.03%
12	5.00%	0%	100%	10%	0.80%	0.15%	0.15%
13	0.00%	0%	100%	10%	0.80%	0.15%	0.15%
14	3.68%	0%	100%	25%	0.50%	0.15%	0.15%
15	1.32%	0%	100%	25%	0.50%	0.15%	0.15%
16	0.00%	0%	100%	25%	0.15%	0.10%	0.10%

Index Methodology

Index Rebalancing Methodology

The weights allocated to each Index Component (each a "**Weight**" and combined, the "**Weights**") will be initially set out in the Index Rules however are not fixed and may be changed following the Index Start Date. Such Weights determine the notional exposure of the Index to each Index Component. Following the Index Start Date, the Index Rebalancing Entity may rebalance the Weight of each Index Component on each Index Calculation Day up to 12times per calendar year (each an "**Optional Rebalancing Day**"), subject to the new allocation being compliant with the Investment Restrictions as described in Section: Investment Restrictions, below.

As such, the Index Rebalancing Entity's reallocation of the Weight of each Index Component will be a significant variable impacting the performance of the Index. The Index Rebalancing Entity acts with absolute discretion, subject to the Investment Restrictions.

In respect of each Optional Rebalancing Day, if any, with respect to which a valid notice (the "**Rebalancing Notice**") has been received by the Index Calculation Agent from the Index Rebalancing Entity, the Index Rebalancing Entity may provide a proposal for how the Weights given to the Index Components should be reallocated within the Index, with the Index Calculation Agent having no obligation to monitor the Index Rebalancing Entity's exercise of discretion. Subject to the proposed Weights complying with the Investment Restrictions and the proposed reallocation being confirmed by the Index Calculation Agent, with the Index Calculation Agent having the discretion to withhold such confirmation, the Index shall be rebalanced in such a manner on such Optional Rebalancing Day which will henceforth be deemed to be an "**Index Rebalancing Day**".

Investment Restrictions

The following restrictions (the "**Investment Restrictions**") will apply to the Weight that the Index Rebalancing Entity may allocate to each Index Component on each Index Rebalancing Day:

- Each Weight shall be a percentage number between the relevant Minimum Weight and Maximum Weight, as specified in Table 2: Index Components Costs and Restrictions, under the columns entitled "**Minimum Weight**" and "**Maximum Weight**";
- The absolute value of each Weight shall be a percentage number either larger than or equal to the Minimum Single Gross Exposure, or equal to 0;
- The absolute value of the difference between the Weight of each Index Component on the Index Rebalancing Day and on the previous Index Rebalancing Day shall be a percentage number between 0 and the relevant Maximum Rebalancing Weight, as specified in Table 2: Index Components Costs and Restrictions, under the columns entitled "**Maximum Rebalancing Weight**";
- The sum of the Weights of all Index Components shall be in between the 0.00% and the Maximum Gross Exposure;
-

Index

The Index is a weighted basket of the Index Components, which measures the total return rate of return of a notional investment in a synthetic portfolio consisting of:

- 16 indices and funds (each an "**Index Component**" and collectively the "**Index Components**"), and
- An amount held in the Cash Component.

The Index is denominated in GBP (the "**Index Currency**") and is calculated net of:

- A 1.10% per annum calculation fee (such fee being inclusive of the 0.78% per annum fee being paid to the Index Rebalancing Entity in respect of any rebalancing services performed by it in relation to the Index);
- The access cost for each Index Component, specified in Table 2: Index Components Costs and Restrictions, under the column entitled "**Holding Fee**";
- The transaction cost associated with an increase in the Weight of each Index Component, as specified in Table 2: Index Components Costs and Restrictions, under the column entitled "**Fee-In**", is charged on any increase in Weight of any Index Component;

- The transaction cost associated with a decrease in the Weight of each Index Component, as specified in Table 2: Index Components Costs and Restrictions, under the column entitled "**Fee-Out**", is charged on any decrease in Weight of any Index Component; and

The Index performance will take into account synthetic reinvestment of dividends for ETFs net of the rate of withholding tax applicable on at the time for dividends paid by each ETF to non-resident individuals who do not benefit from double taxation treaties. The aforementioned calculation fee and access costs are deducted on a daily basis, and the aforementioned transaction costs are deducted upon each rebalancing.

Certain Index Components are denominated in a currency other than the Index Currency (such currency of denomination, the "**Index Component Currency**"). As an interim step towards the calculation of the Index Value, the performance from time to time of each Index Component denominated in an Index Component Currency is converted into the Index Currency (the exchange rate between the Index Currency and Index Component Currency, the "**Relevant Exchange Rate**"). Each such conversion takes into account: i) the performance of the Relevant Exchange Rate from time to time and ii) a Cross Currency Adjustment Rate.

The "**Cross Currency Adjustment Rate**" represents the premium (or discount) arising from a distortion in the relative supply and demand between the Index Currency and the Index Component Currency and may be negative. It is calculated by reference to: i) the one-month interest rate in the Index Component Currency, ii) the one-month interest rate in the Index Currency, iii) the spot and one-month forward foreign exchange rates between the Index Component Currency and the Index Currency and iv) a notional transaction cost of 0.01%.

The Index is constructed as a Total Return mechanism. As such:

- If the aggregate allocation to Index Components defined as Total Return, as specified in Table 1: Index Components Description, under the column entitled "**Return Type**", is lower or equal than 100%, then the remaining will be invested in the Cash Component.

GENERAL RISKS

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

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

No operating history

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

No assurance of performance

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

Notional exposure

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

Publication of the Index

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

The Index relies on external data

The Index relies on data from external providers. While Credit Suisse intends to use well established and reputable providers, there is a risk that this data may be inaccurate, delayed or not up to date. There is also a risk that while the data is accurate, the data feed to Credit Suisse is impaired. Such impairment to either the data or the data feed could affect the performance or continued operability of the Index. The risk of such impairment may be borne by investors in products linked to the Index and Credit Suisse may decide not to subsequently revise the Index (except where such impairment is caused by CS's gross negligence, fraud or wilful default. There is also a risk to the continuity of the Index in the event that one of the Co-Index Sponsor ceases to exist. In the event that certain external data is not available, Credit Suisse as calculation agent for the Index may determine the necessary data in order to maintain the continuity of the Index.

The Index relies on Credit Suisse infrastructure and electronic systems

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) A change to the liquidity, the trading volume, the terms or listing of any Index Component;
b) A change in, or interpretation of, any applicable law or regulation;
c) Any event or circumstance such that the value of an Index Component is deemed unreliable;
d) An Index Component is permanently discontinued or otherwise unavailable;
e) A change in the method by which the value of an Index Component is calculated;
f) Any event that has a material adverse effect on the ability of the Index Creator (or any of its affiliates) to establish, maintain, value, rebalance or unwind a hedge position (which may include physical investments

or entering into derivatives, including futures contracts or OTC derivatives) in relation to an investment product linked to the Index; or

g) Any other event which, either (i) has a material adverse impact on the ability of the Index Calculation Agent, Index Creator to perform its duties, or (ii) serves to frustrate or affect the purpose or aims of the Index Strategy, or (iii) the overall notional amount of products linked to the Index falls to a size which renders the continuation of the Index economically unviable for the Index Creator.

With respect to an Index Component which is either an ETF, Fund Disruption Event includes any of the following events or circumstances:

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

Discretion of the Index Sponsor and Index Creator

The Index Rules provide Credit Suisse in its capacity as Co-Index Sponsor and Index Creator the discretion to make certain calculations, determinations, and amendments from time to time (for example, on the occurrence of an Index Disruption Event as described below). While such discretion will be exercised in good faith and a commercially reasonable manner, and (where there is a corresponding applicable regulatory obligation) Credit Suisse shall take into account whether fair treatment is achieved by any such calculation, determination and exercise of discretion in accordance with its applicable regulatory obligations, it may be exercised without the consent of the investor and may have an adverse impact on the financial return of an investment linked to the Index. To the extent permitted by applicable regulation, Credit Suisse and its affiliates shall be under no liability to account for any loss or damage to any person arising pursuant to its exercise of or omission to exercise any such discretion except where such loss or damage is caused by CS's gross negligence, fraud or wilful default/fraud or wilful default. For the avoidance of doubt, the Index Rebalancing Entity is not an affiliate of Credit Suisse.

Index Disruption Events

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

Index Disruption Events include any of the following events and circumstances:

(1) at a general level: (i) an unscheduled closure of the money markets; (ii) the failure, suspension or postponement of any calculation within the Index Strategy or a determination by the Index Calculation Agent that the last reported Index Value should not be relied upon; and (iii) the disruption of trading on the relevant exchange or other trading facility of instruments referenced in the calculation of the Index by the Index Calculation Agent or any other similar event.

(2) At the level of an Index Component which is an equity index: (i) the occurrence of a suspension or limitation imposed on trading, an unscheduled or early exchange closure, or any event that disrupt or impairs the ability of market participants to effect transactions or obtain market values in respect of component securities comprising the indices; (ii) a failure of the value of either index to be published on a day when such index is due to be published; and (iii) an event that disrupts or impairs the ability of market participants to obtain market values for options or futures contracts linked to either index.

(3) At the level of an Index Component which is an ETF: the occurrence of a Fund Disruption Event

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

Potential Adjustment Events

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

With respect to an Index Component which is either an ETF, a Potential Adjustment Event includes any of the following events or circumstances:

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

Substitution of the Index Rebalancing Entity; Withdrawal of the Index

If the Index Creator determines that an Index Rebalancing Entity Event has occurred, the Index Creator may in consultation with the Index Committee (i) substitute the Index Rebalancing Entity, (ii) remove the Index Rebalancing Entity, in which case the Index shall stop being rebalanced, and the Weights shall remain equal to the Weights in respect of the Index Rebalancing Day preceding such removal, or (iii) withdraw the Index.

Index Rebalancing Entity Events include any of the following events and circumstances:

a) any governmental, legal or regulatory body cancels, suspends or revokes the registration, licence, or approval of the Index Rebalancing Entity;
b) the activities of the Index Rebalancing Entity (or any of its affiliates) are subject to investigation, arbitration, regulatory action, government action, proceeding or litigation;
c) the Index Rebalancing Entity ceases to exist, or ceases to perform any of its obligations or duties; or
d) the Index rebalancing agreement terminates.

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

The right of the Index Creator to exercise its discretion to supplement, amend, revise, rebalance the Index including the right to substitute Index Components, and the right to substitute or remove the Index Rebalancing Entity, are required to ensure the notional investments entered by the Index remain a viable investment proposition for a hypothetical investor seeking to replicate the Index Strategy.

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

This is integral to the ability of any market participant to offer products linked to the Index. For the occurrence of certain events may affect the investibility of the Index and could result in additional risks or costs for Credit Suisse, however, the Index Creator may exercise its discretion to take one of the actions available to it under the rules of the Index in order to deal with the impact of these events. The exercise of such discretions has the effect of, amongst other things, transferring the risks and costs resulting from such events from Credit Suisse to investors in the products linked to the Index.

STRATEGY SPECIFIC RISKS

The allocation performed by the Index Rebalancing Entity is a significant factor impacting the return of the Index

The initial Weight allocated to each Index Component, in addition to any subsequent rebalancing is performed by the Index Rebalancing Entity in accordance with the Index Rebalancing Methodology. Although the Index includes Investment Restrictions, the Index Rebalancing Entity has total discretion over the allocation, both in terms of timing and in terms of the allocation of Weights amongst the Index Components.

Any allocation to Index Components that subsequently decrease in value will result in declining or underperforming performance of the Index. Furthermore, although the Index Rebalancing Entity can allocate to a wide universe of assets, it may select a concentrated allocation of assets which may result in additional downside risk to the performance of the Index.

As a result, the performance of the Index will be reliant on the allocation methodology of the Index Rebalancing Entity. There can be no assurance that the Index Rebalancing Entity will be successful in allocating to Index Components.

In addition, the Index Calculation Agent has the right to reject a rebalancing request made by the Index Rebalancing Entity, which may affect the performance of the Index.

In certain circumstances, as set out in the Index Rules, the Index Rebalancing Entity may be removed or substituted, which may also affect the performance of the Index.

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

The price of each Index Component may be influenced by external factors related to the demand and supply for exposure. An example of this effect may be seen with reference to the structured products market. Typical structured product flows leave dealers with long exposure which they may hedge by selling the relevant component security. A significant increase in structured product sales may therefore lead to a fall in the price of the relevant component security as dealers rush to hedge their excess supply of exposure by taking short positions in the component security. The structured product market is one example of external factors which may affect the supply and demand for the component security, but other factors may also exist which may negatively impact the performance of the Index.

The price of futures contracts may be delinked from the price of the underlying security or index

Under certain market conditions, the prices of futures contracts may not maintain their usual relationship to the price of their underlying security or index. Such disparities could occur when the market for such futures contract is illiquid, when trading of the underlying security or index is suspended or when the security or index exchange is closed.

Potential losses from rebalancing costs

The Index is rebalanced by the Index Rebalancing Entity. Costs associated with rebalancing may have an adverse impact on the performance of the Index.

Total Return Index

The term "**Total Return**" as used herein in respect of the Index shall refer solely to the reinvestment of net dividends and to the addition of a cash element to its performance, not to any element of capital protection.

Potential conflicts of interest

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fees

The Index is published net of hedging and net of transaction costs, and net of a 1.10% per annum calculation fee, deducted on a daily basis.

Additional fees may be charged at the product level by the product manufacturer.

Currency Risk of the Index

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

Furthermore, each Index Component denominated in a currency other than the Index Currency is formulaically hedged against currency fluctuations of the Index Currency. However such hedging shall reduce but not eliminate the foreign exchange risk and the Index shall be subject to the longer term foreign exchange fluctuation between such currencies and the Index Currency.

Index performance is linked to the overnight interest rate

The Cash Component of the notional portfolio of the Index is linked to the rate of interest that could be earned on a notional investment in the Index Currency rate. A fall in this rate may adversely impact the performance of the Index.

Fixed-income risks

Where the investment objective of an Index Component is to track the performance of bonds, investors will be exposed to the performance of such bonds. The performance of bonds may be volatile and will be affected by, amongst other things, the time remaining to the maturity date, prevailing credit spreads, interest rates and the creditworthiness of the bond issuers, which in turn may be affected by the economic, financial and political events in one or more jurisdictions.

A bond's performance is dependent upon interest rates. As interest rates rise, the present value of future payments decreases and the price of a bond trading in the marketplace subsequently decreases.

Furthermore, a bond's performance is depending on the ability of the bond issuer to pay interest and principal in a timely manner. Failure to pay or negative perception of the issuer's ability to make such payment will cause the price of that bond to decline.

As such factors may adversely affect the value of a bond which is referenced by the futures contract, or in which the Index Component invests, such factors will similarly adversely affect the price of the Index Component and therefore the performance of the Index.

Risks associated with equity indices

(i) *Factors affecting the performance of Index Components that are equity indices may adversely affect the Index values*

Equity indices are comprised of a synthetic portfolio of shares or other assets, and as such, the performance of an equity index is dependent upon the macroeconomic factors relating to the shares or other components that comprise such equity indices, 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.

(ii) A change in the composition or discontinuance of an equity index could have a negative impact on the value of the Index

The sponsor of an equity index can add, delete or substitute the constituents of such equity index or make other methodological changes that could change the level of one or more constituents. The changing of the constituents of an equity index may affect the level of such equity index as a newly added constituent may perform significantly worse or better than the constituent it replaces, which in turn may adversely affect the value of the Index. The sponsor of an equity index may also alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of such equity index. The sponsor of an equity index which constitutes (or is the underlying asset referenced by) an Index Component in the Index will have no involvement in the Index and will have no obligation to any investor in investment products linked to the Index (unless such sponsor is also the a Co-Index Sponsor or an affiliate of a Co-Index Sponsor). The sponsor of an equity index may take any actions in respect of such equity index without regard to the interests of the investors in investment products linked to the Index, and any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the value of the Index.

Risks associated with commodity indices

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iii) *Legal and regulatory changes*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Risks associated with real estate indices

(i) *Factors affecting the performance of Index Components that are real estate indices may adversely affect the Index values*

Real estate indices are comprised of a synthetic portfolio of shares in real estate investment trusts and/or securities linked to real estate activities such as the ownership, trading and development of real estate (together, "**Real Estate Securities**"). As such, the performance of the real estate indices is dependent upon the performance of the Real Estate Securities which can, in turn, be influenced by a number of factors including, without limitation,(i) falls in the market value of real estate; (iii) falls in rental income; (iii) increased supply as a result of overbuilding; (iv) increases in property taxes; (v) new regulations and/or environmental liabilities resulting in increased operating costs; (v) increases in interest rates; (vi) changes in living trends; (vi) changes in planning laws and (vi) the economic outlook.

Real Estate Securities are not as diversified as other indices and may suffer from both volatility and illiquidity. Real Estate Securities can also be subject to heavy cash flow dependency and borrower default.

(ii) A change in the composition or discontinuance of a real estate index could have a negative impact on the value of the Index

The sponsor of a real estate index can add, delete or substitute the constituents of such real estate index or make other methodological changes that could change the level of one or more constituents. The changing of the constituents of a real estate index may affect the level of such real estate index as a newly added constituent may perform significantly worse or better than the constituent it replaces, which in turn may adversely affect the value of the Index. The sponsor of a real estate index may also alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of such real estate index. The sponsor of a real estate index that is an Index Component in the Index will have no involvement in the Index and will have no obligation to any investor in investment products linked to the Index. The sponsor of a real estate index may take any actions in respect of such real estate index without regard to the interests of the investors in investment products linked to the Index, and any of these actions could have an adverse effect on the value of the Index.

Emerging markets risks

The Index includes exposure to emerging markets. Emerging markets are located in countries that 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 constituents of the Index can be affected by global events, including events (political, economic or otherwise) occurring in a country other than that in which such constituent is issued or traded.

(ii) *Political Risk:*

Many emerging markets 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 leaves 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 turn away from a market-oriented economy. For investors, 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 Index linked to such countries.

(iii) *Economic Risk:*

The economies of emerging markets countries are by their nature in early or intermediate stages of economic development, and therefore more vulnerable to rising interest rates and inflation. In fact, in many 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 country to country. Businesses and governments in these countries may have a limited history of operating under market conditions. Accordingly, when compared to more developed countries, businesses and governments of emerging markets 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 investors. Furthermore, many emerging markets countries lack a strong infrastructure and banks and other financial institutions may not be well-developed or well-regulated. All of the above factors, among others, can affect the proper functioning of the economy and have a corresponding adverse effect on the performance of a Index constituents linked to a particular market.

(iv) *Credit Risk:*

Emerging markets sovereign and corporate debt tends to be riskier than sovereign and corporate debt in established markets. Issuers and obligors of debt in these 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 than those in developed countries. Furthermore, foreign companies are often not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards. Also, some emerging markets countries may have accounting standards that bear little or no resemblance to, or may not even be reconcilable with, U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

(v) Currency Risk:

An Index constituent may be denominated in a currency other than the Index Currency. The weakening of a country's currency relative to the Index Currency will negatively affect the value (in the Index 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 markets 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 and market dislocation is not uncommon. 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 markets 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 countries have mature legal systems comparable to those of more developed countries, while 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 investor 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. An investor 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 markets 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, recordkeeping and transfer of securities may be carried out manually, which may cause delays in the recording of ownership. Where applicable, Credit Suisse 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 Index constituent and in turn the value of the Index, 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, investors may be subject to operational risks in the event that investors do not have in place appropriate internal systems and controls to monitor the various risks, funding and other requirements to which investors may be subject by virtue of their activities with respect to emerging market securities.]

Risks associated with ETFs

(i) *Where an Index Component is an ETF, there is a risk that an ETF will not accurately track its underlying share or index.*

Where the Index is linked to an ETF and the investment objective of such ETF is to track the performance of a share, bond or an index, the investors in the Index are exposed to the performance of such ETF rather than the underlying share, bond or index such ETF tracks. For certain reasons, including compliance with certain tax and regulatory constraints, an ETF may not be able to track or replicate the constituent securities of the underlying asset, which could give rise to a difference between the performance of the underlying share or index and such ETF. Accordingly, the performance of the portion of the Index invested in Index Components that are ETFs may be lower than if the Index Components were the shares, bonds or the index underlying such ETF directly.

(ii) *Action by fund adviser, fund administrator or sponsor of an ETF may adversely affect the Index.*

The fund adviser, fund administrator or sponsor of an ETF will have no involvement in the Index and will have no obligation to any purchaser of investment products linked to the Index. 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 purchasers of investment products linked to the Index, and any of these actions could adversely affect the Index values.]

Risks associated with systematic investment strategies

Where an Index Component is a systematic investment strategy (each a "**Proprietary Index**"), such Proprietary Index may be composed or sponsored by a third party (the "**Index Creator**"). Risks associated with a Proprietary Index include the following:

- The rules of a Proprietary Index may be amended by the Index Creator. No assurance can be given that any such amendment would not be prejudicial to the Index. The Index Creator has no obligation to take into account the interests of the purchasers of investment products linked to the Index when determining, composing or calculating such Proprietary Index and the Index Creator can at any time, and in its sole discretion, modify or change the method of calculating such Proprietary Index or cease its calculation, publication or dissemination. Accordingly, actions and omissions of the Index Creator may affect the value of such Proprietary Index and, consequently, the value of the Index. The Index Creator is under no obligation to continue the calculation, publication and dissemination of a Proprietary Index.
- The value of a Proprietary Index is published subject to the provisions in the rules of such Proprietary Index. Neither the Index Creator nor the relevant publisher is obliged to publish any information regarding such Proprietary Index other than as stipulated in the rules of such Proprietary Index.
- A Proprietary Index may be calculated so as to include certain deductions or adjustments that synthetically reflect certain factors which may include (A) the transaction and servicing costs that a hypothetical investor would incur if such hypothetical investor were to enter into and maintain a series of direct investment

positions to provide the same exposure to the constituents of such Proprietary Index, or (B) a notional fee representing the running and maintenance costs of such Proprietary Index. Such deductions will act as a drag on the performance of a Proprietary Index such that the level of such Proprietary Index would be lower than it would otherwise be, and this may result in an adverse effect on the value of the Securities.

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