Credit Suisse Triamant

Sub-funds

Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (CHF)
Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (EUR)
Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (USD)
Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (CHF)
Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (EUR)
Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (USD)
Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (CHF)
Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (EUR)
Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (USD)

Contractual umbrella fund under Swiss law (type: “other funds for traditional investments”)

Credit Suisse Triamant was established by the Swiss Investment Company SIC, Zurich, as fund management company and Credit Suisse, Zurich, as custodian bank.

Sales prospectus with integrated fund contract

March 2009

Part I Prospectus

This prospectus with integrated fund contract, the simplified prospectus and the most recent annual or semi-annual report (if published after the latest annual report) serve as the basis for all subscriptions of units of the investment fund.

Only information contained in the prospectus, in the simplified prospectus or in the fund contract shall be regarded as having validity.

1 General information

Main parties

Fund management company:
Swiss Investment Company SIC
Claridenstrasse 19, CH-8002 Zurich
Postal address: XS, CH-8070 Zurich
Tel. +41 58 205 37 60
Fax +41 58 205 37 67

Custodian bank, paying agent and principal distributor:
Credit Suisse
Paradeplatz 8, CH-8070 Zurich
Tel. +41 44 333 11 11
Fax +41 44 332 55 55
Internet http://www.credit-suisse.com

Investment manager:
Credit Suisse
Paradeplatz 8, CH-8070 Zurich
Tel. +41 44 333 11 11
Fax +41 44 332 55 55
Internet http://www.credit-suisse.com

Auditors:
KPMG AG
Badenerstrasse 172, CH-8004 Zurich

2 Information on the umbrella fund and the sub-funds

2.1 General information on the umbrella fund and the sub-funds

Credit Suisse Triamant is an umbrella fund in contractual form under Swiss law of the “other funds for traditional investments” type pursuant to the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of June 23, 2006. It is divided into the following sub-funds:

- Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (CHF)
- Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (EUR)
- Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (USD)
- Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (CHF)
- Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (EUR)
- Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (USD)
- Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (CHF)
- Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (EUR)

- Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (USD)

The fund contract was drawn up by the Swiss Investment Company SIC as fund management company and submitted to the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA with the agreement of Credit Suisse as custodian bank. The fund contract was first approved by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA on April 8, 2005.

The sub-funds are based upon a collective investment agreement (fund contract), under which the fund management company undertakes to provide the investor with a stake in the corresponding sub-fund in proportion to the units acquired by the said investor and to manage this sub-fund at its own discretion and for its own account in accordance with the provisions of the law and the fund contract. The custodian bank is party to the fund contract in accordance with the tasks conferred upon it by the law and the fund contract.

The investors' entitlement is in respect of the assets and income of only that sub-fund in which they participate. In the case of liabilities accruing to an individual sub-fund, only the said sub-fund is liable.

In accordance with the fund contract, the fund management company is entitled to establish, liquidate or merge different unit classes for each sub-fund at any time, subject to the consent of the custodian bank and the approval of the supervisory authority.

The investment fund and sub-funds are not divided into unit classes.

Under § 3 clause 6 of the fund contract, the fund management may manage part or all of the assets of different investment funds jointly (pooling).

2.2 Investment objective and policy

2.2.1 Investment objective

The investment objective of the Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (CHF), Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (EUR) and Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (USD) sub-funds is primarily capital preservation in real terms and generation of returns using current income.

The investment objective of the Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (CHF), Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (EUR) and Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (USD) sub-funds is primarily capital preservation in real terms and long-term capital growth using current income and through capital and currency gains.

The investment objective of the Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (CHF), Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (EUR) and Credit Suisse

Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (USD) sub-funds is primarily long-term capital growth through a stronger focus on capital and currency gains.

In principle, all these sub-funds invest with no restrictions in direct as well as indirect investments, but the focus is likely to fall mainly on indirect investments. All sub-funds also supplement their traditional investments by investing in alternative investments as an independent asset class.

With their "fund of funds" structure, the sub-funds purchase units in many target funds that have different investment styles and follow different investment strategies, especially in the area of alternative investments. In this way, the risk of losses is restricted to losses that may arise from the individual target funds. The main advantages and disadvantages of a "fund of funds" structure compared with direct investments are:

Advantages:
- broad spread of risk over different investment styles and strategies;
- comprehensive selection procedure implemented by the investment manager based on qualitative and quantitative criteria;
- constant control and monitoring of the various target funds;
- collective investment instruments such as these sub-funds also enable investors who would normally have no direct access to alternative investments in particular because of the high minimum investment required, or who for some other reason wish to make a limited financial commitment, to invest in this asset class.

Disadvantages:
- the broad spread of risks may adversely affect performance;
- the target funds incur costs that add to the sub-fund's own direct costs.

Investment process for alternative investments:

<u>Selection and monitoring procedures:</u>
The investment manager continually looks for the best investment opportunities in the alternative investment universe. Potential investment opportunities are pre-selected on the basis of quantitative and qualitative criteria. Selection criteria with respect to the target fund/target investment vehicle in this phase are: portfolio management experience, transparency, performance and correlation with various indices and markets, liquidity, fund size and legal structure.

The target funds/target investment vehicles enjoy a high degree of latitude with regard to the strategies, investment instruments and investment techniques they use. The careful selection of individual portfolio managers is thus of the utmost importance.

In order to be placed on the list of target funds/target investment vehicles that qualify for investments, each candidate undergoes a structured, systematic, qualitative, quantitative and operational evaluation process (due diligence). This process includes a detailed analysis, *inter alia*, of the people involved, the investment and risk management processes and strategies and performance.

Monitoring/risk management:
Risk is reduced by investing in a diversified portfolio. Constant monitoring of the correlation and risk characteristics both of the individual target funds/target investment vehicles and of the fund portfolio itself makes it possible to bring the portfolio rapidly in line with changes in the investment environment.

All target funds/target investment vehicles and portfolio managers are monitored continuously. The aim is to identify negative trends early on through regular analyses of risk and return over time and in comparison with competitor products and of changes in correlations with indices and other target funds/target investment vehicles, and through regular contact and other personal visits.

Investments are made in the wide variety of investment instruments listed below, which are weighted within the specified limits.

The currency named in the sub-funds' titles refers solely to the currency in which the sub-fund's performance shall be measured and not to the currency in which the sub-fund's investments shall be denominated. Investments shall be effected in currencies that appear to offer the best possible asset growth potential for the sub-fund. Investments may be made worldwide.

The fund management company cannot guarantee that the above investment objectives will be achieved.

2.2.2 Investment policy

The Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (CHF), Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (EUR) and Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (USD) sub-funds invest more than 50% of their assets, after deduction of liquid assets, in traditional indirect investments that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in bonds or other debt securities, money market instruments or bank deposits, or in similar traditional direct investments. A maximum of 49% of the sub-funds' assets may be invested in traditional indirect investments that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in shares or other equity securities, or in similar traditional direct investments. A maximum of 30% of the sub-funds' assets may be invested in alternative investments as an independent asset class.

The Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (CHF), Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (EUR) and Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (USD) sub-funds invest at least 30% but not more than 60% of their assets, after deduction of liquid assets, in traditional indirect investments that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in shares or other equity securities, or in similar traditional direct investments. At least 40% but not more than 70% of the sub-funds' assets, after deduction of liquid assets, are invested in traditional indirect investments that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in bonds or other debt securities, money market instruments or bank deposits, or in similar traditional direct investments. A maximum of 30% of the sub-funds' assets may be invested in alternative investments as an independent asset class.

The Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (CHF), Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (EUR) and Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (USD) sub-funds invest more than 45% of their assets, after deduction of liquid assets, in traditional indirect investments that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in shares or other equity securities, or in similar traditional direct investments. A maximum of 49% of the sub-funds' assets may be invested in traditional indirect investments that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in bonds or other debt securities, money market instruments or bank deposits, or in similar traditional direct investments. A maximum of 30% of the sub-funds' assets may be invested in alternative investments as an independent asset class.

The fund management company can invest the assets of each sub-fund in the following instruments:

a) Traditional direct investments in securities and similar financial instruments

   aa) Equity securities and rights (shares, participation certificates, etc.) that are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public, issued by companies worldwide;

   ab) Debt securities and rights (bonds, warrant and convertible bonds, fund-linked notes with capital preservation, etc.) that are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public, issued by private and public borrowers worldwide, and that are denominated in any freely convertible currency;

   ac) Money market instruments, provided that these are liquid and can be valued and are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public; money market instruments that are not traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public may only be purchased if the issue or issuer is subject to legal provisions that regulate the protection of creditors and investors and if the money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by issuers pursuant to Art 74.2 CISO.

   ad) Sight and time deposits with maturities of up to twelve months with banks domiciled in Switzerland or in a member state of the European Union or in another state, provided that the bank is subject to supervision equivalent to the supervision exercised in Switzerland.

b) Traditional indirect investments in securities and similar financial instruments ba) Units or shares of other open-end or closed-end collective investment schemes under Swiss law ("securities funds" and "other funds for traditional investments", excluding "other funds for alternative investments") that are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market and/or units or shares of other foreign open-end or closed-end collective investment schemes that are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market and that have been authorized by the Swiss supervisory authority for public distribution within Switzerland, excluding foreign collective investment schemes whose investment policy corresponds to that of Swiss "other funds for alternative investments"; these indirect investment vehicles must invest at least two-thirds of their assets in direct investments as defined in sub-paragraph a above;

bb) Units or shares of open-end or closed-end collective investment schemes, traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market and registered in European Union or European Economic Area countries or in other countries, that have been authorized as collective investment schemes in the country of domicile, are subject there to supervision that serves to protect investors and is equivalent to that in Switzerland and for which international legal assistance is assured, but that have not been authorized for public distribution in Switzerland, excluding collective investment schemes whose investment policy corresponds to that of Swiss "other funds for alternative investments"; these indirect investment vehicles must invest at least two-thirds of their assets in direct investments as defined in sub-paragraph a above;

bc) Index certificates and index baskets or other derivative financial instruments based on underlying direct or indirect investments as listed under sub-paragraph a above that are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public and whose value is derived from the price of the underlying assets or from reference rates;

bd) Exchange Traded Funds ("ETFs", also called "Index Tracking Stocks") that are based on underlying investments as listed under sub-paragraph a above. In connection with the investment policy provisions set out in this fund contract, ETFs are defined as participations in investment instruments (companies, unit trusts, investment fund-like structures) whose investments reflect an index and that are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public. Depending on their configuration and country of origin, ETFs may or may not qualify as collective investment schemes under Swiss legislation on collective investment schemes.

c) Alternative investments

The alternative investments in which the sub-funds may invest are direct and indirect investments in "other funds for alternative investments" and other hedge funds (hereinafter "hedge funds"), indirect investments in private equity, indirect investments in real estate, and indirect investments in precious metals, as well as combinations of these four sub-categories. Unlike traditional investments, in which the purchase of securities is financed from the fund's own cash assets (long positions), in alternative investment strategies as practiced by hedge funds, assets are also sold short (short positions) and a leverage effect is created in part by borrowing and through the use of derivative financial instruments. Many hedge funds are allowed to use derivatives (e.g. options, futures, foreign exchange forwards and swaps and interest rate swaps) without restriction and to pursue alternative investment styles and strategies (e.g. relative value, event-driven, equity long/short, global macro, convertible arbitrage, emerging markets, fixed income arbitrage, managed futures, multi strategy, specialist, commodities, and others); this can entail special risks. Private equity investments are participations in companies that are not listed or are not regularly traded. Indirect investments in real estate and precious metals are also regarded as non-traditional investments involving increased risks. The risks of such investments are considerable.

To the extent that a sub-fund invests in alternative investments, the risk of loss increases.

Specifically, the sub-funds may invest in the following alternative investments and combinations thereof:

ca) Hedge funds and funds of hedge funds

caa) Units/shares in open-end foreign collective investment schemes or other open-end undertakings for collective investment with a similar function established under the law of any foreign country and whose units/shares are periodically redeemed or repurchased on the basis of their net asset value;

cab) Units of "other funds for alternative investments" established under Swiss law;

cac) Units/shares in closed-end collective investment schemes, investment companies or other closed-end undertakings for collective investment with a similar function established under the law of any country, and hedge fund-linked notes without capital preservation, provided that the units/shares or notes are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public,

that are deemed to be "hedge funds" on the basis of their investment policy or their investments as defined above, and that are managed according to the multi-manager principle or are funds of hedge funds.

cb) Private equity

cba) Units/shares in open-end foreign collective investment schemes or other open-end undertakings for collective investment with a similar function established under the law of any foreign country and whose units/shares are periodically redeemed or repurchased on the basis of their net asset value;

cbb) Units of "other funds for alternative investments" established under Swiss law;

cbc) Units/shares of closed-end collective investment schemes, investment companies or other closed-end undertakings for collective investment with a similar function established under the law of any country and the units of which are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public,

that primarily invest in private equity.

cc) Indirect investments in real estate

cca) Units/shares in open-end domestic and foreign collective investment schemes or other open-end undertakings for collective investment with a similar function established under the law of any foreign country and whose units/shares are periodically redeemed or repurchased on the basis of their net asset value;

ccb) Units of real estate funds and "other funds for alternative investments" established under Swiss law;

ccc) Units/shares of closed-end collective investment schemes, real estate companies (including REITs, Real Estate Investment Trusts) or other closed-end undertakings for collective investment with a similar function established under the law of any country and that are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public,

that primarily invest in real estate.

cd) Indirect investments in precious metals

cda) Units/shares in open-end domestic and foreign collective investment schemes or other open-end undertakings for collective investment with a similar function established under the law of any foreign country and whose units/shares are periodically redeemed or repurchased on the basis of their net asset value;

cdb) Units of "other funds for alternative investments" established under Swiss law;

cdc) Units/shares of closed-end collective investment schemes, investment companies or other closed-end undertakings for collective investment with a similar function established under the law of any country and that are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public;

cdd) Certificates, baskets or other instruments with a similar function worldwide that are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public,

that primarily invest in precious metals.

The percentage of alternative investments as per sub-paragraph c above is restricted to a total of 30% of the total assets of a sub-fund.

Subject to § 20 of the fund contract, the fund management company may acquire units of target funds that are managed directly or indirectly by the fund management company itself or a company with which it is related by virtue of common management or control or by way of a direct or indirect stake of more than 10% of the capital or votes.

The fund management company may hedge the currency risk of investments that are not denominated in the currency of account of a sub-fund. In general at least 50% of a sub-fund's investments are made in its currency of account or are hedged against this currency.

The fund management company uses derivatives for the efficient management of the fund's assets and for hedging currency risks. However, even under extreme market circumstances, the derivatives used may not result in a deviation from the investment objectives or a change in the investment character of the fund. The Commitment II approach (extended process) will be applied to the assessment of risk.

Derivatives form part of the investment strategy and are not used solely to hedge investment positions.

Both basic forms of derivatives and exotic derivatives may be used, as described in more detail in the fund contract (cf. § 12), provided the underlying securities are permitted as investments under the fund contract. The derivative transactions may be concluded either on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public, or in OTC (over-the-counter) trading. In addition to market risks, derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, i.e. the risk that the party to the contract may not be able to meet its obligations and may thus cause a financial loss.

In addition to credit default swaps (CDS), all other types of credit derivatives may be acquired (e.g. total return swaps [TRS], credit spread options [CSO], credit-linked notes [CLN]) by which credit risks can be transferred to third parties (so-called risk buyers). The risk buyers receive a premium as compensation. The size of this premium depends, among other things, on the probability of a loss event occurring and on the maximum size of the loss; both factors are generally difficult to assess, which increases the risk associated with credit derivatives. The investment fund may act as both risk seller and risk buyer.

The use of derivatives may have a leverage effect on the fund's assets or may correspond to a short sale. The total exposure to derivatives may be up to 100% of the net fund assets, and the total exposure of the fund may thus be up to 200% of its net assets. Taking into account the possibility of temporary borrowing amounting to up to 25% of the net fund assets pursuant to § 13 clause 2, the total exposure of the fund may be up to 225% of the net fund assets.

Including derivatives, the fund management company may invest up to 10% of a sub-fund's assets in instruments pursuant to § 8 of the fund contract issued by the same issuer or borrower. The following provisions apply notwithstanding.

The fund management company may invest up to 35% of each sub-fund's assets in securities or money market instruments issued by the same issuer, provided that these are issued or guaranteed by a state or public-law entity from the OECD or by an international public-law organization to which Switzerland or a member state of the European Union belongs.

In accordance with the authorization granted to it by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA, the fund management company may invest up to 100% of the sub-funds' assets in securities or money market instruments from the same issuer, provided these are issued or guaranteed by a state or a public-law entity from the OECD or by an international public-law organization to which Switzerland or a member state of the European Union belongs. In this case, the sub-fund concerned must hold securities or money market instruments from at least six different issues. The following are authorized issuers/guarantors: the Council of Europe, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and Eurofima (the European Company for the Financing of Railway Rolling Stock).

The fund management company may borrow the equivalent of up to 25% of the net fund assets on a temporary basis. Furthermore, the fund management company may pledge or assign as collateral up to 60% of the net assets of each sub-fund.

Investments in debt securities and rights and in equity securities and rights entail general risks such as interest rate risks, currency risks, credit risks, counterparty risks, volatility risks and market risks. The sub-funds may use derivative financial instruments both for hedging and for investment purposes. The use of derivative financial instruments can be advantageous. Derivative financial instruments are also, however, subject to certain risks, in particular market and counterparty risk, i.e. the risk that the party to the contract may not be able to meet its obligations and that the fund may suffer financial loss as a result. As a rule, counterparty risk is higher in the case of OTC transactions.

Direct short selling for the account of the sub-funds is not permitted.

The acquisition of traditional funds of funds (umbrella funds) is not permitted.

The acquisition of closed-end collective investment schemes or other closed-end undertakings for collective investment that are not traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public is not permitted.

Details of the investment policy and its restrictions, as well as the approved investment techniques and instruments (especially derivatives and the extent of their use) can be found in the fund contract (see Part II, §§ 7-16).

No guarantee is given that the objectives of the fund's investment policy will be achieved. Accordingly, the value of the units and the returns they generate may go down as well as up.

2.3 Profile of the typical investor

The Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (CHF), Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (EUR) and Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (USD) sub-funds are suitable for investors who attach importance to capital preservation and would also like an appropriate additional return.

The Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (CHF), Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (EUR) and Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (USD) sub-funds are suitable for investors who attach importance to returns but have limited risk tolerance and a medium-term investment horizon (3-5 years).

The Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (CHF), Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (EUR) and Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (USD) sub-funds are suitable for investors who attach importance to returns and capital growth and have a long-term investment horizon (five years or longer).

2.4. Summary of tax regulations relevant to the investment fund

The umbrella fund and sub-funds have no legal personality in Switzerland. They are not subject to tax on income or capital.

The Swiss federal withholding tax deducted from the sub-funds’ domestic income can be reclaimed in full for the corresponding sub-fund by the fund management company.

Income and capital gains realized outside Switzerland may be subject to the relevant withholding tax deductions imposed by the country of investment. Insofar as is possible, these taxes will be reclaimed by the fund management company on behalf of investors domiciled in Switzerland under the terms of double taxation agreements or other such agreements.

Distributions of income made by the sub-funds to investors domiciled in Switzerland are subject to Swiss federal withholding tax (source tax) at 35%. Any capital gains paid on a separate coupon are not subject to withholding tax.

Investors domiciled in Switzerland may reclaim the deducted withholding tax via their tax returns or by submitting a separate refund application.

Distributions of income to investors domiciled outside Switzerland are made free of Swiss withholding tax, provided at least 80% of the income of the corresponding sub-fund stems from foreign sources, and subject to presentation of confirmation from a bank stating that the units in question are held at the bank in the custody account of an investor domiciled outside Switzerland, and that the distributions of income are credited to this investor’s account (declaration of domicile/affidavit. No guarantee can be given that at least 80% of a sub-fund's income will stem from foreign sources.

If withholding tax is charged to an investor domiciled outside Switzerland owing to a failure to present a declaration of domicile, under Swiss law they may submit a refund application directly to the Swiss Federal Tax Administration in Berne.

The income distributed and/or the interest realized on the sale or redemption of units is in principle subject in Switzerland to EU savings tax.

Based on the provisions of the directive issued by the Council of the European Union in respect of the taxation of savings income, and under the terms of the agreement reached in the bilateral negotiations between Switzerland and the EU, Switzerland is obliged to retain tax on certain interest payments made by investment funds and sub-funds, in the case of both distributions of income and the sale or redemption of units of funds or sub-funds, in respect of natural persons whose tax domicile is an EU member state. This tax is retained at 15% (20% from 2008 and 35% from 2011). Subject to explicit instructions by the recipient of the interest payment, the recipient may make a voluntary disclosure to the fiscal authorities in their tax domicile instead of being subject to this tax retention.

This tax information is based on the current legal situation and practice. It is subject to changes in legislation, the decisions of the courts and the decrees and practices of the tax authorities. This applies in particular (but not exclusively) with regard to EU savings tax regulations.

Taxation and other tax implications for investors who hold, buy or sell units in funds and sub-funds are defined by the tax laws and regulations in the investor’s country of domicile.

3 Information on the fund management company

3.1 The fund management company

The management of the fund is entrusted to the Swiss Investment Company SIC, which has its registered office and headquarters in Zurich. Since its foundation in 1986 as a company limited by shares, the fund management company has been active in the fund management business.

On December 31, 2007, the fully paid-up share capital of the fund management company amounted to CHF 5.62 million, divided into 562 registered shares with a par value of CHF 10,000 each. SIC is ultimately a wholly-owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group, which has its registered office in Zurich.

The fund management company's Board of Directors is currently composed of the following persons:

- Heinz Hofmann, Chairman
- Max Cotting, Vice-Chairman
- Emil Stark, Member

The Executive Board comprises the following persons:

- Markus Hafner, CEO
- Hansueli Halter, Member of the Executive Board (Head Compliance)
- Patrick Thalmann, Member of the Executive Board (Head Fund Accounting/Reporting/BT)

As at December 31, 2007, the fund management company managed a total of 45 collective investment schemes in Switzerland with aggregate assets of around CHF 11.42 billion.

3.2 Delegation of investment decisions

Investment decisions have been delegated by the fund management company to Credit Suisse, Zurich, which shall act as investment manager for the umbrella fund and sub-funds, and also as custodian bank. Credit Suisse is a bank and as such is subject to the supervision of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA.

Credit Suisse has many years of experience in the management of collective investment schemes. The exact nature of its duties is set out in an investment management agreement concluded between the fund management company and the investment manager dated April 13, 2005. The investment management activities shall be carried out at Credit Suisse by employees in organizational units that are not engaged in exercising the rights or discharging the obligations of the custodian bank.

Further information on Credit Suisse is given in clause 4 of this prospectus.

3.3 Delegation of other ancillary duties

The fund management company has likewise entrusted the distribution and marketing of the umbrella fund and sub-funds to Credit Suisse, Zurich, as principal distributor, which also acts as custodian bank for the umbrella fund and sub-funds. The exact nature of these duties is set out in an agreement concluded between the fund management company and Credit Suisse dated April 15, 2005.

Further information on Credit Suisse is given in clause 4 of this prospectus.

3.4 Exercise of membership and creditors' rights

The fund management company exercises the membership and creditors' rights associated with the investments of the sub-funds it manages independently and exclusively in the interests of the investors. The fund management company will, upon request, provide the investors with information on the exercising of membership and creditors' rights.

In the case of scheduled routine transactions, the fund management company is free to exercise membership and creditors' rights itself or to delegate their exercise to the custodian bank or a third party.

In the case of all other events that might have a lasting impact on the interests of the investors, such as, in particular, the exercise of membership and creditors' rights that the fund management company holds as a shareholder or creditor of the custodian bank or another related legal entity, the fund management company will exercise the voting rights itself or issue explicit instructions. In such cases, it may base its actions on information it receives from the custodian bank, the portfolio manager, the company or from third parties, or on information it learns from the press.

The fund management company is free to waive the exercise of membership and creditors' rights.

4 Information on the custodian bank

Credit Suisse acts as custodian bank. The bank was founded in Berne in 1869 as a co-operative society under the name Schweizerische Volksbank. Credit Suisse is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Credit Suisse Group, Zurich, thus belonging to the same group of companies as the fund management company.

Credit Suisse is an internationally active bank offering services to corporate and individual customers as well as private banking services.

The custodian bank may delegate the safekeeping of the sub-funds' assets to third-party custodians and collective securities depositaries in Switzerland or abroad. In such cases, it is liable for applying due diligence when choosing and instructing the third parties, as well as for monitoring their constant compliance with the selection criteria.

The use of third-party custodians and collective securities depositaries means that deposited securities are no longer owned solely by the fund management company, which instead becomes only a co-owner.

5 Information on third parties

The paying agent, principal distributor and auditors are listed in clause 1 of this prospectus.

6 Further information

6.1 Useful information

	Swiss securities no.	ISIN	Min. denomination	
Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (CHF)	2087602	CH0020876022	CHF	1,000
Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (EUR)	2087603	CH0020876030	EUR	1,000
Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (USD)	2298410	CH0022984105	USD	1,000
Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (CHF)	2087605	CH0020876055	CHF	1,000
Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (EUR)	2087607	CH0020876071	EUR	1,000
Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (USD)	2298411	CH0022984113	USD	1,000
Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (CHF)	2087611	CH0020876113	CHF	1,000
Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (EUR)	2087613	CH0020876139	EUR	1,000
Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (USD)	2298412	CH0022984121	USD	1,000

Listing: none

Accounting year: January 1 to December 31

Currency of account:

Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (CHF):	Swiss francs
Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (EUR):	Euros
Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (USD):	US dollars
Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (CHF):	Swiss francs
Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (EUR):	Euros
Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (USD):	US dollars
Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (CHF):	Swiss francs
Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (EUR):	Euros
Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (USD):	US dollars

Units: Bearer units

As a rule, the sub-fund units will not take the form of actual certificates but will exist purely as book entries. The investors are not entitled to demand delivery of a unit certificate.

Distribution of income: The net income for each sub-fund will be distributed to investors annually by the end of February in the currency of account of the respective sub-fund. The fund management company may make additional interim distributions from the sub-fund's income. Up to 30% of the net income including income brought forward from previous financial years may be carried forward to the new account. If the net income in a financial year including income brought forward from previous financial years is less than 0.6% of the net assets of the sub-fund in question and is less than 1.00 per unit in the currency of account, distribution may be waived and the entire net income carried forward to the new account.

6.2 Terms for the issue and redemption of sub-fund units

Sub-fund units will be issued and redeemed on every bank working day (Monday to Friday). No issues or redemptions will take place on Swiss public holidays (Easter, Whitsun, Christmas, New Year, 1 August, etc.) or on days when the stock exchanges and markets in the main investment countries of the fund are closed, or under the exceptional circumstances defined under § 18 clause 4 of the fund contract.

Subscription and redemption orders received by the custodian bank by 9.00 a.m. (Zurich time) at the latest on a bank working day (order day) will be executed on the next bank working day (valuation day) on the basis of the net asset value calculated for that day. The net asset value taken as the basis for the settlement of the order is therefore not known when the order is placed (forward pricing). It is calculated on the valuation day on the basis of the closing prices on the order day. The applicable prices are governed by the provisions of § 17 clause 2 et seq. of the fund contract.

Orders reaching the custodian bank later than 9.00 a.m. will be processed on the next bank working day.

The transaction value date will be three bank working days after the valuation day.

The net asset value of a unit of a given class of a sub-fund is determined by the proportion of the market value of those assets of the sub-fund attributable to that unit class, minus any of the sub-fund's liabilities attributable to that unit class, divided by the number of units of that class in circulation. It will be rounded to the nearest 1/1000 of the sub-fund's currency of account.

The issue price of the units corresponds to the net asset value per unit calculated on the valuation day as per § 17 of the fund contract, plus issuing commission as per § 19 of the fund contract. The redemption price of the units corresponds to the net asset value per unit calculated on the valuation day as per § 17 of the fund contract. No redemption commission is charged.

Incidental costs attached to the purchase and sale of investments (standard brokerage charges, fees, taxes, etc.) incurred by the sub-fund in connection with the investment of the amount paid in, or with the sale of that portion of investments corresponding to the redeemed unit(s), will be charged to the assets of the sub-fund.

The sub-fund units will not take the form of actual certificates but will exist purely as book entries.

Any taxes and duties imposed by certain countries on the issue and redemption of sub-fund units are payable by the investor.

6.3 Fees and incidental costs

<u>Fees and incidental costs charged to the investor (excerpt from § 19 of the fund contract):</u>

- Issuing commission accruing to the fund management company, custodian bank and/or distributors in Switzerland and abroad: a maximum of 3.0%.
- Redemption commission accruing to the fund management company, custodian bank and/or distributors in Switzerland and abroad: a maximum of 2.0%; currently, no redemption commission is charged.
- Commission for payment of liquidation proceeds if the investment fund or a sub-fund is dissolved: 0.50% of the amount paid out.

<u>Fees and incidental costs charged to the fund's assets (excerpt from § 20 of the fund contract):</u>

- Management fee payable to the fund management company for the administration, asset management and distribution of the umbrella fund and sub-funds:
  max. 1.8% p.a.
- Reduced management fee on investments in related target funds and in funds of hedge funds according to § 20 clause 6 of the fund contract: If the fund management company invests in units or shares of other collective investment schemes that are managed directly or indirectly by the fund management company itself or a company with which it is related by virtue of common management or control or by way of a direct or indirect stake of more than 10% of the capital or votes ("related target funds"), or in funds of hedge funds, only a reduced management fee not exceeding 0.25% p.a. may be charged to the assets of the sub-funds on the amount of such investments. Moreover, the fund management company may not charge to the sub-funds any issuing or redemption commissions of the related target funds.
  If the fund management company invests in units or shares of a related target fund pursuant to the above paragraph that has a lower actual (flat-

rate) management fee than the actual management fee pursuant to clause 1, the fund management company may – instead of charging the aforementioned reduced management fee on the assets invested in this target fund – charge the difference between the actual management fee of the investing fund and the actual (flat-rate) management fee of the target fund.

- Custodian bank fee for the safekeeping of the sub-funds' assets, the provision of payment transaction services for the fund and the other tasks performed by the custodian bank indicated in § 4 of the fund contract:
  max. 0.1% p.a.
- Payment commission payable to the custodian bank for distribution of the annual income:
  max. 0.25%
- Maximum (flat-rate) transaction fee levied by the custodian bank on sales and purchases of investments to cover incidental costs:
  - Sub-funds with CHF as currency of account: CHF 250
  - Sub-funds with EUR or USD as currency of account: CHF 250 (or equivalent in EUR or USD)

Furthermore, the fees and incidental costs listed under § 20 of the fund contract may also be charged to the fund.

Information on the rates actually used and the fees and commissions actually charged can be found in the annual and semi-annual reports.

The fund management company may pay reimbursements from the distribution component to the following institutional investors who, from a commercial perspective, hold the fund units for third parties:

- Life insurance companies
- Pension funds and other retirement provision institutions
- Investment foundations
- Swiss fund management companies
- Foreign fund management companies and providers
- Investment companies

The fund management company may also pay trailer fees from the distribution component to the following distributors and sales partners:

- Authorized distributors
- Fund management companies, banks, securities dealers, Swiss Post and insurance companies
- Distributors who place fund units exclusively with institutional investors with professional treasury facilities
- Asset managers

<u>Total expense ratio and portfolio turnover rate</u>

The coefficient of the total costs charged to the sub-funds' assets on an ongoing basis (total expense ratio, TER) was:

Fund	2007	2006	2005
Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (CHF)	1.46%	1.26%	1.33%
Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (EUR)	1.50%	1.33%	1.40%
Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (USD)	1.48%	1.43%	-
Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (CHF)	1.61%	1.43%	1.61%
Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (EUR)	1.62%	1.53%	1.83%
Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (USD)	1.68%	1.58%	-
Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (CHF)	1.86%	1.82%	1.95%
Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (EUR)	1.91%	1.90%	2.21%
Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (USD)	1.87%	1.92%	-

The portfolio turnover rate (PTR) was:

Fund	2007	2006
Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (CHF)	107.30%	46.45%
Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (EUR)	64.95%	17.07%
Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (USD)	84.52%	82.74%
Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (CHF)	86.35%	60.16%
Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (EUR)	60.18%	58.85%
Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (USD)	69.80%	94.55%
Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (CHF)	116.32%	111.54%
Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (EUR)	87.04%	82.08%
Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (USD)	120.35%	110.46%

Fee-splitting agreements and soft commissions)

The fund management company has not concluded any fee-splitting agreements.

The fund management company has not concluded any agreements in respect of soft commissions.

6.4 Publication of official notices by the fund

Further information on the fund may be found in the latest annual or semi-annual report. The latest information can also be found on the internet at www.credit-suisse.com.

The prospectus with integrated fund contract, the simplified prospectus and the annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge from the fund management company, the custodian bank and all distributors.

In the event of a change to the fund contract, a change in the fund management company or custodian bank, as well as the dissolution of the umbrella fund or a sub-fund, a corresponding notice will be published by the fund management company in the *Swiss Commerce Gazette* (*Schweizerisches Handelsamtsblatt*) and on the internet platform www.swissfunddata.ch.

Prices are published daily for all sub-funds on the internet platform www.swissfunddata.ch. The fund management company may at any time have the prices of the sub-funds published in other media.

6.5 Sales restrictions

With respect to the issue and redemption of units of the sub-funds outside Switzerland, the investment fund and tax regulations valid in the country in question apply.

Units of sub-funds may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States.

Investors who are US citizens or investors subject to US income tax are therefore advised to consult a tax advisor before buying any sub-fund units. Such a purchase may have negative consequences for investors under US tax laws. The fund management company does not provide investors with any information that will allow them to make a "qualified fund election" as defined in § 1293 of the US Internal Revenue Code.

6.6 Detailed regulations

All further information on the umbrella fund and sub-funds, such as the method used for the valuation of the sub-funds' assets, a list of all fees and incidental costs charged to the investor and the fund, and the appropriation of net income, can be found in detail in the fund contract.

Part II Fund contract

General section

I. Basic principles

§ 1 Name of the fund; name and registered office of the fund management company and the custodian bank

1. A contractual umbrella fund of the type "other funds for traditional investments" has been established under the name of "Credit Suisse Triamant" (referred to below as

the “umbrella fund”) in accordance with Art. 25 et seq. in conjunction with Art. 68 et seq. and Art. 92 et seq. of the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of June 23, 2006 (CISA). The fund comprises the following sub-funds:

- Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (CHF)
- Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (EUR)
- Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (USD)
- Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (CHF)
- Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (EUR)
- Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (USD)
- Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (CHF)
- Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (EUR)
- Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (USD)

2. The fund management company is the Swiss Investment Company SIC, which has its registered office in Zurich.

3. The custodian bank is Credit Suisse, which has its registered office in Zurich.

II. Rights and obligations of the parties to the contract

§ 2 The fund contract

The legal relationship between the investor on the one hand and the fund management company and the custodian bank on the other is governed by the present fund contract and the applicable provisions of the legislation on collective investment schemes.

§ 3 The fund management company

1. The fund management company manages the sub-funds at its own discretion and in its own name, but for the account of the investors. It decides in particular on the issue of units, the investments and their valuation. It calculates the net asset values of the sub-funds and determines the issue and redemption prices of units as well as distributions of income. It exercises all rights associated with the umbrella fund and the sub-funds.

2. The fund management company and its agents are subject to the duties of loyalty, due diligence and disclosure. They act independently and exclusively in the interests of the investors. They implement the organizational measures that are necessary for proper management. They ensure the provision of transparent financial statements and provide appropriate information on the umbrella fund and the sub-funds.

3. The fund management company can delegate investment decisions as well as specific tasks for all or individual sub-funds, provided this is in the interests of

efficient management. It shall commission only persons who are qualified to execute the task properly, and shall ensure the provision of instructions as well as monitoring and controlling in respect of the tasks.

The fund management company shall be liable for the actions of its agents as if they were its own actions.

4. The fund management company may with the consent of the custodian bank submit a change to the present fund contract to the supervisory authority for approval (cf. § 27), and may also establish further sub-funds with the approval of the supervisory authority.

5. The fund management company can merge the individual sub-funds with other sub-funds or with other investment funds pursuant to the provisions set down under § 25 and can dissolve the individual sub-funds pursuant to the provisions set down under § 26.

6. The fund management company can manage part or all of the assets of different investment funds or sub-funds jointly (pooling), provided these are managed by the same fund management company and the assets are held in safekeeping by the same custodian bank. This shall not give rise to any additional costs for the investors. Pooling shall not create any liability between the investment funds or sub-funds involved. The fund management company shall at all times be in a position to allocate the investments of the pool to the individual investment funds or sub-funds involved. The pool shall not constitute a separate fund in its own right.

7. The fund management company is entitled to receive the fees stipulated in §§ 19 and 20. It is further entitled to be released from the liabilities assumed in the proper execution of its tasks, and to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in connection with such liabilities.

§ 4 Custodian bank

1. The custodian bank is responsible for the safekeeping of assets of the sub-funds. It handles the issue and redemption of fund units as well as payments on behalf of the sub-funds.

2. The custodian bank and its agents are subject to the duties of loyalty, due diligence and disclosure. They act independently and exclusively in the interests of the investors. They implement the organizational measures that are necessary for proper management. They ensure the provision of transparent financial statements and provide appropriate information on the umbrella fund and the sub-funds.

3. The custodian bank may delegate the safekeeping of the sub-funds' assets to third-party custodians and collective securities depositaries in Switzerland or abroad. It is liable for applying due diligence when choosing and instructing the third parties, as well as for monitoring constant compliance with the selection criteria. The prospectus shall contain information on the risks involved.

4. The custodian bank ensures that the fund management company complies with the law and the fund contract. It checks whether the calculation of the net asset values and of the issue and redemption prices of the units as well as the investment decisions are in compliance with the law and the fund contract, and whether the net income is appropriated in accordance with the fund contract. The custodian bank is not responsible for the choice of investments that the fund management company makes in accordance with the investment regulations.

5. The custodian bank is entitled to receive the fees stipulated in §§ 19 and 20. It is further entitled to be released from the liabilities assumed in the proper execution of its tasks, and to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in connection with such liabilities.

6. The custodian bank is not responsible for the safekeeping of the assets of the other collective investment schemes ("target funds") in which the sub-funds invest, unless this task has been delegated to it.

§ 5 The investor

1. On concluding the contract and making a payment in cash, the investor acquires a claim against the fund management company in respect of a participation in the assets and income of a sub-fund of the umbrella fund. The investor's claim is evidenced in the form of fund units.

2. Investors are entitled to participate in the assets and income of only that sub-fund in which they hold units. Liabilities that are attributable to an individual sub-fund will be borne solely by the said sub-fund.

3. The investors are obliged only to remit payment for the units of the sub-fund to which they subscribe. They shall not be held personally liable for the liabilities of the umbrella fund or the sub-fund.

4. Investors may at any time request that the fund management company supply them with the necessary information regarding the basis on which the net asset value per unit is calculated. If investors express an interest in more detailed information on specific business transactions effected by the fund management company, such as the exercising of membership and creditors' rights, they must be given such information by the fund management company at any time. The investors may request at the courts of the registered office of the fund management company that the statutory auditors or another expert investigate the matter requiring clarification and furnish the investors with a report.

5. Investors may terminate the fund contract at any time and demand that their share in the sub-fund be paid out in cash.

6. If requested, investors are obliged to provide the fund management company, the custodian bank and their agents with proof that they comply with or continue to comply with the provisions laid down in the law or the fund contract in respect of

participation in a sub-fund or in a unit class. Furthermore, they are obliged to inform the fund management company, the custodian bank and their agents immediately once they no longer meet these prerequisites.

7. The fund management company in conjunction with the custodian bank must make an enforced redemption of the units of an investor at the current redemption price if:

   a) this is necessary to safeguard the reputation of the financial market, specifically to combat money laundering;
   b) the investor no longer meets the statutory or contractual requirements for participation in a sub-fund.

8. The fund management company in conjunction with the custodian bank may also make an enforced redemption of the units of an investor at the current redemption price if:

   a) the participation of the investor in a sub-fund is such that it could have a significant detrimental impact on the economic interests of the other investors, in particular if the participation could result in tax disadvantages for the umbrella fund or a sub-fund in Switzerland or abroad;
   b) the investor has acquired or holds their units in violation of provisions of a law to which they are subject either in Switzerland or abroad, of the present fund contract or the prospectus;
   c) there is a detrimental impact on the economic interests of the investors, in particular in cases where individual investors seek by way of systematic subscriptions immediately followed by redemptions to achieve a pecuniary gain by exploiting the time differences between the setting of the closing prices and the valuation of the assets of the sub-funds (market timing).

§ 6 Units and unit classes

1. The fund management company can establish different unit classes and can also merge or dissolve unit classes for each sub-fund at any time subject to the consent of the custodian bank and the approval of the supervisory authority. All unit classes embody an entitlement to a share in the undivided assets of the sub-fund concerned, which are not segmented. This share may differ due to class-specific costs or distributions or class-specific income and the various classes may therefore have different net asset values per unit of a given sub-fund. Class-specific costs are covered by the assets of a sub-fund as a whole.

2. Notification of the establishment, dissolution or merger of unit classes shall be published in the media of publication. Only mergers are deemed a change to the fund contract pursuant to § 27.

3. The various unit classes of the sub-funds may differ from one another in terms of their cost structure, reference currency, currency hedging, policy with regard to

distribution or reinvestment of income, the minimum investment required and investor eligibility.

Fees and costs are only charged to the unit class of a sub-fund for which the respective service is performed. Fees and costs that cannot be clearly allocated to one unit class shall be charged to the individual unit classes on a pro rata basis in relation to their share of the sub-fund's assets.

4. The investment fund and sub-funds are not divided into unit classes.

5. As a rule, units shall not take the form of actual certificates but shall exist purely as book entries. Investors are not entitled to demand delivery of a unit certificate.

6. The fund management company is obliged to instruct investors who no longer meet the prerequisites for holding a unit class to ensure within 30 calendar days that their units are redeemed pursuant to § 18, transferred to a person who does meet the aforementioned prerequisites, or switched into units of another unit class of the sub-fund concerned whose prerequisites they do meet. If an investor fails to comply with this demand, the fund management company may, in cooperation with the custodian bank, make an enforced switch into another unit class of the sub-fund concerned, or should this not be possible, enforce the redemption of the units in question pursuant to § 5 clause 7.

7. The prospectus shall contain specific details on whether fractions of units are issued and if so in what fractions.

III. Investment policy guidelines

A. Investment principles

§ 7 Compliance with investment regulations

1. In selecting individual investments of each sub-fund, the fund management company must adhere to the principle of balanced risk diversification and must observe the percentage limits defined below. These percentages relate to the assets of the individual sub-funds at market value and must be complied with at all times. The individual sub-funds must have fulfilled the terms of the investment restrictions no later than six months after the expiry of the subscription period (launch).

2. If limits are exceeded as a result of market-related changes, the investments must be restored to the permitted level within a reasonable period, taking due account of the investors' interests. If the limits relating to derivatives pursuant to § 12 below are exceeded due to a change in the delta, this is to be rectified within three bank working days at the latest, taking due account of the investors' interests.

§ 8 Investment objective and policy

1. Within the framework of the specific investment policy of each sub-fund pursuant to the special section, the fund management company may invest the assets of the individual sub-funds in the following investments. The risks involved in these investments must be disclosed in the prospectus.

   a) Traditional direct investments in securities and similar financial instruments

      aa) Equity securities and rights (shares, participation certificates, etc.) that are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public, issued by companies worldwide;

      ab) Debt securities and rights (bonds, warrant and convertible bonds, fund-linked notes with capital preservation, etc.) that are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public, issued by private and public borrowers worldwide, and that are denominated in any freely convertible currency;

      ac) Money market instruments, provided that these are liquid and can be valued and are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public; money market instruments that are not traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public may only be purchased if the issue or issuer is subject to legal provisions that regulate the protection of creditors and investors and if the money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by issuers pursuant to Art 74.2 CISO.

      ad) Sight and time deposits with maturities of up to twelve months with banks domiciled in Switzerland or in a member state of the European Union or in another state, provided that the bank is subject to supervision equivalent to the supervision exercised in Switzerland.

   b) Traditional indirect investments in securities and similar financial instruments

      ba) Units or shares of other open-end or closed-end collective investment schemes under Swiss law ("securities funds" and "other funds for traditional investments", excluding "other funds for alternative investments") that are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market and/or units or shares of other foreign open-end or closed-end collective investment schemes that are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market and that have been authorized by the Swiss supervisory authority for commercial distribution within Switzerland, excluding foreign collective investment schemes whose investment policy corresponds to that of Swiss "other funds for alternative investments"; these indirect investment vehicles must invest at least two-thirds of their assets in direct investments as defined in sub-paragraph a above;

bb) Units or shares of open-end or closed-end collective investment schemes, traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market and registered in European Union or European Economic Area countries or in other countries, that have been authorized as collective investment schemes in the country of domicile, are subject there to supervision that serves to protect investors and is equivalent to that in Switzerland and for which international legal assistance is assured, but that have not been authorized for public distribution in Switzerland, excluding collective investment schemes whose investment policy corresponds to that of Swiss “other funds for alternative investments”; these indirect investment vehicles must invest at least two-thirds of their assets in direct investments as defined in sub-paragraph a above;

bc) Index certificates and index baskets or other derivative financial instruments based on underlying direct or indirect investments as listed under sub-paragraph a above that are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public and whose value is derived from the price of the underlying assets or from reference rates;

bd) Exchange Traded Funds (“ETFs”, also called “Index Tracking Stocks”) that are based on underlying investments as listed under sub-paragraph a above. In connection with the investment policy provisions set out in this fund contract, ETFs are defined as participations in investment instruments (companies, unit trusts, investment fund-like structures) whose investments reflect an index and that are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public. Depending on their configuration and country of origin, ETFs may or may not qualify as collective investment schemes under Swiss legislation on collective investment schemes.

c) Alternative investments

The alternative investments in which the sub-funds may invest are direct and indirect investments in “other funds for alternative investments” and other hedge funds (hereinafter “hedge funds”), indirect investments in private equity, indirect investments in real estate, indirect investments in precious metals, as well as combinations of these four sub-categories. Unlike traditional investments, in which the purchase of securities is financed from the fund’s own cash assets (long positions), in alternative investment strategies as practiced by hedge funds, assets are also sold short (short positions) and a leverage effect is created in part by borrowing and through the use of derivative financial instruments. Many hedge funds are allowed to use derivatives (e.g. options, futures, foreign exchange forwards and swaps and interest rate swaps) without restriction and to pursue alternative investment styles and strategies (e.g. relative value, event-driven, equity long/short, global macro, convertible arbitrage, emerging markets, fixed income arbitrage, managed futures, multi strategy, specialist, commodities, and others); this can entail special risks. Private equity investments are participations in companies that are not listed or are not regularly traded. Indirect investments in real estate and precious metals are also regarded as non-traditional investments involving increased risks. The risks of such investments are considerable.

To the extent that a sub-fund invests in alternative investments, the risk of loss increases.

Specifically, the fund may invest in the following alternative investments and combinations thereof:

ca) Hedge funds and funds of hedge funds

caa) Units/shares in open-end foreign collective investment schemes or other open-end undertakings for collective investment with a similar function established under the law of any foreign country and whose units/shares are periodically redeemed or repurchased on the basis of their net asset value;

cab) Units of "other funds for alternative investments" established under Swiss law;

cac) Units/shares in closed-end collective investment schemes, investment companies or other closed-end undertakings for collective investment with a similar function established under the law of any country, and hedge fund-linked notes without capital preservation, provided that the units/shares or notes are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public,

that are deemed to be "hedge funds" on the basis of their investment policy or their investments as defined above, and that are managed according to the multi-manager principle or are funds of hedge funds.

cb) Private equity

cba) Units/shares in open-end foreign collective investment schemes or other open-end undertakings for collective investment with a similar function established under the law of any foreign country and whose units/shares are periodically redeemed or repurchased on the basis of their net asset value;

cbb) Units of "other funds for alternative investments" established under Swiss law;

cbc) Units/shares of closed-end collective investment schemes, investment companies or other closed-end undertakings for collective investment with a similar function established under the law of any country and the units of which are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public,

that primarily invest in private equity.

cc) Indirect investments in real estate

cca) Units/shares in open-end domestic and foreign collective investment schemes or other open-end undertakings for collective investment with a similar function established under the law of any foreign country and whose units/shares are periodically redeemed or repurchased on the basis of their net asset value;

ccb) Units of real estate funds and “other funds for alternative investments” established under Swiss law;

ccc) Units/shares of closed-end collective investment schemes, real estate companies (including REITs, Real Estate Investment Trusts) or other closed-end undertakings for collective investment with a similar function established under the law of any country and that are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public,

that primarily invest in real estate.

cd) Indirect investments in precious metals

cda) Units/shares in open-end domestic and foreign collective investment schemes or other open-end undertakings for collective investment with a similar function established under the law of any foreign country and whose units/shares are periodically redeemed or repurchased on the basis of their net asset value;

cdb) Units of “other funds for alternative investments” established under Swiss law;

cdc) Units/shares of closed-end collective investment schemes, investment companies or other closed-end undertakings for collective investment with a similar function established under the law of any country and that are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public;

cdd) Certificates, baskets or other instruments with a similar function worldwide that are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public, that primarily invest in precious metals.

2. The investments referred to in clause 1 sub-paragraphs caa and cac above will mainly consist of target funds that have not been authorized by the Swiss supervisory authorities for commercial distribution in Switzerland and that are not eligible for authorization under Swiss legislation on collective investment schemes.

3. The percentage of alternative investments as per clause 1 sub-paragraph c above is restricted to a total of 30% of the total assets of a sub-fund.

4. The special section of the fund contract provides further details of the investments permitted for each sub-fund. The special section can further limit the restrictions given in clause 3 above.

5. The legal form of the undertakings for collective investment referred to in clause 1 sub-paragraphs ba, bb, bd, caa, cab, cac, cba, cbb, cbc, cca, ccb, ccc, cda and cdc is irrelevant. Such undertakings may be contractual or corporate collective investment schemes or unit trusts.

6. Subject to § 20, the fund management company may acquire units in target funds that are directly or indirectly managed by the fund management company or by a company with which the fund management company is associated via joint management, control or a direct or indirect participation of more than 10% of capital or voting rights.

§ 9 Liquid assets

The fund management company may also hold liquid assets for each sub-fund in an appropriate amount in the currency of account of the sub-fund concerned and in any other currency in which investments for the sub-fund concerned are permitted. Liquid assets comprise bank deposits at sight or on demand with maturities of up to twelve months.

B. Investment techniques and instruments

§ 10 Securities lending

1. The fund management company may for the account of the sub-funds lend all types of securities that are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public.

2. The fund management company may lend securities in its own name and for its own account to a borrower ("principal") or appoint an intermediary to put the securities at the disposal of the borrower either indirectly on a fiduciary basis ("agent") or directly ("finder").

3. The fund management company may only carry out securities lending transactions with first-class borrowers or intermediaries that are specialized in transactions of this type, such as banks, brokers and insurance companies, as well as recognized securities clearing organizations that guarantee the proper execution of the securities lending transactions.

4. If the fund management company must observe a notice period, which may not be more than ten bank working days, before it can legally repossess the loaned securities, it may not lend more than 50% of the eligible holding of a particular security per sub-fund. However, should the borrower or the intermediary contractually guarantee to the fund management company that it may legally repossess loaned securities on the same or following bank working day, then the entire eligible holding of a particular security may be lent.

5. The fund management company must conclude an agreement with the borrower or intermediary whereby the latter pledges or transfers collateral to the fund management company for the purposes of guaranteeing restitution in accordance with Art. 8 CISO-SFBC. The value of the collateral must at all times be equal to at least 105% of the market value of the loaned securities or at least 102% if the collateral consists of (i) liquid assets or (ii) fixed or variable-interest securities with a current long-term rating of at least AAA, Aaa or the equivalent from a ratings agency recognized by the SFBC. Moreover, the borrower or intermediary is liable for ensuring the prompt, unconditional payment of any income accruing during the lending period, as well as for the assertion of other proprietary rights and for the return of securities of the same type, quantity and quality as per the terms of the agreement.

6. The custodian bank must ensure that the securities lending transactions are handled in a secure manner in line with the agreements and in particular must monitor compliance with the requirements relating to collateral. For the duration of the lending transactions it will also be responsible for the corporate actions assigned to it under the custody account regulations and for asserting all rights associated with the loaned securities, provided these have not been ceded under the terms of an applicable framework agreement.

§ 11 Securities repurchase agreements

The fund management company does not engage in securities repurchase agreements.

§ 12 Derivative financial instruments

1. The fund management company may use derivatives for the efficient management of the sub-funds' assets and for hedging currency risks. It must ensure that even under extreme market circumstances, the financial effect of the use of derivatives does not result in a deviation from the investment objectives set out in this fund contract, the prospectus and the simplified prospectus, and that it does not change the investment character of the sub-funds. Furthermore, the underlyings of the

derivatives must be permitted as investments for the sub-fund concerned according to the present fund contract.

The collective investment schemes legislation envisages three risk assessment processes for the use of derivatives: Commitment Approaches I and II for "simple investment funds" and the model approach combined with stress tests for "complex investment funds".

Commitment Approach I is a simplified process and its defining characteristic is that the use of derivatives may not have a leverage effect on the assets of a sub-fund or correspond to short selling. Commitment Approach II is an extended process. Both leverage and short selling are permitted. The overall exposure of a sub-fund may therefore be up to 200% of its net assets (and taking into account borrowing, up to as much as 225%). In the case of the model approach, the risk is measured daily as the value-at-risk (VaR) with a 99th percentile confidence interval and a holding period of 20 trading days; it may not exceed twice the VaR of a derivative-free benchmark portfolio. Stress tests are also to be carried out on a periodic basis.

2. Commitment Approach II must be used for the assessment of risk. A sub-fund's overall exposure to derivatives may therefore not exceed 100% of its net assets, and the overall exposure may not exceed a total of 200% of its net assets. Taking into account a sub-fund's option to borrow up to 25% of its net assets pursuant to § 13.2, the overall exposure of the sub-fund concerned may not exceed 225% of its net assets.

   The provisions of this clause apply to the individual sub-funds.

   The fund management company must at all times be able to meet the payment and delivery obligations entered into in respect of derivatives from the assets of the sub-fund concerned in accordance with collective investment schemes legislation.

3. The fund management company may in particular use basic forms of derivatives such as call or put options whose value at expiration is linearly dependent on the positive or negative difference between the market value of the underlying and the strike price and is zero if the difference is preceded by the opposite algebraic sign, credit default swaps (CDS), swaps whose payments are dependent on the value of the underlying or on an absolute amount in both a linear and a path-independent manner, as well as futures and forward transactions whose value is linearly dependent on the value of the underlying. It may also use combinations of basic forms of derivatives, as well as derivatives whose economic mode of operation cannot be described by a basic form of derivative or a combination of basic forms of derivatives (exotic derivatives).

4. a) Derivatives are broken down by the fund management company into the three risk categories of market risk, credit risk and currency risk. If a derivative entails risks in different categories, it must be included in each of the

corresponding risk categories with its underlying equivalent. In the case of futures, forwards and swaps, the underlying equivalent is determined by taking the product of the number of contracts and the contract value. In the case of options, it is determined by taking the product of the number of contracts, the contract value and the delta (provided one has been calculated).

b) Counter positions in derivatives of the same underlying and in investments in that underlying may be netted off against one another.

c) Counter positions in different underlyings may be netted off against one another only if they are similar in terms of market risk, credit risk and currency risk and exhibit a high correlation.

d) Call options sold and put options purchased may be included in the netting process only if their delta has been calculated.

e) For each risk category, the absolute amounts of the underlying equivalents of the derivatives are added together, subject to any netting in accordance with b) to d). In none of the three risk categories may the sum of the underlying equivalents ever exceed the net assets of the sub-fund concerned.

f) Payment obligations in respect of derivatives must at all times be covered by near-money assets, debt securities and rights or equities that are traded on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public, in accordance with collective investment schemes legislation. These near-money assets and investments may be used to cover several derivative positions at the same time, provided these are subject to market risk or credit risk and are based on the same underlyings.

g) Physical delivery obligations in respect of derivatives must at all times be covered by the corresponding underlyings or by other investments, provided the associated risks, such as market risk, currency risk and interest risk, are similar to those of the underlying to be delivered, the investments and the underlyings exhibit a high correlation, the investments and the underlyings are highly liquid and, should delivery be requested, they may be purchased or sold at any time. Underlyings may be used as cover for several derivative positions at the same time, provided these are subject to market risk, credit risk or currency risk and are based on the same underlyings.

5. The fund management company may use both standardized and non-standardized derivatives. It may conclude transactions in derivatives on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public or in OTC (over-the-counter) trading.

6. a) The fund management company may conclude OTC transactions only with regulated financial intermediaries specialized in such types of transactions that ensure proper execution of the contract. If the counterparty is not the custodian bank, the counterparty or the guarantor must meet the minimum credit rating requirements laid down in collective investment schemes legislation under Art. 33 CISO-SFBC.

b) It must be possible to reliably and verifiably value an OTC derivative on a daily basis and to sell, liquidate or close out the derivative at market value at any time.

c) If no market price is available for an OTC-traded derivative, it must be possible to determine the price at any time based on the market value of the underlyings using appropriate and recognized valuation models. Moreover, before the conclusion of such transactions, specific offers must be obtained from at least two potential counterparties, and the most favorable offer must be accepted, under due consideration of the price, credit rating, risk distribution and the range of services offered by the counterparties. The conclusion of the transaction and pricing must be clearly documented.

7. In respect of compliance with the statutory and contractual investment restrictions (maximum and minimum limits), derivatives are to be factored in pursuant to the legislation on collective investment schemes.

8. The prospectus must contain further information on:
   - the importance of derivatives as part of the investment strategy;
   - the effect of the use of derivatives on the risk profile of the sub-funds;
   - the counterparty risks attached to derivatives;
   - any increase in volatility and overall exposure (leverage effect) resulting from the use of derivatives;
   - credit derivatives, if used.

§ 13 Taking up and extending loans

1. The fund management company may not grant any loans for the account of the sub-funds. Securities lending transactions pursuant to § 10 are not deemed to be loans within the meaning of this clause.

2. The fund management company may for each sub-fund borrow the equivalent of up to 25% of the net assets of the said sub-fund on a temporary basis, provided the custodian bank approves the loan and its terms.

§ 14 Encumbrance of the fund's assets

1. No more than 60% of the net assets of any sub-fund may be pledged or ownership thereof transferred as collateral by the fund management company at the expense of the sub-fund concerned.

2. The sub-funds' assets may not be encumbered with guarantees. An exposure-increasing credit derivative is not deemed to be a guarantee within the meaning of this clause.

C Investment restrictions

§ 15 Risk diversification

1. The regulations on risk diversification pursuant to this § 15 must include the following:

   a) investments pursuant to § 8, with the exception of index-based derivatives, provided the index is sufficiently diversified, is representative of the market it relates to and is published in an appropriate manner;
   b) liquid assets pursuant to § 9;
   c) claims against counterparties arising from OTC transactions.

   The regulations on risk distribution apply to each sub-fund individually.

2. Companies that form a group in accordance with international accounting regulations are deemed to be a single issuer.

3. Including derivatives, the fund management company may invest up to 10% of the assets of a sub-fund in securities and money market instruments of the same issuer. The total value of the securities and money market instruments of issuers in which more than 5% of the assets of a sub-fund are invested may not exceed 40% of the sub-fund concerned, subject to the provisions set out in clauses 4 and 5 below.

4. The fund management company may invest up to 20% of the assets of a sub-fund in sight and term deposits with the same bank. Both liquid assets pursuant to § 9 and investments in bank deposits pursuant to § 8 must be included in this limit.

5. The fund management company may invest up to 5% of the assets of a sub-fund in OTC transactions with the same counterparty. If the counterparty is a bank domiciled in Switzerland or in a member state of the European Union or another country in which it is subject to supervision equivalent to that in Switzerland, this limit is increased to 10% of the assets of the sub-fund concerned.

6. Investments, deposits and claims pursuant to clauses 3 to 5 above and issued by the same issuer/borrower may not in total exceed 20% of the assets of a sub-fund.

7. Investments pursuant to clause 3 above of the same group of companies may not in total exceed 20% of the assets of a sub-fund, subject to the provisions set out in clauses 12 and 13 below.

8. The fund management company may not invest more than 30% of a sub-fund's assets in units or shares of the same (other) collective investment scheme pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs ba, bb or bd above. This limit is reduced to 10% for alternative investments as defined in § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph c above.

9. The fund management company may not acquire equity securities that represent more than 10% of the voting rights in an issuing company or that would enable it to

exert a material influence on the management of an issuing company, unless an exception is granted by the supervisory authority.

10. The fund management company may acquire for the assets of a sub-fund up to 10% each of the issued non-voting equity, debt instruments and/or money market instruments of the same issuer as well as a maximum of 30% of the issued units or shares of other collective investment schemes. These restrictions do not apply if the gross amount of the debt instruments, money market instruments or units or shares of other collective investment schemes cannot be calculated at the time of acquisition.

11. The restrictions in clauses 9 and 10 above do not apply in the case of securities or money market instruments that are issued or guaranteed by a country or a public-law entity from the OECD or by an international public-law organization to which Switzerland or a member state of the European Union belongs.

12. The limit in clause 3 above is increased from 10% to 35% if the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an OECD country, a public-law entity from the OECD, or an international public-law organization to which Switzerland or a member state of the European Union belongs. The aforementioned securities or money market instruments will not be taken into account in the application of the 40% limit pursuant to clause 3. However, the individual limits specified in clauses 3 and 5 may not be added together with the foregoing limit of 35%.

13. The limit in clause 3 above is increased from 10% to 100% if the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an OECD country, a public-law entity from the OECD, or an international public-law organization to which Switzerland or a member state of the European Union belongs. In this case, the sub-fund concerned must invest in securities or money market instruments from at least six different issues; no more than 30% of the assets of the sub-fund concerned may be invested in securities or money market instruments from the same issue. The aforementioned securities or money market instruments will not be taken into account in the application of the 40% limit pursuant to clause 3.

14. OECD member states, public-law entities from OECD member states and the following international organizations are permitted as issuers or guarantors within the meaning of clauses 12 and 13 above: the Council of Europe, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and Eurofima (the European Company for the Financing of Railway Rolling Stock).

§ 16 Further investment restrictions

1. Direct short selling for the account of the sub-funds is not permitted.

2. The acquisition of traditional funds of funds (umbrella funds) is not permitted.

3. The acquisition of closed-end collective investment schemes or other closed-end undertakings for collective investment that are not traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public is not permitted.

4. The special section of this fund contract may contain further investment restrictions for individual sub-funds.

IV. Calculation of net asset values; issue and redemption of units

§ 17 Calculation of net asset values

1. The net asset value of each sub-fund is calculated in the accounting currency of the sub-fund concerned at the market value as of the end of the financial year and for each day on which units are issued or redeemed. The net asset value of a sub-fund will not be calculated on days when the stock exchanges/markets in the main investment countries of the sub-fund concerned are closed (e.g. bank and stock exchange holidays).

2. Securities traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public shall be valued at the current prices paid on the main market. Other investments or investments for which no current market value is available shall be valued at the price that would probably be obtained in a diligent sale at the time of the valuation. In such cases, the fund management company shall use appropriate and recognized valuation models and principles to determine the market value.

3. Open-end collective investment schemes are valued at their redemption price/net asset value. If they are regularly traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public, the fund management company can value such funds in accordance with clause 2.

4. The value of money market instruments that are not traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public is determined as follows: the valuation price of such investments is successively adjusted in line with the redemption price, taking the net purchase price as the basis and ensuring that the investment returns calculated in this manner are kept constant. If there are significant changes in the market conditions, the valuation principles for the individual investments will be adjusted in line with the new market returns. If there is no current market price in such instances, the calculations are as a rule based on the valuation of money market instruments with the same characteristics (quality and domicile of the issuer, issuing currency, term to maturity).

5. Non-listed units or shares of other collective investment schemes, investment instruments or undertakings for collective investment that are issued and redeemed on a daily basis are valued at the redemption price. Units or shares that are not issued and redeemed on a daily basis are valued on the basis of the last

reported net asset value or at the last trading price on a regulated market open to the public.

6. Bank deposits are valued on the basis of the amount due plus accrued interest. If there are significant changes in the market conditions or the credit rating, the valuation principles for time deposits will be adjusted in line with the new circumstances.

7. The net asset value per unit of a given class of a sub-fund is determined by the proportion of the market value of those assets of the sub-fund attributable to that unit class, minus any of the sub-fund's liabilities attributable to that unit class, divided by the number of units of that class in circulation. It is rounded to the nearest 1/1000th of the sub-fund's currency of account.

§ 18 Issue and redemption of units

1. Subscription and redemption orders for units are accepted up to a certain cut-off time, as specified in the prospectus, on the day the orders are placed. The definitive issue and redemption price of the units is determined at the earliest on the bank working day following the day the order is placed (valuation day). This is referred to as "forward pricing". The detailed modalities are set down in the prospectus.

2. The issue and redemption price of units is determined by the net asset value per unit calculated on the valuation day on the basis of the closing prices from the previous day as defined under § 17. In the case of unit issues, an issuing commission may be added to the net asset value pursuant to § 19 and in the case of unit redemptions, a redemption commission may be deducted from the net asset value pursuant to § 19.

   Incidental costs attached to the purchase and sale of investments (standard brokerage charges, fees, taxes, etc.) incurred by a sub-fund in connection with the investment of the amount paid in, or with the sale of that portion of investments corresponding to the redeemed unit(s), will be charged to the assets of the sub-fund concerned.

3. The fund management company may suspend the issue of units at any time, and may reject applications for the subscription or switching of units.

4. The fund management company may temporarily and by way of exception defer redemption of units of a sub-fund in the interests of all investors:

   a) if a market that is the basis for the valuation of a significant proportion of the assets of the sub-fund is closed, or if trading on such a market is restricted or suspended;

   b) in the event of a political, economic, military, monetary or other emergency;

c) if, owing to exchange controls or restrictions on other asset transfers, the sub-fund can no longer transact its business;

d) in the event of large-scale redemptions of units of the sub-fund that could significantly affect the interests of the remaining investors of this sub-fund.

5. The fund management company shall immediately apprise the auditors and the supervisory authority of any decision to suspend redemptions. It shall also notify the investors in a suitable manner.

6. No units of a sub-fund shall be issued as long as the redemption of units of this sub-fund is deferred for the reasons stipulated under clause 4 sub-paragraphs a to c.

V. Fees and incidental costs

§ 19 Fees and incidental costs charged to the investor

1. On the issue of units, the investors may be charged an issuing commission payable to the fund management company, the custodian bank and/or the distributors in Switzerland and abroad, which in total shall not exceed 3% of the net asset value of the sub-fund concerned; on the redemption of units, investors may be charged a redemption commission not exceeding 2% of the sub-fund's net asset value. The currently applicable maximum rate for each sub-fund is stated in the prospectus and the simplified prospectus.

2. If the umbrella fund and/or the sub-funds are liquidated, the custodian bank shall charge unit holders a commission of 0.5% of the amount paid out for distributing the liquidation proceeds.

3. The rates specified in the schedule of maximum commission rates in this § 19 shall be published in the current prospectus and simplified prospectus.

§ 20 Fees and incidental costs charged to the sub-funds' assets

1. For the administration, asset management and distribution of the sub-funds, the fund management company shall charge to the assets of the sub-funds a commission not exceeding 1.8% p.a. of the net asset value of the sub-funds, to be charged to the assets of the sub-fund concerned on a pro rata basis at the end of each quarter (management fee).

   The fund management company must disclose in the prospectus whether it pays any reimbursements to investors and/or trailer fees to distributors.

2. For the safekeeping of the fund's assets, the handling of the funds' payment transactions and performance of the other tasks of the custodian bank listed under

§ 4, the custodian bank shall charge to the assets of the sub-funds a commission not exceeding 0.1% p.a. of the net asset value of the sub-funds, to be charged to the assets of the sub-fund concerned on a pro rata basis at the end of each quarter (custodian bank fee).

3. For the distribution of annual income to the unit holders, the custodian bank shall charge to the assets of the sub-funds a commission not exceeding 0.25% of the gross amount of the distribution.

4. Furthermore, the fund management company and the custodian bank are entitled to reimbursement of the following costs incurred in the course of executing the fund contract:

   a) annual fees for the supervision of the umbrella fund in Switzerland;

   b) the cost of printing the annual and semi-annual reports and translating them into the official languages of Switzerland;

   c) the cost of publishing prices in the press and feeding the data into electronic media and price information systems;

   d) the cost of publishing notices to investors in the umbrella fund's official publications;

   e) the cost of providing foreign tax return data, up to CHF 4,500 (or equivalent in the currency of account of the sub-fund concerned).

   f) auditors' fee for statutory audits;

   g) the cost of any other extraordinary measures, including legal advice, undertaken in the investors' interests.

5. The sub-funds shall also bear all incidental costs for the purchase and sale of investments (standard brokerage fees, commissions and taxes) incurred in the management of the assets of the sub-funds. . To cover these incidental costs, a flat-rate transaction fee not exceeding CHF 250 (or equivalent in the unit of account of the sub-fund concerned) will be deducted directly from the purchase or sale price of the investments concerned.

6. If the fund management company invests in units or shares of other collective investment schemes that are managed directly or indirectly by the fund management company itself or a company with which it is related by virtue of common management or control or by way of a direct or indirect stake of more than 10% of the capital or votes ("related target funds"), or in funds of hedge funds, only a reduced management fee not exceeding 0.25% p.a. may be charged to the assets of the sub-funds on the amount of such investments. Moreover, the fund management company may not charge to the sub-funds any issuing or redemption commissions of the related target funds.

If the fund management company invests in units or shares of a related target fund pursuant to the above paragraph that has a lower actual (flat-rate) management fee than the actual management fee pursuant to clause 1, the fund management company may – instead of charging the aforementioned reduced management fee on the assets invested in this target fund – charge the difference between the actual management fee of the investing fund and the actual (flat-rate) management fee of the target fund.

7. At the level of the target funds and other investment instruments or undertakings for collective investment, commissions and costs regularly arise that are effectively borne in part by indirect investors, such as the investors in this fund. Target funds and other investment instruments or undertakings for collective investment may charge performance fees in addition to fixed management fees. Any commission reductions, retrocessions, distribution service remuneration, etc. due in respect of investments made for the sub-funds' account in other non-related collective investment schemes, investment instruments or undertakings for collective investment are credited exclusively to the assets of the sub-fund concerned.

8. The following costs may also be charged to the sub-funds:

   a) standard bank charges in connection with the safekeeping of assets by third parties;

   b) any taxes and stamp duties levied on a sub-fund's assets, its income and expenses.

9. The rates specified in the schedule of maximum commission rates in this § 20 shall be published in the annual and semi-annual reports.

10. Fees and incidental costs may be charged only to the sub-fund for which the specific service is performed. Costs that cannot be unequivocally allocated to a sub-fund shall be charged to the individual sub-funds on a pro rata basis in relation to their share of the umbrella fund's total assets.

VI. Financial statements and audits

§ 21 Financial statements

1. The currency of account of the individual sub-funds and the date of their first financial statements are listed in the special section.

2. The financial year of the umbrella fund and the sub-funds runs from January 1 to December 31.

3. The fund management company shall publish an audited annual report for the umbrella fund and sub-funds respectively within four months of the end of the financial year.

4. The fund management company shall publish a semi-annual report for the umbrella fund and sub-funds respectively within two months of the end of the first half of the financial year.

5. The investor's right to obtain information under § 5 clause 4 is reserved.

§ 22 Audits

The auditors shall each year examine whether the fund management company and the custodian bank have acted in compliance with the provisions of the fund contract, the CISA and the code of conduct of the Swiss Funds Association (SFA). The annual report shall contain a short report by the auditors on the published annual financial statements.

VII. Appropriation of net income

§ 23

1. The net income of the sub-funds shall be distributed to investors by the end of February each year in the currency of account of the sub-funds. The date on which the first distribution shall be made for each sub-fund is shown in the special section. The right to establish an accumulating class in the future is reserved.

   The fund management company may make additional interim distributions from the sub-funds' income.

2. Up to 30% of the net income may be carried forward to the new account. If the net income in a financial year, including income carried forward from previous financial years, is less than 0.6% of the net assets of the sub-fund concerned, distribution may be waived and the entire net income may be carried forward to the new account.

3. Capital gains realized on the sale of assets and rights can be distributed by the fund management company or retained for reinvestment.

VIII. Publication of official notices by the umbrella fund and sub-funds

§ 24

1. The media of publication of the umbrella fund and sub-funds are deemed to be the print media or electronic media specified in the prospectus. Notification of any change in a medium of publication shall be published in the media of publication.

2. The following information in particular shall be published in the media of publication: summaries of material amendments to the fund contract, indicating the

offices from which the amended wording may be obtained free of charge, any change of fund management company and/or custodian bank, the creation, dissolution or merger of unit classes, as well as the liquidation of individual sub-funds. Amendments that are required by law and do not affect the rights of investors or are of an exclusively formal nature may be exempted from the duty to publish, subject to the approval of the supervisory authority.

3 Each time units are issued or redeemed, the fund management company shall for each sub-fund publish both the issue and the redemption prices or the net asset value, together with a footnote "excluding commissions", in the print media specified in the prospectus or on electronic platforms recognized by the supervisory authority. Prices are to be published daily.

4. The prospectus with integrated fund contract, the simplified prospectus, and the annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge from the fund management company, the custodian bank and all distributors.

IX. Restructuring and dissolution

§ 25 Mergers

1. Subject to the consent of the custodian bank, the fund management company can merge individual sub-funds with other sub-funds or other funds by transferring – as of the time of the merger – the assets and liabilities of the sub-fund(s) or fund(s) being acquired to the acquiring sub-fund or fund. The investors of the sub-fund(s) or fund(s) being acquired shall receive the corresponding number of units in the acquiring sub-fund or fund. The sub-fund(s) or fund(s) being acquired shall be terminated without liquidation when the merger takes place, and the fund contract of the acquiring sub-fund or fund shall also apply for the sub-fund(s) or fund(s) being acquired.

2. Sub-funds and funds may be merged only if:

   a) provision for this is made in the relevant fund contracts;

   b) they are managed by the same fund management company;

   c) the relevant fund contracts are basically identical in terms of the following provisions:
      - the investment policy, risk diversification, as well as the risks associated with the investment;
      - the appropriation of net income and capital gains;
      - the type, amount and calculation of all fees, the issue and redemption commission together with the incidental costs for the purchase and sale of the investments (brokerage fees, charges, duties) that may be charged to the assets of the funds or sub-funds or to the investors;

- the redemption conditions;
- the duration of the contract and the conditions of dissolution;

d) the valuation of the fund assets, the calculation of the exchange ratio and the transfer of the assets of the funds or sub-funds take place on the same day;

e) no costs arise as a result for either the funds or sub-funds or the investors.

3. If the merger is likely to take more than one day, the supervisory authority may approve limited deferment of redemption of the units of the funds or sub-funds involved.

4. The fund management company must submit the proposed merger together with the merger schedule to the supervisory authority for review at least one month before the planned publication of the intended changes to the fund contract. The merger schedule must contain comprehensive information on the reasons for the merger, the investment policies of the funds or sub-funds involved and any differences between the acquiring fund or sub-fund and the fund(s) or sub-fund(s) being acquired, the calculation of the exchange ratio, any differences with regard to fees and any tax implications for the funds or sub-funds, as well as a statement from the statutory auditors.

4. The fund management company must publish a notice of the proposed changes to the fund contract pursuant to § 24 clause 2 and the proposed merger and its timing, together with the merger schedule, at least two months before the planned date of merger in the media of publication of the funds or sub-funds involved. In this notice, the fund management company must inform the investors that they may lodge objections against the proposed changes to the fund contract with the supervisory authority within 30 days of the final publication or request redemption of their units.

6. The auditors must check directly that the merger is being carried out correctly, and shall submit a report containing their comments in this regard to the fund management company and the supervisory authority.

7. The fund management company shall inform the supervisory authority of the conclusion of the merger and shall publish notification of the completion of the merger, the confirmation from the auditors regarding the proper execution of the merger and the exchange ratio without delay in the media of publication of the funds or sub-funds involved.

8. The fund management company must make reference to the merger in the next annual report of the acquiring fund or sub-fund and in the semi-annual report if published prior to the annual report. If the merger does not take place on the last day of the usual financial year, an audited closing statement must be produced for the fund(s) or sub-fund(s) being acquired.

§ 26 Duration of the sub-funds and dissolution

1. The sub-funds shall be established for an indefinite period.

2. Either the fund management company or the custodian bank may dissolve individual sub-funds by terminating the fund contract subject to a one-month period of notice.

3. Individual sub-funds may be dissolved by order of the supervisory authority, in particular if, at the latest one year after the expiry of the subscription period (launch) or a longer extended period approved by the supervisory authority at the request of the custodian bank and the fund management company, the sub-fund does not have net assets of at least CHF 5 million (or the equivalent).

4. The fund management company shall inform the supervisory authority of the dissolution immediately and shall publish notification in the media of publication.

5. Once the fund contract has been terminated, the fund management company may liquidate the sub-fund concerned forthwith. If the supervisory authority has ordered the dissolution of a sub-fund, it must be liquidated forthwith. The custodian bank is responsible for the payment of liquidation proceeds to the investors. If the liquidation proceedings are protracted, payment may be made in installments. Prior to the final payment, the fund management company must obtain authorization from the supervisory authority.

X. Changes to the fund contract

§ 27

If changes are made to the present fund contract, or if a change of the fund management company or of the custodian bank is planned, the investors may lodge objections with the supervisory authority within 30 days of the last corresponding publication. In the event of a change to the fund contract, the investors can also demand the redemption of their units in cash subject to the contractual period of notice. Exceptions in this regard are cases pursuant to § 24 clause 2 that have been exempted from the duty to publish with the approval of the supervisory authority.

XI. Applicable law and place of jurisdiction

§ 28

1. The umbrella fund and the individual sub-funds are subject to Swiss law, in particular the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of 23 June 2006, the Ordinance on Collective Investment Schemes of 22 November 2006 and the Ordinance of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA on Collective Investment Schemes of 21 December 2006.

The place of jurisdiction is the court at the fund management company's registered office. The fund management company, custodian bank and fund distributors reserve the right to recognize the jurisdiction of countries in which units of the umbrella fund are distributed publicly and of any other related courts.

2. The German version shall be binding for the interpretation of the fund contract.

3. This fund contract consists of a general section and a special section. It replaces the fund regulations of December 15, 2006 and enters into force on March 23, 2009.

The fund management company:
Swiss Investment Company SIC
Zurich, March 18, 2009

The custodian bank:
Credit Suisse
Zurich, March 18, 2009

Special Section

Special section A: Income Oriented (CHF) sub-fund

§ 30A Name of sub-fund

A sub-fund called Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (CHF) has been established as part of the Credit Suisse Triamant investment fund.

The indication CHF in the name of the sub-fund refers to the currency of account of the sub-fund and not necessarily the currency in which the direct or indirect investments of the sub-fund are denominated.

§ 31A Investment objective and policy

1. The investment objective of this sub-fund is primarily real-term capital preservation and generation of returns using current income.

2. The sub-fund may invest in all investments specified in § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs a to c of the general section. The fund management company invests more than 50% of the sub-fund's assets, after deduction of liquid assets, in traditional indirect investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph b that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs ab, ac or ad (debt securities and rights, money market instruments or bank deposits), or in similar traditional direct investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs ab, ac or ad (debt securities and rights, money market instruments or bank deposits).

   The following maximum shares (as a percentage of the total assets of the sub-fund) apply to the asset classes under § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs a to c:

   a) Traditional indirect investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph b that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph aa (equity securities and rights), and traditional direct investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph aa (equity securities and rights): 49%;
   b) Alternative investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph c: 30%.

3. The fund management company may hedge the currency risk of investments that are not denominated in the sub-fund's currency of account (CHF).

4. See the detailed explanations on alternative investments in the prospectus. To the extent that this sub-fund invests in alternative investments, the risk of loss increases.

§ 32A Additional risk diversification restrictions

The limit specified in § 15 clause 2 (maximum percentage per issuer or borrower) is reduced to 5% if one of the following investments is involved:

a) Direct investments in hedge funds pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph ca of the general section (excluding funds of hedge funds);

b) Investments in private equity instruments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph cb of the general section.

§ 33A Currency of account

The currency of account of Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (CHF) is Swiss francs (CHF).

§ 34A Fund contract

This special section A forms part of the fund contract approved by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA on March 23, 2009, which comprises a general section and a special section.

The fund management company:
Swiss Investment Company SIC
Zurich, March 18, 2009

The custodian bank:
Credit Suisse
Zurich, March 18, 2009

Special section B: Income Oriented (EUR) sub-fund

§ 30B Name of sub-fund

A sub-fund called Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (EUR) has been established as part of the Credit Suisse Triamant investment fund.

The indication EUR in the name of the sub-fund refers to the currency of account of the sub-fund and not necessarily the currency in which the direct or indirect investments of the sub-fund are denominated.

§ 31B Investment objective and policy

1. The investment objective of this sub-fund is primarily capital preservation in real terms and generation of returns using current income.

2. The sub-fund may invest in all investments specified in § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs a to c of the general section. The fund management company invests more than 50% of the sub-fund's assets, after deduction of liquid assets, in traditional indirect investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph b that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs ab, ac or ad (debt securities and rights, money market instruments or bank deposits), or in similar traditional direct investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs ab, ac or ad (debt securities and rights, money market instruments or bank deposits).

   The following maximum shares (as a percentage of the total assets of the sub-fund) apply to the asset classes under § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs a to c:

   a) Traditional indirect investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph b that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph aa (equity securities and rights), and traditional direct investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph aa (equity securities and rights): 49%;
   b) Alternative investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph c: 30%.

3. The fund management company may hedge the currency risk of investments that are not denominated in the sub-fund's currency of account (EUR).

4. See the detailed explanations on alternative investments in the prospectus. To the extent that this sub-fund invests in alternative investments, the risk of loss increases.

§ 32B Additional risk diversification restrictions

The limit specified in § 15 clause 2 (maximum percentage per issuer or borrower) is reduced to 5% if one of the following investments is involved:

a) Direct investments in hedge funds pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph ca of the general section (excluding funds of hedge funds);

b) Investments in private equity instruments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph cb of the general section.

§ 33B Currency of account

The currency of account of Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (EUR) is euros (EUR).

§ 34B Fund contract

This special section B forms part of the fund contract approved by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA on March 23, 2009, which comprises a general section and a special section.

The fund management company:
Swiss Investment Company SIC
Zurich, March 18, 2009

The custodian bank:
Credit Suisse
Zurich, March 18, 2009

Special section C: Income Oriented (USD) sub-fund

§ 30C Name of sub-fund

A sub-fund called Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (USD) has been established as part of the Credit Suisse Triamant investment fund.

The indication USD in the name of the sub-fund refers to the currency of account of the sub-fund and not necessarily the currency in which the direct or indirect investments of the sub-fund are denominated.

§ 31C Investment objective and policy

1. The investment objective of this sub-fund is primarily capital preservation in real terms and generation of returns using current income.

2. The sub-fund may invest in all investments specified in § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs a to c of the general section. The fund management company invests more than 50% of the sub-fund's assets, after deduction of liquid assets, in traditional indirect investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph b that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs ab, ac or ad (debt securities and rights, money market instruments or bank deposits), or in similar traditional direct investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs ab, ac or ad (debt securities and rights, money market instruments or bank deposits).

   The following maximum shares (as a percentage of the total assets of the sub-fund) apply to the asset classes under § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs a to c:

   a) Traditional indirect investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph b that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph aa (equity securities and rights), and traditional direct investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph aa (equity securities and rights): 49%;
   b) Alternative investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph c: 30%.

3. The fund management company may hedge the currency risk of investments that are not denominated in the sub-fund's currency of account (USD).

4. See the detailed explanations on alternative investments in the prospectus. To the extent that this sub-fund invests in alternative investments, the risk of loss increases.

§ 32C Additional risk diversification restrictions

The limit specified in § 15 clause 2 (maximum percentage per issuer or borrower) is reduced to 5% if one of the following investments is involved:

a) Direct investments in hedge funds pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph ca of the general section (excluding funds of hedge funds);

b) Investments in private equity instruments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph cb of the general section.

§ 33C Currency of account

The currency of account of Credit Suisse Triamant Income Oriented (USD) is US dollars (USD).

§ 34C Fund contract

This special section C forms part of the fund contract approved by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA on March 23, 2009, which comprises a general section and a special section.

The fund management company:
Swiss Investment Company SIC
Zurich, March 18, 2009

The custodian bank:
Credit Suisse
Zurich, March 18, 2009

Special section D: Balanced (CHF) sub-fund

§ 30D Name of sub-fund

A sub-fund called Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (CHF) has been established as part of the Credit Suisse Triamant investment fund.

The indication CHF in the name of the sub-fund refers to the currency of account of the sub-fund and not necessarily the currency in which the direct or indirect investments of the sub-fund are denominated.

§ 31D Investment objective and policy

1. The sub-fund's investment objective is primarily capital preservation in real terms and long-term capital growth using current income and through capital and currency gains.

2. The sub-fund may invest in all investments specified in § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs a to c of the general section. The fund management company invests at least 30% and no more than 60% of the sub-fund's assets, after deduction of liquid assets, in traditional indirect investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph b that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph aa (equity securities and rights), or in similar traditional direct investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph aa (equity securities and rights). The fund management company invests at least 40% but not more than 70% of the sub-fund's assets, after deduction of liquid assets, in traditional indirect investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph b that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs ab, ac or ad (debt securities and rights, money market instruments or bank deposits), and in traditional direct investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs ab, ac or ad (debt securities and rights, money market instruments or bank deposits). A maximum of 30% of the sub-fund's assets may be invested in alternative investments as an independent asset class.

3. The fund management company may hedge the currency risk of investments that are not denominated in the sub-fund's currency of account (CHF).

4. See the detailed explanations on alternative investments in the prospectus. To the extent that this sub-fund invests in alternative investments, the risk of loss increases.

§ 32D Additional risk diversification restrictions

The limit specified in § 15 clause 2 (maximum percentage per issuer or borrower) is reduced to 5% if one of the following investments is involved:

a) Direct investments in hedge funds pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph ca of the general section (excluding funds of hedge funds);

b) Investments in private equity instruments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph cb of the general section.

§ 33D Currency of account

The currency of account of Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (CHF) is Swiss francs (CHF).

§ 34D Fund contract

This special section D forms part of the fund contract approved by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA on March 23, 2009, which comprises a general section and a special section.

The fund management company:
Swiss Investment Company SIC
Zurich, March 18, 2009

The custodian bank:
Credit Suisse
Zurich, March 18, 2009

Special section E: Balanced (EUR) sub-fund

§ 30E Name of sub-fund

A sub-fund called Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (EUR) has been established as part of the Credit Suisse Triamant investment fund.

The indication EUR in the name of the sub-fund refers to the currency of account of the sub-fund and not necessarily the currency in which the direct or indirect investments of the sub-fund are denominated.

§ 31E Investment objective and policy

1. The sub-fund's investment objective is primarily capital preservation in real terms and long-term capital growth using current income and through capital and currency gains.

2. The sub-fund may invest in all investments specified in § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs a to c of the general section. The fund management company invests at least 30% and no more than 60% of the sub-fund's assets, after deduction of liquid assets, in traditional indirect investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph b that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph aa (equity securities and rights), or in similar traditional direct investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph aa (equity securities and rights). The fund management company invests at least 40% but not more than 70% of the sub-fund's assets, after deduction of liquid assets, in traditional indirect investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph b that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs ab, ac or ad (debt securities and rights, money market instruments or bank deposits), and in traditional direct investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs ab, ac or ad (debt securities and rights, money market instruments or bank deposits). A maximum of 30% of the sub-fund's assets may be invested in alternative investments as an independent asset class.

3. The fund management company may hedge the currency risk of investments that are not denominated in the sub-fund's currency of account (EUR).

4. See the detailed explanations on alternative investments in the prospectus. To the extent that this sub-fund invests in alternative investments, the risk of loss increases.

§ 32E Additional risk diversification restrictions

The limit specified in § 15 clause 2 (maximum percentage per issuer or borrower) is reduced to 5% if one of the following investments is involved:

a) Direct investments in hedge funds pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph ca of the general section (excluding funds of hedge funds);

b) Investments in private equity instruments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph cb of the general section.

§ 33E Currency of account

The currency of account of Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (EUR) is euros (EUR).

§ 34E Fund contract

This special section E forms part of the fund contract approved by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA on March 23, 2009, which comprises a general section and a special section.

The fund management company:
Swiss Investment Company SIC
Zurich, March 18, 2009

The custodian bank:
Credit Suisse
Zurich, March 18, 2009

Special section F: Balanced (USD) sub-fund

§ 30F Name of sub-fund

A sub-fund called Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (USD) has been established as part of the Credit Suisse Triamant investment fund.

The indication USD in the name of the sub-fund refers to the currency of account of the sub-fund and not necessarily the currency in which the direct or indirect investments of the sub-fund are denominated.

§ 31F Investment objective and policy

1. The sub-fund's investment objective is primarily capital preservation in real terms and long-term capital growth using current income and through capital and currency gains.

2. The sub-fund may invest in all investments specified in § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs a to c of the general section. The fund management company invests at least 30% and no more than 60% of the sub-fund's assets, after deduction of liquid assets, in traditional indirect investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph b that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph aa (equity securities and rights), or in similar traditional direct investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph aa (equity securities and rights). The fund management company invests at least 40% but not more than 70% of the sub-fund's assets, after deduction of liquid assets, in traditional indirect investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph b that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs ab, ac or ad (debt securities and rights, money market instruments or bank deposits), and in traditional direct investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs ab, ac or ad (debt securities and rights, money market instruments or bank deposits). A maximum of 30% of the sub-fund's assets may be invested in alternative investments as an independent asset class.

3. The fund management company may hedge the currency risk of investments that are not denominated in the sub-fund's currency of account (USD).

4. See the detailed explanations on alternative investments in the prospectus. To the extent that this sub-fund invests in alternative investments, the risk of loss increases.

§ 32F Additional risk diversification restrictions

The limit specified in § 15 clause 2 (maximum percentage per issuer or borrower) is reduced to 5% if one of the following investments is involved:

a) Direct investments in hedge funds pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph ca of the general section (excluding funds of hedge funds);

b) Investments in private equity instruments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph cb of the general section.

§ 33F Currency of account

The currency of account of Credit Suisse Triamant Balanced (USD) is US dollars (USD).

§ 34F Fund contract

This special section F forms part of the fund contract approved by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA on March 23, 2009, which comprises a general section and a special section.

The fund management company:
Swiss Investment Company SIC
Zurich, March 18, 2009

The custodian bank:
Credit Suisse
Zurich, March 18, 2009

Special section G: Capital Gains Oriented (CHF) sub-fund

§ 30G Name of sub-fund

A sub-fund called Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (CHF) has been established as part of the Credit Suisse Triamant investment fund.

The indication CHF in the name of the sub-fund refers to the currency of account of the sub-fund and not necessarily the currency in which the direct or indirect investments of the sub-fund are denominated.

§ 31G Investment objective and policy

1. The investment objective of this sub-fund is primarily long-term capital growth through a stronger focus on capital and currency gains.

2. The sub-fund may invest in all investments specified in § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs a to c of the general section. The fund management company invests more than 45% of the sub-fund's assets, after deduction of liquid assets, in traditional indirect investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph b that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph aa (equity securities and rights), or in similar traditional direct investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph aa (equity securities and rights).

   The following maximum shares (as a percentage of the total assets of the sub-fund) apply to the asset classes under § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs a to c:

   a) Traditional indirect investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph b that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs ab, ac or ad (debt securities and rights, money market instruments or bank deposits), and traditional direct investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs ab, ac or ad (debt securities and rights, money market instruments or bank deposits). 49%
   b) Alternative investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph c: 30%.

3. The fund management company may hedge the currency risk of investments that are not denominated in the sub-fund's currency of account (CHF).

4. See the detailed explanations on alternative investments in the prospectus. To the extent that this sub-fund invests in alternative investments, the risk of loss increases.

§ 32G Additional risk diversification restrictions

The limit specified in § 15 clause 2 (maximum percentage per issuer or borrower) is reduced to 5% if one of the following investments is involved:

a) Direct investments in hedge funds pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph ca of the general section (excluding funds of hedge funds);

b) Investments in private equity instruments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph cb of the general section.

§ 33G Currency of account

The currency of account of Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (CHF) is Swiss francs (CHF).

§ 34G Fund contract

This special section G forms part of the fund contract approved by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA on March 23, 2009, which comprises a general section and a special section.

The fund management company:
Swiss Investment Company SIC
Zurich, March 18, 2009

The custodian bank:
Credit Suisse
Zurich, March 18, 2009

Special section H: Capital Gains Oriented (EUR) sub-fund

§ 30H Name of sub-fund

A sub-fund called Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (EUR) has been established as part of the Credit Suisse Triamant investment fund.

The indication EUR in the name of the sub-fund refers to the currency of account of the sub-fund and not necessarily the currency in which the direct or indirect investments of the sub-fund are denominated.

§ 31H Investment objective and policy

1. The investment objective of this sub-fund is primarily long-term capital growth through a stronger focus on capital and currency gains.

2. The sub-fund may invest in all investments specified in § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs a to c of the general section. The fund management company invests more than 45% of the sub-fund's assets, after deduction of liquid assets, in traditional indirect investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph b that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph aa (equity securities and rights), or in similar traditional direct investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph aa (equity securities and rights).

   The following maximum shares (as a percentage of the total assets of the sub-fund) apply to the asset classes under § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs a to c:

   a) Traditional indirect investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph b that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs ab, ac or ad (debt securities and rights, money market instruments or bank deposits), and traditional direct investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs ab, ac or ad (debt securities and rights, money market instruments or bank deposits). 49%
   b) Alternative investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph c: 30%.

3. The fund management company may hedge the currency risk of investments that are not denominated in the sub-fund's currency of account (EUR).

4. See the detailed explanations on alternative investments in the prospectus. To the extent that this sub-fund invests in alternative investments, the risk of loss increases.

§ 32H Additional risk diversification restrictions

The limit specified in § 15 clause 2 (maximum percentage per issuer or borrower) is reduced to 5% if one of the following investments is involved:

a) Direct investments in hedge funds pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph ca of the general section (excluding funds of hedge funds);

b) Investments in private equity instruments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph cb of the general section.

§ 33H Currency of account

The currency of account of Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (EUR) is euros (EUR).

§ 34H Fund contract

This special section H forms part of the fund contract approved by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA on March 23, 2009, which comprises a general section and a special section.

The fund management company:
Swiss Investment Company SIC
Zurich, March 18, 2009

The custodian bank:
Credit Suisse
Zurich, March 18, 2009

Special section I: Capital Gains Oriented (USD) sub-fund

§ 30I Name of sub-fund

A sub-fund called Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (USD) has been established as part of the Credit Suisse Triamant investment fund.

The indication USD in the name of the sub-fund refers to the currency of account of the sub-fund and not necessarily the currency in which the direct or indirect investments of the sub-fund are denominated.

§ 31I Investment objective and policy

1. The investment objective of this sub-fund is primarily long-term capital growth through a stronger focus on capital and currency gains.

2. The sub-fund may invest in all investments specified in § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs a to c of the general section. The fund management company invests more than 45% of the sub-fund's assets, after deduction of liquid assets, in traditional indirect investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph b that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph aa (equity securities and rights), or in similar traditional direct investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph aa (equity securities and rights).

   The following maximum shares (as a percentage of the total assets of the sub-fund) apply to the asset classes under § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs a to c:

   a) Traditional indirect investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph b that invest at least two-thirds of their assets in investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs ab, ac or ad (debt securities and rights, money market instruments or bank deposits), and traditional direct investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraphs ab, ac or ad (debt securities and rights, money market instruments or bank deposits). 49%
   b) Alternative investments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph c: 30%.

3. The fund management company may hedge the currency risk of investments that are not denominated in the sub-fund's currency of account (USD).

4. See the detailed explanations on alternative investments in the prospectus. To the extent that this sub-fund invests in alternative investments, the risk of loss increases.

§ 32I Additional risk diversification restrictions

The limit specified in § 15 clause 2 (maximum percentage per issuer or borrower) is reduced to 5% if one of the following investments is involved:

a) Direct investments in hedge funds pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph ca of the general section (excluding funds of hedge funds);

b) Investments in private equity instruments pursuant to § 8 clause 1 sub-paragraph cb of the general section.

§ 33I Currency of account

The currency of account of Credit Suisse Triamant Capital Gains Oriented (USD) is US dollars (USD).

§ 34I Fund contract

This special section I forms part of the fund contract approved by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA on March 23, 2009, which comprises a general section and a special section.

The fund management company:
Swiss Investment Company SIC
Zurich, March 18, 2009

The custodian bank:
Credit Suisse
Zurich, March 18, 2009