



CREDIT SUISSE ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC

DISCLOSURE BROCHURE

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This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Credit Suisse Asset Management, LLC. If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact us at (877) 435-5264 or www.credit-suisse.com. The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority.

Additional information about Credit Suisse Asset Management, LLC is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Credit Suisse Asset Management, LLC is an investment adviser registered with the SEC. Registration with the SEC does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

ITEM 2: MATERIAL CHANGES

This brochure is intended to provide potential and existing clients and investors with an overview of Credit Suisse Asset Management, LLC (the “Registrant”). It also contains important disclosures regarding items such as certain practices of the Registrant, potential material conflicts that may arise and key potential investment risks.

There have been no material changes made to the Registrant’s brochure since the last annual update of the brochure dated March 30, 2016, although the Registrant has updated certain disclosures concerning:

- *product offerings (Item 4)*
- *fees and compensation (Item 5)*
- *investment risks (Item 8)*
- *voting client securities (Item 17)*

Additional information about the Registrant, including a full copy of the current brochure, is also available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

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ITEM 4: ADVISORY BUSINESS

Credit Suisse Asset Management, LLC, (the “Registrant” and together with its affiliates “Credit Suisse” or “CS”) is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group AG, a publicly-owned foreign bank holding company based in Switzerland. The Registrant was organized in 1999, and managed on a discretionary and non-discretionary basis approximately \$59.76 billion and \$6 million, respectively, of client assets as of December 31, 2016.

The Registrant’s portfolio management teams provide discretionary and non-discretionary investment advice to various types of clients, including: (i) U.S. registered and foreign investment companies; (ii) private investment funds that may be organized as limited partnerships, limited liability companies, or similar investment vehicles (“Investment Vehicles” or “Funds”); and (iii) separately managed accounts for various types of clients, including public and private pension plans, corporations, not for profits, insurance companies, high net worth individuals, and other business entities. The Registrant, for a fee, delivers non-discretionary portfolio models to sponsors of wrap programs including Unified Managed Account programs or “UMAs” where the sponsors utilize such portfolio models to manage their client accounts enrolled in such wrap programs and where the sponsors typically retain the authority and responsibility for managing their client accounts and executing the securities transactions on behalf of their clients. The Registrant does not provide tax services, including any form of tax advice.

The Registrant’s portfolio management teams employ different strategies in providing investment advice depending on the type of client and strategy employed. The Registrant may offer advice on a variety of investments, including investments in hedge funds, private placements, venture and post-venture capital companies, commodities, futures, options, debt securities issued by foreign governments, foreign governmental agencies and supranational organizations, debt securities issued by U.S. and non-U.S. corporations, debt securities issued by U.S. municipalities, securitizations, U.S. equities, emerging markets equities, international equities and private equity investments. All investment advisory personnel devote 100% of their time to providing or supporting the provision of investment advice.

The Registrant’s investment strategies may be offered to investors and clients through various channels. Some investment strategies may be sold through affiliates of the Registrant, including Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC (“CSSU”) and related prime brokerage arrangements. Other investment strategies may be offered through third-party platforms, placement agents or consultants that may provide capital raising assistance or custodian, execution and/or clearing services, while portfolio management and investment advice is provided by the Registrant. Potential investors should assess the arrangement between the Registrant and the third-party platform or consultant when considering whether to invest in a strategy offered by the Registrant, as the fees payable by the investor and the potential conflicts of interest with the Registrant and its affiliates may vary depending on the particular arrangement. For additional information concerning fees payable by the Registrant’s clients and the interests of the Registrant and its affiliates in client transactions, see Items 5 and 10 below. For additional information about brokerage arrangements, see Item 12 below.

Some of the Investment Vehicles advised by the Registrant pursue their investment objectives by investing directly in securities or other assets. Others are funds-of-funds that pursue their investment objectives by investing in one or more other Investment Vehicles or separate accounts (“Participating Funds”) which, in turn, purchase securities or other assets. Subject to the requirements of applicable law and the consent of each client, the Registrant may invest client assets in Participating Funds managed by the Registrant or its affiliates. The management and control of each Investment Vehicle is vested exclusively in its general partner, investment manager or other similar managing entity (each, a “General Partner”), which may be the Registrant or one of its affiliates.

An investment opportunity may involve a Fund or other client investing in a company (a “Portfolio Company”). Except as expressly provided otherwise in the applicable partnership agreement or investment management agreement, any investment in one class or series of securities of a Portfolio Company pursuant to any investment opportunity shall be made by the Fund or other client directly or through a single investment vehicle, and all clients shall participate in such investment on the same terms. However, to the extent necessary or desirable to address accounting, tax or regulatory considerations, any such investment may be made in one class or series of securities of a Portfolio Company pursuant to a single investment opportunity in part as a Fund or other client investment, and in part as a parallel investment or in whole or in any part as an investment directly by the client and/or through one or more Funds or other investment vehicles. If such alternative investment vehicles are used to make an investment, the interests of a limited partner, member or similar investor (each, a “Limited Partner”) in such vehicle will generally be structured in such a manner that would be reasonably expected to preserve in all material respects the overall economic relationship of the Limited Partners.

The following is a description of the strategies employed by the Registrant’s various portfolio management teams:

Quantitative Investment Strategies (“QIS”)

QIS’s (formally known as Alternative Liquid Trading Strategies or “ALTS”) products are designed to provide clients with diversified investment exposure that can be comprised of dynamic risk premia capture strategies (*e.g.*, equity momentum, foreign exchange-trends, commodity roll yield, and fixed income carry), as well as, direct asset exposure (*e.g.*, equities, bonds and alternatives). QIS’s products utilize liquid trading strategies, some of which track proprietary indices that seek to capture the performance characteristics of a range of investment styles and strategies using transparent and rules-based methodologies.

The QIS program includes a family of algorithmic investment strategies which seek to provide liquid exposure with similar risk/return profiles to the Credit Suisse Hedge Fund Index and benchmark investment performance against sub-strategy specific Credit Suisse Hedge Fund Indices through investments in securities and asset classes across multiple jurisdictions.

Clients in the QIS program may enter into total return swaps (“QIS Swaps”) with an affiliate of the Registrant, for either hedging or speculative purposes. For additional information concerning

the interests of the Registrant and its affiliates in client transactions, see Items 10 and 11 below. QIS Swaps may reference a portfolio (the “Reference Portfolio”) comprised exclusively of Credit Suisse proprietary indices (the “Reference Indices”). The affiliate manages QIS Swaps on behalf of clients, including the flow of periodic payments by a client under the QIS Swap. QIS also manages the composition of Reference Indices in a Reference Portfolio, including the initial selection of Reference Indices, any additions, substitutions and removals thereto, as well as any rebalancing of the weighting of the Reference Indices.

Credit Investments Group (“CIG”)

CIG specializes in the management of leveraged loans (first and second lien senior secured loans), high-yield bonds, municipal bonds and special situations (collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”) equity, mezzanine debt and securitizations) in credit markets across a broad spectrum of products, including CLOs, separate accounts, registered investment companies and other commingled vehicles.

Commodities

Within its Enhanced Total Commodity Return Strategy, the Registrant’s Commodities portfolio management team follows an enhanced index investment approach employing the use of futures, structured notes or swaps to gain the bulk of the exposure to the commodities markets while primarily identifying inefficiencies (i) in the benchmark index construction process or (ii) between contracts of differing maturities of the same underlying commodity. The team believes that this approach offers an efficient way to gain indexed commodities exposure with a low tracking risk, therefore adding value compared to the benchmark. The platform therefore provides efficient commodities exposure through the creation and management of a commodity-linked derivatives portfolio tailored to the appropriate benchmark to meet specific needs. The Commodities team manages the underlying cash collateral in a conservative investment strategy designed to provide exposure to high quality, short duration fixed income instruments. The cash portfolio generally contains U.S. Treasury or U.S. agency debt. The portfolio’s duration is generally less than one year.

Within its ACCESS Total Commodity Return Strategy, the portfolio management team takes an active approach to commodity investing. This strategy is a multi-factor approach that uses research based on economic intuition and historical analysis combined with qualitative research into the commodity markets with the goal of actively outperforming the underlying index. The strategy maintains the team’s pure play approach to commodity investing and seeks to avoid any unintended risk through the addition of duration, interest or credit risk into the portfolio. The cash portfolio generally contains U.S. Treasury or U.S. agency debt. The portfolio’s duration is generally less than one year.

Securitized Products Group

The Securitized Products Group’s objective is to take a position in a variety of structured credit products, instruments and exposures. The Securitized Products Group will pursue its investment objective by positioning its assets in residential and commercial mortgage backed securities,

collateralized debt obligations, CLOs, other asset backed securities, derivatives and other structured and non-structured products.

Quantitative Trading - Systematic and Market Liquidity Strategies

The Systematic and Market Liquidity trading strategies can be classified as follows:

- Systematic Strategies – These capitalize on opportunities that are identified through quantitative analysis of a wide array of historical data. Portfolios are optimized to balance Sharpe Ratio, return, and trading costs. Trades are executed algorithmically.
- Market Liquidity Strategies – These react to real-time demand for securities by providing liquidity to offset such short-term demand. They use appropriate hedging instruments to offset risk and liquidate the combined risk exposures over a medium-term timeframe.

Insurance Linked Strategies (“ILS”)

ILS seeks to earn attractive risk-adjusted returns through the direct or indirect acquisition of discontinued (*i.e.*, “run-off”) property and casualty business from insurers, reinsurers and/or other entities (including, without limitation, self-insured organizations) at attractive pricing and the efficient management of the payment of future claims and the assets supporting such liabilities and make invest in other forms of insurance linked assets. ILS’s focus generally excludes the market that represents catastrophe-related risk.

HOLT Active Equity Group (“HOLT”)

The Registrant’s HOLT Active Equity Group (formerly known as the Global Equity Investment Group or “GEIG”) focuses on global equities and seeks attractive risk-adjusted returns across its two platforms or strategies: Industrial Life Cycle (ILC) and Capital Discipline. ILC classifies the equity universe into five stages of corporate maturity and seeks the best investment ideas across each to offer a portfolio that maximizes exposure to potential alpha via stock selection, while minimizing traditional sources of active risk. Capital Discipline offers concentrated, low-turnover portfolios which seek high-quality, blue chip companies trading at a discount to their intrinsic value. Both platforms leverage HOLT as their foundation; HOLT is an independent research division of Credit Suisse which makes adjustments for varied accounting rules across geographies, rates of inflation, and company risk profiles to provide a more uniform platform for stock evaluation.

Anteil Capital Partners (“ACP”)

The ACP team intends to invest in equity and/or equity-related interests in sponsors of hedge funds and other alternative asset managers through an Investment Vehicle. The ACP team will seek to provide investors with current income and long-term capital appreciation by building a diversified portfolio of strategic minority investments in established alternative asset managers, with a primary focus on hedge fund sponsors, though the ACP team may selectively pursue other asset management businesses as well as other investments that are consistent with its overall investment objectives.

Mexico Team

The Registrant provides investment advisory services, as sub-advisor, to a publicly offered registered investment trust under Mexican law that is focused on Mexican domiciled issuers.

NEXT

The Investment Vehicle advised by the Registrant's NEXT investment team invests in growth equity opportunities in private companies in the financial services and technology sectors that are primarily located in the U.S. and Western Europe leveraging the sourcing channels and domain expertise of the broader CS organization.

Employee Plans Team

The Funds created by the Employee Plans Team are structured to invest in: (i) a mirror-image portfolio with another Fund and to dispose of investments made in "lock step" with such Fund; (ii) one or more particular classes or series of securities of a Portfolio Company, a Participating Fund, another Fund or an existing investment portfolio; or (iii) certain types of investment opportunities as described in the Fund's offering memorandum with the actual investments identified by the Registrant and made during a designated commitment or similar period.

Legacy Strategies

The Registrant's legacy team provides investment advisory services to various existing Investment Vehicles. These Investment Vehicles are funds-of-funds that pursue their investment objectives by investing in Participating Funds, which themselves purchase securities or other assets, and some Investment Vehicles pursue their investment objectives by investing directly in underlying securities or other assets. The Registrant's legacy team identifies investment opportunities for each of the Investment Vehicles whose investment periods are in effect, and participates in the acquisition, management and disposition of their investments.

Model Portfolio Provider

The Registrant provides model portfolios to the sponsors of wrap fee programs who, acting as investment advisers to their managed account clients, implement such model portfolios in their clients' accounts. When acting as a model portfolio provider, the Registrant provides each model portfolio to each program sponsor as a single strategy without regard to the investment needs, objectives or restrictions of the program sponsor's individual managed account clients. The Registrant does not otherwise provide any personalized investment advice to a program sponsor's managed account clients or exercise discretion over the selection of investments in their accounts. In connection with these model portfolios, each program sponsor, and not the Registrant, is responsible for: (i) advising the program sponsor's clients on the selection of the Registrant's model portfolio or any other model portfolio; (ii) altering any model portfolio to meet the individual needs, objectives or restrictions of the program sponsor's clients; (iii) submitting instructions for the execution of trades in the program sponsor's client accounts; and

(iv) otherwise implementing any model portfolio in the program sponsor's client accounts and providing personalized investment advice to such clients. Any such client of a wrap fee program sponsor who receives this brochure should not treat receipt of this brochure as creating an investment adviser-client relationship with the Registrant.

ITEM 5: FEES AND COMPENSATION

The Registrant offers advisory services for a percentage of assets under management, a fixed fee or fees based on performance as described below and in Item 6. Fees may differ based upon a number of factors, including without limitation, overall fee arrangements, account complexity, overall relationship with Credit Suisse, account size, assets under management (including unfunded commitments) and the terms of the various Investment Vehicles and Participating Funds managed by the Registrant. Fees for certain of the Investment Vehicles may be waived, reduced or calculated differently with respect to certain investors, including the Registrant's employees or affiliates, at the discretion of the Registrant and as permitted by the Investment Vehicle's offering documentation and organizational documents. Under certain circumstances and where permissible by regulations, the investment of a client's assets in Investment Vehicles or Participating Funds may result in duplicative fees paid to the Registrant and such Investment Vehicles or Participating Funds.

Generally, fees accrue monthly (pro-rated for partial months and quarters) and may be paid in advance or arrears. The fees are then generally charged or billed on a quarterly basis and may be payable in advance or in arrears of the services rendered, depending on contractual agreement. In the event of termination, fees are normally charged on a pro rata basis through the date of termination, and any excess fees paid in advance are refunded. Generally, contract terminations can occur at the option of either the Registrant or the client and are generally effective upon receipt of 30 or 60 days' written notice.

The Registrant may agree with clients to make time weighted adjustments to quarterly fee calculations for asset flows representing an agreed percentage of the total assets under management during a quarter. Fees are negotiable and may vary from the schedules below to reflect circumstances that may apply to a specific client or account.

The Registrant may impose minimum fees or fee equivalents above or below those stated herein for client accounts depending on a number of factors, including the type of client, type of mandate, changing market conditions, and pre-existing relationships with the Registrant. Such minimum fees may be increased or decreased depending on the specific circumstances of an individual client.

Fees payable by U.S. and foreign registered investment companies advised by the Registrant, as well as fees payable by Investment Vehicles and Participating Funds, are described in greater detail in the products' respective offering documentation.

OIS

Generally, the Registrant may receive a management fee (generally 0.50% to 1.50% on an annualized basis depending on account size) calculated periodically (*e.g.*, daily, monthly or quarterly) and payable in arrears based on net asset value depending on the structure. Net asset values will not be reduced by any liability attributable to the payment of redemption proceeds as of the end of such period.

The Registrant's current basic annual fee schedule for certain separately managed accounts is as follows:

CIG:

Tax-Advantaged Fixed Income \$3 Million and above

0.35% on first \$25 mil. of assets
0.30% on next \$25 mil. of assets
0.25% on next \$50 mil. of assets
0.20% on assets over \$100 mil.

Global Fixed Income

0.50% on first \$30 mil. of assets
0.40% on next \$70 mil. of assets
Negotiable on assets over \$100 mil.
Minimum fee \$50,000

Tax-Advantaged Fixed Income Between \$1 Million and \$3 Million

0.50% on all assets

Leveraged Loans

0.75% on first \$100 mil. of assets
0.65% on next \$100 mil. of assets
0.50% on assets over \$200 mil.

Tax-Advantaged Cash Management

0.20% on all assets

U.S. High-Yield Fixed Income

0.50% on first \$50 mil. of assets
0.45% on next \$50 mil. of assets
0.40% on assets over \$100 mil.

Global High-Yield Fixed Income

0.50% on first \$50 mil. of assets
0.45% on next \$50 mil. of assets
0.40% on assets over \$100 mil.

Commodities:

Enhanced Total Commodity Return

0.50% on first \$50 mil. of assets
0.45% on next \$100 mil. of assets
0.40% on assets over \$150 mil.
Minimum fee \$250,000

ACCESS Total Commodity Return

0.60% on first \$50 mil. of assets
0.55% on next \$100 mil. of assets
0.50% on assets over \$150 mil.
Minimum fee \$250,000

The fees paid by a client are negotiable and may vary from the schedule above due to particular circumstances of the client and, as a result, one client may pay a higher fee to the Registrant than a second client for which the Registrant is providing substantially similar services. The actual fee rate paid by each client will be set forth in the investment management agreement between the Registrant and the client. Fees paid by the client to the Registrant may be higher or lower than the cost of similar services offered through other financial firms.

Securitized Products Group

The Registrant receives a management fee calculated in arrears, accrued monthly and payable at the end of each calendar quarter.

ILS

The Registrant generally receives a management fee calculated in arrears, accrued monthly and payable on the first day of each calendar quarter in respect of the preceding three months (or portion thereof for subscriptions made other than as of the beginning of a calendar quarter).

HOLT

The Registrant generally charges a management fee accruing daily and payable annually depending on the share class. For certain funds (*e.g.*, Global Emerging Markets, Global Developed, Europe and Global Small and Mid-cap), HOLT uses swing pricing to protect current investors from the dilution impact of trading costs caused by material redemptions and contributions. The swing pricing charge, which is determined by committee, of the transaction costs is directly integrated into the calculation of the net asset value.

NEXT

The Registrant receives an annual management fee from the Investment Vehicle advised by the NEXT team. The annual management fee is equal to a portion of the committed capital during the investment period. After the investment period, the annual management fee is charged on net invested capital. Management fees are collected quarterly in arrears.

Quantitative Trading - Systematic and Market Liquidity Strategies

The Registrant receives an annual management fee (generally 0.75% management fee plus operating cost pass through) from the Investment Vehicle advised by the Systematic and Market Liquidity Strategies portfolio management team.

Employee Plans Team

Generally, the Registrant does not receive any management fees from its clients managed by the Employee Plans Team that are employee funds. With respect to some of its employee fund clients, the Registrant will receive an annual fee from those Investment Vehicles generally equal to 1.0% to 2.0% of a given Investment Vehicle's assets or capital commitments from terminated employees. In addition, with respect to some of its employee fund clients, the Registrant will receive an annual administration fee from those Investment Vehicles generally equal to 0.30% of a given Investment Vehicle's assets or capital commitments or an amount required to reimburse the Registrant for administration and reporting costs. The fees accrue quarterly and are generally collected through proceeds from the sale of assets and or dividend and interest income.

Legacy Strategies

The Registrant charges a management fee based on invested capital which ranges from 0.39% to 1.50%.

Other Fees

In certain instances, account expenses may be charged back to the client. Clients also will be responsible for expenses, including commissions and/or sales loads, management fees and distribution/servicing fees, to the extent a client's assets are invested in investment companies, including funds registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"), or are otherwise exempt therefrom, which have their own fee and expense structures.

The Registrant may use one or more independent third-party custodians or prime brokers to provide custodial services in connection with the management of client assets, including for separate accounts or for investors accessing the Registrant's investment strategies through third-party platforms or consultants. The cost of these services is not included in the management fees described above. Clients are responsible for paying any such additional costs charged by the custodial services providers. The management fees charged by the Registrant also do not include the amount of any costs, expenses or commissions that a broker or dealer may charge in connection with transactions executed on behalf of client accounts. In addition, a custodian or registered broker may impose certain costs or charges associated with servicing client accounts, such as margin interest, costs relating to exchanging foreign currencies, odd lot differentials, regulatory fees, transfer taxes, exchange fees, wire transfer or postage fees, foreign clearing, settlement and custodial fees, and other fees or taxes required by law. For a discussion on brokerage and other transaction costs please see Item 12 below.

Accounts with special investment guidelines or other unique circumstances or requirements may be charged differently based on the services rendered. Some existing clients may pay different (higher or lower) fees that are not available to new or other clients. Assets or accounts of the Registrant's affiliates also may be charged fees and expenses that are different from, and in most cases, lower than those charged to unaffiliated client accounts or assets. Accounts of the Registrant's affiliates also may not be charged certain fees and expenses.

The Registrant may pay a portion of the advisory fee to any of its affiliates or entities or persons not affiliated with the Registrant for clients referred to it by such entities or persons. Such fees are paid in accordance with applicable law.

Employees of the Registrant and its affiliates are permitted to establish separate investment advisory accounts with the Registrant that may be charged reduced management fees.

In connection with certain strategies, the Registrant or an affiliate may be entitled to receive fees from Portfolio Companies (*e.g.*, acquisition and disposition fees, consulting or monitoring fees) or in connection with a transaction involving a Portfolio Company. A portion of such fees paid to the Registrant typically reduces the management fees otherwise payable to the Registrant. In

addition, investors will bear certain direct and indirect expenses associated with their investment in a Fund. Expenses that are typically borne by Funds (or their respective Portfolio Companies), and thus indirectly by investors in those Funds, may include, without limitation: (i) expenses for administrators, valuation experts, accountants and other service providers; (ii) costs incurred in printing and distributing reports to investors; (iii) all out-of-pocket expenses incurred in structuring, acquiring, holding and disposing of investments; (iv) broken deal expenses; (v) prime brokerage fees, bank service fees and other expenses incurred in connection with investments; (vi) fees and expenses related to borrowings; (vii) costs of litigation, D&O liability or other insurance and indemnification or extraordinary expense or liability relating to the affairs of the Fund; (viii) all out-of-pocket fees and expenses incurred in connection with compliance with U.S. federal, state, local, non-U.S. or other law or regulation; (ix) fees and expenses related to the organization, operation or maintenance of intermediate entities used to facilitate the Fund's investment activities; (x) expenses of winding up or liquidating the Fund; (xi) any taxes, fees or other governmental charges, and expenses incurred in connection with any tax audit, investigation, settlement or review of the Fund; and (xii) fees and expenses related to services rendered to a Fund by a non-affiliated sub-advisor or one of its affiliates. The offering memorandum and/or constituent documentation (or investment management agreement in the case of a separately managed account) of a Fund sets forth the basis on which the Registrant's management fees may be reduced, and also provides a detailed description of the various expenses, in addition to management fees, that will be borne by investors. Potential investors should review those materials carefully before investing in any Fund.

ITEM 6: PERFORMANCE-BASED FEES & SIDE-BY-SIDE MANAGEMENT

The Registrant may charge clients a negotiated performance fee based on a share of capital gains or capital appreciation of the assets under management, excess distributions remaining after payment of required amounts or based on some other measure as agreed between the Registrant and its client. In some instances, the fee calculation may include a base or hurdle rate that must be exceeded before the fee is payable or, if losses have been incurred, a “high water mark” that must be achieved before the fee is payable or a claw back of fees previously paid. Any performance fees charged by the Registrant will comply with the requirements of Section 205 of the Investment Adviser Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”) and the applicable rules thereunder.

Potential conflicts of interest may arise with the allocation of limited investment opportunities to the extent that the Registrant may have an incentive to allocate investments that are more likely to generate excess distributions but that are also more risky or are expected to increase in value to preferred accounts, including accounts with higher fee structures.

To avoid actual and potential conflicts of interest regarding fees received on a performance related element, the Registrant has policies and procedures in place to address and mitigate this conflict. The Registrant is required to place its clients’ interests first and seeks to allocate investment opportunities to its clients, and otherwise to treat all of its clients, in a manner that is fair and equitable over time. The compensation arrangements referred to in this section present a potential conflict when the Registrant’s interest may not be aligned with the best interest of one or all of its clients. Improper activity could manifest in the form of inappropriate recommendations or investments to certain portfolios because the Registrant hopes the client will invest additional assets; allocation of opportunities to accounts that have been underperforming in an investment strategy; allocation of investment opportunities which favor performance fee based accounts over advisory fee only accounts; or a reluctance by the Registrant to mark down fair valued/illiquid securities to avoid (i) a decline in performance or (ii) increase in performance volatility, which can make the account/fund potentially less attractive to existing and prospective investors.

The Registrant also may charge a “fulcrum fee,” under which a base fee increases or decreases proportionately with the investment performance of assets under management over a specified period in relation to a designated index of securities prices or other measure of performance.

The General Partner (or the Registrant in its capacity as the investment adviser), on behalf of an Investment Vehicle or other account advised by the Registrant, may enter into side letters or other similar agreements with an investor that would have the effect of establishing rights under, or altering or supplementing the terms of, an Investment Vehicle’s governing documents in a manner more favorable to that investor than those applicable to other investors.

Certain personnel of the Registrant may manage, at the same time, one or more registered and unregistered funds, separately managed accounts and other hedge fund vehicles (“Hedge Funds”), which may raise potential conflicts of interest for the Registrant, including those associated with any differences in fee structure. Such side-by-side management may result in

certain members devoting unequal time or attention to the management of one Hedge Fund over another. For example, members of an investment team which manage a registered investment company may also manage several Investment Vehicles that operate as Hedge Funds, and which may be funded with Credit Suisse proprietary money. There are several potential conflicts of interest issues that could arise as a result of the same individuals managing a registered investment company and those Investment Vehicles. The registered investment company and the Investment Vehicles may hold inconsistent positions and have a different fee structure.

For private equity-focused Funds, the General Partner is typically entitled to a performance fee of up to 20% of the profits of each Limited Partner in the Fund. The performance fee is generally (i) based on a waterfall calculation which takes into account net realized gains and losses and unrealized gains and losses on portfolio securities; (ii) as the relevant partnership agreement dictates on realized gains less the losses of the Limited Partner over the life of the relevant Fund or on a deal by deal basis; and (iii) may add back management fees and expenses previously paid by the Limited Partner. Accordingly, distributions to the General Partner in respect of its performance allocation will be made only to the extent that a Limited Partner's realized income and gains exceed its realized losses and a preferred return ranging from typically 0% to 12%. In the event that the General Partner receives distributions in excess of its allocation of up to 20% of the net profits of a Limited Partner's share of a Fund investment, the General Partner will repay such excess to the partnership for distribution to such Limited Partner upon termination of the Fund. Generally, employee plans managed through a partnership structure do not pay performance fees.

ITEM 7: TYPES OF CLIENTS

The Registrant typically provides investment advice to:

- Charitable Organizations
- Governments and Governmental Agencies
- Supranational Organizations
- High Net Worth Individuals
- Public and Private Pension Plans
- Sovereign Wealth Funds
- Corporations
- U.S. and Foreign Registered Investment Companies
- Private Funds
- Insurance Companies

The Registrant provides, or may provide, advice, as an adviser or sub-adviser, to registered and unregistered Investment Vehicles, institutions or other investment advisers, which may be affiliates. The Registrant also may engage sub-advisers, which may be affiliates, to perform advisory services. Additionally, the Registrant may engage unaffiliated sub-advisers—which themselves may hire affiliates to perform certain due diligence and monitoring services. The Registrant or an affiliate may provide consulting or advisory services for a negotiated fee to entities with debt or equity, whose investments are held by accounts and vehicles managed by the Registrant. The Registrant or its affiliates, its employees and clients, may receive advisory and other fees such as break-up or loan origination fees from companies in which Investment Vehicles or other clients may invest. Such fees may or may not be paid to, in whole or in part, the Investment Vehicles or other clients.

Conditions for Managing Accounts - Account Size

The Registrant may impose minimum account sizes (or fee equivalents) for starting new client accounts depending upon a number of factors including the type of client, type of mandate, and/or pre-existing relationship with the Registrant. Characteristics of certain asset classes also may require a minimum account size for separately managed accounts. Such minimum account sizes may be increased or decreased depending upon the specific circumstances of an individual client. If the value of an account is less than the required minimum as a result of a client's withdrawal of assets from the account, the Registrant may elect to terminate the relationship with a client. Exceptions are made at the discretion of the Registrant.

Although the Registrant may advise only an Investment Vehicle, and place no limits on the size of that account, individual Limited Partners who want to participate in the Investment Vehicle may be required to invest a minimum amount which varies depending on the Investment Vehicle. These requirements are disclosed in each Investment Vehicle's governing documentation.

ITEM 8: METHODS OF ANALYSIS, INVESTMENT STRATEGIES & RISK OF LOSS

Methods of Analysis

The Registrant derives the information used to make investment decisions on behalf of its clients from both internal and external resources. The Registrant periodically may seek the advice of economists and other investment professionals and consultants, internal and external, with respect to such matters as political conditions, proposed tax law changes, fiscal policy, general conditions of the economy, interest rates, actions of central banks and international affairs. The Registrant also may use proprietary modeling techniques and quantitative and qualitative analysis. In some instances, the Registrant may only rely on proprietary modeling techniques as the method of analysis.

In certain instances, the Registrant utilizes methodologies to track and replicate the performance of various indices and can create and calculate a respective index. Some of the Registrant's teams employ a bottom-up approach towards portfolio construction that begins with an initial review of primary and secondary market opportunities. Credit analysts perform in-depth, bottom-up, fundamental research assigning proprietary credit ratings to each issue. Additionally, certain of the Registrant's teams employ proprietary analytics to attempt to exploit market inefficiencies and provide commodity index exposure.

Additionally, investment committees shall be convened as necessary for certain Investment Vehicles in order to approve, reject, or approve with conditions any proposed investments or dispositions within each fund structure.

As the Registrant's portfolio management teams use a variety of methods to identify, analyze and assess potential and existing investment opportunities, existing and potential investors should review the more detailed descriptions of those methods that are included in the applicable offering documents and other constituent documentation for a particular investment.

Investment Strategies & Risk of Loss

The Registrant, through its portfolio management teams, offers a wide variety of investment strategies, including investments in: (i) property and casualty insurance linked strategies; (ii) commodity futures, swaps, structured notes and options; (iii) various derivative instruments for hedging purposes or to create exposure in lieu of holding actual securities or other instruments; (iv) currencies, including through forward contracts; (v) actively managed hedge funds-of-funds; (vi) preferred equity, leveraged loans, high-yield or municipal bonds, CLOs, mezzanine debt, mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") and asset-backed securities ("ABS"); and (vii) venture capital private equity, common equity and the origination of secured and unsecured loans to U.S. middle market companies. These strategies are offered through various Investment Vehicles to both private and public investors. The private equity-oriented Investment Vehicles managed by the Registrant generally invest in long-term private equity investments, primarily through investing in Portfolio Companies. The investment strategies used by the various investment committees for Participating Funds to make investment decisions for one Investment Vehicle

may vary, sometimes significantly, for another investment strategy which has a different investment committee.

An investment in securities, including the Portfolio Companies held by the Funds, or other financial instruments involves a significant degree of risk, including the potential loss of the entire investment. Before deciding to invest in a Fund or other products (i.e., separate accounts) offered by the Registrant, you should read the prospectus, offering memoranda and any other documents you receive and pay particular attention to the risk factors contained within those documents. Investors should have the financial ability and willingness to accept the risk characteristics of their particular investments. For instance, losses in a Fund will be borne solely by the Limited Partners and not by the Registrant (other than in its capacity as the General Partner). Therefore, an investor should only invest in a Fund if the investor can withstand a total loss of its investment. The following are some of the risks and considerations which should be made prior to making an investment in the Funds and other products (i.e., separate accounts) offered by the Registrant. The performance of portfolio investments of other Funds managed by the Registrant or its affiliates is not necessarily indicative of the results that will be achieved by a Fund in which you invest. Not all risks may be applicable to your particular investment.

Legal, Tax and Regulatory Risks

Legal, tax and regulatory developments may adversely affect an Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund during the term of the investment. In addition, the securities and futures markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements, other regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The regulation of derivatives transactions and funds that engage in such transactions is an evolving area of law and is subject to change by government and judicial actions. The regulatory environment for private funds is evolving, and currently there are numerous legislative and regulatory proposals in the U.S., Europe and other countries that could affect the Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund and their respective trading activities. Changes in the regulation of private funds and their trading activities may adversely affect the ability of the Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund to pursue its investment strategy, its ability to obtain leverage and financing and the value of investments held by the Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund. There has been an increase in governmental, as well as self-regulatory, scrutiny of the alternative investment industry in general. It is impossible to predict what, if any, changes in laws and regulations may occur, but any laws and regulations which restrict the ability of the Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund to trade in securities or the ability of the Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund to employ, or brokers and other counterparties to extend, credit in its trading (as well as other regulatory changes that result) could have a material adverse impact on the Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund's portfolio.

The Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund and the Registrant may also be subject to regulation in jurisdictions in which they engage business. Investors should understand that the Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund's business is dynamic and is expected to change over time. Therefore, the Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund may be subject to new or additional regulatory constraints in the future. The offering materials and any other documents received in connection with an investment in an Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund cannot

address or anticipate every possible current or future regulation that may affect the Investment Vehicle, Participating Fund, the Registrant or its businesses. Such regulations may have a significant impact on the investors or the operations of the Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund, including, without limitation, restricting the types of investments the Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund may make, preventing the Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund from exercising its voting rights with regard to certain financial instruments and requiring the Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund to disclose the identity of their investors.

Market Conditions and Volatility

Market and economic conditions during the past several years have caused significant disruption in the markets. The prices of an Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund's investments, including, without limitation, common equity and related equity derivative instruments, high-yield securities, convertible securities and derivatives, including futures and option prices, can be highly volatile. Price movements of forward, futures and other derivative contracts in which the Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund's assets may be invested are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs, policies of governments and national and international political and economic events. In addition, governments from time to time intervene, directly and by regulation, in certain markets, particularly those in government bonds, currencies, financial instruments, futures and options. Such intervention is often intended to directly influence prices and may, together with other factors, cause all of such markets to move rapidly in the same direction because of, among other things, interest rate fluctuations. The Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund is also subject to the risk of the failure of any exchanges on which its positions trade or of their clearinghouses. These factors and general market conditions could have a material adverse impact on the Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund's portfolio.

Illiquidity Risk

An investment in an Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund may require a long-term commitment, with no certainty of return. There most likely will be little or no near-term cash flow available to investors. In addition, the securities issued by portfolio companies typically cannot be sold except pursuant to a registration statement filed under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") or in a private placement or other transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act and that complies with any applicable non-U.S. securities laws. As such, an Investment Vehicle's investments may be highly illiquid, and there can be no assurance that the Investment Vehicle will be able to realize or exit such investments in a timely manner which may impact the performance of the Fund. Similarly, the interests in an Investment Vehicle have not been registered under the Securities Act or any other applicable securities laws. There may be no public market for such interests and none may be expected to develop. In addition, an investor may be restricted from transferring its ownership interests. Investors may be prohibited from withdrawing capital from an Investment Vehicle and, as such, may not be able to liquidate their investments prior to the end of the vehicle's term.

Portfolio Valuation

Valuations of an Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund's portfolio, which will affect the amount of the management fee and/or performance fee, are expected to involve uncertainties and discretionary determinations. Third-party pricing information may not be generally available

regarding a significant portion of an Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund's investments in certain asset classes, and in some circumstances valuation models may be relied upon in order to value the assets and calculate the net asset value of the Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund. The Registrant is not required to, nor does it expect to receive, independent, third-party verification of these valuation models created by the Registrant. In addition, to the extent third-party pricing information is available, a disruption in the secondary markets for the Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund investments may limit the ability to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing investments and calculating the net asset value of an Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund's investments. Further, because of the overall size and concentrations in particular markets and maturities of positions that may be held by the Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund from time to time, the liquidation values of the Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund's securities and other investments may differ significantly from the interim valuations of these investments derived from the valuation methods described herein.

Absence of Regulatory Oversight

Although certain Investment Vehicles managed by the Registrant may be considered similar in some ways to an investment company, they are not required and do not intend to register as such under the Investment Company Act and, accordingly, investors in those vehicles are not accorded the protections of the Investment Company Act.

Dependence on Key Personnel

The success of any Investment Vehicle or account managed by the Registrant depends in substantial part on the skill and expertise of the personnel of the Registrant. There can be no assurance that such personnel will continue to be employed by the Registrant or associated with an Investment Vehicle or account throughout the life of the Investment Vehicle or account. The loss of key personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Investment Vehicle or account.

Tax Treatment

There may be changes in tax laws or interpretations of such tax laws adverse to a Fund (i.e., partnership) or its Limited Partners. There can be no assurance that the structure of a partnership or of any investment will be tax-efficient to any particular Limited Partner. Also, there can be no assurance that a partnership will have sufficient cash flow to permit it to make annual distributions in the amount necessary to permit Limited Partners to pay all tax liabilities resulting from their ownership of the partnership's interests. Prospective investors are urged to consult their tax own advisers with reference to their specific tax situations.

Follow-On Investments

A Fund may be called upon to provide follow-up funding for its Portfolio Companies or have the opportunity to increase its investment in such Portfolio Companies. There can be no assurance that the Fund will wish to make follow-on investments or that it will have sufficient funds to do so. Any decision by the Fund not to make follow-on investments or its inability to make them may have a substantial negative impact on a Portfolio Company in need of such an investment or may diminish the Fund's ability to influence the Portfolio Company's future development.

Reliance on Management of Portfolio Companies

While it is the intent of the Registrant/General Partner to invest in companies with proven operating management in place, there can be no assurance that such management will continue to operate successfully. Although the Registrant will monitor the performance of each investment, a Fund will rely upon management to operate the Portfolio Companies on a day-to-day basis.

Concentration Risk

The strategy of investing in multiple investments is designed in an attempt to achieve diversification and thus seeks to limit exposure to any single investment loss. Nevertheless, multiple investments may result in losses which may be substantial. For any given period of time, the investments of certain Funds managed by the Registrant may be concentrated in a relatively small number of portfolio holdings. This may be especially true for private equity oriented Funds, which may only make a limited number of investments, and because those investments generally will involve a high degree of risk, poor performance by a few of the investments could severely affect the total returns to the Limited Partners.

To the extent a Fund concentrates its investments in a small number or single portfolio holding, industry, sector and/or geographic region, the Fund will be susceptible to a greater degree of risk affecting investments in that issuer, industry, sector and/or region than would otherwise be the case. In addition, fluctuations in the value of a small number of portfolio holdings will significantly affect the value of the Fund's portfolio. As a result, investors may be subject to greater volatility which could generate substantial losses with respect to their investments in a Fund than another Fund that is more diversified and may be affected by the factors affecting the relevant industry or group of industries.

Controlling Interest Liability

A Fund may have controlling interests in some of its Portfolio Companies. The exercise of control over a Portfolio Company may impose additional risks of liability for environmental damage, product defects, failure to supervise management, violation of governmental regulations (including securities laws) or other types of liability in which the limited liability generally characteristic of business ownership may be ignored. If these liabilities were to arise, the Fund might suffer a significant loss.

Minority Interests in Portfolio Companies

A Fund may be a minority investor without the ability to influence or control its investments.

Risks Upon Disposition of Investments

In connection with the disposition of an investment in a Portfolio Company, a Fund may be required to make representations about the business and financial affairs of the Portfolio Company typical of those made in connection with the sale of any business, or may be responsible for the contents of disclosure documents under applicable securities laws. A Fund may also be required to indemnify the purchasers of such investment or underwriters to the extent that any such representations or disclosure documents turn out to be incorrect, inaccurate or misleading. These arrangements may result in contingent liabilities, which might ultimately have to be funded by the Limited Partners. Each Fund's Partnership Agreement contains provisions to the effect that if there is any such claim in respect of a portfolio company, it will be

funded by the Limited Partners to the extent that they have received distributions from the partnership, subject to certain limitations.

Foreign Investment and Emerging Markets Risk

Most non-private equity oriented Funds managed by the Registrant are permitted to invest in a variety of non-U.S. instruments, including securities and other instruments of certain non-U.S. corporations and countries. In addition, for the private equity-oriented Funds, certain Portfolio Companies in which those Funds may invest are organized and operated outside of the United States. Such investments involve risks not typically associated with investments in the securities of U.S. companies. Investing in the securities of companies (and, from time to time, governments) in certain countries (such as emerging nations or countries) involves certain considerations not usually associated with investing in securities of United States companies or the United States Government, including, among other things, political and economic considerations, such as greater risks of expropriation, nationalization and general social, political and economic instability; the small size of the securities markets in such countries and the low volume of trading, resulting in potential lack of liquidity and in price volatility; fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies and costs associated with currency conversion; certain government policies that may restrict investment opportunities; and, in some cases, less effective government regulation than is the case with securities markets in the United States.

To the extent a Fund or other client invests in companies operating in emerging market countries, those investments involve certain risks not typically associated with investments in the securities of companies in more developed markets, including the direct and indirect consequences of potential political, economic, social and diplomatic changes in those countries. The governments in those countries typically participate to a significant degree, through ownership interests or regulation, in local business, often exercising a controlling influence in certain key sectors of the economy.

As a separate matter, investments in non-U.S. companies (i) may require significant government approvals under corporate, securities, exchange control, non-U.S. investment and other similar laws and regulations; (ii) may require financing and structuring alternatives and exit strategies that differ substantially from those commonly used in the U.S.; and (iii) will expose a Fund to potential losses arising from changes in foreign currency exchange rates. All of the foregoing factors, and others, may increase transaction costs and adversely impact the value of a Fund's investments in such companies.

Tracking Error

For the Funds that seek to track an index, those investments are subject to tracking error. While the Registrant may attempt to reduce any variation between a Fund's performance and the performance of the relevant index (any such variation, a "Tracking Error"), there can be no assurance that it will be successful in this regard and, accordingly, the success of the Fund's investment objective and each investor's investment remain subject to the risk of any such Tracking Error. Tracking Error may result from, among other things, the time interval between the Fund's need to invest in, or redeem an interest from, a portfolio investment (as dictated by movements in the relevant index) and the Fund's practical ability to make such an investment in, or redemption from, the portfolio investment on a timely basis. Likewise, portfolio investments

may be closed to new investment, either indefinitely or by virtue of a policy permitting for periodic subscriptions on an infrequent basis, in which event a suitable substitute (as a proxy) will need to be sought. The process of locating such a proxy may require significant time (resulting in Tracking Error), and, once located, the proxy's performance may deviate significantly from the performance of the investment that the Registrant originally sought to replicate, thereby resulting in a further Tracking Error. Moreover, it may be difficult or impossible for the Registrant to: (i) identify certain factors that might impact the performance of the Fund in ways that would cause the Fund's performance to deviate from the performance of the relevant index; or (ii) take any action to mitigate the impact of such factors on the Fund's performance upon discovering the existence of such factors. Lastly, in order for the Fund to meet its objectives, its cash from subscriptions must be invested promptly. There is a risk that the pace at which subscriptions are made to the Fund will outpace the ability of the Registrant to invest such amounts in the portfolio investments, thus contributing to Tracking Error.

Use of Derivatives

Most Funds managed by the Registrant are permitted to invest in a variety of derivative instruments. The risks posed by derivatives include (i) credit risks (the exposure to the possibility of loss resulting from a counterparty's failure to meet its financial obligations); (ii) market risks (adverse movements in the price of a financial asset or commodity); (iii) legal risks (an action by a court or by a regulatory or legislative body that could invalidate a financial contract); (iv) operational risks (inadequate controls, deficient procedures, human error, system failure or fraud); (v) documentation risks (exposure to losses resulting from inadequate documentation); (vi) liquidity risks (exposure to losses created by the inability to prematurely terminate a derivative); (vii) system risks (the risk that financial difficulties in one institution or a major market disruption will cause uncontrollable financial harm to the financial system); (viii) concentration risks (exposure to losses from concentration of closely-related risks such as exposure to a particular industry or exposure linked to a particular entity); and (ix) settlement risks (the risk that a party to a contract faces when it has performed its obligations under a contract but has not yet received value from its counterparty).

Total Return Swaps

Certain clients of the Registrant may obtain synthetic exposure to investment strategies through the use of one or more total return swaps. Total return swaps are contracts in which one party (*i.e.*, the client) agrees to make periodic payments to another party (*i.e.*, the counterparty, which may be an affiliate of the Registrant) based on the change in market value of the assets underlying the contract, which may include a specified security, basket of securities or securities indices during the specified period, in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate or the total return from other underlying assets. The total rate of return of the assets underlying the contract on which the swap is based may exhibit substantial volatility and in any given period may be positive or negative. The client's investment in a total return swap is subject to leverage risk because, in addition to its total net assets, the client would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap. In addition, there is the risk that the total return swap may be terminated by the client or the counterparty in accordance with its terms or as a result of regulatory changes.

Structured Securities

The Registrant may invest in strategies that consist of structured instruments, such as structured notes and warrants, and are offered and sold pursuant to a registration statement filed with the SEC or in a transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act. The primary objective of these strategies is to build a portfolio of structured investments with varying terms and diversified credit exposures. The portfolio management team invests in structured investments issued by third-party issuers and may also invest directly in the referenced asset(s) or underlying exposure (*i.e.*, the index) for a period of time in an effort to maintain the exposure intended by the strategies. The terms and risks of each structured investment vary materially depending on the creditworthiness of the issuer, the nature of the referenced asset and the maturity of the instrument, among other factors.

Use of Leverage

The Registrant, or the investment managers of other Funds in which the Registrant's clients invest, may employ leverage in a number of ways including purchasing instruments with the use of borrowed funds, selling securities short, trading options or futures contracts, using total return swaps, structured notes and repurchase agreements. The more leverage employed, the more likely it is that a substantial change will occur, either up or down, in the value of the instrument.

Government Securities Risk

Yields available from U.S. Government and agency securities are generally lower than yields from many other fixed income securities. Further, there is a risk that the U.S. Government will not provide financial support to U.S. government agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored enterprises if it is not obligated to do so by law. Although many types of Government Securities may be purchased by Investment Vehicles, such as those issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae"), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac") and Federal Home Loan Banks may be chartered or sponsored by Acts of Congress, their securities are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Department of the Treasury and, therefore, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

Mortgage Backed Security (MBS) and Asset Backed Security (ABS) Complexity Risk

MBS and ABS are highly complex investments. Their complexity gives rise to the risk that investors, parties involved in their creation and issuance, and other parties with an interest in them may not have the same understanding of how these investments behave, or the rights that the various interested parties have with respect to them. Furthermore, the documents governing these investments may contain some ambiguities that are subject to differing interpretations. Even in the absence of such ambiguities, if a dispute were to arise concerning these instruments, there is a risk that a court or other tribunal might not fully understand all aspects of these investments and might rule in a manner contrary to both the terms and the intent of the documents. Therefore, an investor cannot be fully assured that it will be able to enjoy all of the rights that it expects to have when it invests in MBS or ABS. In addition, due to their complex structure, MBS and ABS may be difficult to value and may have reduced liquidity.

Structural Risks of Subordinated MBS and ABS

Certain Investment Vehicles managed by the Registrant may invest in MBS and/or ABS that are subordinate in right of payment and rank junior to other securities that are secured by or

represent an ownership interest in the same pool of assets. Investments in subordinated MBS and ABS involve greater credit risk of default than the senior classes of the issue or series. Many of the default-related risks of “whole loan” mortgages will be magnified in subordinated securities. Default risks may be further pronounced in the case of MBS or ABS secured by, or evidencing an interest in, a relatively small or less diverse pool of underlying loans. Certain subordinated securities (“first loss securities”) absorb all losses from default before any other class of securities is at risk, particularly if such securities have been issued with little or no credit enhancement or equity. Such securities therefore possess some of the attributes typically associated with equity investments.

Investments in Collateralized Debt Obligations (“CDOs”) or Collateralized Loan Obligations (“CLOs”)

The Registrant may invest in CDOs or CLOs. These obligations may present risks similar to those of the other types of obligations in which the Funds may invest and, in fact, such risks may be of greater significance in the case of CDOs or CLOs. Investing in CDOs or CLOs may entail a variety of unique risks, such as prepayment risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, structural risk, legal risk and interest rate risk. In addition, the performance will be affected by a variety of factors, including its priority in the capital structure of the issuer thereof, the availability of any credit enhancement, the level and timing of payments and recoveries on and the characteristics of the underlying loans or other assets that are being securitized, remoteness of those assets from the originator or transferor, the adequacy of and ability to realize upon any related collateral and the capability of the servicer or manager of the securitized assets. CDOs and CLOs often represent a leveraged investment and may have significant volatility in value. The possibility of increased volatility and default rates in the structured finance sector may also adversely affect the price and liquidity of the CLOs included in the Fund’s investments.

Issuers of CDO or CLO securities may acquire interests in loans and other debt obligations by way of sale, assignment or participation. The purchaser of an assignment typically becomes a lender under the credit agreement with respect to the loan or debt obligation; however, its rights can be more restricted than those of the assigning institution. In purchasing participations, an issuer of these securities will usually have a contractual relationship only with the selling institution and not the borrower. The CDO/CLO generally will have neither the right to directly enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement, nor any rights of set-off against the borrower, nor any rights to object to certain changes to the loan agreement agreed to by the selling institution. The CDO/CLO may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the related loan and may be subject to any rights of set-off the borrower has against the selling institution. In addition, in the event of insolvency of the selling institution, under the laws of the states and the United States of America, the CDO or CLO may be subject to the credit risk of the selling institution as well as of the borrower.

Non-Public Information

From time to time, the Registrant or its affiliates may come into possession of material non-public information with respect to an issuer of securities or other instruments (e.g., bank debt or investments involving a restructuring) in which a client has invested, or in which the Registrant intends to or is researching as a potential investment for its clients. Possessing such information may limit the ability of the Registrant to buy or sell such securities or other instruments on behalf

of its clients. Accordingly, the Registrant may be prohibited from buying or selling such securities or other instruments on behalf of its clients at times when the Registrant might otherwise wish to buy or sell such investments.

Various Industry Related and Other Developments May Adversely Affect an Investment Vehicle

The insurance and reinsurance business has historically been a cyclical industry, with significant fluctuations and uncertainties in operating results due to various factors. Matters including the availability and price of insurance and reinsurance coverage, the profitability of insurance and reinsurance entities and the number and nature of insurance and reinsurance companies entering run-off at any given time has been affected in the past by factors such as changes in reserves resulting from different types of claims that may arise and the development of judicial interpretations relating to the scope of insurers' liability, including with respect to asbestos and environmental liability claims, other liability claims such as directors' and officers' liability and medical malpractice, the overall level of economic activity and the competitive environment in the insurance industry, catastrophic events (including terrorism and natural catastrophes), general economic and social conditions, stock market performance, fluctuations in interest rates, inflationary pressures and other factors, all of which are beyond the control of the Investment Vehicle and the Registrant, and any other investment adviser (including a sub-investment adviser), but could affect the ultimate payout of loss amounts, the costs of administering portfolios of business and returns on invested capital. Similar or new factors in the future may result in changes in market conditions or governmental intervention in the insurance markets, any or all of which may affect the Investment Vehicle's business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Quantitative Model Risks

Many of the investment strategies that the Registrant deploys on behalf of clients are highly complex. Certain of the Registrant's strategies may employ quantitatively based financial analytical models to aid in the selection of investments, to allocate investments across various strategies and subsectors and to determine the risk profile of the Investment Vehicles. In many cases, the successful deployment of a particular investment strategy may require or involve sophisticated mathematical calculations and complex computer programs. Although the Registrant intends to use good faith efforts to carry out such calculations and programs correctly and to use them effectively, there can be no assurance that it will successfully do so. Errors may occur in designing, writing, testing, monitoring, and/or implementing such calculations and programs, including errors in the manner in which such calculations and programs function together. Whether or not such calculations or programs relate to a substantial portion of the client's investments, any errors in this regard may be difficult to detect, may not be detected for a significant period of time, and could have a material adverse effect on the client. In addition, while the Registrant may seek to apply existing calculations and programs to different components of the investment strategies deployed on behalf of the client (including markets, strategies, or investments), such application may prove ineffective in such different contexts. For example, it may be difficult or impossible to distinguish unexpected trading outcomes resulting from market activity from unexpected trading outcomes resulting from an error in the applicable calculation or programs. The mathematical calculations and computer programs utilized by the Registrant are subject to inherent limitations and, like all approaches to investing, are almost always susceptible to being improved upon as experience is gained, strategies are

refined, and markets change. Also, there can be no assurance that the investment professionals utilizing the models will be able to (i) determine that any model is or will become not viable or not completely viable or (ii) notice, predict or adequately react to any change in the viability of a model. The use of a model that is not viable or not completely viable could, at any time, have a material adverse effect on the performance of the Investment Vehicle. Accordingly, the Registrant does not expect to disclose discovered software errors to the Clients or investors in the Investment Vehicles. The Registrant seeks, on an ongoing basis, to create adequate backups of software and hardware where possible but there is no guarantee that such efforts will be successful. Further, to the extent that an unforeseeable software or hardware malfunction or problem is caused by a defect, virus or other outside force, the Investment Vehicles may be materially adversely affected. For the sake of clarity and without limitation, though losses arising from programming implementation errors or logical errors could adversely affect the Investment Vehicle's performance, such losses would likely not constitute reimbursable trade errors under the Registrant's policies.

Systems and Operational Risks Generally

Investment Vehicles depends on the Registrant to develop and implement appropriate systems for the Investment Vehicle's activities. An Investment Vehicle relies heavily and on a daily basis on financial, accounting and other data processing systems. In addition, the Investment Vehicle relies on information systems to store sensitive information about the Investment Vehicle and its investors, as well as the Registrant and its affiliates. Certain of the Investment Vehicle's and the Registrant's activities will be dependent upon systems operated by third parties, including brokers, prime brokers, administrators, market counterparties and other service providers, and the Registrant may not be in a position to verify the risks or reliability of such third-party systems. Failure in such systems and similar clearance and settlement facilities or with other parties could result in mistakes made in the confirmation or settlement of transactions, or in transactions not being properly booked, evaluated or accounted for. Disruptions in the Registrant's operations may cause an Investment Vehicle to suffer, among other things, financial loss, the disruption of trading or investment operations, liability to third parties, regulatory intervention or reputational damage. Any of the foregoing failures or disruptions could have a material adverse effect on an Investment Vehicle and the investors' investments in the Investment Vehicle.

System Failure

As the Registrant makes extensive use of computer hardware, systems and software, clients may be exposed to risks caused by failures of IT infrastructure and data. In addition, outright failure or a partial impairment (whether due to external situations or internal file corruption) of the underlying hardware, operating system, software or network may leave the Registrant unable to trade either generally or in certain of a client's strategies, and this may expose the client to risk should the outage coincide with turbulent market conditions. To ameliorate this risk, backup and failover plans have been put in place by the Registrant. Nevertheless, in the worst case, the Registrant may have to liquidate a client's entire portfolio as the only safe way to proceed should a crippling system outage occur.

Data Feed Failure

The Registrant's models utilize data feeds from a number of sources. If these data feeds were to be corrupted, compromised, or discontinued in any manner, or not delivered or accessible in a timely manner, the models may not be properly formulated. This failure to receive the data feeds or receive the data feeds in a timely manner may leave the Registrant unable to trade on behalf of a client or may result in trades that are not aligned with an algorithm's goal, and this may expose the client to risk of loss or loss of opportunities, in particular if the loss of the data feed coincides with turbulent market conditions. If the data feeds are compromised or discontinued in any material manner or if the data feeds are not delivered or accessible in a timely manner, it may result in a loss to the client, which could be material.

Risks Inherent in Computer-Driven and Intellectual Property Based Systems

The Registrant relies to a material extent on a wide range of intellectual property systems, including computer hardware and software systems and telecommunications systems, in substantially all phases of its operations, including research, valuation, trade identification and construction, trade execution, clearing, risk management, back office functions and reporting. As described above, intellectual property systems are subject to a number of inherent and unpredictable risks. For example, there may be material undiscovered errors in software programs; software and/or hardware may malfunction and/or degrade; electronic and telecommunications delivery may fail; security breaches may lead to unauthorized trades or stolen intellectual property; services provided by third-party vendors to support the intellectual property systems may be interrupted; and computer-driven trading errors may occur. For the sake of clarity and without limitation, though losses arising from computer-driven and intellectual property-based systems could adversely affect an Investment Vehicle's or other account's performance, such losses would likely not constitute reimbursable trade errors under the Registrant's policies.

Volcker Rule

Credit Suisse Group and its subsidiaries and affiliates, including the Registrant (collectively, "CSG") are subject to the prohibitions and restrictions of Section 13 of the Bank Holding Company Act and its implementing regulations (together, the "Volcker Rule"), which came into effect on July 21, 2012 with final rules implementing certain parts of the Volcker Rule issued on December 10, 2013. The Volcker Rule generally prohibits any "banking entity," such as CSG, from sponsoring or acquiring or retaining as principal, directly or indirectly, an ownership interest in a "covered fund" other than pursuant to a "permitted activity." A banking entity is also prohibited from engaging in certain "covered transactions" with certain related "covered funds," including sponsored "covered funds." The final rules define a "covered fund" to include, among other things, (i) any issuer that would be an investment company, as defined in the Investment Company Act but for Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of that Act, (ii) any "commodity pool" as defined in the Commodity Exchange Act, for which the commodity pool operator has claimed an exemption under CFTC Rule 4.7 or is registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"), and the pool is primarily owned by "qualified eligible participants" ("QEPs") and has not been publicly offered to non-QEPs, and (iii) a foreign fund controlled by a U.S. banking entity that is organized or established outside the U.S. and has no ownership interests offered or sold in the U.S., is engaged primarily in investing securities for resale or other disposition or otherwise trades securities, has as its sponsor the U.S. banking

entity or has issued an ownership interest owned by the U.S. banking entity, and if offered in the U.S., would rely on Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the Investment Company Act. Because most of the Registrant's Investment Vehicles meet the definition of "covered fund," CSG will have to conform its sponsorship of and investment in the Investment Vehicles to a permitted activity under the Volcker Rule by the conclusion of the conformance period (currently, July 2017), notwithstanding any conformance period extensions granted to specific funds or categories of funds by the Federal Reserve Board.

The Volcker Rule also prohibits a banking entity from engaging in a transaction or activity that is otherwise a permitted activity if it would (i) involve or result in a material conflict of interest between the banking entity and its clients, customers or counterparties, (ii) result, directly or indirectly, in a material exposure by the banking entity to a high-risk asset or high-risk trading strategy, or (iii) pose a threat to the safety and soundness of the banking entity or the financial stability of the United States. Accordingly, the investment opportunities, business relationships, investment strategies or other actions of the Investment Vehicles could be limited in order to comply with these restrictions.

Cybersecurity Breaches, Identity Theft and Other Threats to Technology Systems

CSG's, the Registrant's and the Funds' information and technology systems may be vulnerable to damage or interruption from computer viruses, network failures, computer and telecommunication failures, infiltration by unauthorized persons and security breaches, usage errors by their respective professionals, power outages and catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. The failure of these systems and/or of disaster recovery plans for any reason could cause significant interruptions in CSG's, the Registrant's and the Funds' operations and result in a failure to maintain the security, confidentiality or privacy of sensitive data, including personal information relating to investors. Such a failure could harm CSG's, the Registrant's and the Funds' reputation, subject any such entity and their respective affiliates to legal claims and otherwise affect their business and financial performance.

Cybersecurity breaches can include unauthorized access to systems, networks, or devices; infection from computer viruses or other malicious software code; and attacks that shut down, disable, slow, or otherwise disrupt operations, business processes, or website access or functionality. Cybersecurity breaches may cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses to the Registrant or its clients, interfere with the Registrant's ability to value portfolio investments, impair the Registrant's trading ability and otherwise to transact business, and result in violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs or additional compliance costs.

Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity breaches affecting Portfolio Companies and other issuers of securities in which a Fund invests; counterparties with which a Fund engages in transactions; governmental and other regulatory authorities; exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, and other financial institutions; and other parties. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred by these entities in order to prevent any cybersecurity breaches in the future.

FATCA

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”) requires all entities in a broadly defined class of foreign financial institutions (“FFIs”) to comply with a complicated and expansive reporting regime or be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax on certain U.S. payments (and beginning in 2019, a 30% U.S. withholding tax on gross proceeds from the sale of certain U.S. stocks and securities). Non-U.S. entities which are not FFIs also must either certify they have no substantial U.S. beneficial ownership or report certain information with respect to their substantial U.S. beneficial ownership or be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax on certain U.S. payments (and beginning in 2019, a 30% U.S. withholding tax on gross proceeds from the sale of certain U.S. stocks and securities). FATCA also contains complex provisions requiring participating FFIs to withhold on certain “foreign pass thru payments” made to non-participating FFIs and to holders that fail to provide the required information. The definition of a “foreign pass thru payment” is still reserved under current regulations. However, the term generally refers to payments that are from non-U.S. sources but that are “attributable to” certain U.S. payments and gross proceeds described above. Withholding on these payments is not set to apply until after December 31, 2018. In general, these requirements apply to non-U.S. investment funds, such as any non-U.S. CS-sponsored investment vehicle advised by the Registrant. Among other things, FATCA compliance requires FFIs to obtain and review appropriate due diligence information with respect to certain existing and prospective investors. In addition, the reporting obligations imposed under FATCA require FFIs to enter into agreements with the IRS to obtain and disclose information about certain investors to the IRS or, if subject to an Intergovernmental Agreement (“IGA”), register with the IRS. IGAs are generally intended to result in the automatic exchange of tax information through reporting by an FFI to the government or tax authorities of the country in which such FFI is domiciled, followed by the automatic exchange of the reported information with the IRS. In the event FFIs are unable to comply with the preceding requirements, certain payments made to the FFIs may be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, which would reduce the cash available to investors. These U.S. and foreign reporting requirements may apply to underlying entities and investors who are FFIs and the general partner (or similar managing fiduciary) has no control over whether such entities or investors comply with the reporting regime. Prospective investors in any CS-sponsored Investment Vehicle should consult their own tax advisors regarding all aspects of FATCA as it affects their particular circumstances

Other Risks

In addition to the risks discussed above, an investment in an Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund may be subject to the following additional risks: (i) counterparty risk; (ii) volatility in the market and general economic conditions; (iii) lack of diversification; (iv) foreign currency risks; (v) commodities risk; (vi) increased government regulation; or (vii) duplication or “layering” of expenses. Potential conflicts of interest also may arise from the relationship between the Registrant and any of its affiliates. Those conflicts are discussed in greater detail in Item 10 of this brochure. For a complete discussion of an Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund’s strategies and the principal investments risks of those strategies, please read carefully the offering materials and any other documents received in connection with your investment.

ITEM 9: DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION

The Registrant is committed to observing the highest standards of integrity and regulatory compliance in all aspects of its work. The following disclosure of certain disciplinary events involving the Registrant or certain affiliates of the Registrant is required by the SEC.

Prior to and through in or about 2009, Credit Suisse AG (“CSAG”), including through its subsidiary Clariden Leu, operated a cross-border banking business that aided U.S. clients in opening and maintaining undeclared accounts and concealing foreign assets and income from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. On May 19, 2014, the U.S. Department of Justice (the “Department of Justice”) filed a one-count criminal information (the “Information”) in the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia charging CSAG, the parent company of the Registrant, with conspiracy to commit tax fraud related to accounts CSAG established for cross-border clients from 2002 to 2008. The Department of Justice and CSAG entered into a plea agreement (the “Plea Agreement”) settling the action pursuant to which CSAG pleaded guilty to the charge set out in the Information. The Plea Agreement required CSAG to pay over \$1.8 billion to the U.S. government, including the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. The Plea Agreement also required CSAG to lawfully undertake certain remedial actions to address the conduct described in the Plea Agreement and attachments to the Plea Agreement (the “Conduct”). CSAG entered into other settlements relating to the Conduct. CSAG and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve Board”) agreed to the issuance of a consent Cease and Desist Order and Civil Money Penalty Assessment against CSAG to resolve certain findings by the Federal Reserve Board relating to the Conduct. In addition, CSAG and the New York State Department of Financial Services (the “DFS”) entered into a Consent Order to resolve certain findings by the DFS relating to the Conduct. The settlement with the Federal Reserve Board required CSAG to pay \$100 million to the Federal Reserve, and the settlement with the DFS required CSAG to pay \$715 million to the DFS. These settlements followed a settlement by Credit Suisse Group AG (“CS Group”), the parent company of CSAG, with the SEC on February 21, 2014 to resolve an investigation by the SEC into solicitation and provision of broker-dealer and investment advisory services to certain U.S. cross-border clients by CS Group while not registered with the SEC as a broker-dealer or investment adviser. As part of the settlement, CS Group paid \$196,511,014, which included \$82,170,990 in disgorgement, \$64,340,024 in interest and a \$50,000,000 penalty. Neither the Registrant nor any other affiliate of CSAG registered with the SEC as an investment adviser under the Advisers Act or a broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 was named in any of these settlements or involved in the conduct underlying these settlements.

On October 19, 2011, the Registrant was ordered to pay a combined total of \$2,500,000 in disgorgement, prejudgment interest and civil penalties for failing to disclose material facts concerning the Class V Funding III Collateralized Debt Obligation, which was offered to investors in February 2007, thereby violating Section 17(a) (2) of the Securities Act and Section 206(2) of the Investment Advisers Act. The Registrant neither admitted nor denied the facts set forth in the Order.

Additionally, the Registrant has made available other disciplinary items in Part I, Item 11 of the ADV which can be found on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

ITEM 10: OTHER FINANCIAL INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES & AFFILIATIONS

The Registrant is a U.S. registered investment adviser under the control of Credit Suisse Group AG, a foreign bank holding company based in Switzerland, which has various U.S. and foreign subsidiaries and affiliates that engage in a variety of securities, broker-dealer, investment company, investment adviser, commodities, banking, consulting, real estate and custodial activities worldwide. The Registrant conducts its business as part of the asset management business within the International Wealth Management Division of CS (as defined below). The Registrant is also registered with the CFTC as a Commodity Trading Advisor (“CTA”) for certain separate accounts and a Commodity Pool Operator (“CPO”) for certain Funds.

The Registrant has filed a notice of claim for exemption pursuant to CFTC Rule 4.7, which exempts a CTA and a CPO who files a notice of claim for exemption from having to provide a CFTC-mandated Disclosure Document to certain highly accredited clients, defined as “qualified eligible participants” who consent to their account being Rule 4.7 exempt QEP accounts. Upon receiving consent, the Registrant is exempt from the requirement to provide a Disclosure Document with respect to its Rule 4.7 exempt QEP accounts. In accordance with Rule 4.7, the Registrant is required to display the following disclosure statement with this brochure:

PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION IN CONNECTION WITH ACCOUNTS OF QUALIFIED ELIGIBLE PERSONS, THIS FIRM BROCHURE IS NOT REQUIRED TO BE, AND HAS NOT BEEN FILED WITH THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION. THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION DOES NOT PASS UPON THE MERITS OF PARTICIPATING IN A TRADING PROGRAM OR UPON THE ADEQUACY OR ACCURACY OF COMMODITY TRADING ADVISOR DISCLOSURE. CONSEQUENTLY, THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION HAS NOT REVIEWED OR APPROVED THIS TRADING PROGRAM OR FIRM BROCHURE.

From time to time, the Registrant may, with prior client consent (if necessary) and to the extent permitted by applicable law, delegate some or all of its responsibilities, duties and authority under an investment management agreement or other similar agreement to one or more of its affiliated investment advisers. The Registrant’s affiliated advisers may likewise delegate some or all of their responsibilities, duties and authority to the Registrant.

Affiliated Relationships

The Registrant has arrangements and transacts, subject to applicable law, with related persons under the control of Credit Suisse Group AG and various of its directly and indirectly owned subsidiaries, including Credit Suisse AG, CSSU and Credit Suisse Asset Management, Ltd. (collectively, “CS”). CS is a global firm providing a wide range of financial services including (i) broker-dealers with which the Registrant may engage in securities transactions, among other things; (ii) investment companies, both private and registered; (iii) investment companies for which the Registrant may act as investment adviser, sub-adviser or administrator, among other

things; (iv) other investment advisers for which the Registrant may act either as adviser or as sub-adviser to, among other things; (v) CPOs, CTAs or futures commission merchants with which the Registrant may engage in certain commodities transactions on behalf of certain clients, among other things; (vi) banking or thrift institutions for which the Registrant may provide advisory services, among other things; and (vii) entities that create or package Investment Vehicles, Participating Funds, partnerships or other vehicles for which Registrant may provide advisory services, among other things. The Registrant may also have co-advisory, sub-advisory, relationships with affiliated advisers as required for proper management of Participating Funds and in accordance with applicable law. As such, certain tasks may be performed by employees of the Registrant's affiliate.

The Registrant or an affiliate may serve as General Partner to Participating Funds, Funds or other Investment Vehicles. A description of each Investment Vehicle, including its operation and activities, management fees, performance fees (if any) and structure can be obtained from such vehicle's offering documentation.

With respect to venture capital or other private equity funds, Credit Suisse may accrue additional benefits, besides investment gains as an investor and General Partner, from the investments which would not accrue to investors in the Fund, including but not limited to investment banking revenue, CS utilizing technology platforms which the Fund is a strategic investor in, etc. As such, potential conflicts of interest are more fully disclosed in the Investment Vehicle's governing documents (i.e., private placement memorandum).

Affiliated Broker Transactions

In the course of conducting its business, as permissible under applicable laws, CSSU or another affiliated broker may from time to time act as broker or agent in effecting securities transactions for its clients or other persons; purchase from or sell securities for its own account, or account that it has an interest in, that it also recommends to clients; and act as general or limited partner in other Investment Vehicles or Participating Funds in which clients may be solicited to invest. Although the Investment Vehicles or Participating Funds are under no obligation to retain CS or any of its affiliates, the Investment Vehicles or Participating Funds may elect to retain either CS or one of its affiliates. Such arrangements will be negotiated on an arm's length basis. The commission rates charged to clients by brokers (including affiliated brokers) are negotiated and, therefore, different rates may be charged depending on the service or package of services provided to the client. In connection with the overall services provided by CS and consistent with the investment objectives of the Investment Vehicles or Participating Funds, investors may be solicited to invest in other limited partnerships (or other controlling entities) in which CS or one of its affiliates serves as a General Partner.

Financial Interest in Transactions

The Registrant may recommend to clients the purchase or sale of securities in which one or more of its related persons has a financial interest or position. For example, related persons of the Registrant, including CS Group and other foreign affiliates, engage in various types of investment banking and lending activities with issuers of securities that the Registrant may

recommend to its clients. In addition, employees of the Registrant and its affiliates may serve as directors of various companies that the Registrant may purchase or sell on behalf of its clients. Any such outside activities, however, are subject to the Registrant's Outside Activities and Private Investment policy, discussed below.

Further, employees of the Registrant or its affiliates may co-invest or be offered the right to co-invest in various Participating Funds and, with respect to certain private investments, on the same terms and conditions as those applicable to the corresponding investments by the Participating Funds or may invest in a different class of securities from those invested in by the Participating Funds. These employees may include members of the investment committee for the Participating Funds. Any such co-investments are subject to the Registrant's and its affiliates' Outside Activities and Private Investment policy. The Registrant will disclose to its advisory clients its relationship with such affiliates to the full extent required by applicable law. As a result of these activities, the Registrant may acquire confidential information or be restricted from transacting in certain securities. The Registrant will not be free to disclose or act upon such confidential information and as a result may not initiate a transaction which it otherwise might have or which may be beneficial to its clients. In addition, the Registrant and/or its related persons may hold investments in certain investment companies for which the Registrant acts as an investment adviser.

The Registrant might recommend that its advisory clients purchase shares of investment companies that the Registrant's related persons advise and from which the Registrant and/or its related persons receive advisory, administration and/or distribution fees. However, the Registrant will send to each advisory client written disclosure of the Registrant's relationship to any such investment company and no purchases are made in such investment companies for discretionary accounts without the prior consent of the advisory client.

In the event client assets are invested in any such investment company steps are generally taken to avoid the payment of duplicative fees to the Registrant and its related persons. The Registrant and related persons also act as General Partners or investment managers for Investment Vehicles or Participating Funds or other pooled investment vehicles, and the Registrant may recommend the purchase of those vehicles to its clients. See also, responses in Item 11 below.

Affiliated Advisers

The Registrant will not enter into an investment advisory relationship with any prospective client whose investment objectives may be considered incompatible with the Registrant's investment philosophy or strategies or where the prospective client seeks to impose unduly restrictive investment guidelines, provided however, that if such prospective client's investment objectives are compatible with the strategies employed by an affiliate of the Registrant with whom the Registrant has an arrangement with respect to products or advisory services that such affiliate may provide for its own clients and clients of the Registrant, the Registrant may enter into the advisory agreement with the affiliate at no additional charge to the client, with the Registrant being responsible to pay the affiliate adviser's fees.

Proprietary Trading and Seed Capital Investing

The Registrant generally does not engage in any proprietary trading for its own account, but certain affiliates may do so, in compliance with applicable law. The Registrant and its affiliates may provide seed capital to Investment Vehicles and Participating Funds sponsored by the Registrant and/or its affiliates to fund new investment strategies in order to establish performance track records, raise capital from third-party investors and ultimately redeem firm capital from the Fund. The Registrant or its affiliate may hedge its seed capital exposure in a CS-sponsored Fund and the actual exposure of the Registrant and/or its affiliates to such Investment Vehicles and Participating Funds may vary from 0% to 100% of the total contributed capital. As a result of these seed capital contributions, such Investment Vehicles and Participating Funds could be considered proprietary accounts in certain circumstances. In addition, the Registrant may manage separate accounts for certain affiliates, which may be considered proprietary accounts in certain circumstances. The Registrant generally takes the view, however, that these types of accounts are client accounts and seeks to treat them in a similar manner to other client accounts.

If the Registrant provides seed capital to Investment Vehicles and Participating Funds, generally, the Registrant will be subject to the same withdrawal terms applicable to the other investors, however, under the Volcker Rule, the Registrant may need to reduce its capital in order to conform with applicable regulatory restrictions. Certain of these investments made by the Registrant may not be subject to the management fee or incentive allocation. In addition, the Registrant may have access to information regarding the investments and performance of the Participating Funds' portfolios that might not generally be available to other investors and may take action adverse to Registrant's clients based on such information.

Additional Considerations

As described previously the Registrant may be deemed a related party with respect to Credit Suisse, including its various directly and indirectly owned subsidiaries. These entities engage in a variety of financial services activities. In the regular course of business, Credit Suisse and its affiliates may engage in activities where their interests or the interests of their clients may conflict with the interests of the Registrant's clients.

The potential conflicts of interest that may arise due to the broad spectrum of activities engaged in by Credit Suisse, the Registrant and its affiliates are described in detail in the offering documents of the Investment Vehicles advised by the Registrant. These potential conflicts, which may arise in the regular course of business, include, but are not limited to, the following: (i) Credit Suisse and its affiliates may receive investment banking fees from Portfolio Companies and other parties involved in transactions with the Registrant's clients; (ii) Credit Suisse or its affiliates, may act, or may seek to act, as a financial advisor to third parties in connection with the sale or purchase of securities or businesses meeting the investment objectives of the Registrant's clients, which may prevent the Registrant's clients from investing in the securities or businesses being sold; (iii) Credit Suisse and its affiliates may act, or may seek to act, as financial adviser to a potential third-party buyer of a potential investment that the Registrant's clients are also seeking to buy, or a potential buyer of an existing Portfolio

Company or any assets or businesses held by an existing Portfolio Company; (iv) Registrant's clients may be offered an opportunity to make an investment (a) in connection with a transaction in which Credit Suisse, its affiliates or one of their clients (or one of the Registrant's own clients) is expected to or seeks to participate or (b) in a company in which Credit Suisse, its affiliates or one of their clients (or one of the Registrant's own clients) already has made, or concurrently will make or seek to make, an investment; (v) a client of the Registrant may hold a different class of securities of the same issuer than another client of the Registrant or a different class than Credit Suisse, its affiliates or one of their clients hold; (vi) purchases or sales of securities, assets or businesses whose securities are held by a client of the Registrant may be made from or to Credit Suisse, a Credit Suisse affiliate or one of their clients (or another client of the Registrant); (vii) proceeds from the sale of securities by one of Registrant's clients may be used to repay a loan to the issuer from Credit Suisse, a Credit Suisse affiliate or client (or to one of the Registrant's other clients); (viii) Credit Suisse and its affiliates may make investments or undertake investments on behalf of their clients that are similar to the investments intended to be made by the Registrant's clients; (ix) the Registrant's clients may enter into arrangements to acquire or sell debt or equity investments, borrow funds, or guarantee borrowings of funds from, or enter into hedging or other transactions with, Credit Suisse or its affiliates; (x) Credit Suisse and its affiliates have, and may in the future develop, relationships with a significant number of companies and their senior managers, including relationships with clients who may hold or may have held investments similar to the investments intended to be made by Registrant's clients; (xi) employees of Credit Suisse may receive remuneration as a result of cross-divisional transactions and referrals made to its affiliates; (xii) Credit Suisse and its affiliates may make investments on behalf of clients into Investment Vehicles managed, advised or sponsored by Credit Suisse or one of its affiliates; and (xiii) Credit Suisse and its affiliates may have financial interests that diverge from those of Registrant's clients and may take actions harmful to Registrant's clients.

The Registrant, in managing client portfolios may acquire investments representing parts or levels of an issuer's capital structure different than those held in other client portfolios. The Registrant acknowledges there may be conflicts of interest in managing such investments in distressed situations. For example, the Registrant, on behalf of a client, may elect to serve on creditors' committees, official or unofficial, equity holders' committees or other groups to ensure preservation or enhancement of the client's position as a creditor or equity holder in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings or otherwise be engaged in financial restructuring activities in a variety of capacities. Such activities may result in the Registrant receiving confidential information that may, as a result of applicable securities laws or the internal policies of the Registrant, limit or otherwise constrain the Registrant's flexibility in purchasing or selling securities or other obligations with respect to all client portfolios. At times, the Registrant, in an effort to avoid such restrictions or limitations for client portfolios, may elect not to receive confidential information, which may be relevant to the client portfolios, that other market participants are eligible to receive or have received. However, the Registrant may choose to implement information barrier procedures to allow investments to be managed independently by preventing the transmission of private side information to those managing public side client holdings. These procedures are designed to balance the various investment interests of all clients during distressed situations, manage potential conflicts between investors, and satisfy fiduciary duties owed to all clients.

In addition, other potential conflicts of interest may arise due to the activities of the Registrant and its personnel. These potential conflicts include, but are not limited to, the following: (i) personnel of the Registrant may serve as directors of certain companies in which the Registrant's clients have an interest, and, in that capacity, will be required to make decisions that consider the best interests of the portfolio company rather than the individual interests of the Registrant's clients; and (ii) personnel of the Registrant may serve in various other capacities and will devote such time to each of the Registrant's clients as the Registrant, in its sole discretion, deems necessary to carry out the operations of each client effectively. The Registrant and its affiliates provide investment advisory and other services to various clients and may give advice or take other actions in the performance of those services to some clients that may differ materially from the advice given, or the timing or nature of actions taken, with respect to other clients.

As noted above in Item 6, the receipt of performance fees by the Registrant creates a potential conflict of interest because the Registrant could benefit from disproportionately allocating investment opportunities to those Investment Vehicles subject to performance fees. The Registrant has adopted policies and procedures designed to ensure that investment opportunities are allocated fairly among eligible accounts (*i.e.*, clients with similar investment strategies) over time.

QIS Program

In addition to the conflicts of interest discussed herein, clients investing in the QIS program may be subject to additional conflicts of interest because the Registrant and its affiliates are acting in a number of capacities in connection with structuring the QIS Swaps and the related Reference Portfolios. Because an affiliate of the Registrant is the counterparty under each QIS Swap, the Registrant will have a conflict of interest in negotiating the terms thereof. There can be no assurance that a client would not obtain better terms for the QIS Swap from a counterparty that is not an affiliate of the Registrant.

Each Reference Portfolio will be comprised exclusively of proprietary indices structured, maintained and controlled by affiliates of the Registrant. The Registrant's affiliates may modify the composition of any Reference Index in their sole and absolute discretion and without notice to the Registrant's clients. The Registrant's affiliates also may, from time to time and in their sole and absolute discretion, propose to the Registrant that one or more Reference Indices be substituted or removed (in whole or in part) from a Reference Portfolio. In addition, the Registrant's affiliates may alter the exposure under a QIS Swap of various Reference Indices in a manner such that the affiliate's interest in the QIS Swap will necessarily conflict with the client's interest in the QIS Swap. The Registrant's affiliates also are responsible for price determination and other valuation matters concerning the Reference Indices. If the value of the Reference Indices falls over the life of the QIS Swap, the client will be required to pay both the periodic premium under the QIS Swap as well as floating payments resulting from any such fall in value of the Reference Indices.

Monitoring of Conflicts of Interest

The Registrant has established policies and procedures to identify and address potential conflicts of interest. Any conflicts of interest that arise between one of the Registrant's clients and Credit Suisse and its affiliates or their clients (or another client of the Registrant) will be discussed and resolved on a case by case basis by senior officers of Credit Suisse and its affiliates and representatives of the Registrant, or internally by the Registrant, as applicable. Any such discussions will take into consideration the interests of the relevant parties and the circumstances giving rise to the potential conflict. Potential conflicts will not necessarily be resolved in favor of Registrant's clients or any one of Registrant's clients. To the extent possible, the Registrant will seek to engage in arm's-length transactions in which Credit Suisse and its affiliates have a direct or indirect financial interest.

ITEM 11: CODE OF ETHICS, PARTICIPATION OR INTEREST IN CLIENT TRANSACTIONS & PERSONAL TRADING

Personal Trading and Code of Ethics

The Registrant strives to adhere to the highest industry standards of conduct based on principles of professionalism, integrity, honesty and trust. In seeking to meet these standards, the Registrant has adopted a Code of Ethics which establishes ethical standards for the Registrant and seeks to avoid the appearance of conflicts of interest. The Code of Ethics incorporates the following general principles that all employees are expected to uphold: employees must at all times place the interests of clients first; all personal securities transactions must be conducted in a manner consistent with the Registrant's Personal Account Trading Policy and any actual or potential conflicts of interest or any abuse of an employee's position of trust and responsibility must be avoided; employees must not take any inappropriate advantage of their positions; information concerning the identity of securities and financial circumstances of the Registrant's clients, including the investors in the Investment Vehicles and other accounts managed by the Registrant, must be kept confidential; and independence in the investment decision-making process must be maintained at all times.

The Registrant's Personal Account Trading Policy also permits personnel covered by the Code of Ethics ("Covered Persons") to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by clients, subject to certain disclosures and restrictions that are designed to address potential conflicts of interest that could arise from personal trading by advisory personnel, including: (i) all Covered Persons must report their personal securities transactions in accordance with Rule 204A-1 of the Advisers Act and Rule 17j-1 of the Investment Company Act; (ii) with certain limited exceptions, all Covered Persons must obtain pre-clearance before executing any personal securities transactions; (iii) Covered Persons may not execute personal trades in a security if there are any pending orders in that security by clients; (iv) generally, Covered Persons may not invest in initial public offerings; and (v) Covered Persons are subject to minimum holding periods, blackout periods and a restricted securities list. Clients may request a copy of the Code of Ethics by contacting the Registrant c/o Credit Suisse, Investor Relations, One Madison Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, New York 10010, 877-435-5264.

Participation or Interest in Client Transactions

The Registrant expects to execute trades through its related persons on both a principal and agency basis, as discussed in further detail below. All such activities will be conducted in accordance with the Registrant's duty to seek best execution for its clients and otherwise in accordance with applicable law, including Section 206 of the Advisers Act and the rules thereunder. These activities, if required or appropriate, will include appropriate disclosure to and receipt of consent from an independent source such as a conflicts review service provider, an advisory committee, an independent adviser or an authorized representative of the relevant client.

Further, when engaging in such transactions, the Registrant will seek to comply, as applicable, with the Advisers Act, the Investment Company Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security

Act of 1974 (“ERISA”), and/or other applicable laws, rules or regulations, including any interpretations, modifications, exemptions or other relief or permission from or by the SEC, SEC staff, the U.S. Department of Labor (the “DOL”), DOL staff or other authority with appropriate jurisdiction.

The Registrant has established policies, procedures and disclosures designed to address and monitor potential conflicts of interest arising in connection with trading between accounts of its clients and the Registrant.

Principal Transactions

To the extent permitted by applicable law, the Registrant may enter into transactions and buy or sell securities or instruments for the account of its clients when one or more affiliates of the Registrant acts as principal or otherwise makes a market in such securities or when an affiliate is the underwriter of such securities. Use of such affiliates may create conflicts of interest due to the potential conflicting loyalties between the affiliate and the Registrant’s clients. To mitigate this conflict of interest, when the Registrant enters into a principal transaction it employs either a designated Conflicts Review Board, the independent board of directors of the related Fund or an authorized representative of the client to obtain consent to the transaction. In addition, a review process is used to ensure that consent for the transaction is received and complies with applicable law. Failure to obtain consent may result in unwinding or “breaking” the trade at the expense of the Registrant. However, in selecting any affiliate, the Registrant will use the same criteria as it uses to select any other broker or dealer, including a fiduciary obligation and to seek best execution.

Cross Transactions

The Registrant may buy or sell securities for Investment Vehicles, separate accounts or other clients when an affiliate of the Registrant serves as broker for both the Registrant’s client and the party on the other side of the transaction. From time to time, the Registrant also may direct an Investment Vehicle, separate account or other client to sell investments to another Investment Vehicle, separate account or other client, subject to applicable guidelines. If the Registrant engages in such transactions, it will receive no compensation in connection therewith and will seek to comply with applicable law. To the extent an affiliated broker-dealer of the Registrant receives compensation in connection with such a transaction, the Registrant will disclose the dual capacity in which the affiliated broker is acting and will obtain the consent of the Investment Vehicle, separate account or other client prior to effecting the transaction, unless the Investment Vehicle, separate account or other client, prior to effecting the transaction, has granted permission to engage in these types of transactions in accordance with Rule 206(3)-2 under the Advisers Act. Cross transactions may include trades between funds or accounts advised by the Registrant or its affiliates. Cross transactions may enable the Registrant to purchase or sell a block of securities or other instruments for a client at a set price and possibly avoid an unfavorable price movement that may be created through entrance into the market with such purchase or sell order. In all cases, if the Registrant engages in a cross transaction, it will do so if it believes it is in the best interest of all clients participating in the transaction. This may have a potentially conflicting division of responsibilities to both parties to a principal or cross transaction. For additional information concerning the interests of the Registrant and its affiliates in client transactions, see Item 10 above.

ITEM 12: BROKERAGE PRACTICES

Commission Rates and Research Services

Brokers are selected primarily on the basis of the execution capability and trading expertise consistent with the effective execution of the transaction. Each security transaction will be placed with specific broker-dealers selected by the Registrant with the overriding goal of receiving “best execution” at a fair, competitive brokerage cost. In selecting broker-dealers, the Registrant seeks to do business with those broker-dealers that, in the Registrant’s judgment, can be expected to provide the best service considering such factors as executions and operational capacity, transaction support, research, capital introduction capabilities, ongoing diligence, integrity and sound financial practices. The service has two main aspects: the execution of buy and sell orders and the provision of research. In negotiating commissions with broker-dealers, the Registrant will pay no more for execution and research services than it considers either or both together, to be worth. The worth of execution service depends on, among other things, the ability of the broker-dealer to minimize costs of securities purchased and to maximize prices obtained for securities sold. The worth of research depends on its usefulness in optimizing portfolio composition and its changes over time. When the Registrant uses client brokerage commissions to obtain research or other products or services, the Registrant receives a benefit because it does not have to produce or pay for the research, products or services. Additionally, the Registrant has an incentive to select or recommend a broker-dealer based on the Registrant’s interest in receiving the research or other products or services, rather than on its clients’ interest in receiving most favorable execution.

The Registrant may enter into soft dollar or client commission arrangements where applicable. Brokerage commissions that are generated for the combination of execution and research services that meet the Registrant’s standards may be higher than for execution services alone or for services that fall below the Registrant’s standards. The Registrant believes that these arrangements may benefit all clients and not necessarily only the accounts in which the particular investment transactions occur that are so executed. Further, the Registrant will only receive brokerage or research services in connection with securities transactions that are consistent with the “safe harbor” provisions of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, when paying such higher commissions. To the extent the Registrant provides advisory service for multiple accounts, research may be used to service all of the Registrant’s accounts, not just those paying for it, although the benefits are not necessarily allocated proportionately to the accounts generating soft dollar credits.

The Registrant may utilize independent brokerage firms and independent consulting firms in addition to its internal professional staff for the origination of research ideas. Among the research services that the Registrant will receive from brokerage firms are the following:

- Research on specific industries
- Research on specific companies
- Macroeconomic analyses
- Analyses of national and international events and trends

- Evaluations of thinly traded securities
- Computerized trading screening techniques and securities ranking services
- General research services (i.e., Bloomberg, Reuters)
- Market Data Services (i.e., order management routing systems)

In certain cases, a research service may serve other functions that are not related to the making of investment decisions (such as accounting, record keeping or other administrative matters). When a product or service is obtained with commissions and is deemed to be mixed use, the Registrant will make a good faith allocation of the cost of the product according to its use. Those services that provide administrative or other non-research assistance to the Registrant will be paid solely using the Registrant's own funds.

Neither the research services nor the amount of brokerage given to a particular broker-dealer are made pursuant to an arrangement or commitment that would obligate the Registrant to compensate selected broker-dealers for the services provided.

In certain investment strategies (usually fixed income), dealers act as principals and not brokers when effecting transactions. These transactions are effected through market makers who earn a markup on the transaction. Transactions in certain assets such as leverage loans and distressed debt are often subject to settlement periods in excess of the securities standard of trade date plus three days. Settlement periods can range from seven days to thirty days or longer in certain cases. Unless otherwise agreed to, a seller owns the security until closed and as such is entitled to all interest and fees earned and accrued until closing occurs. Other terms may be negotiated as warranted. Participants are subject to ongoing market risk to the extent that settlement is lengthy.

Trade Aggregation, Allocation and Errors

With respect to Investment Vehicles that invest directly in investment securities or other assets and with respect to advisory clients, if the Registrant believes that the purchase or sale of a security is in the best interest of more than one Investment Vehicle or more than one advisory client, it may (but is not obligated to) aggregate the orders to be sold or purchased to obtain favorable execution or lower brokerage commissions, to the extent practicable and when permitted by applicable laws and regulations. In the event the Registrant aggregates an order for participating accounts, the method of allocation will generally be determined prior to the trade execution. Although no specific method of allocation of transactions (as well as expenses incurred in the transactions) is expected to be used, when trades are aggregated, the transactions, as well as the expenses incurred in the transactions, will be allocated by the Registrant according to a policy designed to seek to ensure that such allocation is fair and equitable over time and consistent with the Registrant's fiduciary duty and client guidelines in order to construct a fully invested portfolio (including its duty to seek to obtain best execution of trades). Aggregation of orders under this circumstance should, on average, decrease the costs of execution.

Depending upon markets conditions, the aggregation of orders may result in higher or lower average prices paid or received. Orders which are not aggregated are entered at the market prices prevailing at the time of the transaction. Accordingly, trades that are not aggregated and entered at different times during the same day may result in different pricing. In addition, derivative

transactions may be priced by the counterparty or pursuant to the respective documentation for the derivative transactions. Thus, instruments in client portfolios may be priced at different levels as a result of the timing of execution. While the Registrant seeks to minimize the price disparity that may result, there can be no assurance that consistent pricing will be achieved among advisory clients and Investment Vehicles. Further, there is no assurance that Investment Vehicles or advisory clients with similar strategies will hold the same investments or perform in a similar manner.

As noted below, the Registrant may not be able to aggregate securities transactions for clients who direct (or whose platform directs) the use of a particular broker-dealer. In those instances, the Registrant may effect transactions with particular broker-dealers on a rotation basis consistent with its trading policy. As a result, the client also may not benefit from any improved execution or lower commissions that may be available for such transactions.

Similar to the Registrant's process to aggregate trades, allocations of investment opportunities are made in a manner which the Registrant deems to be fair and equitable to clients over time. Due to the nature of certain assets as well as specific client guidelines pro rata allocation of trading opportunities is not always feasible, therefore such allocations are driven primarily by a number of factors, including client guidelines, an Investment Vehicle's documentation, legal and tax concerns and the Registrant's internal investment policies, if any. The Registrant's internal investment policies are based in general on its overall view of market conditions relative to the portfolio's including such factors as the nature and size of existing and other portfolios under management as the nature and size of existing holdings, cash positions. For example, consideration may be given to Investment Vehicles which are ramping up or have sizable inflows or outflows of funds. Allocations may be made to accounts managed in a similar manner in order to provide similar size exposure to investments.

Pursuant to this policy, each Investment Vehicle or advisory client that participates in an aggregate order will typically participate on a pro rata basis at the average share price for the aggregated order in that security on a given business day, by broker, with transaction costs shared pro rata based on each Investment Vehicle's or on each advisory client's participation in the transaction. The accounts aggregated may include registered and unregistered investment companies managed by the Registrant's affiliates and accounts in which the Registrant and its affiliates and their respective officers, directors, agents or employees own interests or may benefit directly or indirectly. If the order is partially filled, it generally will be allocated pro rata in portion to the size of the orders placed for each participating client, except that the Registrant may make a *de minimis* exception from allocation by indicating at the time an order is placed a position amount that is not worth allocating to a client. The *de minimis* amount may also be determined by the market (*i.e.*, securities may be traded only in minimum lot sizes or blocks). Certain odd lots may also be *de minimis* for certain types of clients.

The Registrant's policies and systems have been reasonably designed to minimize potential errors when managing client assets. While the Registrant employs policies and procedures to avoid errors, it should be noted that any policy and procedure developed could not possibly anticipate every potential error. For example, errors may occur in the investment decision-making process (*e.g.*, a decision may be to purchase a security or an amount of a security that

violates client guidelines), in the trading process (*e.g.*, a buy order may be executed as a sell order or vice versa), or as operational or settlement errors. We endeavor to identify such errors at the earliest possible time, correct them as soon as practicable, including but not limited to reallocation, and documentation. Depending on the type and severity of the error, the firm will typically undertake a review to determine whether a potential systemic weakness exists which requires adjustment in order to reasonably prevent reoccurrences of such errors.

Please also refer to the section on Quantitative Model Risks in Item 8 of this brochure.

The Registrant has multiple investment committees which are more prevalent within the Registrant's illiquid investment strategies. Each committee is responsible only for its clients and investment opportunities are generally not allocated among clients of different investment committees. Similarly, each portfolio management team (*e.g.* Commodities or CIG) is only responsible for its clients and will generally not make available to other portfolio management teams investment opportunities it has sourced for its clients.

Broker or Dealer to be Used

Most clients for whom the Registrant serves as investment adviser leave the selection of brokers or dealers to effect securities transactions to the discretion of the Registrant. In certain circumstances, including with respect to certain arrangements with third-party platforms, the Registrant is instructed which brokers and dealers to use or not to use to execute securities transactions. The use of these designated brokers or dealers for brokerage purposes will, at all times, be subject to the Registrant's overriding goal of receiving "best execution" at a fair, competitive brokerage cost for its clients, but it may not be possible for the Registrant to obtain for affected clients the lower rates that might be obtainable if the Registrant had full discretion in the selection of the executing firm.

ITEM 13: REVIEW OF ACCOUNTS

The Registrant has policies in place for reviewing portfolio transactions for consistency with investment objectives, suitability, and that over time investment opportunities are fairly allocated among eligible accounts. The Registrant's investment professionals review the relevant portfolios periodically and on an on-going basis and provide reports in a manner, and at a frequency, as may have been negotiated with the client(s) or as set forth in the Investment Vehicle documentation. In addition, clients generally are provided with periodic reports and relevant tax reporting information. Special reports may be developed to meet specific client requirements or respond to client inquiries.

Generally, securities for which market quotations are readily available will be assigned the independent mark and all other securities (and other assets) will be assigned their "fair value" as determined in good faith by the Registrant, subject to the policies and procedures on valuation and independent quarterly reviews by a valuation committee comprised of firm-wide representatives, including senior management from the Registrant.

ITEM 14: CLIENT REFERRALS AND OTHER COMPENSATION

The Registrant may pay fees to financial intermediaries, advisers, planners, and individuals who refer their clients to the Registrant or investors to Investment Vehicles, in accordance with applicable law. Depending upon an Investment Vehicle's structure and documentation, such fees can be paid from the Investment Vehicle's assets. In addition, the Registrant may pay a portion of the advisory fee and/or performance fee, if any, to any of its affiliates and other third parties for clients referred to it by such affiliates and other third parties. Such fees paid to any affiliates and other third parties also will be in accordance with applicable law, and any other applicable obligations of those individuals and entities receiving such fee.

Written agreements may be entered into between the Registrant and unaffiliated third-party solicitors pursuant to Rule 206(4)-3 under the Advisers Act. Pursuant to such agreements, the Registrant provides the solicitor with this Part 2 of its Form ADV, or the relevant Schedule H, Managed Accounts Brochure, as applicable ("Disclosure Documents"). The solicitor must provide to clients, at the time of solicitation, (i) the Registrant's Disclosure Documents and (ii) a written disclosure statement on the solicitor's letterhead which shall: (a) advise the client of the nature of the relationship between the solicitor and the Registrant; (b) include a statement that the solicitor will be compensated for its solicitation services by the Registrant; (c) indicate the terms of such compensation arrangement, including a description of the compensation paid or to be paid to the solicitor by the Registrant as a result of the solicitation agreement; and (d) indicate whether client will be charged amounts in addition to the investment advisory fee in connection with the solicitation agreement between solicitor and the Registrant.

Certain affiliates of Credit Suisse hold an equity interest in a General Partner of an Investment Vehicle and hence may receive a portion of the revenues or profits of some or all of these entities in addition to the fees received by Credit Suisse and/or its affiliates for serving in the capacity of placement agent.

In addition, employees of the Registrant may introduce prospective advisory clients to the Registrant. Employees of the Registrant who refer clients to other divisions of Credit Suisse for products or services may be entitled to receive incentive compensation for the referral which does not increase the fees or expenses paid by the client for the product or service. The relationship between the solicitor-employee and the Registrant is disclosed to the prospective advisory client at the time of the solicitation. Under the Credit Suisse Single Global Currency ("SGC") program, employees are encouraged to make cross-divisional referrals of clients and prospective clients which may include referrals to the Registrant. Policies are in place to address the principles that must be adhered to when making cross-divisional client and prospective client referrals and will determine eligibility for SGC. The use of referral and solicitation arrangements, including SGC, may create a potential conflict of interest. As described above the Registrant has policies and procedures in place to address and mitigate the potential conflicts.

ITEM 15: CUSTODY

The Registrant generally does not maintain direct custody of client assets. However, under Rule 206(4)-2 under the Advisers Act, “custody” is broadly defined to also include holding indirectly client funds or securities, or having any authority to obtain possession of them. In particular, the Registrant is considered to have custody of its clients’ assets in either of the scenarios described below:

- With respect to managed accounts, because the Registrant is authorized under the client’s agreement with the Registrant to withdraw the client funds or securities maintained with a third-party custodian upon the Registrant’s instruction to the third-party custodian; and
- With respect certain of the Investment Vehicles or Participating Funds advised by the Registrant, the Registrant or an affiliate of the Registrant serves in a capacity (such as general partner of a limited partnership, managing member of a limited liability company or a comparable position for another type of pooled investment vehicle, or trustee of a trust) that gives it legal ownership of or access to the Investment Vehicles or Participating Funds’ funds or securities.

In order to avoid any potential conflict of interest that indirect custody of client assets may cause, the Registrant takes the following actions required or permitted by Rule 206(4)-2:

- With respect to managed accounts, the Registrant makes due inquiry in order to have a reasonable basis to believe that the third-party custodian sends an account statement, at least quarterly, to each managed account holder, identifying the amount of funds and of each security in the account at the end of the period and setting forth all transactions in the account during that period. Managed account holders should carefully review the account statements that they receive from their third-party custodian, and they are urged to compare those account statements with the account statements that they receive from the Registrant.
- With respect to Investment Vehicles or Participating Funds, the organization documents of such vehicles provide for the annual audit of the vehicles’ financial statements and the delivery of such audited financial statements to investors. Investors in these Investment Vehicles or Participating Funds are instructed to review the financial statements carefully.
- To the extent the Registrant is not required or is unable to timely delivery audited financial statements of an Investment Vehicle or Participating Fund to its investors, the Registrant is required to undergo an annual surprise examination for those accounts. The auditor’s procedures for the surprise examination include confirmation of the client assets with both the Registrant and the client and confirmation of contributions and withdrawals. In addition, these accounts also maintain their holdings at a qualified custodian.

- For certain Investment Vehicles, CS affiliates may be utilized for custodial services, repo and other securities transactions which could result in the Registrant having custody of the Fund's assets. When such situations arise, the affiliates will engage a third-party accounting firm to perform an control review to satisfy the requirements of the rule.

ITEM 16: INVESTMENT DISCRETION

Generally, the Registrant portfolio management teams have sole discretion to determine, on behalf of a client, which securities will be bought or sold (and in what amount) by such Investment Vehicles. The respective investment management agreement, partnership agreement and/or private placement memorandum may, however, place certain restrictions on the type and amount of securities which the Registrant can buy on behalf of the client. In certain cases the client may maintain discretion over which securities may be bought and sold, in which amount and when and this would be noted as part of those materials.

ITEM 17: VOTING CLIENT SECURITIES

Investments in partnerships and other Investment Vehicles do not typically convey traditional voting rights, and the occurrence of corporate governance or other consent or voting matters for this type of investment is substantially less than that encountered in connection with registered equity securities. On occasion, however, an investor may receive notices or proposals from a partnership or other Investment Vehicles seeking the consent of or voting by holders (“proxies”).

The Registrant is required to describe its proxy voting policies and procedures and, upon the request of any client, to provide such person with (i) the actual policies and procedures and (ii) information about votes cast on behalf of any fund managed by the Registrant in which such person has made an investment. These policies and procedures: (i) address the Registrant’s overall policy to vote client proxies in the best interest of the investors in the funds managed by the Registrant and in a manner that maximizes the value of investments made by a fund; (ii) identify the persons responsible for monitoring corporate actions, determining whether and how to vote proxies and submitting proxies and (iii) describe the Registrant’s approach to addressing material conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with the consideration of a proxy. In general, proxies will be voted in consultation with a client’s investment professional that is responsible for the relevant portfolio investment. The investment professionals will vote proxies in a manner they believe to be consistent with the best interest of such clients and their investors. The investment professionals monitor potential conflicts by consulting with counsel and taking appropriate measures to mitigate any such conflicts. Records of proxy materials and votes are maintained in the Registrant’s offices. Investors in the funds managed by the Registrant can obtain a copy of the proxy voting policies and procedures or information on how the Registrant voted proxies for any fund in which an investor has an investment by contacting the Registrant c/o Credit Suisse, Investor Relations, One Madison Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, New York 10010, 877-435-5264.

Quantitative Trading - Systematic and Market Liquidity Strategies

The general policy is not to vote proxy proposals, amendments, consents or resolutions. The Registrant has a quantitative investment strategy and the Registrant has determined that the costs of voting proxies while employing such a strategy would outweigh any potential benefits.

In situations where clients retain the ability to vote proxies, they will receive their proxies or other solicitations directly from their custodian or transfer agent.

ITEM 18: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Not Applicable.