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Read online For more information on the Credit Suisse approach to sustainability read the full Sustainability Report 2020 reports.credit-suisse.com/en/2020SR/report
Introduction

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures

Reflecting the financial sector’s commitment to addressing climate change, the Financial Stability Board (FSB) established the industry-led Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) in December 2015 to propose a set of recommendations for consistent disclosures that will help financial market participants understand their climate-related risks. The TCFD aimed to promote more informed investment, credit and insurance underwriting decisions, foster an early assessment of these risks, and facilitate market discipline.

In 2017, the TCFD published its final report with recommendations for the voluntary reporting on material risks and opportunities arising from climate change. The implementation of the TCFD recommendations by companies is expected to take several years.

Credit Suisse publicly expressed its support for the TCFD recommendations in 2017. Within the regulatory framework established by the Paris Agreement, we expect our TCFD adoption efforts to provide us with further guidance for the transition towards a world that is progressively less dependent on fossil fuels. Credit Suisse continued its TCFD implementation efforts in 2019 and 2020, following the recommendations across the four TCFD categories of Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics and Targets.

This year, we are pleased to share our disclosures in accordance with the TCFD recommendations within the Sustainability Report.
Governance

Credit Suisse’s governance around climate-related risks and opportunities
Governance

Efforts taken by Credit Suisse to implement climate-related recommendations

In 2018, we established a climate change program to address the TCFD recommendations with respect to external disclosures on climate-related risks and opportunities. In 2019, we integrated our TCFD adoption program into a Group-wide Climate Risk Strategy program to deliver on the first prong of our approach to addressing climate change and climate-related risks. The mandate of this program is to develop comprehensive strategies to address climate risk. This includes supporting our clients’ energy transition towards low-carbon operations, technologies and services, continuing the ongoing implementation of the TCFD recommendations as well as working towards the implementation of various industry recommendations and compliance with upcoming regulatory expectations. This program is sponsored by the Chief Risk and Compliance Officer (CRCO) and has senior management representation from our business divisions as well as from General Counsel, Risk & Compliance and the new Sustainability, Research & Investment Solutions function.

Refer to page 13 for more details on Credit Suisse’s three-pronged approach to address climate change and climate-related risks.

The Board’s monitoring and supervision of climate-related risks & opportunities

The Board of Directors determines Credit Suisse’s strategy towards climate-related matters

In 2020, the Board of Directors actively engaged with the Executive Board on designing the strategy for and establishing the new Sustainability, Research & Investment Solutions (SRI) function at Executive Board level. The Board continued to receive regular status updates on the implementation of SRI throughout the year, as well as on the progress of Credit Suisse’s sustainability strategy. The Board furthermore received several briefings on the topics of sustainability and climate risks, covering both updates on external developments related to climate change, such as the increasing focus of global regulators on climate risks, as well as internal progress on specific initiatives supporting our sustainability strategy, such as the enhancement of our wealth management focused product and solutions offering with ESG integration.

Role of the Specialized Board committee in assisting the Board on Directors on climate change related matters

Climate change-related responsibilities are explicitly included in the Board’s Risk Committee charter. In 2020, the Risk Committee conducted its annual review of our risk and sustainability framework, which included a discussion of key sustainability developments and steps taken by management to integrate sustainability considerations more closely into our risk assessment process. The Risk Committee also received a comprehensive briefing
Governance

on the progress of the climate risk strategy, which, among other aspects, covered key external developments with respect to the management of climate risk at banks, as well as internal progress on the development of energy transition frameworks for corporate clients in industries impacted most by climate change, and progress against our existing commitments, such as the restriction of certain business activities in carbon-intensive sectors. As our journey progresses towards the setting of quantitative risk appetite metrics, we expect to update our reporting to include such metrics at the applicable governance levels. Furthermore, sustainability and climate risks feature in the monthly Group risk reports, which cover key risks to the firm and are provided to all members of the Board of Directors.

At the Investor Update on December 15, 2020, the Group announced its intention to establish a Sustainability Advisory Committee at the Board level. In February 2021, the Board approved the set-up and constitution of the new committee, which will be chaired by Board Sustainability Leader Iris Bohnet and consist of at least two other Board members, three Executive Board members and also external advisors. From the Board and Executive Board, the committee members include the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the CEO, the CEO Sustainability, Research & Investment Solutions and the Chief Risk and Compliance Officer. Subject to his election at the 2021 AGM, the new Chairman, António Horta-Osório, will become a member of the Sustainability Advisory Committee. The process to select and appoint suitable external advisors is in progress. The Sustainability Advisory Committee will assist the Board, in an advisory capacity, in fulfilling its oversight duties in respect of the development and execution of the Group’s sustainability strategy and targets, and monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of the respective sustainability programs and initiatives. Responsibilities include endorsing the sustainability strategy and ambitions and ensuring actions are being taken to accomplish them, advising on sustainability metrics and tracking and monitoring progress, and bringing in external expertise, so as to provide a critical outside view across a variety of sustainability topics.

Sustainability, culture and conduct-related topics are routinely addressed at meetings of the Board committees. For example, as part of its performance assessment of the Executive Board for the purposes of determining compensation, the Compensation Committee considers the achievements of Executive Board members not only in terms of financial performance, but with respect to non-financial aspects as well, such as risk and compliance, conduct and ethics, and talent development. In addition, at meetings of the Compensation Committee and as necessary, members review and approve any sanctions imposed on senior employees’ compensation for conduct-related matters.

Role of Management in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities

We are committed to becoming a leader in sustainability in the financial industry across our Wealth Management-related and Investment Bank franchises. With this in mind, Credit Suisse launched an enhanced organization structure in 2020 to ensure that ESG standards are embedded across regions and divisions in our client-based solutions as well as in our own operations as a company.

Building on our progress in the last few years, we announced the launch of our unique Executive Board-level function Sustainability, Research & Investment Solutions on the progress of the climate risk strategy, which, among other aspects, covered key external developments with respect to the management of climate risk at banks, as well as internal progress on the development of energy transition frameworks for corporate clients in industries impacted most by climate change, and progress against our existing commitments, such as the restriction of certain business activities in carbon-intensive sectors. As our journey progresses towards the setting of quantitative risk appetite metrics, we expect to update our reporting to include such metrics at the applicable governance levels. Furthermore, sustainability and climate risks feature in the monthly Group risk reports, which cover key risks to the firm and are provided to all members of the Board of Directors.

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Governance

Solutions (SRI) in July 2020. We believe this organization will allow us to drive a globally consistent approach and to meet the evolving needs of our clients, investors, employees and society in general.

Through the launch of SRI, we have brought together our existing ESG activities, our CIO investment capabilities, our research teams and our branding and marketing activities under one umbrella in order to better deliver superior sustainable investment advice and solutions to our clients. Further, a new group entitled Sustainability Strategy, Advisory & Finance (SSAF) was established to support the creation of a cohesive and dedicated sustainability offering within SRI and across the bank.

Further to the above Executive Board standing committees, a bank-wide Sustainability Leadership Committee has been established, chaired by the CEO of SRI and a newly created Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO) function. In the Sustainability Leadership Committee, senior representatives from each division and control function meet to drive and execute our sustainability strategy.

The Position & Client Risk (PCR) cycle of the Capital Allocation & Risk Management Committee (CARMC) is primarily responsible for acting as a governance and oversight function with respect to market, credit, reputational and sustainability risk-related matters, for Group and major Credit Suisse entities. As such, it assumes responsibility for the overall climate change strategy, jointly with legal entities’ board of directors risk committees where relevant.

The PCR cycle of CARMC meets on a bi-monthly basis, chaired by the Group Chief Risk & Compliance Officer, with representation from the CFO, General Counsel, Chief Risk and Compliance Officer (CRCO) functions and business divisions. Among other responsibilities, those closely linked with climate risk include:

- Setting the strategy and risk appetite to market, credit, liquidity, reputational, sustainability, environmental, and social risks of a client or industry, across the various businesses within the Group, setting market-specific financial crime and reputational risk appetite for higher-risk markets, and serving as a risk appetite approval authority.

- Ensuring that the capabilities for the management of relevant long-term risk trends, such as climate risks, are established.

- Ensuring the Group-wide implementation of and compliance with the Group’s sustainability and reputational risk policy commitments and serving as a decision-making body for environmental and social issues.

Enabling sustainability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sustainability, Research &amp; Investment Solutions (SRI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Integrate and centralize Securities Research, Investment Solutions &amp; Products, Sustainability Strategy, Advisory &amp; Finance (SSAF) and Marketing/Branding efforts under one roof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide one single “House View” with SuperTrends and sustainability at its core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase connectivity of Research with Chief Investment Officer (CIO) and sustainability agenda; deliver market-leading thematic insights and content across public and private markets, leveraging data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Credit Suisse TCFD Report 2020
Governance

The PCR cycle of CARMC ensures appropriate oversight of reputational and sustainability risks through the Global Client Risk Committee (GCRC), which reports to the PCR cycle of CARMC and is responsible for assessing clients and transactions based on defined escalation criteria across compliance, reputational and sustainability risk. For example, transactions rated “High Risk” by Sustainability Risk and transactions with clients categorized as “Unaware” (i.e. clients with the lowest categorization in terms of transition readiness) under our Client Energy Transition Frameworks would require escalation to the GCRC.

A Climate Risk Strategy Steering Committee, established in 2019, provides overarching governance and guidance for Credit Suisse’s Climate Risk Strategy program and is mandated to develop comprehensive strategies to address climate-related risks. This committee has senior management representation from our business divisions as well as from General Counsel, Risk & Compliance and the new Sustainability, Research & Investment Solutions function, with the participation of three Executive Board members, and it reports to PCR CARMC.

Furthermore, a Sustainability Risk Executive Leadership Committee chaired by the Chief Risk and Compliance Officer is in place to provide oversight on the implementation of the Group’s strategy with respect to managing sustainability and climate-related risks. This committee reports to PCR CARMC.

A dedicated Climate Risk team has been established with the mandate to set risk appetite and strategic trajectories in order to protect the bank’s portfolio from climate-related risks, across physical and transition risks, supporting our ambition to become a leader in this area. The Global Head of Reputational, Sustainability and Climate Risk, appointed in November 2020, brings extensive risk management experience from both wealth management and investment banking, including considerable knowledge of the risk appetite framework. Reporting directly to the Global Head of Credit Risk Management ensures that our Climate Risk Strategy is embedded in the broader risk management governance.

Our climate-related achievements have been recognized by CDP, an international non-profit representing institutional investors with invested assets of over USD 100 trillion. Its aim is to offer transparent guidance to investors on climate-related opportunities and risks for companies. Our score has increased to A- from B in 2019. Credit Suisse has thereby reached CDP “Leadership level”, which is defined as “Implementing current best practices”. We are also continuing our efforts to adopt recommendations by the Financial Stability Board’s Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

Our principles and our approach to climate protection are set out in our Statement on Climate Change, which
Governance

describes how we intend to address climate-related risks, mobilize financial resources and reduce our banking footprint. Furthermore, in 2019, Credit Suisse signed the UN Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB), which call for the banking sector to align with the objectives of the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement.

In 2020, Credit Suisse signed the Poseidon Principles. This global framework for responsible ship finance promotes the integration of climate considerations into lending decisions with the aim of enhancing the role of maritime finance in addressing global environmental issues and advancing the decarbonization of the international shipping sector. We participate in a number of sustainability networks and initiatives worldwide.
Strategy

Impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on Credit Suisse’s business, strategy and financial planning
Strategy

General classification of climate-related risks and opportunities

Climate-related risks are the potentially adverse direct and indirect impacts on the Group’s financial metrics, operations or reputation due to transitional or physical effects of climate change. Climate-related risks could manifest themselves through existing risk types such as credit risk, market risk, non-financial risk, business risk or reputational risk. Beside risks, the measures required for addressing climate change and the materials and technologies necessary for the transition towards lower-carbon operations and products present various financing, investment and advisory opportunities across all our divisions.

Identification of short, medium and long-term climate risks and opportunities by Credit Suisse

Summary of main climate-related risks identified by Credit Suisse

We have continued evolving risk identification processes following the guidance and examples outlined in the TCFD recommendations. We enhanced the mapping of the climate-related risks to existing risk categories by interacting with the regional and divisional teams. Based on the inputs received, we created a list of key items covering both physical and transition risks. This list aims to form an initial view that highlights the most material climate-related risks and their manifestations relevant to our risk management activity.

Adopting an enterprise view, we have identified key risks associated with climate change (refer to chart). We consider these risks against three different time spans of short term, medium term and longer term.

The identification of risks stemming from climate change is an ongoing process and we expect the granularity of the analysis to increase over time and be informed by our work on scenario analysis and stress testing.
Strategy

Energy and transportation decarbonization: Global policies (e.g. cross-border carbon tax) and/or technological breakthroughs might accelerate transition towards greener energy sources and products. This could trigger a wave of defaults and reallocation of capital.

Misalignment vs. Paris trajectory: Industry-wide trajectories, common metrics and pathways for financial institutions are currently being set. Credit Suisse actively promotes transition, but also depends on clients to engage, commit and deliver on commitments towards "net zero" in a collaborative effort.

Loss of credibility in Credit Suisse ambition: We aspire to become leaders and we are striving to achieve that position, with significant management focus. The journey towards leadership will entail significant efforts on multiple fronts with potential execution risk, and includes external dependencies.

Loss of revenues associated with traditional business: Credit Suisse’s leadership position in sustainability may lead to rejection of transactions with clients that do not have a credible transition plan. This may result in loss of revenues associated with such transactions and assets under management if clients decide to move assets away. At the other end of the spectrum, a slow pivoting towards “green” may alienate clients who strongly support the transition, and thereby also lead to a loss of AuM.

Extreme weather events: More frequent and severe weather events might lead to credit risk implications related to the financed portfolios as well as operational risks related to buildings and infrastructure owned by Credit Suisse as well as overall business continuity.

Manifestations:
- Energy and transportation decarbonization: Reputational risk, business risk
- Misalignment vs. Paris trajectory: Credit risk
- Loss of revenues associated with traditional business: Credit risk, business risk
- Loss of credibility in Credit Suisse ambition: Credit risk, operational risk
- Extreme weather events: Credit risk, operational risk
Strategy

Effect of climate-related risks and opportunities on Credit Suisse’s businesses, strategy and financial planning

Credit Suisse’s overall strategy to incorporate climate-related risks and opportunities in Group wide strategy

Credit Suisse is pursuing a three-pronged approach as part of our efforts to address climate change and climate-related risks. First, we are working with our clients to support their transition to low-carbon and climate-resilient business models, and we are working to further integrate climate change into our risk management models as part of our Climate Risk Strategy program. Second, we are focusing on delivering sustainable finance solutions that help our clients achieve their goals and contribute to the realization of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and third, we are working on further reducing the carbon footprint of our own operations.

Our strategic priorities to assist clients in their transition to a sustainable future

As part of our strategy, we have developed sector-specific Client Energy Transition Frameworks (CETFs). They consist of the identification of priority sectors/industries and a methodology to categorize clients that operate in these sectors according to their energy transition readiness. With this approach, we aim to actively encourage clients to transition along the CETF scale over time and to support them through financing and advisory services. At the same time, we aim to manage Credit Suisse’s business and reputational risk exposure by assessing clients against the relevant CETFs before transacting with them. Financing for clients with the lowest categorization in terms of transition readiness, i.e. of “Unaware” clients, will be phased out over time. To date, we have rolled out CETFs for the highest priority sectors, such as oil and gas, coal mining and utilities/power generation (fossil fuel-based). Other sectors for which we are developing or planning to develop CETFs include shipping, aviation, commodities trade finance as well as manufacturing, construction/real estate, agriculture and forestry.

Summary of our sector specific policies and restrictions on business activities

Certain industries are particularly sensitive from a social or environmental perspective (including impacts on the climate). To assess potential transactions with clients or prospects in these industries, we have defined specific policies and guidelines that are globally applicable, taking account of standards developed by international organizations such as the United Nations, the World Bank or the International Finance Corporation (IFC). These policies and guidelines cover the sectors oil and gas, mining, power generation, and forestry and agribusiness, which includes pulp and paper, as well as palm oil production. They address a range of topics such as: compliance with industry-specific, internationally recognized standards on the environment and human rights; measures to assess and reduce the environmental impact of operations, including on the climate and on biodiversity and ecosystems; the protection of the health and safety of company employees, contractors and surrounding communities; and respect for the human rights of the local population, with particular attention on project-related impacts on indigenous peoples.

Our risk management framework incorporates an assessment of whether a transaction or client relationship under
Transactions assessed on the basis of potential environmental and social risks in 2020

- 79.4% approved
- 4.7% approved with conditions
- 10.5% rejected or not pursued
- 5.4% pending¹

963 transactions assessed

Out of several thousand transactions, client onboarding and account openings across the bank every year, these transactions have been reviewed in the RRPRP or submitted specifically for a sustainability risk review pursuant to the Group’s global policy on reputational risk and the policies and guidelines for environmentally and socially sensitive sectors. Front office staff normally apply a conservative approach and submit more transactions and client onboarding to a sustainability risk review than strictly mandated under applicable policies. For context, the large majority (i.e. 82%) of all 963 reviews conducted were deemed to carry low or low/medium risk in 2020. Where transactions were approved, risks were considered appropriately mitigated, based on the client’s sustainability policies, capacities, and performance.

These statistics exclude potential cases that were not formally submitted into the review process because they were immediately identified as outside of Credit Suisse’s reputational risk appetites or that were terminated prior to a decision being taken.

¹ As of January 31, 2021.

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review is in line with our sector policies and relevant industry standards and good practice. The sector policies and guidelines also form an important component of our Group-wide Climate Risk Strategy program.

Our policies and guidelines describe business activities and operations that Credit Suisse will not finance. Following our announcement in 2019 that we would no longer provide any form of financing specifically related to the development of new coal-fired power plants, we announced a number of new restrictions in 2020. In particular, they included:

- No lending or capital markets underwriting to any company deriving more than 25% of its revenue from thermal coal extraction¹

- No lending or capital markets underwriting to any company deriving more than 25% of its revenue from coal power²

- No financing related to offshore and onshore oil and gas projects in the Arctic region

As a result of the latest financing restrictions, Credit Suisse declined to participate in a number of transactions, including a bond issuance for a large thermal coal mining and power generation company, a bond refinancing for a mid-sized power generation company, a bond issuance for an electricity producer, and a buy-side mandate for an energy company with thermal coal mining activities.

Unrelated to the newly introduced fossil fuel financing restrictions, but in connection with our enhanced sustainability and climate commitments, we also rejected transactions related to a new oil pipeline, the renewal of a revolving credit facility for a pipeline operator, a loan for trading with coal, and three transactions related to oil from areas with high biodiversity.

Our sector policies and guidelines are subject to a bi-annual review and update process to take account of the latest developments and new challenges in the relevant areas. In step with the stated sustainability
ambitions of Credit Suisse, we expect to introduce further restrictions over time.

A summary of our sector policies and guidelines is available at: credit-suisse.com/sectorpolicies

Credit Suisse has made strong commitments for green and renewables sector

Credit Suisse has a considerable pedigree in the green bond market, underwriting the first-ever green bond issuance in 2008 from development funding institutions.

Credit Suisse has long been a supporter of the Green Bond Principles and we are actively seeking to help mobilize more capital toward a “low carbon” economy. In this respect, Credit Suisse and the Climate Bond Initiative (CBI) joined forces in September 2020 and published “Financing Credible Transitions,” which presents a framework for defining ambitious and credible transition pathways for companies to collectively reduce global emissions in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement. Its aim is to support rapid growth of a transition bond market as part of a larger and liquid climate-related market, and to deliver confidence for investors, clarity for bankers and credibility for issuers.

Growth in green bond issuance

From 2013 to the end of 2020, we supported the issuance of over USD 49 billion of sustainable debt capital markets products such as green, social, sustainability-linked and transition bonds as well as green certificates of deposits and commercial paper.

These activities include coordinating and underwriting a number of landmark and inaugural deals, including a

Capital for sustainable businesses

150 transactions in clean and renewable energy businesses

Credit Suisse actively supports clean and renewable energy businesses and, by the end of 2020, had been involved in over 150 transactions in this field with a value of more than USD 130 billion since 2010.

USD 4.3 billion of tax equity has been committed to 29 renewable energy opportunities warehouse capacity

Over the past decade, a total of approximately USD 4.3 billion of tax equity has been committed to 29 renewable energy opportunities as a result of the collaboration between our Strategic Transactions Group and our Debt Capital Markets Solutions team. Multiple transactions were closed in 2020, which included Credit Suisse’s inaugural community solar investment.

USD 1.6 billion of renewables asset-backed warehouse capacity

In 2020, Credit Suisse served as structuring agent and bookrunner on a number of solar securitizations, notably two totaling USD 571 million, as well as another USD 247 million solar securitization. Credit Suisse also served as placement agent for a USD 216 million residential solar portfolio and a portfolio of German transmission infrastructure assets of undisclosed size. In addition, Credit Suisse put in place an additional approximately USD 1.6 billion of renewables asset-backed warehouse capacity.

Ethical food and sustainable farming

In 2020, Credit Suisse served as the bookrunner on the IPO for an ethical food company disrupting the US food system with its model of conscious capitalism focused on the humane treatment of animals and sustainable farming practices. We also worked with a number of companies in the electrical vehicles and mobility industry, including a Chinese smart electric vehicle company on its IPO.

Creating sustainable businesses

In providing merger and acquisitions services we are creating sustainable businesses through transactions. For instance, we advised exclusively on the largest US residential solar merger.
sustainability-linked bond, with a USD 900 million sustainability-linked tranche (out of a USD 3.8 billion bond issuance) for a leading integrated US power company – the first sustainability-linked bond from a US issuer – as well as a USD 1.25 billion issuance from a global pharma company that marked the first sustainability-linked bond in the global pharmaceutical industry.

In Switzerland, Credit Suisse acted as global coordinator and bookrunner on the first green bond issued by a listed Swiss company. Furthermore, we acted as bookrunner on a number of green and SDG-linked bonds, notably with an issuance of the latter gaining industry recognition as the most innovative bond structure by the Environmental Finance news and analysis service.

We are also active in the sustainability lending market and during 2020 we participated in a total of over USD 34 billion worth of sustainability-linked loans, including loan renewals and extensions.

**Accelerating renewable energy and other sustainable solutions**

We have wide-ranging expertise across the area of renewables such as solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, biofuels, fuel cells and energy efficiency.
Strategy

### Climate-related opportunities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Climate-Related Opportunity*</th>
<th>Horizon*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Markets</td>
<td>Financing: Equity issuance (e.g., through sustainable capital markets transactions, private placements, or SPACs) aligned with the Credit Suisse Sustainable Activities Framework as well as M&amp;A sell-side and buy-side advisory to support the transition of our clients to a stronger ESG performance.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Markets</td>
<td>Financing: Issue green debt financing instruments (private or public debt, structured notes) to fund projects or assets that mitigate climate change by reducing emissions, protect ecosystems, or otherwise have a positive environmental impact.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Markets</td>
<td>Financing: Lending to fund green or climate-related projects (e.g., renewable energy infrastructure, low-carbon public transportation) or technologies that are expected to play an important role in decarbonizing the economy (&quot;green loans&quot;) or offering sustainability-linked loans whose pricing is based on the borrower's ESG score or overall sustainability achievements.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Markets</td>
<td>Financing: Evaluate new property investments also from an ESG perspective with respect to the impact on a property's current and potential future value as it relates to energy efficiency, public transport connectivity, use of sustainable materials, tenant wellbeing, and community engagement.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Products and Services</td>
<td>Investing: Actively exercise the bank's rights as shareholder in companies or on behalf of clients by voting at shareholder meetings and actively engaging with investee companies in order to preserve long-term shareholder value, enhance long-term returns, and influence companies' ESG performance.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Products and Services</td>
<td>Investing: Integrate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria along the investment process consequently and broad-based with the objective to achieve an improved risk-return profile in clients' investment portfolios and make portfolios more resilient against financial market shocks resulting from climate risks.</td>
<td>ST-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Products and Services</td>
<td>Investing: Develop investment strategies premised on the view that a rapid shift in public sentiment and policy-making regarding the climate may lead to a large variation in the fortunes of companies that stand to gain from the resulting transition, and those that will lose.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Products and Services</td>
<td>Investing: Expand the product offering to investment strategies that are aligned with the Credit Suisse ESG Investment Framework, which allows clients to make a positive impact on society and the environment without sacrificing returns.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Products and Services</td>
<td>Advise: Provide financial advice and develop financing strategies that enable existing and prospective clients to move towards a low-carbon economy and reach a stronger ESG performance.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Products and Services</td>
<td>Advising: Provide investment advice to enable existing and prospective clients to better understand and manage their exposure to climate risks and enhance their resilience to both physical and transition risk.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Resource Efficiency</td>
<td>Office Efficiency: Improve energy efficiency of current office space and capture cost-savings from optimization programs and investments in energy-efficient technologies and energy storage.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Resource Efficiency</td>
<td>Office Space Optimization: Optimize office occupancy rate by rationalizing down office space in a hybrid working model that is flexible to allow for increased levels of home working.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Resource Efficiency</td>
<td>Office Lease: Develop sustainability criteria for office selection and green leasing policies for landlord-controlled spaces to create incentives for efficiency gains.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Resource Efficiency</td>
<td>Data Center Efficiency: Improve utilization and energy efficiency of in-house data centers and capture cost-savings from optimization programs and investments in energy-efficient technologies and energy storage.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Resource Efficiency</td>
<td>Data Center Optimization: Source third-party suppliers and cloud providers with improved energy and carbon performance aligned with industry best practice.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Resource Efficiency</td>
<td>Renewable Electricity Supply: Source 100% of electricity from renewable sources for all data centers and office space.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Resource Efficiency</td>
<td>Transition Heating to Zero Carbon: Replace fossil fuel heating with efficient electrical systems using air source or ground source heat pumps powered by renewable electricity.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Resource Efficiency</td>
<td>On-site and off-site generation: On-site and off-site generation for office buildings and parking lots (e.g., solar panels).</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Resource Efficiency</td>
<td>Vehicles: Shift leased, owned, and third-party fleets to low carbon vehicles, install on-site charging infrastructure for electric vehicles and introduce employee schemes for electric vehicles or low carbon alternatives.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Resource Efficiency</td>
<td>Procurement: Engage suppliers across our supply chain to improve carbon performance and introduce low carbon policies.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Resource Efficiency</td>
<td>Sourcing: Increase supply of renewable energy to offices and data centers and use electrical storage where possible.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Resource Efficiency</td>
<td>Employee Engagement: Encourage employees to take climate actions in office, expand employee training and benefit programs that enable employees to calculate their own carbon footprint, and reduce carbon emissions through a range of actions that include renewable energy, electric vehicles, and more efficient modes of travel.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Resource Efficiency</td>
<td>Data and Management Information: Develop management information dashboards structured on climate-impact data, to enable decision-making processes.</td>
<td>MT-LT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ST = Short-term, MT = Medium-term, LT = Long-term

We believe that climate transition opportunities are material in the short term, and will increase in prominence even further in the medium-long term. In addition, we expect the potential financial impact of these opportunities will be as follows:

- Increased revenues from financing or investments in low-carbon industries
- Better competitive position to reflect shifting stakeholder demand
- Increased portfolio diversification of financial assets
- Increased revenue through growth in financing activities to support the energy transition
- Increased revenue through demand for lower emission products or services
- Increased revenue through new solutions

We believe that the opportunities in resource efficiency, energy source, and resilience have the potential to deliver financial and business benefit through:

- Cost savings from energy efficiency gains and reduced purchase of carbon removals to achieve net zero
- Improved business continuity through reducing risk of power outages in operations and in the supply chain
- Reduced future costs of meeting new carbon regulations and potential carbon taxes
- Improved competitive position through delivering better carbon reduction performance relative to peers
- Talent retention and acquisition as “CS walks the talk” in reducing its own carbon footprint, and demonstrating its performance as a sustainability leader
- Market-leading branding & reputation through achieving carbon reduction targets across financing, operations and supply chain
Strategy

Resilience of Credit Suisse’s strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.

Credit Suisse contributes to collective development of climate risk related methodologies

We actively engage in industry forums to foster the development of industry standards. We have contributed to the development of transition risk and physical risk assessment models as part of the UN Environment Programme Finance Initiative phase II banking pilot. Through this engagement we have developed “heat maps” for the industry sectors most vulnerable to the transitional and/or the physical risks of climate change over the next three decades. Transition risks can arise from the process of adjustment towards a low-carbon economy through changes in climate policy, technological developments and disruptive business models, and shifting investor and consumer sentiment. Transition risks through climate change regulation, such as the introduction or increase of carbon prices or taxes, expected viability of low-carbon fuels or technologies and shifting consumer demand, were the key factors taken into account. Companies with carbon-intensive operations and production methods, or with carbon-intensive products, are expected to be most affected by these developments if they do not succeed in diversifying or transitioning towards lower-carbon operations and products. Pressure points from the physical risks of climate change arise primarily if a company’s operations (or those of its key suppliers or shipping routes) are in areas significantly affected by extreme weather events that are expected in increasing frequency in the future. These could include droughts or heatwaves leading to fires as well as flooding from heavy rains or from rising sea levels.

We also assessed climate-related risks by applying physical and transition models to our portfolios, starting with pilot exercises. The physical risk assessment focused on the flooding risk for the real estate portfolios financed by Credit Suisse. We covered the Swiss real estate portfolio and the UK portfolio, mapping property addresses to current flood risk maps. The results from this pilot exercise indicated a limited loss potential, mainly as a function of the maturity of our loans, vis-à-vis the longer-term nature of physical risk. The transition risk pilot covered the oil and gas portfolio financed by Credit Suisse. The results indicated that although the change is limited in the short term, it accelerates at an exponential rate and could be significant over the longer term.

Together with other banks, we participated in the Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) pilot project to test methodologies for measuring the alignment of credit portfolios to the objectives of the Paris Agreement developed by the 2° Investing Initiative. The analysis covered upstream oil and gas, coal mining and power generation portfolios financed by Credit Suisse. The pilot provided useful insights into the ways the alignment and diversification of a portfolio in terms of exposure to physical assets could be measured and monitored.

PACTA methodologies provide two main types of output:

- The alignment of the evolution of exposure over time to climate scenarios
- The diversification of a portfolio at a point in time in terms of exposure to physical assets
Strategy

With respect to the alignment to climate scenarios, oil and gas portfolios demonstrated decarbonization trajectories comparable to projections for the global corporate economy, with certain parts of the portfolio outperforming those projections. The technology mix of the power generation portfolio financed by Credit Suisse was found to be less carbon-intensive than the global corporate economy.

In Switzerland, Credit Suisse participated in the voluntary climate alignment test of investment portfolios and Swiss mortgages for Swiss banks, asset managers, pension funds and insurance companies coordinated by the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment. We published the summary of our individual results, as one of the few participating banks to do so.

Our outlook

The outcome of various pilot initiatives indicated that climate models and methodologies might have limited application in assessing the strategy resilience and might therefore require further development and evolution to ensure adequate risk coverage and capture. However, we consider them highly useful in monitoring the evolution of the topic, identifying areas to focus on and planning our next steps. We are actively using the heat maps produced by the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) and aim to continue UNEP FI participation in 2021, having signed up for phase III of the corresponding program. Furthermore, we decided to participate in the voluntary pilot stress testing exercise championed by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.

We are planning to strengthen our capabilities to meet our ambitions. We will be working to develop metrics that allow us to consistently measure and monitor our portfolios and our alignment against our climate commitments.

Industry-wide initiatives

- **2019**
  - UNEP FI: Heat maps – contribution to the transition and physical sectoral maps

- **2020**
  - UNEP FI: transition risk – US oil and gas portfolio pilot
  - UNEP FI: physical risk – Swiss real estate and UK real estate pilots
  - 2° Investing initiative – PACTA

- **2021**
  - UNEP FI: Portfolio Implied Temperatures
  - UNEP FI: Supporting Client Transitions and Climate Risk Underwriting
  - UNEP FI: Economic impacts of Climate Change
  - HKMA: Climate Risk Stress Test

We aim to work with our clients and provide them with detailed information on our CETFs in order to encourage them to engage with us in helping them with their own energy transitions, as well as to provide us with the requisite data we will need to accurately assess our overall portfolio transition. In addition, we are actively considering metrics in our management of climate risk, such as the carbon intensity of financed activities, transition preparedness, point-in-time versus through-the-year exposures, and counterparty-level stress testing for material exposures.
Identification, assessment and management of climate-related risks
Risk Management

Credit Suisse’s process of identification and assessment of Climate-related risks

Significance of climate risk in relation to other risks such as credit, market, operational and reputational

Climate-related risks are considered to be a systemic threat to the stability of the financial system due to their manifestation through a variety of different risks. Climate-related risks are embedded in our Group-wide risk taxonomy, supporting our risk identification efforts.

Assessment of sustainability risks within the Reputational Risk Review Process

Our risk processes enable us to take account of the potential wider implications of our business activities and products and services, for example on the environment and society. Reputational, sustainability and climate issues are thus all considered as an integral part of our risk review process. These three areas are often not mutually exclusive, and are considered essential to obtain a full client risk picture, alongside other key areas including credit and compliance risk.

To ensure a more holistic perspective when managing the bank’s client risks, the Reputational Risk organization was brought under the oversight of Credit Risk in September 2019, with changes to the governance structure and escalation process implemented during 2020. Further enhancements are being developed to create a common and transparent process across Compliance and Reputational Risk for the assessment of client risks through the development of a standardized onboarding template and an integrated case management solution.

Further information on this process is available at: credit-suisse.com/riskmanagement

We evaluate factors such as a company’s greenhouse gas footprint or its energy efficiency targets within our RRRP, while some of our policies and guidelines require clients to have a plan in place to deal with climate change risks. For example, companies operating in sensitive industries frequently play a key economic role in the global supply of energy and commodities. They may also be major employers in economically weak regions. As such, responsible economic activity can be a significant driver for sustainable development. At the same time, we recognize that the activities of these companies can, in some cases, have a significant impact on the climate, biodiversity, water resources or local communities. We believe that working with our clients is essential to drive sustainable development. To this end, our policies and guidelines describe the environmental and social standards we expect our clients to adhere to but also describe business activities and operations that Credit Suisse will not finance.

The objective of sustainability risk reviews is to identify and prevent adverse impacts on the environment, on people or society through financial services provided for the activities of a bank’s clients or prospective clients. Environmental impacts can include air or water pollution, contribution to climate change, deforestation and degradation of ecosystems and loss of biodiversity. Impacts on people or societies can include damage to the health and safety of a client’s workers and contractors, or of communities adjacent to a client’s operations, undermining the livelihood of communities, as well as violation of the
human rights of indigenous peoples. This is the outward-facing approach to sustainability risk.

Banks are also increasingly aware of the issues that may arise when financial services are provided to clients whose activities lead to adverse environmental and social impacts. Unsustainable economic activities of clients could lead to delayed approvals from the authorities or to sanctions from regulators, or such clients may face protests from local communities, lengthy legal disputes, or additional costs due to accidents or insufficient planning. For a bank, such issues could materialize in the form of credit losses, the deterioration of clients’ valuations and collateral, reputational damage, and adverse impacts on relationships with shareholders and (other) clients or prospective clients. Guidance for banks on how to integrate such risks into their established risk management systems is evolving at a fast pace. Of particular note in this context are the recommendations of the Financial Stability Board’s (FSB) Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, TCFD, the OECD’s Guidance on Due Diligence for Responsible Corporate Lending and Securities Underwriting, and the European Banking Authority’s (EBA) Guidelines on Loan Origination and Monitoring.

To assess risks to the environment, to people and to society, Credit Suisse pursues a risk-based approach. The current focus is on lending, capital markets and advisory transactions where Credit Suisse plays a significant role, as opposed to flow trading business, which is more dynamic in nature. Certain industry sectors, client operations or projects, countries of residence or operation, or financial services have been identified as carrying higher risks. Due diligence is therefore prioritized based on the scale (or gravity of an adverse impact), the scope (number of people affected or area impacted) and the irremediable character of an adverse impact. For transactions with potential sustainability risks, the internal

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### Assessment of sustainability risks within the Reputational Risk Review Process

1. **Risk classification and responsibility**
   - Potential environmental or social risks
   - Internal specialist unit Sustainability Risk
   - Other potential risks
   - Various specialist units

2. **Assessment and recommendation**

   - Aspects to be checked according to internal policies and guidelines
     - Nature of transaction
     - Identity and activities of potential and existing clients or prospects
     - Regulatory and political context
     - Environmental and social aspects of client operations
     - Various risk-specific aspects

3. **Review and decision**

   - **Decision** by Senior Business Representative and Senior Risk Representative (Divisional Reputational Risk Approver) or Escalation to Divisional Client Risk Committee or Global Client Risk Committee based on defined criteria (approval/approval with conditions/rejection)
Risk Management

specialist unit Sustainability Risk evaluates the nature of the transaction and our role in it as well as the identity and activities of the client (existing or new), reviews the regulatory and political context in which the client operates, and assesses the environmental and social aspects of the client’s operations. The team assesses whether the client’s activities are consistent with the relevant industry standards and whether the potential transaction is compatible with Credit Suisse’s policies and guidelines for sensitive sectors. The evaluation is based on information published or provided by the client but also includes information from specialized ESG rating agencies and topic-specific databases, or an adverse news search. The process often involves questionnaires to clients or prospective clients to gather general information about their management of environmental and social issues, or to investigate specific issues a company may be faced with or may have had to deal with in the past.

Sustainability risk assessments by sector in 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transactions assessed</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metals and mining</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry and agribusiness</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and gas</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power generation and transmission</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure and transportation</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>963</strong></td>
<td><strong>799</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including Equator Principles (EP) transactions.

For a comprehensive disclosure in accordance with EP requirements, see: credit-suisse.com/riskmanagement

Based on the outcome of this analysis, Sustainability Risk submits its assessment to the responsible business unit and/or enters it into the Reputational Risk Review system for evaluation.

Credit Suisse’s processes for management of climate-related risks

Credit Suisse is moving toward counterparty-level stress analysis for key material exposures

For a selection of these exposures, we believe that climate sensitivity should be integrated into future cash-flow analyses in a consistent manner at the time of loan origination to ensure that pricing and risk appetite considerations are appropriately reflected. We are performing pilot stress testing for important counterparties with high exposure to climate risk, such as in the oil and gas sector. A cash-flow-based approach is being tested, including stresses related to volumes, prices and production mix. This stress testing will leverage industry scenarios and available committed transition trajectories by counterparties.

Respective content is covered within the Strategy section of this document.
Risk Management

Credit Suisse’s processes for identifying, assessing, managing climate-related risks and integration into overall risk management

Respective content is covered within the Strategy section of this document.
Metrics & Targets

Metrics and targets used to assess and manage climate-related risks and opportunities.
Metrics & Targets

Metrics employed by Credit Suisse to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management processes

Our ambition to align our activities with the goals of the Paris Agreement

As a global financial institution, we recognize our share of responsibilities in combating climate change by supporting the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient global economy, and we acknowledge that financial flows also need to be brought in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement charts the course of the global response to the threat of climate change with its overarching objective to limit the rise in global temperature to 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to aim to achieve a rise of no more than 1.5°C. Based on the Paris Agreement, countries have committed to implement transition plans to lower their greenhouse gas emissions.

At the Investor Update in December 2020, we announced our ambition to align our activities with the Paris Agreement objective of limiting global warming to 1.5°C. As guidance towards this goal, we are committed to develop science-based targets in 2021 and 2022 for achieving net zero emissions from our operations, supply chain and financing activities by no later than 2050, with intermediate emissions targets to be set for 2030.

During 2021 and 2022, we will therefore be developing a robust roadmap, with the target reductions to be officially certified by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as a science-based target. By signing our commitment to the SBTi, we have confirmed that we are joining the global movement of leading companies aligning their business with the most ambitious aim of the Paris Agreement, to limit the global temperature rise to no more than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and transitioning to a net-zero emissions economy by 2050 for the best chance of avoiding the worst impacts of climate change.
Metrics & Targets

TCFD Metrics and targets
Exposure to carbon-related assets and climate-sensitive sectors

**Purpose:** To provide transparency on financing to climate-sensitive sectors.

**Coverage:** Credit Suisse’s corporate lending exposure, including mortgages, has been subject to a review (approx. $473 billion). The exposure view is based on the internal metric “Potential Exposure”, not reflecting collateral and other credit risk mitigation.

**Direction:** Credit Suisse is working with clients to support their transition to low-carbon and climate-resilient business models. As a result, exposure to carbon-related businesses is expected to decrease over the years, albeit not necessarily in a linear fashion. The quantum of reduction on a yearly basis will depend on factors such as market drivers, developing science, client engagement and credit risk considerations.

**Key Takeaways**

- **Credit Suisse’s total exposure to carbon-related sectors is approximately 4.5% of the total exposure**. Corporate lending to climate-sensitive sectors is approximately 17.6% of the total exposure, excluding mortgage related lending, or 52.4% including mortgage related lending.
- **Transition:** Reposition corporate oil & gas and coal business by reducing exposure to traditional business. Utilize our broader Client Energy Transition Frameworks to guide engagement with high carbon-emitting industries.
- **Restrictions:** No lending or capital markets underwriting to any company deriving more than 25% of its revenue from thermal coal extraction, or coal power. No financing related to offshore and onshore oil & gas projects in the Arctic region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Potential Exposure [mn $]</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oil &amp; Gas</td>
<td>13,073</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metals and Mining (Coal)</td>
<td>1,049</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Generation (Fossil Fuels)</td>
<td>7,279</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metals and Mining (ex. Coal)</td>
<td>4,865</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrials – Cement or Concrete</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrials – Chemicals</td>
<td>12,998</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrials – Machinery and Equipmenf Manufacturing</td>
<td>9,799</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrials – Textiles &amp; Clothing</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation (incl. Automotive)</td>
<td>23,615</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-power generating utilities – sewage, waste management</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity Trade Finance ¹</td>
<td>8,212</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage Related Lending</td>
<td>164,736</td>
<td>34.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Lending</td>
<td>225,147</td>
<td>47.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Potential Exposure</strong></td>
<td><strong>472,879</strong></td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Including wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products
² Coverage was defined based on the first 3 sectors in the table. Please note that Commodity Trade Finance business includes, amongst others, activities which can be considered carbon-related. We are considering possible approaches on allocating these activities accordingly for the purpose of future disclosures
³ Direct lending
⁴ Unless such transaction is to help the company specifically transition and the use of proceeds is tied to such transition strategies aligned with the Paris Agreement; for greater certainty, these exclusions do not apply to metallurgical coal
⁵ Unless company can demonstrate decreasing share of coal in generation portfolio consistent with our Energy Transition Framework or such transaction is to help the company specifically transition and the use of proceeds are tied to such transition strategies (and will continue our policy of not financing the development of new coal-fired power plants)
⁶ The metric includes both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet; no hedging assumed

Credit Suisse TCFD Report 2020
Potential exposure is an internal credit exposure measurement metric used for credit risk management purposes.

- It provides a conservative estimate of the amount of exposure the Group may have to counterparties over time that could be lost in the event of a default of the client or counterparty.

- With respect to loans, the potential exposure reflects the aggregate of both drawn exposures and undrawn commitments. This assumes that all available credit lines get drawn at the same time to the maximum contractual amount, representing the worst case gross amount.

Potential exposure from the Group’s lending activities do not reflect collateral and other risk mitigations.

The Group’s Net Loans comprise loans held-to-maturity, which are carried at amortized cost less an allowance for credit losses. In addition, the Group elects certain of these loans held-to-maturity to fair value under the fair value option. Refer to ‘Loans’ in ‘Note 1 – Summary of significant accounting policies’ and ‘Note 19 – Loans’ and ‘Note 20 – Financial instruments measured at amortized cost and credit losses’ in ‘VI – Consolidated financial statements – Credit Suisse Group’ of the 2020 Annual Report.
Client Energy Transition Framework (CETF)

**Purpose:** To support the transition of our clients toward Paris alignment.

**Coverage:** Oil & Gas, Coal Mining and Utilities/Power Generation clients, covering a $20.6 billion lending portfolio. Internal criteria, including a revenue-based threshold, are applied in order to define in-scope clients. As an example, companies with pure downstream operations (such as operating petrol stations) are out of scope. We use an exposure weighted measure to show the portfolio split across clients categories.

**Direction:** Financing to clients with the lowest categorization in terms of transition readiness, i.e., to "Unaware" clients, will be phased out over time. Furthermore, we expect an increasing number of clients to move from "Aware" to other categories, as they progress in their transition planning. The main goal of Client Energy Transition Framework (CETF) is to encourage our clients to transition to low-carbon activities.

**Key Takeaways**

- 90% of clients in the Carbon Intensive sectors have been categorized within the CETF framework; of which, 86% of the categorized clients are considered as Strategic, Aware and Aligned (78% of the entire client population).
- The development and roll-out of client energy transition frameworks for additional industry sectors is ongoing, with internal plans to extend coverage in 2021 to Shipping, Aviation, Commodities Trade Finance, Manufacturing, Construction / Real Estate, Agriculture & Forestry.
- Over 1,300 employees were trained on sustainability risk in specific industry sectors, or on the application of the CETF for in-scope sectors.

**Technical Corner**

- Financing of clients with the lowest categorization in terms of transition readiness, i.e., of “Unaware” clients, will be phased out over time.
- The results are computed based on the gross exposure of drawn and committed amounts.

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1 Incl. oil and gas, coal mining and utilities / power generation: fossil fuel based

2 Unaware – Little to no evidence of steps towards transition; Aware – Identifies and manages risks; Strategic – Transition strategy in place; Aligned – Overall business is aligned to the Paris Agreement; Out of Scope – counterparty does not need to be tested against CETF criteria and only subject to usual risk management controls

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USD 20.6 billion

- 17% Aligned
- 28% Aware
- 33% Strategic
- 12% Unaware
- 10% Not Categorized
Top 50 Loans to Upstream Fossil Fuel Producers

Weighted Average Carbon Intensity

**Purpose:** To support transition towards lower carbon emissions and net zero 2050 by pivoting financing towards lower-carbon fuels.

**Coverage:** Top 50 lending financing, ranked by exposure gross of credit mitigation (USD 6 billion), of which 34 counterparties with full data available (USD 4.7 billion), out of 242 counterparties (USD 14.1 billion) in Oil & Gas and Coal sectors (incl. downstream).

**Direction:** We expect the weighted average carbon intensity metric to decrease as we progressively reduce coal-related financing. This expected direction is consistent with our commitment to develop science-based targets in 2021 and 2022 for achieving net zero emissions from our operations, supply chain and financing activities no later than 2050, with intermediate emissions targets to be set for 2030. The Client Energy Transition Framework also supports the direction toward low-carbon financing.

**Key Takeaways**

- The metric shows the amount of CO₂ tons attributable to USD 1 million of revenues of companies financed by Credit Suisse in the sub-sector of upstream fossil fuel producers.
- This intensity metric builds on the TCFD recommendations. It applies an exposure-based weighted average across the top 50 names to provide a portfolio-level perspective.
- We have decided to include Scope 3 emissions covering the use of fossil fuel produced, which is key for this sub-sector, in order to drive our financing toward less carbon intensive products.
- Comparability is limited across peer banks, as Weighted Average Carbon Intensity has not been widely disclosed to date.
- We expect the metric to decrease through time, as we reduce financing toward coal production.

**Technical Corner**

- Data gathering poses a key challenge. We have used data collected through public information (e.g. annual reports) and client questionnaires.
- Data coverage for emissions Scope 1&2 is 79% of the financing provided to the top 50 clients, mainly based on data publicly disclosed by clients. In addition, the revenues data coverage is 98%.
- For Scope 3, where a production based proxy is used, fossil fuel production data coverage is 94% of top 50 names, covering 98% of the financing provided.
- The data is largely based on the 2019 reporting.
- Scope 3 emissions, where not available, have been estimated applying conversion factors on production volume, following the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) approach.
- We expect portfolio coverage to increase through time. We expect clients in this sector to refine and expand emission reporting coverage, in turn enabling our transition journey further.

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1 WACI: Weighted Average Across Top 50 exposures
2 End use scope 3 emissions refer to the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions of end users. End users include both consumers and business customers that use final products; e.g. emissions related to the electricity production based on the produced coal.
3 A single case of a data point from 2018
Top 50 Loans to Upstream Fossil Fuel Producers
Fossil Fuel Production Mix

**Purpose:** To support transition toward lower carbon emissions and net zero 2050 by pivoting financing toward lower-carbon fuels. Reduction of overall financing of upstream fossil fuel production is not reflected in this production mix metric, however it is illustrated by Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenarios¹.

**Coverage:** Top 50 lending financing, ranked by exposure gross of credit mitigation (USD 6 billion), of which 34 counterparties with full data available (USD 4.7 billion), out of 242 counterparties (USD 14.1 billion) in Oil & Gas and Coal sectors (incl. downstream).

**Direction:** Our Fossil Fuel Production Mix is ahead of the NGFS mix trajectory to reduce coal-related financing. Although this is an encouraging starting point, we recognize that absolute volumes will also need to decrease significantly to reach a “net zero” alignment. Targets toward “net zero” will be set by 2022 as announced in the context of the Science Based Targets initiative.

**Key Takeaways**
- Credit Suisse’s mix of fossil fuel financed in relation to top 50 loans in this sub-sector is ahead of the overall alignment trajectory set by NGFS.
- NGFS scenarios require absolute amounts of financing to fossil fuel production to decrease from a total of 490 EJ² in 2020 to 312 EJ in 2050 in order to align to the Paris agreement.
- Constraints on both absolute financing and composition mix will be key to effectively drive the transition.

**Technical Corner**
- The NGFS Orderly transition scenario is taken as reference in order to describe a reference trajectory toward Paris alignment. This trajectory may change as science evolves, potentially moving toward a steeper reduction to protect the planet from 1.5 degree warming.
- In the chart, we have set 100% for NGFS scenarios in relation to 490 EJ in 2020 as an anchor to show relative reductions through the years to 2050.
- We are developing targets as part of the overall Science Based Targets initiative within Credit Suisse, which will allow for a more granular description of the future Credit Suisse path.
- The data is based on the 2019 reporting.

1 See Network for Greening the Financial System, NGFS Climate Scenarios for central banks and supervisors, June 2020
2 EJ – Exajoule, which equals 10¹⁸ Joules
### Flooding Risk – Real Estate Financing

#### Number and value of mortgage loans by flood zone

**Purpose:** In line with SASB recommendations, we believe that disclosure of climate change into lending analysis will allow shareholders to determine which mortgage finance firms are best positioned to protect value in light of environmental risks.

**Coverage:** Swiss and UK real estate financed portfolio. Swiss: 186k properties across over 3k postal codes with total exposure of CHF 139 billion. UK: 359 properties with total exposure of GBP 3.7 billion. The scope covers the vast majority of Credit Suisse's direct mortgage related lending portfolio, which is a large subset of the wider Mortgage Related Lending CHF 165 billion portfolio credit exposure.

**Direction:** Largely dependent on how flooding risk probability maps evolve as physical risk becomes more prominent in a warming planet. Further developments in the measurement of physical risk are expected. This would include better data granularity, as well as the scope of physical risks.

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**Key Takeaways**

- Credit Suisse’s financed mortgages are expected to be largely protected from flooding risk, as a result of geographical location in Switzerland and UK.
- The majority of the UK mortgages relate to properties in Central London, where a strong flooding protection system is in place; as a result, Credit Suisse’s financed real estate displays lower flooding risk than UK real estate in general.
- According to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (2018), Switzerland and UK have low vulnerability to physical risk, respectively 2nd and 8th safest countries in the world.

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**Technical Corner**

- Mortgages financed by Credit Suisse have been linked to externally developed Flooding Risk maps.
- Where possible, data was collected at the street level for the Swiss located properties, while where the data was not available, postal code was used as a proxy.
- Postal code level data is used for the UK portfolio.
- Postal code level data might lead to potential inaccuracies.
- We are in the process of further refining measurement of flooding risk in collaboration with external partners.

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**Risk of Flood categories:**

- High – each year, there is a chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 (3.3%)
- Medium – each year, chance of flooding between 1 in 31 (3.3%) and 1 in 100 (1%)
- Low – each year, chance of flooding between 1 in 101 (1%) and 1 in 1000 (0.1%)
- Very Low – each year, chance of flooding of less than 1 in 1001 (0.1%)
Metrics & Targets

Reducing carbon emissions across our operations

We have reduced our operational carbon emissions by 88% from our 2010 baseline year. This achievement has been driven by implementing energy efficiency measures across our premises, increasing renewable energy supply and reducing travel emissions. The COVID-19 pandemic had profound impacts on our operations in 2020, with a reduction in energy and paper consumption as well as business travel. The majority of our employees worked from home during most of the year, and for the first time we have included an estimate of emissions related to the energy used by our employees for remote working purposes within our reported carbon footprint.

In 2020, we committed to the global initiative RE100 to source 100% of our electricity globally from renewable sources by 2025. We now source 94% of all our energy from renewable sources globally, with 99% renewable electricity across Europe and the US (an increase from 90% in 2019).

Our operations have been carbon neutral since 2010. Our first priority is to reduce emissions by investments in energy efficiency programs and new technologies that allow us to reduce carbon in buildings, data centers and travel. Each year, we compensate for the balance of emissions that we cannot reduce, by purchasing carbon credits to achieve a carbon neutral position against our reported carbon emissions, which include office and data center energy use, water and waste, business travel and the estimated energy use from remote working.

Remote working emissions are calculated based on modelled home energy use, taking renewable energy into account and applying the VfU Indicators Standard 2018 Version 1.4 from December 2020.

Greenhouse gas emissions 2018 – 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total CO2e (t)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>151,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>127,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>51,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Greenhouse gas emissions 2020

**Office energy use (2020: office and home energy use)**
- Heating (gas and oil): 15,961
- Business travel: 20,121
- Paper: 1,426
- Water: 301
- Waste: 1,508
- Coolants and fire extinguishers: 2,384
- Total: 51,800

**Business travel**
- Paper, water, waste, coolants and fire extinguishers: 2,384

**Data centers energy use**
- Electricity: 15,961
- Heating (gas and oil): 20,121
- Business travel: 10,107
- Paper: 1,426
- Water: 301
- Waste: 1,508
- Coolants and fire extinguishers: 2,384
- Total: 51,800

**Carbon credit portfolio 2020**

- **Geothermal power**: 10,000
- **Small hydro power**: 44,000
- **Solar power**: 10,000
- **Reforestation / Afforestation**: 16,000
- **Total**: 80,000

**KPIs 2018 – 2020: Global key performance indicators for environmental management**

- **Greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 equivalents in metric tons)**: 51,800
- **Electricity**: 15,961
- **Heating (gas and oil)**: 20,121
- **Business travel**: 10,107
- **Paper**: 1,426
- **Water**: 301
- **Waste**: 1,508
- **Coolants and fire extinguishers**: 2,384
- **Total**: 51,800

**Portfolio of carbon credits 2020**

- **Geothermal power**: 10,000
- **Small hydro power**: 44,000
- **Solar power**: 10,000
- **Reforestation / Afforestation**: 16,000
- **Total**: 80,000

- **Type of carbon credits**: 80% of carbon credits delivered carbon avoidance through geothermal, hydro or solar power.
- **20% of carbon credits delivered carbon removal through reforestation and afforestation**
- **Geographic distribution**: 55% of carbon credits are generated in Turkey, 37.5% are generated in China and 7.5% in Colombia.

More details on key performance indicators in environmental management can be found at www.credit-suisse.com/emissions
Scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas emissions

Credit Suisse carbon emissions by region
Emission Scopes 1, 2 and 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRI Reporting Standards</th>
<th>Switzerland tons CO₂e</th>
<th>Europe/Middle East tons CO₂e</th>
<th>Americas tons CO₂e</th>
<th>Asia-Pacific tons CO₂e</th>
<th>Global tons CO₂e</th>
<th>Change vs. 2019</th>
<th>Indicator per FTE kg CO₂e/FTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Scope 1: Direct emissions through burning fuels and losses from coolants and fire extinguishers</td>
<td>305-1</td>
<td>9,700</td>
<td>1,220</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>15,850</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Scope 2 (market-based): Indirect emissions from energy production based on contract emissions</td>
<td>305-2</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>1,160</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>7,280</td>
<td>10,170</td>
<td>-48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Scope 2 (location-based): Indirect emissions from energy production based on grid average emissions</td>
<td>305-2</td>
<td>16,940</td>
<td>20,300</td>
<td>32,340</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>95,200</td>
<td>-15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Scope 3: Indirect emissions from business travel, waste, water, paper and energy transmission</td>
<td>305-3</td>
<td>7,970</td>
<td>6,560</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,440</td>
<td>25,970</td>
<td>-72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total net carbon emissions in metric tons of CO₂ equivalents per FTE</td>
<td>305-1-3</td>
<td>18,740</td>
<td>9,340</td>
<td>10,260</td>
<td>13,460</td>
<td>51,800</td>
<td>-59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon credits retired to achieve carbon neutrality</td>
<td>305-1-3</td>
<td>(18,740)</td>
<td>(9,340)</td>
<td>(10,260)</td>
<td>(13,460)</td>
<td>(51,800)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Credit Suisse carbon emissions by year
Emission Scopes 1, 2 and 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRI Reporting Standards</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Overall consumption tons CO₂e</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Indicator per FTE kg CO₂e/FTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Scope 1: Direct emissions through burning fuels and losses from coolants and fire extinguishers</td>
<td>305-1</td>
<td>15,650</td>
<td>15,220</td>
<td>17,400</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>390</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Scope 2 (market-based): Indirect emissions from energy production based on contract emissions</td>
<td>305-2</td>
<td>10,170</td>
<td>19,560</td>
<td>43,200</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>970</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Scope 2 (location-based): Indirect emissions from energy production based on grid average emissions</td>
<td>305-2</td>
<td>96,000</td>
<td>113,580</td>
<td>117,500</td>
<td>2,020</td>
<td>2,440</td>
<td>2,630</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Scope 3: Indirect emissions from business travel, waste, water, paper and energy transmission</td>
<td>305-3</td>
<td>26,970</td>
<td>92,540</td>
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<td>1,990</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>(3,390)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes
1) Carbon reporting methodology applies the GHG Protocol (Greenhouse Gas Protocol) and GRI Standards for sustainability
2) Carbon emissions calculations for 2020 and previous years 2019 and 2018 based on the VfU Indicator 2018 methodology
3) Estimated home energy usage is included in 2020

More details on key performance indicators in environmental management can be found at www.credit-suisse.com/communications
Four-pillar strategy

We are pursuing a four-pillar strategy to achieve carbon reductions across our global operations.

1. Optimize:
We aim to optimize all our business activities to reduce carbon emissions. In 2020, we continued to concentrate on improving energy efficiency and reducing the consumption of electricity and fossil fuels.

2. Invest:
We are investing in carbon reduction technologies across all our global premises. We invested significantly in online collaboration tools in 2020, and anticipate continued high usage as our working practices continue to evolve.

3. Substitute:
We substitute, using a combination of green tariffs and Renewable Energy Certificates, fossil fuel energy sources with zero-carbon energy supplies. In 2020, we achieved 94% renewable electricity globally, and all power contracts signed in that year for Switzerland, the UK, Italy, Australia and Germany stipulate 100% renewable energy.

4. Compensate:
To achieve carbon neutrality, we compensate the balance of our emissions through the purchase of carbon credits to fund projects that reduce or remove carbon emissions. In 2020, 100% of the carbon credits purchased were certified by the Gold Standard and the Verified Carbon Standard.

Reduction of own material and energy consumption

Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions each time energy is consumed

Reduction of own greenhouse gas emissions

Compensation of remaining greenhouse gas emissions

ISO 14001

We have a rigorous control framework in place to manage our environmental impact. A key component of this framework is our globally certified Environmental Management System (EMS), which has been implemented in accordance with the ISO 14001:2015 standard. In 2020, we successfully completed an EMS surveillance audit carried out by SGS. We also involve external service providers and suppliers in our continuous efforts to improve our environmental management measures.

2025 objectives

In 2020, we strengthened our commitment to environmental management and introduced environmental objectives to be achieved by 2025. We have made good progress on carbon reduction and renewable energy sourcing towards achieving our 2025 goals. Our initiatives for plastic and waste reduction have not progressed as fast as we had planned due to the impact of COVID-19 during 2020. We will be developing new science-based targets in 2021 and 2022 to support our future strategy to drive further reductions in our operational emissions and to start measuring and reducing our supply chain emissions in line with the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to 1.5°C.
## Metrics & Targets

### Credit Suisse is on track to achieve its 2025 objectives

**Progress as at December 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2025 Objectives</th>
<th>RAG Status (Red-Amber-Green)</th>
<th>2020 progress towards 2025 objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reduce total GHG emissions by 75% compared with 2010 levels by 2025 on reported operational aspects</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>88% reduction versus 2010 baseline achieved in 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieve 100% renewable electricity by 2025 (Renewables – RE100)</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>94% achieved in 2020, on track to 2025 objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green label certification of Credit Suisse space (in m²) to 50% of operational portfolio</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>44% achieved, further work planned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy efficiency improvement of 1.5% per year in all regions</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>1.5% achieved in 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Reduce single-use plastic (SUP) items and increase the share of products made from recycled material and reusable materials | ✗ | - 2020 rollout postponed due to COVID-19  
- Established COVID-19 related plastic reporting |
| Paper consumption reduction of 10%, on per FTE basis, compared to 2018 baseline by 2025 | ✔ | 52% achieved in 2020, on track to reach 2025 objective |
| 100% paper purchases carry an appropriate environmental label by 2025 (Baseline 2018: 78%) | ✔ | 90% achieved in 2020, on track to reach 2025 objective |
| Water efficiency improvement of 10%, on per FTE basis, compared to 2018 baseline by 2025 | ✔ | 38% achieved in 2020, on track to 2025 reach objective |
Conclusion & Next Steps
Conclusion & Next Steps

**Strengthening of our capabilities, refinement of methodologies**

We are planning to strengthen our capabilities to meet our ambitions. We will be working to develop metrics that allow us to consistently measure and monitor our portfolios and our alignment against our climate commitments. We aim to work with our clients and provide them with detailed information on our CETFs in order to encourage them to engage with us in helping them with their own energy transitions, as well as to provide us with the requisite data we will need to accurately assess our overall portfolio transition. In addition, we are actively considering metrics in our management of climate risk, such as the carbon intensity of financed activities, transition preparedness, point-in-time versus through-the-year exposures, and counterparty-level stress testing for material exposures.

We will also continue to evaluate our CETF methodologies to improve accuracy, whether through enhanced data gathering or through improved modelling techniques, as well as liaising with other market stakeholders to define and deliver comparable standards and outputs. The development of our internal capabilities aims to incorporate the tools and methodologies needed to meet our commitment to develop science-based targets in 2021 and 2022, and we will work to expand the sectoral coverage in line with the SBTi.

**Expansion of the scope of our risk assessments and ultimately embedding climate risk in our financial risk processes**

To ensure that climate risk is embedded within our risk culture, we will be working to enhance the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) from the top down. This will require us to define and measure climate risks within our businesses and incorporate these risks within the RAF so that they are controlled and limited appropriately. Through the RAF we aim to steer our future portfolio exposure to align with our commitments of supporting the goals of the Paris Agreement by setting limits that encourage investment and divestment where appropriate over the medium to long term. We thereby aim to align our science-based targets to our business strategy, and to ensure that climate risk is part of the daily business decision-making process. In addition, we will look to expand our stress scenarios to assess the short term resilience of our portfolios and operations to potential physical or transitional economic shocks and adjust our risk appetite accordingly.
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Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking information

This report 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 government 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;
Disclaimer/inquiries

- 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 counterparts 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.

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In particular, the terms “Estimate”, “Illustrative”, “Ambition”, “Objective”, “Outlook” and “Goal” are not intended to be viewed as targets or projections, nor are they considered to be Key Performance Indicators. All such estimates, illustrations, ambitions, objectives, outlooks and goals are subject to a large number of inherent risks, assumptions and uncertainties, many of which are completely outside of our control. These risks, assumptions and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, general market conditions, market volatility, interest rate volatility and levels, global and regional economic conditions, challenges and uncertainties resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, political uncertainty, changes in tax policies, regulatory changes, changes in levels of client activity as a result of any of the foregoing and other factors. Accordingly, this information should not be relied on for any purpose. We do not intend to update these estimates, illustrations, ambitions, objectives, outlooks or goals.

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References to Wealth Management mean Private Clients within Swiss Universal Bank, Private Banking within International Wealth Management, and Asia Pacific or their combined results. References to Wealth Management-related mean Swiss Universal Bank, International Wealth Management and Asia Pacific or their combined results. References to global investment banking mean the Investment Bank, APAC advisory and underwriting as well as M&A, DCM and ECM in SUB C&I.

Investors and others should note that we announce important company information (including quarterly earnings releases and financial reports as well as our annual sustainability report) to the investing public using press releases, SEC and Swiss ad hoc filings, our website and public conference calls and webcasts. We also routinely use our Twitter account @creditsuisse (https://twitter.com/creditsuisse), our LinkedIn account (https://www.linkedin.com/company/credit-suisse/), our Instagram accounts (https://www.instagram.com/creditsuisse_careers/ and https://www.instagram.com/
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The English language version of this document is the controlling version.

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