

# Operating Principles for Impact Management Disclosure Statement.





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for Impact Management  
Disclosure Statement.

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# Foreword



“Credit Suisse has a 19-year track record of developing innovative financial products to invest for impact.”

Our ambition is to continue to help drive further growth and development of this market. In keeping with this ambition, we were proud to be a founding signatory of the Operating Principles for Impact Management (the ‘Impact Principles’) in April 2019.

With an increasing number of funds and products claiming the impact label, we support the initiative led by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to build a set of principles to govern best practices and to protect the integrity of the impact investing field.

As part of our commitment, we agreed to disclose publicly our assets under management, (AuM) which are in alignment with the Impact Principles, and to do so annually. This public Disclosure Statement (release May 31, 2021), reporting on the period from the date of the release of last year’s Disclosure Statement (May 31, 2020) through to April 30, 2021, only relates to products we classify and label ‘Impact Investing’<sup>1</sup> offered to private and institutional clients as part of our Wealth Management and Asset Management platforms (the Covered Assets).

The associated total AuM<sup>2</sup> in alignment with the Impact Principles was USD 8,585m as of December 31, 2020. This statement also re-affirms the alignment of Credit Suisse’s procedures with the Impact Principles with respect to the Covered Assets.

The pandemic crisis is exacerbating social inequalities while the negative effects of climate change continue to rise. We believe that now, more than ever, intentional ‘impact’ private capital directed at solving environmental and social challenges is essential to global health and prosperity. On behalf of Credit Suisse, we look forward to delivering on our mission to help mobilize capital for good and to seek to generate returns. Sustainably.

**Marisa Drew**  
Chief Sustainability Officer,  
Global Head of Sustainability Strategy,  
Advisory and Finance  
Credit Suisse

1. Please refer to our [Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework](#) for more information.

2. The AuM are converted from a reported CHF 7,561m, applying a USD to CHF exchange rate of 0.880675 as of December 31, 2020.  
Note: The AuM are extracted from different internal data systems, depending on asset class and whether products are in-house or third-party managed.  
Structured products and third-party mutual funds: the Investment Products and Sales management information system is used to report on the total client holdings with Credit Suisse in these products at market value as at December 31, 2020.  
In-house mutual funds: portfolio management information systems are used to report for each fund its total size measured by net asset value (NAV) at market value as at December 31, 2020.  
In-house real estate funds: total fund size is reported by Credit Suisse Asset Management (CSAM), which delivers monthly estimates as at each month end, i.e. in this case as at December 31, 2020.  
Private equity funds: Investran, a private equity specific system to administer capital commitments, is used to report on the total client commitments with Credit Suisse in these funds as at December 31, 2020. This includes direct and feeder fund tickets.

# Executive summary

Credit Suisse AG (referred as 'Credit Suisse' in this document) is a leading global wealth manager with strong investment banking capabilities. As at end of 2020, we managed CHF1.5 trillion of assets<sup>3</sup>. Over the past few years, we have focused on broadening our sustainable investing product offering to meet increasing demand from our private wealth and institutional clients and to help fill funding gaps highlighted by the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The range of sustainable and impact products we offer follow a broad set of strategies from Exclusion, ESG integration, Thematic & Impact-Aligned, and Impact investing, as illustrated in the graphic opposite.

Products or funds included on our platform are externally and internally managed, including those managed by Credit Suisse Asset Management (CSAM).

Throughout 2019 and 2020, and in line with our commitments as a founding signatory to the Impact Principles, we developed and formalized an Impact Investment Framework<sup>4</sup>, which forms an integral part of the Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework. We set guidelines to explicitly delineate impact investing from broader sustainable and ESG strategies. Our Framework unpicks the mechanisms of impact investing and differentiates between two levels of impact:

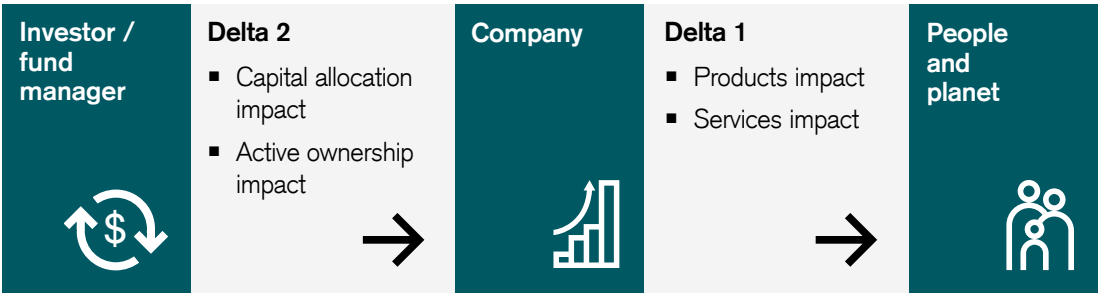
- Company impact ('Delta 1')<sup>5</sup>: the positive impact/change a company generates through its products and services; and
- Investor impact ('Delta 2')<sup>6</sup>: the positive impact/change an investor generates, through enhancing the quality/quantity of the impact a company is generating by direct financing or active ownership.

We define *Impact Investments* as the subset of sustainable investing strategies that demonstrate the direct contribution an investor can make to the impact of investee companies. These investments are typically part of private market strategies, where investors directly finance the growth of impactful companies or projects, and aim to deliver measurable improvements in sustainability performance or social benefits of the underlying investments. This impact can be delivered through adding value post investment via active ownership, and/or helping grow impactful companies faster than without this intentionally-driven capital.

Credit Suisse focuses on impact investments that seek to generate a market rate of return for the given asset class, and that can also demonstrate the intention to deliver impact based on a clear theory of change and the ability to measure such impact. In certain circumstances, Credit Suisse will participate in concessionary return impact opportunities, particularly in blended finance projects, which may include the blending of concessionary/catalytic capital with traditional return-oriented investors.

Key factors that set impact investments apart from other sustainable investment practices include:

- the intentionality of social and environmental impact;
- the strategy to reach such impact;
- the investor's contribution to the impact;
- the measurement of impact; and
- the transparent reporting of the impact.



Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework <sup>7</sup>						
Client motivation	Traditional		Avoid harm	ESG aware	Impact-oriented	
Product sustainability classification category	Not sustainable	Traditional	Avoid harm	ESG aware	Sustainable thematic & impact-aligned	Impact
Focus on returns	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SDG alignment	✗	✗	Weak	Weak	Strong	Strong
Investor contribution to impact	✗	✗	Very weak	Weak	Weak	Strong
Portfolio considerations	Available across a range of asset classes. May contain hidden risks	Available across a range of asset classes and appropriate for almost any investor	Available across a range of asset classes and appropriate for almost any investor	Available across a range of asset classes and appropriate for almost any investor	Available across a range of asset classes and appropriate for almost any investor. Focus on small- and mid-cap firms may create concentration risks	Available across a range of asset classes. Majority of impact investments are alternative investments and may only be appropriate for qualified investors
Classification approach collective investments (internally and externally managed)	Exclusions not applied	Norms- based exclusions applied	Norms-, business- conduct and values-based exclusions applied	ESG Integration	Thematic and impact-aligned	Impact investments
Classification approach single securities	Companies that violate international norms and business-conduct standards (norms- and business-conduct exclusions)	Companies involved in controversial business activities (values-based exclusions) or which significantly underperform peers on ESG criteria	Companies that do not violate norms-, business-conduct, and values-based exclusions and companies with a medium ESG score compared to their industry peers, but no relevant exposure to the UN SDGs	Companies with a high ESG score compared to their industry peers, but no relevant exposure to the UN SDGs	Companies whose products or services are aligned with the UN SDGs (Note: companies must also have a medium or high ESG Score)	Direct investments in impactful companies with clear additionality of capital.
Classification approach single sovereign bonds	Countries on the Credit Suisse sanctions list		Countries with low and medium performance on ESG criteria	Countries with higher than average ESG performance	Countries with exceptional ESG performance	Not applicable

3. For more information, please consult the [Credit Suisse Group AG 2020 Annual Report](#).  
4. Please refer to our [Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework](#) for more information.  
5. The first impact level is explored by our publication 'From ESG to SDGs'.  
6. The second impact level is explored by our publication 'The Double Delta of Impact Investing'.  
7. Please refer to our [Credit Suisse Sustainable Investment Framework](#) for more information.



# Principle 1

## Define strategic impact objective(s), consistent with the investment strategy.

The Manager shall define strategic impact objectives for the portfolio or fund to achieve positive and measurable social or environmental effects, which are aligned with the SDGs, or other widely accepted goals. The impact intent does not need to be shared by the investee. The Manager shall seek to ensure that the impact objectives and investment strategy are consistent; that there is a credible basis for achieving the impact objectives through the investment strategy; and that the scale and/or intensity of the intended portfolio impact is proportionate to the size of the investment portfolio.

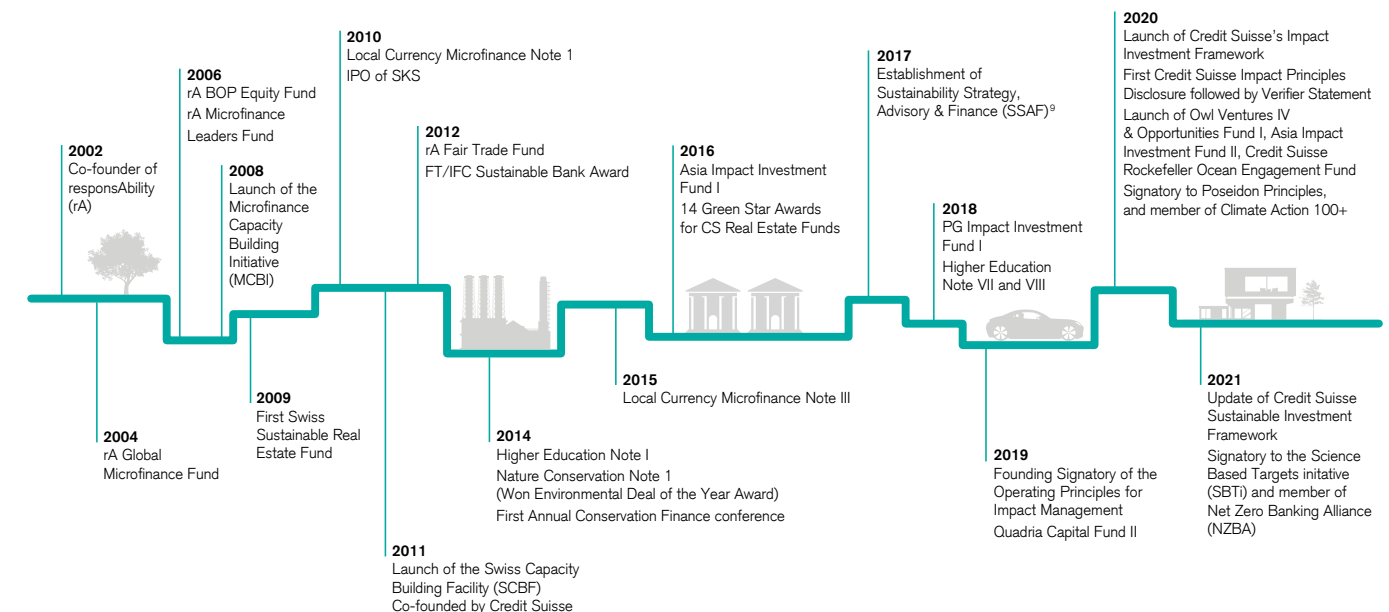
Credit Suisse became a signatory of the UN Principles for Responsible Investments (PRI) in 2014, a member of the investor council of the Global Impact Investing Network (GIIN) in 2013 and a founding signatory to the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) in 2019. In 2020, Credit Suisse became signatory to the Poseidon Principles, stated its commitment to develop Science Based Targets, and CSAM became a member of the Climate Action 100+ initiative<sup>8</sup>.

In 2017, Credit Suisse reinforced its commitment to the sustainable and impact investing sector by setting up a dedicated team – the Impact Advisory and Finance (IAF) Department – reporting directly to the Credit Suisse Group CEO. Now renamed Sustainability Strategy, Advisory and Finance (SSAF), it is responsible for setting the strategy as well as directing, coordinating and facilitating activities across Credit Suisse around sustainable finance and impact investing on behalf of our private wealth, institutional and corporate clients. SRI (Sustainability, Research & Investment Solutions) is our executive Board-level function to embed our sustainability efforts throughout the bank.

As a wealth manager, we create or onboard a number of impact investment products each year. As of December 2020, these span a range of themes, including green real estate, conservation, as well as access to essential goods and services for populations living at the base of the pyramid (BoP) in sectors such as education, finance and healthcare.

While Credit Suisse now supports a variety of impact investments, our wealth management platform originally focused on microfinance, co-founding responsAbility in 2002 and launching multiple bespoke microfinance products. Green real estate has also been a focus; in 2009, CSAM launched the first green real estate fund in Switzerland dedicated to investing in new-build green properties and project developments, delivering impact via financing energy efficient buildings and implementing energy efficiency retrofits.

8. For an overview of our agreements and memberships, please visit: <http://credit-suisse.com/agreements>



Please note that the above is for illustrative purpose only and does not constitute an offer to buy or sell any interest or any investment. Please also note that certain products and services may not be available in your jurisdiction.

We are a catalyst for development in the field of conservation finance and have created innovative products. Over the past 12 months, we have developed products based around SDG 4 - Quality Education, and SDG 14 - Life Below Water, with a private market strategy and a pioneering fund focused on engagement for the ocean in a liquid market context. We have also expanded in green real estate with a focus on senior housing.

In 2015, we were one of the few wealth managers to set up a proprietary private equity impact fund (in collaboration with UOB Venture Management), the 'Asia Impact Investment Fund' (AIIF). After the first fund completed its fundraising in 2016, the second iteration of the AIIF was launched in 2020. Both funds focus on making investments in growth stage venture capital and private equity businesses in South East Asia and China targeted at improving the lives and livelihood of those at the BoP.

Our Covered Assets relate to private market strategies (mostly funds) in private equity/venture capital, real estate, private debt, mutual funds and structured products. We apply the same diligence criteria and thorough processes to all products onboarded, irrespective of whether they are managed by internal or external asset managers. Internal product teams with relevant asset class expertise are responsible for

managing the externally onboarded or internally developed impact products over the life. Our strategies cover various geographies, with some investments solely targeting developing countries, while others are dedicated to projects or companies in developed countries. Some strategies combine both social and environmental objectives.

Credit Suisse has a standardized process to assess the strategic impact objectives of each product. Dedicated impact investing professionals within SSAF are responsible for assessing the products' impact strategies and determining how they address key SDGs. We evaluate the relevance and priority of addressing particular SDGs in the targeted geography and beneficiary group. We also assess whether there is a strong theory of change supporting the investment strategy in relation to desired outcomes. We document this through a policy-defined impact assessment and classification approval process.

We aim to foster thought leadership, collaboration and exchange at conferences including our annual Conservation Finance Conference, now in its eighth year, and by publishing in-depth research, for example, "Engaging for a Blue Economy", or "EdTech. Coronavirus and beyond".

9. Known as Impact Advisory & Finance (IAF) until July 2020.



# Principle 2

## Manage strategic impact on a portfolio basis.

The Manager shall have a process to manage impact achievement on a portfolio basis. The objective of the process is to establish and monitor impact performance for the whole portfolio, while recognizing that impact may vary across individual investments in the portfolio. As part of the process, the Manager shall consider aligning staff incentive systems with the achievement of impact, as well as with financial performance.

We engage with the fund managers on our platform to encourage them to take a whole-of-portfolio approach to impact, in line with Principle 2.

We believe that as a wealth manager, we have an important role to play in supporting our communities. As a corporate citizen, we focus on three themes; Financial Inclusion (enabling access to formal financial services), Financial Education, and Future Skills, for which we are also able to aggregate and report impact indicators.<sup>12</sup>

Due to the variety of impact themes and strategies, it is challenging to aggregate comparable granular impact metrics across different fund managers. We therefore welcome global harmonization initiatives such as the Joint Impact Indicators (JII), which will help to address this challenge for wealth managers over the long-term.

We have a holistic impact strategy at the platform level, and a dedicated team within SSAF, whose responsibilities include implementing the impact framework through a standardized management system, which applies to all impact products managed by Credit Suisse, and integrates into normal product governance. We also align our systems to external best practices in impact investing, including signing up to and aligning our process with the Impact Principles.

Given our role as a wealth manager, our key incentives within SSAF are, in part, based on the growth of the impact investing franchise within the bank, and the quality and quantity of impact-focused capital that our clients have deployed. Incentives for key senior members of SSAF are directly aligned with the achievement of impact overall, though these incentives are not directly connected with the granular impact metrics of individual fund products.

12. Please visit our [Sustainability Report](#) for more information.

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We have a holistic impact strategy at the platform level, and a dedicated team within SSAF.





# Principle 3

## Establish the Manager's contribution to the achievement of impact.

The Manager shall seek to establish and document a credible narrative on its contribution to the achievement of impact for each investment. Contributions can be made through one or more financial and/or non-financial channels. The narrative should be stated in clear terms and supported, as much as possible, by evidence.

There are two considerations/aspects relevant to establishing the manager's contribution of the impact products on our platform:

First, the contribution fund managers have on enhancing the impact of the investee/portfolio companies.

Second, the contribution Credit Suisse has, as an allocator and aggregator of capital, in raising capital for those fund managers, and supporting their delivery of impact.

Our Impact Framework focuses primarily on the first aspect/consideration, to ensure that products we onboard as impact investing products meet our requirements of investor contribution. We look at three main mechanisms of investor contribution:

- Capital contribution: when the investment proceeds fund directly the growth of the investee company's impact activity.
- Capital additionality: when the capital adds to the total pool of capital available to the company to create impact.
- Active ownership: when the fund manager contributes to the impact generated by the company through non-financial means: providing strategic advice and technical assistance; involvement in business building or fundraising activities; for public equities, undertaking robust shareholder engagement to deliver attributable outcomes.

The contribution we, as a wealth manager, bring to fund managers includes helping them raise additional funds from a high quality, diverse investor base. Having Credit Suisse as a Limited Partner of a private equity fund can help fund managers considerably with their fundraising; we can introduce fund managers to our global client base that meets relevant suitability requirements, broadening the investor base and facilitating access to new pools of capital. Some of our clients have expertise and operations in related industries, and can become strategic partners, co-investors and potential investees of the fund managers.



We also offer access to investment bank services for fund managers and as a global bank, we are well positioned to push fund managers to continuously improve their impact management systems, including impact reporting.

Of particular note are the two Asia Impact Investment Funds, initiated by Credit Suisse, in partnership with UOB Venture Management. The funds invest in fast-growing businesses that address social challenges across Asia. Credit Suisse seeded both funds which then invested in growth-stage and early-stage companies in Asia, adding value in terms of much-needed capital. Credit Suisse acts as impact advisor to the funds. The funds take Board seats and provide strategic advice to companies. In 2019, Asia Impact Investment Fund I (AIIF 1) investments included two healthcare companies, an education technology company and a microfinance institution, all in early stages of their lifecycles. This included Halodoc, an Indonesian company aiming to simplify access to healthcare services through its platform by integrating online and offline components of the healthcare ecosystem.

Credit Suisse promotes the growth of impact investing. SSAF has built a team of approximately 40 people (FTE) globally as at February 2021, dedicated to promoting sustainable and impact

investing solutions and facilitating a fundamental shift in how investors deploy capital in values-driven investments.

We raise awareness of impact investing among our private clients via direct meetings and larger forums and conferences. Since our last Disclosure in May 2020, we have continued to train hundreds of our relationship managers on sustainability and impact investing and finance, (over 2,300 participants in total in 2020)<sup>13</sup>, and further embedded sustainable and impact investing into core wealth management offerings. SSAF team members contribute their expertise to the next generation of investors through running workshops for our younger clients, as well as teaching at leading academic institutions such as Harvard, University of Zurich and INSEAD.

We are exploring more ways to engage with fund managers and to further leverage our networks, our client base and our reputation to help these fund managers be as impactful as possible. We contribute to the impact investing field with thought leadership initiatives including the release, in 2020, of two publications, '[From ESG to SDGs](#)' and '[The Double Delta of Impact Investing](#)'.

13. As disclosed in our [2020 Sustainability Report](#).

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We are contributing to the impact investing field with thought leadership initiatives.”



# Principle 4

## Assess the expected impact of each investment, based on a systematic approach.

For each investment the Manager shall assess, in advance and, where possible, quantify the concrete, positive impact potential deriving from the investment. The assessment should use a suitable results measurement framework that aims to answer these fundamental questions: (1) What is the intended impact? (2) Who experiences the intended impact? (3) How significant is the intended impact? The Manager shall also seek to assess the likelihood of achieving the investment's expected impact. In assessing the likelihood, the Manager shall identify the significant risk factors that could result in the impact varying from ex-ante expectations.

In assessing the impact potential, the Manager shall seek evidence to assess the relative size of the challenge addressed within the targeted geographical context. The Manager shall also consider opportunities to increase the impact of the investment. Where possible and relevant for the Manager's strategic intent, the Manager may also consider indirect and systemic impacts. Indicators shall, to the extent possible, be aligned with industry standards and follow best practice.

We undertake an impact assessment for all funds or other products classified as Impact Investing on our platform and review the factors laid out in Principle 4. The ex-ante impact assessment follows a standardized approach, leveraging on the Impact Management Project's (IMP) Framework to unpick the mechanisms of impact at investee level. The IMP's five dimensions (What/Who/How much/Contribution/Risk) covers fundamental questions:

- **What** - Defines how the company expects to generate positive outcomes on the people and the planet and how intentional it is in doing so. It also sets the relevance of the outcome for the beneficiary group in the given geography.
- **Who** - Identifies the stakeholders who benefit from the positive outcome and asks how underserved they were prior to the company's effect.
- **How much** - Explores the magnitude of the impact outcomes, in terms of Scale, Depth and Duration. We differentiate direct and indirect impact, including expected systemic changes that can come from highly innovative solutions.
- **Contribution** - Assesses whether the company's efforts lead to better outcomes than what would have happened otherwise.
- **Risk** - Looks at how the asset managers assess the likelihood of delivering the expected impact outcome and the systems in place to identify and monitor ESG risks.

We favor the use of widely-recognized impact measurement standards such as IRIS+<sup>14</sup> or tools to identify material ESG risks for different sectors, such as SASB.<sup>15</sup>

14. <https://iris.thegiin.org/>

15. <https://www.sasb.org/>



“  
We undertake an  
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# Principle 5

## Assess, address, monitor, and manage potential negative impacts of each investment.

For each investment the Manager shall seek, as part of a systematic and documented process, to identify and avoid, and if avoidance is not possible, mitigate and manage Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) risks. Where appropriate, the Manager shall engage with the investee to seek its commitment to take action to address potential gaps in current investee systems, processes, and standards, using an approach aligned with good international industry practice. As part of portfolio management, the Manager shall monitor investees' ESG risk and performance, and where appropriate, engage with the investee to address gaps and unexpected events.

We engage with our investee fund managers regarding potential ESG risks at various stages of the investment lifecycle. During due diligence and onboarding, we work with fund managers to understand their systems and frameworks that identify the ESG risks associated to their investment strategies, and also ways to address these risks.

During the investment period, we closely work together with the Credit Suisse product teams responsible for managing the externally on-boarded or internally developed impact products over the life of the vehicle, to ensure monitoring and review of ESG risks is part of their standard processes. In addition, ESG risks form part of our SSAF-led, annual impact monitoring dialogue with fund managers.

We expect fund managers to report significant ESG risk incidents, and the measures in place to remediate them and prevent further such incidents. We summarize our monitoring processes in the table opposite.

Credit Suisse as a wealth manager has an overall ESG framework in place. Our recent [Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation \(SFDR\)](#) information provides more background, including [CSAM related information](#).



### ESG and impact management in the investment lifecycle

ESG risk management: Credit Suisse product teams			Impact management: SSAF	
Lifecycle stage	Activity (indicative)	Documentation (indicative)	Activity	Documentation
Screening	Screen manager for impact eligibility incl. potential ESG risks, exclusion criteria	Product team specific screening documentation	Advise product teams on impact framework requirements & process	N/A
Due Diligence	Review & assess manager from commercial, operational (incl. ESG), and legal perspective	Product team specific due diligence <b>memo</b>	Review & assess manager systematically against impact framework criteria	Assessment <b>memo</b>
Classification			Request & coordinate impact classification approval	Classification committee <b>minutes</b>
Disclosure			Disclose impact framework & AuM annually	<b>Annual Disclosure Statement</b> <sup>16</sup> Sustainability Report <sup>17</sup>
Verification			Engage with external verifier bi-annually	<b>Verifier Statement</b> <sup>16</sup>
Monitoring	Review initially identified ESG risks including any incidents & measures taken by manager	Product team specific monitoring <b>memo</b>	Review & confirm impact thesis annually (or take corrective actions if applicable)	Monitoring <b>memo</b> Classification committee <b>minutes</b> (if applicable)
Ad hoc	Review material ESG incidents when they occur & take actions (if applicable)	Product team specific decision committee <b>minutes</b> (if applicable)	Review & take corrective impact actions (if applicable)	Classification committee <b>minutes</b> (if applicable)

16. Please visit <http://credit-suisse.com/agreements>

17. Please visit <http://credit-suisse.com/sustainability>



# Principle 6

## Monitor the progress of each investment in achieving impact against expectations and respond appropriately.

The Manager shall use the results framework (referenced in Principle 4) to monitor progress toward the achievement of positive impacts in comparison to the expected impact for each investment. Progress shall be monitored using a predefined process for sharing performance data with the investee. To the best extent possible, this shall outline how often data will be collected; the method for data collection; data sources; responsibilities for data collection; and how, and to whom, data will be reported.

When monitoring indicates that the investment is no longer expected to achieve its intended impacts, the Manager shall seek to pursue appropriate action. The Manager shall also seek to use the results framework to capture investment outcomes.

We have established a process to monitor the progress of the funds and products on our platform towards achieving the expected positive impact set out by fund managers. This process takes place at least annually for each impact investing product on our platform. SSAF is responsible for collecting, analyzing and evaluating impact fund manager performance, understanding the fund manager's impact, suggesting ways to improve the impact performance where possible, and ensuring the reliability and relevance of the chosen impact metrics. We ask fund managers to use standard metrics, such as IRIS+.

The typical process involves:

- Annual review of the impact reporting of fund managers with impact products on the platform. Reporting is compared with the previous assessments (e.g. the original due diligence assessment or previous year's impact reporting and review processes).
- Annual calls or meetings with the fund managers to walk through the progress of the strategy over the year and what outcomes have been achieved. These are compared with expectations established in previous reporting periods or due diligence processes.
- The continued strategic focus on impact on the part of the fund manager is assessed, and if it is concluded that focus has been lost, or there has been substantial mission drift away from the stated impact strategy, the fund may be reclassified outside the category of impact investing for the purposes of the Impact Principles.

“We have established a process to monitor the progress of the funds and products on our platform.”

# Principle 7

## Conduct exits considering the effect on sustained impact.

When conducting an exit, the Manager shall, in good faith and consistent with its fiduciary concerns, consider the effect which the timing, structure, and process of its exit will have on the sustainability of the impact.

As part of our impact assessment process, we assess whether fund managers have adequate systems in place to consider sustained impact at exit. While exit strategies with embedded impact components remain an exception for commercial fund managers, we raise with fund managers the potential of being explicit about impact beyond exit and encourage them to ensure continuity of impact after exit.

It should be noted that, in our view, the surest way to ensure the continuation of impact beyond exit is to ensure that impact is a core part of the investee company's business model, and so if the company delivers impact, then it will be delivering financial returns, and vice versa. The investment strategy of the Credit Suisse/UOB Asia Impact Investment Fund, for example, is to only invest in companies with inherently impactful business models, and therefore growth, profitability and delivery of impact move in tandem.





# Principle 8

## Review, document, and improve decisions and processes based on the achievement of impact and lessons learned.

The Manager shall review and document the impact performance of each investment, compare the expected and actual impact, and other positive and negative impacts, and use these findings to improve operational and strategic investment decisions, as well as management processes.

Impact fund managers we have onboarded typically provide quarterly or annual reporting that includes both impact and financial performance data. We then share these reports with the clients who have invested in these funds. Our role as allocator to fund managers is to ensure that they have in place robust frameworks that align with Principle 8.

This engagement with the fund managers occurs during our annual review; we analyse impact strategies and outcomes, and hear from the fund manager how they performed in terms of impact compared with expectations. While it is the responsibility of the fund manager to determine whether they have achieved their impact targets, our role is to ensure they have the systems in place to do so, and to review their progress annually.

# Principle 9

## Publicly disclose alignment with the Impact Principles and provide regular independent verification of the alignment.

The Manager shall publicly disclose, on an annual basis, the alignment of its impact management systems with the Impact Principles and, at regular intervals, arrange for independent verification of this alignment. The conclusions of this verification report shall also be publicly disclosed. These disclosures are subject to fiduciary and regulatory concerns.

Credit Suisse first reported on its alignment with the Impact Principles in the Disclosure Statement dated May 31, 2020, and is committed to provide re-affirmation on an annual basis. We are doing so with this Disclosure Statement dated May 31, 2021.

In accordance with the Impact Principles' requirement that signatories submit to an independent verification, Credit Suisse engaged KPMG<sup>18</sup> as the independent external verifier in 2020, and completed this process successfully on December 18, 2020. Please find the Verifier Statement [here](#).

In line with this Principle 9, Credit Suisse will conduct independent verification in regular intervals, defined as every two years per calendar year end. The next independent verification will be completed by December 31, 2022.



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Impact fund managers we have onboarded typically provide quarterly or annual reporting that include both impact and financial performance data.

18. Registered address: KPMG LLP, 15 Canada Square, London, E14 5GL.  
For a summary of the operations and qualifications of the independent verifier, please refer to the [Verifier Statement](#) itself.



# Important information

## Disclaimer

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# Important information

## Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking information

This document contains statements that constitute forward-looking statements. In addition, in the future we, and others on our behalf, may make statements that constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements may include, without limitation, statements relating to the following:

- our plans, targets or goals;
- our future economic performance or prospects;
- the potential effect on our future performance of certain contingencies; and
- assumptions underlying any such statements.

Words such as “believes,” “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends” and “plans” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements but are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. We do not intend to update these forward-looking statements.

By their very nature, forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, and risks exist that predictions, forecasts, projections and other outcomes described or implied in forward-looking statements will not be achieved. We caution you that a number of important factors could cause results to differ materially from the plans, targets, goals, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements and that the COVID-19 pandemic creates significantly greater uncertainty about forward-looking statements in addition to the factors that generally affect our business. These factors include:

- the ability to maintain sufficient liquidity and access capital markets;
- market volatility and interest rate fluctuations and developments affecting interest rate levels, including the persistence of a low or negative interest rate environment;
- the strength of the global economy in general and the strength of the economies of the countries in which we conduct our operations, in particular the risk of negative impacts of COVID-19 on the global economy and financial markets and the risk of continued slow economic recovery or downturn in the EU, the US or other developed countries or in emerging markets in 2021 and beyond;
- the emergence of widespread health emergencies, infectious diseases or pandemics, such as COVID-19, and the actions that may be taken by governmental authorities to contain the outbreak or to counter its impact;
- potential risks and uncertainties relating to the severity of impacts from COVID-19 and the duration of the pandemic, including potential material adverse effects on our business, financial condition and results of operations;
- the direct and indirect impacts of deterioration or slow recovery in residential and commercial real estate markets;
- adverse rating actions by credit rating agencies in respect of us, sovereign issuers, structured credit products or other credit-related exposures;
- the ability to achieve our strategic goals, including those related to our targets, ambitions and financial goals;
- the ability of counterparties to meet their obligations to us and the adequacy of our allowance for credit losses;
- the effects of, and changes in, fiscal, monetary, exchange rate, trade and tax policies;
- the effects of currency fluctuations, including the related impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations due to moves in foreign exchange rates;
- political, social and environmental developments, including war, civil unrest or terrorist activity and climate change;
- the ability to appropriately address social, environmental and sustainability concerns that may arise from our business activities;
- the effects of, and the uncertainty arising from, the UK’s withdrawal from the EU;
- the possibility of foreign exchange controls, expropriation, nationalization or confiscation of assets in countries in which we conduct our operations;
- operational factors such as systems failure, human error, or the failure to implement procedures properly;
- the risk of cyber attacks, information or security breaches or technology failures on our reputation, business or operations, the risk of which is increased while large portions of our employees work remotely;
- the adverse resolution of litigation, regulatory proceedings and other contingencies;
- actions taken by regulators with respect to our business and practices and possible resulting changes to our business organization, practices and policies in countries in which we conduct our operations;
- the effects of changes in laws, regulations or accounting or tax standards, policies or practices in countries in which we conduct our operations;
- the expected discontinuation of LIBOR and other interbank offered rates and the transition to alternative reference rates;
- the potential effects of changes in our legal entity structure;
- competition or changes in our competitive position in geographic and business areas in which we conduct our operations;
- the ability to retain and recruit qualified personnel;
- the ability to maintain our reputation and promote our brand;
- the ability to increase market share and control expenses;
- technological changes instituted by us, our counterparties or competitors;
- the timely development and acceptance of our new products and services and the perceived overall value of these products and services by users;
- acquisitions, including the ability to integrate acquired businesses successfully, and divestitures, including the ability to sell non-core assets; and
- other unforeseen or unexpected events and our success at managing these and the risks involved in the foregoing.

We caution you that the foregoing list of important factors is not exclusive. When evaluating forward-looking statements, you should carefully consider the foregoing factors and other uncertainties and events, including the information set forth in “Risk factors” in *I – Information on the company* in our Annual Report 2020 and in *“Risk factor”* in *I – Credit Suisse results – Credit Suisse* in our 1Q21 Financial Report.

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