**Supplement to the Prospectuses and Statement of Additional Information**

**CREDIT SUISSE TRUST**
**U.S. Equity Flex I Portfolio**
**International Equity Flex III Portfolio**

*This supplement provides new and additional information beyond that contained in the Prospectuses and Statement of Additional Information of the above-listed portfolios.*

On June 30, 2011, the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Credit Suisse Trust (the "Trust") approved the liquidation of each of the U.S. Equity Flex I Portfolio and the International Equity Flex III Portfolio (each, a "Portfolio"), each a series of the Trust, pursuant to the terms of a Plan of Liquidation and Dissolution ("Plan") for each Portfolio.

The liquidations are being proposed, in part, because Credit Suisse Asset Management, LLC, each Portfolio's investment adviser ("Credit Suisse"), has determined that managing benchmark-driven, long-only and short-extension quantitative equity strategies is no longer consistent with its overall business strategy. The Portfolios' investment strategies are included in these categories.

Each Portfolio is available only as an investment option for variable annuity contracts and life insurance policies issued by insurance companies and tax qualified pension and retirement plans. Each Plan is subject to the approval of the relevant Portfolio's shareholders. Proxy materials describing the Plans will be mailed to variable contract holders in anticipation of a special meeting of shareholders to be held at a later date.

If a Plan is approved by shareholders of the relevant Portfolio, Credit Suisse anticipates liquidating the Portfolio on a date which will be specified in the Plan and the proxy materials (the "Liquidation Date"). In preparation for its liquidation, a Portfolio may deviate from its investment objective and principal investment strategies. Prior to the Liquidation Date, variable contract holders and qualified plan participants will be provided an opportunity to transfer their assets to the other investment portfolios available under their variable contracts or qualified plans, respectively. For more information about such investment options, variable contract holders should consult their variable contract prospectus and qualified plan participants should consult their qualified plan documents. Shareholders remaining in a Portfolio just prior to the Liquidation Date may bear increased transaction fees incurred in connection with the disposition of the Portfolio's portfolio holdings. The liquidation of each Portfolio will not result in tax implications for the Portfolio or the variable contract holders or qualified plan participants; however, withdrawals of contract value from a variable contract or withdrawals from a qualified plan may have adverse tax consequences, and variable contract holders and qualified plan participants should consult their personal tax advisor concerning their particular tax situation.

*Please retain this supplement for future reference.*

Dated: July 1, 2011

16-0711
TRSCC-PRO
TREMK-PRO
2011-004

CREDIT SUISSE

# CREDIT SUISSE FUNDS

## Prospectus

May 1, 2011

### Credit Suisse Trust

- **U.S. Equity Flex I Portfolio**

  **Ticker Symbol: WTSGX**

Credit Suisse Trust shares are not available directly to individual investors, but may be offered only through certain insurance products and pension and retirement plans.

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has not approved these securities, nor has it passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this *Prospectus*. It is a criminal offense to state otherwise.

The Trust is advised by Credit Suisse Asset Management, LLC.

# Contents

# Investment Objective

The portfolio seeks capital growth.

# Fees and Portfolio Expenses

The accompanying table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the portfolio. The fee table and the expense example do not reflect expenses incurred from investing through a variable contract or qualified plan and do not reflect variable annuity or life insurance contract charges. *If they did, the overall fees and expenses would be higher than those shown.* Detailed information about the cost of investing in the portfolio through a variable contract or qualified plan is presented in the contract prospectus through which the portfolio's shares are offered to you or in the plan documents or other informational materials supplied by plan sponsors.

| **Shareholder fees** (fees paid directly from your investment) | |
|---|---|
| Sales charge (load) on purchases | **N/A** |
| Deferred sales charge (load) | **N/A** |
| Sales charge (load) on reinvested distributions | **N/A** |
| Redemption fees | **N/A** |
| Exchange fees | **N/A** |
| | |
| **Annual portfolio operating expenses** (expenses that you pay as a percentage of the value of your investment) | |
| Management fee | 0.70% |
| Distribution and service (12b-1) fee | **NONE** |
| Other expenses | |
| Dividends on short sales (dividends paid to lenders on borrowed securities) | 0.39% |
| All other expenses | 0.57% |
| **Total annual portfolio operating expenses** | **1.66%** |

# Example

This example may help you compare the cost of investing in the portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example does not include expenses incurred from investing through a variable annuity or life insurance contract or qualified plan. If the example included these expenses, the figures shown would be higher.

Assume you invest $10,000, the portfolio returns 5% annually, expense ratios remain as listed in the table above, and you close your account at the end of each of the time periods shown. Based on these assumptions, your cost would be:

| ONE YEAR | THREE YEARS | FIVE YEARS | TEN YEARS |
|---|---|---|---|
| $169 | $523 | $902 | $1,965 |

# Portfolio Turnover

The portfolio pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the portfolio's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the portfolio's portfolio turnover rate was 439% of the average value of its portfolio.

# Principal Investment Strategies

The portfolio normally invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of U.S. companies. The portfolio seeks to outperform the Russell 3000® Index, which is designed to measure the performance of the largest 3000 U.S. companies representing approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market. The portfolio may invest in equity securities of large, medium and small capitalization companies. The portfolio generally will (i) purchase securities, either directly or through derivatives, in an amount up to approximately 130% of its net assets and (ii) sell securities short (which means, sell borrowed securities with the intention of repurchasing them for a profit on the expectation that the market price will drop), either directly or through derivatives, in an amount up to approximately 30% of its net assets.

The portfolio uses proprietary quantitative models designed to:

- forecast the expected relative return of stocks by analyzing a number of fundamental factors, including a company's relative valuation, use of capital, management's approach to financial reporting, profitability, realized and expected growth potential and level and trend of earnings and share price
- identify stocks that are likely to suffer declines in price if market conditions deteriorate and either limit the portfolio's overall long exposure or increase the portfolio's overall short exposure to such low quality stocks and
- help determine the portfolio's relative exposure to different industry sectors by analyzing sector performance under different market scenarios

The portfolio maintains investment attributes that are similar to those of the basket of securities included in the Russell 3000® Index and intends to limit its divergence from the that index in terms of market, industry and sector exposures.

The portfolio may engage in active and frequent trading, resulting in high portfolio turnover.

# Principal Risks of Investing in the Portfolio

## A Word About Risk

All investments involve some level of risk. Simply defined, risk is the possibility that you will lose money or not make money.

Principal risk factors for the portfolio are discussed below. Before you invest, please make sure you understand the risks that apply to the portfolio. As with any mutual fund, you could lose money over any period of time.

Investments in the portfolio are not bank deposits and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

### Active Trading Risk

Active and frequent trading increases transaction costs, which could detract from the portfolio's performance.

### Derivatives Risk

Derivatives, such as options, forwards, futures and swap agreements, are financial contracts whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. The portfolio typically uses derivatives as a substitute for taking a position in the underlying asset and/or as part of a strategy designed to reduce exposure to other risks, such as interest rate risk. The portfolio may also use derivatives for leverage. The portfolio's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Derivatives are subject to correlation risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk and credit risk. Also, suitable derivative transactions may not be available in all circumstances and there can be no assurance that the portfolio will engage in these transactions to reduce exposure to other risks when that would be beneficial.

### Leveraging Risk

When the portfolio uses leverage through activities such as borrowing, entering into short sales, purchasing securities on margin or on a "when-issued" basis or purchasing derivative instruments in an effort to increase its returns, the portfolio has the risk of magnified capital losses that occur when losses affect an asset base, enlarged by borrowings or the creation of liabilities, that exceeds the net assets of the portfolio. The net asset value of the portfolio when employing leverage will be more volatile and sensitive to market movements. Leverage may involve the creation of a liability that requires the portfolio to pay interest.

### Market Risk

The market value of a security may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. These fluctuations, which are often referred to as "volatility," may cause a security to be worth less than it was worth at an earlier time. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, sector of the economy, or the market as a whole. Market risk is common to most investments – including stocks and bonds, and the mutual funds that invest in them.

### Model Risk

The portfolio bears the risk that the proprietary quantitative models used by the portfolio managers will not be successful in identifying securities that will help the portfolio achieve its investment objective, causing the portfolio to underperform its benchmark or other funds with a similar investment objective.

### Short Sales Risk

Short sales expose the portfolio to the risk that it will be required to cover its short position at a time when the securities have appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the portfolio. The portfolio's loss on a short sale could theoretically be unlimited in a case where the portfolio is unable, for whatever reason, to close out its short position. Short sales also involve transaction and other costs that will reduce potential gains and increase potential portfolio losses. The use by the portfolio of short sales in combination with long positions in its portfolio in an attempt to improve performance may not be successful and may result in greater losses or lower positive returns than if the portfolio held only long positions. It is possible that the portfolio's long equity positions will decline in value at the same time that the value of the securities it has sold short increases, thereby increasing potential losses to the portfolio. In addition, the portfolio's short selling strategies may limit its ability to fully benefit from increases in the equity markets. Short selling also involves a form of financial leverage that may exaggerate any losses realized by the portfolio. Also, there is the risk that the counterparty to a short sale may fail to honor its contractual terms, causing a loss to the portfolio.

### Small Companies

Small companies may have less-experienced management, limited product lines, unproven track records or inadequate capital reserves. Their securities may carry increased market, liquidity and other risks. Key information about the company may be inaccurate or unavailable.

### CFTC Regulatory Risk

Regulatory changes could adversely affect the portfolio by limiting its trading activities in futures and increasing Fund expenses. On February 11, 2011, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") published a rule proposal that would limit the Fund's ability to use futures in reliance on certain CFTC exemptions. If the new rule is adopted as proposed, the amended CFTC exemption would limit the portfolio's use of futures to (i) bona fide hedging transactions, as defined by the CFTC, and (ii) speculative transactions, provided that the speculative positions do not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of the portfolio. If the portfolio could not satisfy the requirements for the amended exemption, the disclosure and operations of the portfolio would need to comply with all applicable regulations governing commodity pools. Other potentially adverse regulatory initiatives could develop.

# PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

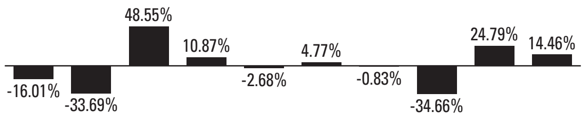
The accompanying bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the portfolio. The bar chart shows you how the portfolio's performance has varied from year to year for up to 10 years. The table compares the portfolio's performance over time that of the portfolio's current benchmark, the Russell 3000® Index. The bar chart and table do not reflect additional charges and expenses which are, or may be, imposed under the variable contracts or plans; such charges and expenses are described in the prospectus of the insurance company separate account or in the plan documents or other informational materials supplied by plan sponsors. *Inclusion of these charges and expenses would reduce the total return for the periods shown.* As with all mutual funds, past performance is not a prediction of future performance.

The portfolio makes updated performance available at the portfolio's website (www.credit-suisse.com/us) or by calling Credit Suisse Funds at 877-870-2874.

## YEAR-BY-YEAR TOTAL RETURNS*

| YEAR ENDED 12/31: | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Best quarter: 32.42% (Q4 01)
Worst quarter: -26.63% (Q3 01)
Inception date: 6/30/95




* The portfolio adopted its current investment strategies effective May 1, 2009. Prior to that date, the portfolio did not follow the "flex" strategies and prior to December 1, 2006, the portfolio followed a fundamental analysis approach.

## AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

| PERIOD ENDED 12/31/10: | ONE YEAR 2010 | FIVE YEARS 2006-2010 | TEN YEARS 2001-2010 | INCEPTION DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. EQUITY FLEX I PORTFOLIO | 14.46% | -0.62% | -1.43% | 6/30/95 |
| RUSSELL 3000® INDEX (REFLECTS NO DEDUCTION FOR FEES OR EXPENSES) | 16.93% | 2.76% | 2.15% | |

# Management

**Investment adviser:** Credit Suisse Asset Management, LLC ("Credit Suisse")

**Portfolio managers:** The Credit Suisse Quantitative Equities Group is responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management of the portfolio. Mika Toikka, Managing Director of Credit Suisse, and Timothy Schwider, Ph.D., Director of Credit Suisse, are portfolio managers of the Credit Suisse Quantitative Equities Group. Messrs. Toikka and Schwider are the co-lead managers of the Credit Suisse Quantitative Equities Group. Mr. Toikka has been a portfolio manager for the portfolio since May 2010. Mr. Schwider has been a portfolio manager for the portfolio since October 2009.

# Purchase and Sale of Portfolio Shares

Shares of the portfolio may be purchased or redeemed only through variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies offered by the separate accounts of certain insurance companies or through tax-qualified pension and retirement plans. Shares of the portfolio may be purchased and redeemed each day the New York Stock Exchange is open, at the portfolio's net asset value determined after receipt of a request in good order.

The portfolio does not have any initial or subsequent investment minimums. However, your life insurance company, pension plan or retirement plan may impose investment minimums.

# Tax Information

Distributions made by the portfolio to an insurance company separate account, and exchanges and redemptions of portfolio shares made by a separate account, ordinarily do not cause the corresponding contract holder to recognize income or gain for federal income tax purposes. See the accompanying contract prospectus for information regarding the federal income tax treatment of the distributions to separate accounts and the holders of the contracts.

# Payments to Broker/Dealers and Other Financial Representatives

The portfolio and its related companies may pay broker/dealers or other financial intermediaries (such as a bank or insurance company) for the sale of portfolio shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing your broker/dealer or other representative or its employees or associated persons to recommend the portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial representative or visit your financial representative's website for more information.

# THE PORTFOLIO IN DETAIL

## THE MANAGEMENT FIRM

**CREDIT SUISSE ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC**
Eleven Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10010

- Investment adviser for the portfolio
- Responsible for managing the portfolio's assets according to its goal and strategies
- Is part of the asset management business of Credit Suisse Group AG, one of the world's leading banks
- Credit Suisse Group AG provides its clients with investment banking, private banking and asset management services worldwide. The asset management business of Credit Suisse Group AG is comprised of a number of legal entities around the world that are subject to distinct regulatory requirements

The portfolio pays advisory fees at the annual rate of 0.70% of average daily net assets.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the portfolio's investment advisory contract is available in the portfolio's *Annual Report* to shareholders for the period ended December 31, 2010.

For easier reading, Credit Suisse Asset Management, LLC will be referred to as "Credit Suisse" throughout this *Prospectus*.

## GOAL AND STRATEGIES

The portfolio seeks capital growth. To pursue this goal, it invests, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of U.S. companies. The portfolio will consist of the securities of companies included within the Russell 3000® Index (the "Benchmark"), as well as other companies that the portfolio managers deem to have characteristics similar to the companies included in the Benchmark. The Benchmark is designed to measure the performance of the largest 3000 U.S. companies, representing approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market. As of December 31, 2010, the Benchmark had a market capitalization range of approximately $24.219 million to $368.711 billion.

The portfolio generally will (i) purchase securities (i.e., hold long positions), either directly or through derivatives, in an amount up to approximately 130% of its net assets and (ii) sell securities short (i.e., hold short positions), either directly or through derivatives, in an amount up to approximately 30% of its net assets. Selling securities short means selling borrowed securities with the intention of repurchasing them for a profit on the expectation that the market price will drop. The portfolio intends to maintain an approximate net 100% long exposure to the equity market (i.e., long market value minus short market value). The long and short positions held by the portfolio may vary over time depending on the relative performance of the portfolio's securities selections and the availability of attractive investment opportunities.

The term "flex" in the portfolio's name refers to the ability of the portfolio to vary from 100% to 130% its long positions and to vary from 0% to 30% its short positions, based on market conditions. While the portfolio intends to utilize short exposure, under certain conditions it may be entirely long. In a traditional fund that does not permit short sales of securities, the fund's adviser can at most assign a zero weighting to securities that the adviser expects to underperform. With respect to the portfolio, however, the adviser may actually sell securities short that it views as likely to decline in value or underperform. Additionally, the portfolio's ability to sell securities short generally enables the portfolio to invest in additional securities as long positions while normally keeping the overall net exposure to the market the same as a traditional long-only strategy.

In times of unusual or adverse market, economic or political conditions, the portfolio's long positions may be closer to 100% and/or its short positions may be closer to 0% of its net assets.

The portfolio follows quantitative portfolio management techniques rather than a traditional fundamental equity research approach. The portfolio managers select securities for the portfolio using proprietary quantitative models, which are designed to:

- forecast the expected relative return of stocks by analyzing a number of fundamental factors, including a company's relative valuation, use of capital, management's approach to financial reporting, profitability, realized and expected growth potential and level and trend of earnings and share price
- identify stocks that are likely to suffer declines in price if market conditions deteriorate and either limit the portfolio's overall long exposure or increase the portfolio's overall short exposure to such low quality stocks and
- help determine the portfolio's relative exposure to different industry sectors by analyzing sector performance under different market scenarios

The portfolio managers apply these models to companies that are represented in the Benchmark, as well as other companies that the adviser deems to have characteristics similar to the companies included in the Benchmark. The portfolio normally will be managed by both overweighting and underweighting certain securities and selling short certain securities relative to the Benchmark, using the proprietary quantitative models discussed above and based on the expected return and the risks associated with individual securities considered relative to the portfolio as a whole, among other characteristics. In general, the portfolio will seek to maintain investment attributes that are similar to those of the basket of securities included in the Benchmark, and intends to limit its divergence from the Benchmark in terms of market, industry and sector exposures. The portfolio may invest in equity securities of large, medium and small capitalization companies.

The portfolio managers generally hold a long or short position until the quantitative stock selection models described above indicate that such position be reduced or eliminated, although the portfolio managers are not required to reduce or eliminate the position under those circumstances. The portfolio managers may also reduce or eliminate a position in a security for a variety of reasons, such as to realize profits or take advantage of better investment opportunities.

The portfolio may engage in active and frequent trading, resulting in high portfolio turnover.

Some companies may cease to be represented in the Benchmark after the portfolio has purchased their securities. The portfolio is not required to sell securities solely because the issuers are no longer represented in the Benchmark, and may continue to hold such securities.

The portfolio's 80% investment policy may be changed by the Board of Trustees on 60 days' notice to shareholders. The portfolio's investment objective may be changed without shareholder approval.

## Portfolio Investments

The portfolio's equity holdings may include:

- common stocks
- preferred stocks
- securities convertible into common stocks
- securities whose values are based on common stock, such as rights and warrants

The portfolio invests primarily in U.S. equity securities, including both listed and unlisted securities, but may also invest in non-U.S. securities and restricted securities or other instruments with no ready market. The portfolio may also engage in other investment practices, such as investing in or using options, forwards, futures, swaps and other types of derivative instruments in seeking to achieve its investment objective or for hedging purposes.

## Risk Factors

### Introduction

The portfolio may use certain investment practices that have higher risks associated with them. However, the portfolio has limitations and policies designed to reduce many of the risks. The "Certain Investment Practices" table describes these practices and the limitations on their use.

### Principal Risk Factors

**Active Trading Risk** Active and frequent trading increases transaction costs, which could detract from the portfolio's performance.

**Derivatives Risk** Derivatives, such as options, forwards, futures and swap agreements (see "Certain Investment Practices" table beginning on page 19), are financial contracts whose value depends on, or is derived from, the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. The portfolio typically uses derivatives as a substitute for taking a position in the underlying asset and/or as part of a strategy designed to reduce exposure to other risks, such as interest rate risk. The portfolio may also use derivatives for leverage. The portfolio's use of derivative instruments involves risk different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. Derivatives are also subject to correlation risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, market risk and credit risk. Also, suitable derivative transactions may not be available in all circumstances and there can be no assurance that the portfolio will engage in these transactions to reduce exposure to other risks when that would be beneficial.

**Leveraging Risk** When the portfolio uses leverage through activities such as borrowing, entering into short sales, purchasing securities on margin or on a "when-issued" basis or purchasing derivative instruments in an effort to increase its returns, the portfolio has the risk of magnified capital losses that occur when losses affect an asset base, enlarged by borrowings or the creation of liabilities, that exceeds the net assets of the portfolio. The net asset value of the portfolio when employing leverage will be more volatile and sensitive to market movements. Leverage may involve the creation of a liability that requires the portfolio to pay interest.

**Market Risk** The market value of a security may fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. These fluctuations, which are often referred to as "volatility," may cause a security to be worth less than it was worth at an earlier time. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry, sector of the economy, or the market as a whole. Market risk is common to most investments – including stocks and bonds, and the mutual funds that invest in them.

**Model Risk** The portfolio bears the risk that the proprietary quantitative models used by the portfolio managers will not be successful in identifying securities that will help the portfolio achieve its investment objectives, causing the portfolio to underperform its benchmark or other funds with a similar investment objective.

**Short Sales Risk** Short sales expose the portfolio to the risk that it will be required to cover its short position at a time when the securities have appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the portfolio. The portfolio's loss on a short sale could theoretically be unlimited in a case where the portfolio is unable, for whatever reason, to close out its short position. Short sales also involve transaction and other costs that will reduce potential gains and increase potential portfolio losses. The use by the portfolio of short sales in combination with long positions in its portfolio in an attempt to improve performance may not be successful and may result in greater losses or lower positive returns than if the portfolio held only long positions. It is possible that the portfolio's long equity positions will decline in value at the same time that the value of the securities it has sold short increases, thereby increasing potential losses to the portfolio. In addition, the portfolio's short selling strategies may limit its ability to fully benefit from increases in the equity markets. Short selling also involves a form of financial leverage that may exaggerate any losses realized by the portfolio. Also, there is the risk that the counterparty to a short sale may fail to honor its contractual terms, causing a loss to the portfolio.

**Small Companies** Small companies may have less experienced management, limited product lines, unproven track records or inadequate capital reserves. Their securities may carry increased market, liquidity, information and other risks. Key information about the company may be inaccurate or unavailable.

**CFTC Regulatory Risk** Regulatory changes could adversely affect the portfolio by limiting its trading activities in futures and increasing Fund expenses. On February 11, 2011, the CFTC published a rule proposal that would limit the Fund's ability to use futures in reliance on certain CFTC exemptions. If the new rule is adopted as proposed, the amended CFTC exemption would limit the portfolio's use of futures to (i) bona fide hedging transactions, as defined by the CFTC, and (ii) speculative transactions, provided that the speculative positions do not exceed 5% of the liquidation value of the portfolio. If the portfolio could not satisfy the requirements for the amended exemption, the disclosure and operations of the portfolio would need to comply with all applicable regulations governing commodity pools. Other potentially adverse regulatory initiatives could develop.

### Other Risk Factors

**Correlation Risk** The risk that changes in the value of an instrument used for hedging purposes will not match those of the investment being hedged.

**Credit Risk** The issuer of a security or the counterparty to a contract may default or otherwise become unable to honor a financial obligation.

**Exposure Risk** The risk associated with investments (such as derivatives) or practices (such as short selling) that increase the amount of money the portfolio could gain or lose on an investment.

- *Hedged* Exposure risk could multiply losses generated by a derivative or practice used for hedging purposes. Such losses should be substantially offset by gains on the hedged investment. However, while hedging can reduce or eliminate losses, it can also reduce or eliminate gains.
- *Speculative* To the extent that a derivative or practice is not used as a hedge, the portfolio is directly exposed to its risks. Potential losses from speculative positions in a derivative, such as writing uncovered call options, and from speculative short sales, are unlimited.

**Information Risk** Key information about an issuer, security or market may be inaccurate or unavailable.

**Interest Rate Risk** Changes in interest rates may cause a decline in the market value of an investment.

**Liquidity Risk** Certain portfolio securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and the price that the portfolio would like. The portfolio may have to lower the price, sell other securities instead or forgo an investment opportunity. Any of these could have a negative effect on portfolio management or performance.

**Regulatory Risk** Governments, agencies or other regulatory bodies may adopt or change laws or regulations that could adversely affect an issuer, the market value of a security, or the portfolio's performance.

**Special Situation Companies** "Special situations" are unusual developments that affect a company's market value. Examples include mergers, acquisitions and reorganizations. Securities of special situation companies may decline in value if the anticipated benefits of the special situation do not materialize.

**Valuation Risk** The lack of an active trading market may make it difficult to obtain an accurate price for a portfolio security.

## Investor Profile

**This portfolio is designed for investors who:**

- are investing for long-term goals
- are willing to assume the risk of losing money in exchange for attractive potential long-term returns
- are investing for capital growth
- want to diversify their investments with stock funds

**It may NOT be appropriate if you:**

- are investing for a shorter time horizon
- are uncomfortable with an investment that will fluctuate in value
- are looking for income

You should base your investment decision on your own goals, risk preferences and time horizon.

## Certain Investment Practices

For each of the following practices, this table shows the applicable investment limitation. Risks are indicated for each practice.

KEY TO TABLE:

■ Permitted without limitation; does not indicate actual use

**20%** **Bold type (e.g., 20%)** represents an investment limitation as a percentage of **net** portfolio assets; does not indicate actual use

20% Roman type (e.g., 20%) represents an investment limitation as a percentage of **total** portfolio assets; does not indicate actual use

□ Permitted, but not expected to be used to a significant extent

| INVESTMENT PRACTICE | LIMIT |
|---|---|
| **Active trading** The portfolio may engage in active and frequent trading, resulting in higher transaction expenses, which could detract from the portfolio's performance. *Active trading risk.* | ■ |
| **Borrowing** The borrowing of money from banks to meet redemptions or for other temporary or emergency purposes. *Leveraging, speculative exposure risk.* | 33⅓% |
| **Equity and equity-related securities** Common stocks and other securities representing or related to ownership in a company. May also include warrants, rights, options, preferred stocks and convertible debt securities. These investments may go down in value due to stock market movements or negative company or industry events. *Liquidity, market, valuation risks.* | ■ |
| **Futures and options on futures** Futures contracts traded on an exchange that enable the portfolio to hedge against or speculate on future changes in currency values, interest rates or stock indexes. Futures obligate the portfolio (or give it the right, in the case of options) to receive or make payment at a specific future time based on those future changes.[1] *Correlation, derivatives, hedged exposure, interest rate, leveraging, market, speculative exposure risks.*[2] | □ |
| **Options** Instruments that provide a right to buy (call) or sell (put) a particular security, currency or index of securities at a fixed price within a certain time period. The portfolio may purchase or sell (write) both put and call options for hedging or speculative purposes.[1] *Correlation, credit, derivatives, hedged exposure, leveraging, liquidity, market, speculative exposure, valuation risks.* | 25% |
| **Real estate investment trusts (REITs)** Pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income-producing real estate or real estate-related loans or interests. *Credit, interest rate, liquidity, market risks.* | □ |

[1] The portfolio is not obligated to pursue any hedging strategy. In addition, hedging practices may not be available, may be too costly to be used effectively or may be unable to be used for other reasons.

[2] The portfolio is limited to using 5% of net assets for amounts necessary for initial margin and premiums on futures positions considered to be speculative.

| INVESTMENT PRACTICE | LIMIT |
|---|---|
| **Restricted and other illiquid securities** Certain securities with restrictions on trading, or those not actively traded. May include private placements. *Liquidity, market, valuation risks.* | **15%** |
| **Sector concentration** Investing more than 25% of the portfolio's net assets in a market sector. Performance will largely depend upon the sector's performance, which may differ in direction and degree from that of the overall stock market. Financial, economic, business, political and other developments affecting the sector will have a greater effect on the portfolio. | ☐ |
| **Securities lending** Lending portfolio securities to financial institutions; the portfolio receives cash, U.S. government securities or bank letters of credit as collateral. *Credit, liquidity, market risks.* | 33⅓% |
| **Short positions** Selling borrowed securities with the intention of repurchasing them for a profit on the expectation that the market price will drop. If the portfolio were to take short positions in stocks that increase in value, then the portfolio would have to repurchase the securities at that higher price and it would be likely to underperform similar mutual funds that do not take short positions. *Leveraging, liquidity, market, short sales, speculative exposure risks.* | 30% |
| **Short sales "against the box"** A short sale when the portfolio owns enough shares of the security involved to cover the borrowed securities, if necessary. *Liquidity, market, short sales, speculative exposure risks.* | **10%** |
| **Small companies** Companies with small relative market capitalizations, including those with continuous operations of less than three years. *Information, liquidity, market, valuation risks.* | ■ |
| **Special situation companies** Companies experiencing unusual developments affecting their market values. Special situations may include acquisition, consolidation, reorganization, recapitalization, merger, liquidation, special distribution, tender or exchange offer, or potentially favorable litigation. Securities of a special situation company could decline in value and hurt the portfolio's performance if the anticipated benefits of the special situation do not materialize. *Information, market risks.* | ☐ |

| INVESTMENT PRACTICE | LIMIT |
|---|---|
| **Structured instruments** Swaps, structured securities and other instruments that allow the portfolio to gain access to the performance of a benchmark asset (such as an index or selected stocks) where the portfolio's direct investment is restricted. *Credit, derivatives, information, interest rate, leveraging, liquidity, market, speculative exposure, valuation risks.* | ☐ |
| **Swaps** A contract between the portfolio and another party in which the parties agree to exchange streams of payments based on certain benchmarks, such as market indices or currency or interest rates. For example, the portfolio may use swaps to gain access to the performance of a benchmark asset (such as an index or one or more stocks) where the portfolio's direct investment is restricted. *Credit, derivatives, information, interest rate, leveraging, liquidity, market, speculative exposure, valuation risks.* | ■ |
| **Temporary defensive tactics** Placing some or all of the portfolio's assets in investments such as money market obligations and investment grade debt securities for defensive purposes. Although intended to avoid losses in adverse market, economic, political or other conditions, defensive tactics might be inconsistent with the portfolio's principal investment strategies and might prevent the portfolio from achieving its goal. | ☐ |
| **Warrants** Options issued by a company granting the holder the right to buy certain securities, generally common stock, at a specified price and usually for a limited time. *Liquidity, market, speculative exposure risks.* | **10%** |
| **When-issued securities and forward commitments** The purchase or sale of securities for delivery at a future date; market value may change before delivery. *Liquidity, market, speculative exposure risks.* | 20% |

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table shows the portfolio's audited financial performance for up to five years. Certain information in the table reflects results for a single portfolio share. Total return in the table represents how much you would have earned or lost on an investment in the portfolio, assuming you had reinvested all dividend and capital gain distributions. The total returns do not reflect additional charges and expenses which are, or may be, imposed under the variable contracts or plans; if such charges and expenses were reflected, total returns would be lower.

The figures below have been audited by the portfolio's independent registered public accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, whose report on the portfolio's financial statements is included in the portfolio's *Annual Report*. The *Annual Report* includes the independent registered public accounting firm's report, along with the portfolio's financial statements. It is available free upon request through the methods described on the back cover of this *Prospectus*.

| FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31: | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Per share data** | | | | | |
| Net asset value, beginning of year | $12.47 | $10.10 | $15.47 | $15.60 | $14.89 |
| *Investment Operations* | | | | | |
| Net investment income (loss) | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.02 | (0.14) |
| Net gain (loss) on investments, short sales, foreign currency related items and futures contracts (both realized and unrealized) | 1.73 | 2.44 | (5.46) | (0.15) | 0.85 |
| Total from investment operations | 1.80 | 2.50 | (5.36) | (0.13) | 0.71 |
| *Less Dividends* | | | | | |
| Dividends from net investment income | (0.02) | (0.13) | (0.01) | — | — |
| Net asset value, end of year | $14.25 | $12.47 | $10.10 | $15.47 | $15.60 |
| Total return[1] | 14.46% | 24.79% | (34.66)% | (0.83)% | 4.77% |
| **Ratios and supplemental data** | | | | | |
| Net assets, end of year (000s omitted) | $152,997 | $163,116 | $135,359 | $286,855 | $413,335 |
| Ratio of expenses to average net assets | 1.66% | 1.81% | 0.93% | 0.92% | 1.11% |
| Ratio of expenses to average net assets excluding short sales dividend expense | 1.27% | 1.56% | — | — | — |
| Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets | 0.49% | 0.34% | 0.65% | 0.08% | (0.75)% |
| Portfolio turnover rate | 439% | 643% | 204% | 203% | 208% |

[1] Total returns are historical and assume changes in share price and reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. Total returns do not reflect charges and expenses attributable to any particular variable contract or plan.

# Meet the Managers

Mika Toikka and Timothy Schwider are portfolio managers of the Credit Suisse Quantitative Equities Group and responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management of the portfolio. Messrs. Toikka and Schwider are the co-lead managers of the Credit Suisse Quantitative Equities Group. Mr. Toikka has been a portfolio manager for the portfolio since May 2010. Mr. Schwider has been a portfolio manager for the portfolio since October 2009.

**Mika Toikka,** Managing Director, is Global Head of Quantitative Equities Group and Quantitative Strategies. Mr. Toikka joined Credit Suisse Asset Management, LLC in May 2010. From September 2000 to April 2010 he held positions within Credit Suisse Group AG's Investment Banking Division. Within the Arbitrage Trading area, his responsibilities have included running a variety of trading strategies and serving as the Head of Risk and Strategy for Global Arbitrage Trading. Prior to joining Arbitrage Trading in 2005, Mr. Toikka served as the Global Head of the Quantitative Equity Derivatives Strategy Group. Before joining Credit Suisse First Boston in September 2000, Mr. Toikka worked for Goldman Sachs & Co. in the Fixed Income and Currency and Commodity division where he played a leadership role in fixed income derivatives strategy. Prior to 1997, he worked for Salomon Brothers in Equity Derivatives and Quantitative Research. Mr. Toikka holds a Master of Science degree in Applied Economics from the University of California Santa Cruz and a Bachelors degree in Economics from the University of California at Davis.

**Timothy Schwider, Ph.D.,** Director, is a quantitative equity portfolio manager focused on European and Japanese models in the Credit Suisse Quantitative Equities Group. Mr. Schwider joined Credit Suisse Asset Management, LLC in September 2008. Mr. Schwider was a proprietary trader at JPMorgan from June 2002 to August 2008, and a quantitative analyst at Goldman Sachs from September 1998 to October 2000. Mr. Schwider holds a B.S. in Mathematics from Harvey Mudd College, and a Ph.D in Mathematics from the University of Michigan.

The *Statement of Additional Information (SAI)* provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of securities in the portfolio.

Job titles indicate position with the investment adviser.

## Share Valuation

The net asset value (NAV) of the portfolio is determined at the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) (usually 4 p.m. Eastern Time) each day the NYSE is open for business. It is calculated by dividing the portfolio's total assets, less its liabilities, by the number of shares outstanding.

The portfolio's equity investments are valued at market value, which is generally determined using the closing price on the exchange or market on which the security is primarily traded at the time of valuation (the "Valuation Time"). If no sales are reported, equity investments are generally valued at the most recent bid quotation as of the Valuation Time or at the lowest asked quotation in the case of a short sale of securities. Debt securities with a remaining maturity greater than 60 days are valued in accordance with the price supplied by a pricing service, which may use a matrix, formula or other objective method that takes into consideration market indices, yield curves and other specific adjustments. Debt obligations that will mature in 60 days or less are valued on the basis of amortized cost, which approximates market value, unless it is determined that this method would not represent fair value. Investments in open-end investment companies are valued at their NAV each business day. Securities and other assets for which market quotations are not readily available, or whose values have been materially affected by events occurring before the portfolio's Valuation Time but after the close of the securities' primary markets, are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by, or under the direction of, the Board of Trustees under procedures established by the Board of Trustees. The portfolio may utilize a service provided by an independent third party which has been approved by the Board of Trustees to fair value certain securities.

The portfolio will also use fair value procedures if Credit Suisse determines that a significant event has occurred between the time at which a market price is determined and the time at which the portfolio's net asset value is calculated. In particular, the value of foreign securities may be materially affected by events occurring after the close of the market on which they are valued, but before the portfolio prices its shares. The portfolio uses a fair value model developed by an independent third party pricing service, which has been approved by the Board of Trustees, to price foreign equity securities.

The portfolio's fair valuation policies are designed to reduce dilution and other adverse effects on long-term shareholders of trading practices that seek to take advantage of "stale" or otherwise inaccurate prices. When fair value pricing is employed, the prices of securities used by the portfolio to calculate its NAV may differ from quoted or published prices for the same securities. Valuing securities at fair value involves greater reliance on judgment than valuation of securities based on readily available market quotations. A portfolio that uses fair value to price securities may value those securities higher or lower than another fund using market quotations or its own fair value procedures to price the same securities. There can be no assurance that the portfolio could obtain the fair value assigned to a security if it were to sell the security at approximately the time at which the portfolio determines its NAV.

Some portfolio securities may be listed on foreign exchanges that are open on days (such as U.S. holidays) when the portfolio does not compute its prices. This could cause the value of the portfolio's investments to be affected by trading on days when you cannot buy or sell shares.

## Distributions

As a portfolio investor, you will receive distributions.

The portfolio earns dividends from stocks and interest from bond, money market and other investments. These are passed along as dividend distributions. The portfolio realizes capital gains whenever it sells securities for a higher price than it paid for them. These are passed along as capital gain distributions.

The portfolio typically distributes dividends and capital gains annually. The portfolio may make additional distributions at other times if necessary to avoid a federal tax. Unless otherwise specified, distributions will be reinvested automatically in additional shares of the portfolio.

Estimated year-end distribution information, including record and payment dates, generally will be available late in the year at www.credit-suisse.com/us or by calling 877-870-2874.

## Taxes

The portfolio intends to comply with the diversification and investor control requirements currently imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") on separate accounts of insurance companies as a condition of maintaining the tax-deferred status of variable contracts. The portfolio furthermore intends to qualify and be taxed each year as a "regulated investment company" under Subchapter M of the Code. In order to qualify to be taxed as a regulated investment company, the portfolio must meet certain income and asset diversification tests and distribution and investor control requirements. As a regulated investment company meeting these requirements, the portfolio will not be subject to federal income tax on its taxable net investment income and net capital gains that it distributes to its shareholders.

Shares of the portfolio may be purchased only through variable contracts and pension and retirement plans. Under current tax law, distributions that are left to accumulate in a variable annuity or life insurance contract are not subject to federal income tax until they are withdrawn from the contract. Distributions made by the portfolio to an insurance company separate account, and exchanges and redemptions of portfolio shares made by a separate account, ordinarily do not cause the corresponding contract holder to recognize income or gain for federal income tax purposes. For a discussion of the tax status of a variable contract or pension or retirement plan, refer to the prospectus of the sponsoring participating insurance company separate account or plan documents or other informational materials supplied by plan sponsors.

In order to comply with the diversification requirements applicable to “segregated asset accounts” under the Code, the portfolio intends to structure its portfolio in a manner that complies with those requirements. The applicable Treasury regulations generally provide that, as of the end of each calendar quarter or within 30 days thereafter, no more than 55% of the total assets of an account may be represented by any one investment, no more than 70% by any two investments, no more than 80% by any three investments, and no more than 90% by any four investments. For this purpose all securities of the same issuer are considered a single investment, but in the case of government securities, each government agency or instrumentality is considered to be a separate issuer. So long as the portfolio qualifies as a “regulated investment company,” each segregated asset account investing in the portfolio will be entitled to “look through” to the portfolio’s assets in order to satisfy the diversification requirements. An alternative asset diversification test may be satisfied under certain circumstances. As noted above, the portfolio may sell its shares directly to separate accounts established and maintained by insurance companies for the purpose of funding variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts and to certain qualified pension and retirement plans; if the portfolio were to sell its shares to other categories of shareholders, the portfolio may fail to comply with applicable U.S. Treasury Department requirements regarding investor control. If the portfolio should fail to comply with the diversification or investor control requirements or fail to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Code, contracts invested in the portfolio would not be treated as annuity, endowment or life insurance contracts under the Code, and all income and gain earned inside the contracts would be taxed currently to the policyholders and would remain subject to taxation as ordinary income thereafter, even if the portfolio were to become adequately diversified.

Because each contract holder’s situation is unique, ask your tax professional about the tax consequences of your investment.

## Statements and Reports

The portfolio produces financial reports, which include a list of the portfolio’s holdings, semiannually and updates its *Prospectus* annually. The portfolio generally does not hold shareholder meetings. To reduce expenses by eliminating duplicate mailings to the same address, the portfolio may choose to mail only one report, *Prospectus* or proxy statement to your household, even if more than one person in the household has an account with the portfolio. If you would like to receive additional reports, *Prospectuses* or proxy statements, please call 877-870-2874.

The portfolio discloses its portfolio holdings and certain of the portfolio's statistical characteristics, such as industry diversification, as of the end of each calendar month on its website, www.credit-suisse.com/us. This information is posted on the portfolio's website after the end of each month and generally remains available until the portfolio holdings and other information as of the end of the next calendar month are posted on the website. A description of the portfolio's policies and procedures with respect to disclosure of its portfolio securities is available in the portfolio's *SAI*.

# Buying and Selling Shares

The portfolio offers its shares to (1) insurance company separate accounts that fund both variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts and (2) tax-qualified pension and retirement plans including participant-directed plans which elect to make the portfolio an investment option for plan participants. Due to differences of tax treatment and other considerations, the interests of various variable contract owners and plan participants participating in the portfolio may conflict. The Board of Trustees will monitor the portfolio for any material conflicts that may arise and will determine what action, if any, should be taken. If a conflict occurs, the Board may require one or more insurance company separate accounts and/or plans to withdraw its investments in the portfolio, which may cause the portfolio to sell securities at disadvantageous prices and disrupt orderly portfolio management.

The Board also may refuse to sell shares of the portfolio to any variable contract or plan or may suspend or terminate the offering of shares of the portfolio if such action is required by law or regulatory authority or is in the best interests of the shareholders of the portfolio.

You may not buy or sell shares of the portfolio directly; you may only buy or sell shares through variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance contracts offered by separate accounts of certain insurance companies or through tax-qualified pension and retirement plans. The portfolio may not be available in connection with a particular contract or plan.

An insurance company's separate accounts buy and sell shares of the portfolio at NAV, without any sales or other charges. Each insurance company receives orders from its contract holders to buy or sell shares of the portfolio on any business day that the portfolio calculates its NAV. If the order is received by the insurance company prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE, the order will be executed at that day's NAV.

Plan participants may buy shares of the portfolio through their plan by directing the plan trustee to buy shares for their account in a manner similar to that described above for variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts. You should contact your plan sponsor concerning the appropriate procedure for investing in the portfolio.

The portfolio reserves the right to:

- charge a wire redemption fee
- make a "redemption in kind" – payment in portfolio securities rather than cash – for certain large redemption amounts that could hurt portfolio operations
- suspend redemptions or postpone payment dates as permitted by law (such as during periods other than weekends or holidays when the NYSE is closed or trading on the NYSE is restricted, or any other time that the SEC permits)

- stop offering the portfolio's shares for a period of time (such as when management believes that a substantial increase in assets could adversely affect it)

### Frequent Purchases and Sales of Portfolio Shares

Frequent purchases and redemptions of portfolio shares present risks to the contract owners or plan participants who hold shares of the portfolio through their annuity contracts or pension plans over the long term. These risks include the potential for dilution in the value of portfolio shares; interference with the efficient management of the portfolio, such as the need to keep a larger portion of the portfolio invested in cash or short-term securities, or to sell securities, rather than maintaining full investment in securities selected to achieve the portfolio's investment objective; losses on the sale of investments resulting from the need to sell securities at less favorable prices; and increased brokerage and administrative costs. These risks may be greater for portfolios investing in securities that are believed to be more susceptible to pricing discrepancies, such as foreign securities, high yield debt securities and small capitalization securities, as certain investors may seek to make short-term trades as part of strategies aimed at taking advantage of "stale" or otherwise inaccurate prices for portfolio holdings (e.g., "time zone arbitrage").

The portfolio will take steps to detect and eliminate excessive trading in portfolio shares, pursuant to the portfolio's policies as described in this *Prospectus* and approved by the Board of Trustees. The portfolio defines excessive trading or "market timing" as two round trips (purchase and redemption of comparable assets) by an investor within 60 days. A contract owner or plan participant that is determined to be engaged in market timing will be restricted from making future purchases or exchange purchases in any of the Credit Suisse Funds. The portfolio's distributor enters into agreements with intermediaries such as insurance company separate accounts and tax-qualified pension and retirement plans that require such intermediaries to provide certain information to help detect frequent trading activity by their contract holders or plan participants and to eliminate frequent trading by these contract holders and plan participants.

The portfolio reserves the right to reject a purchase or exchange purchase order for any reason with or without prior notice to the insurance contract or plan. In particular, the portfolio reserves the right to reject a purchase or an exchange purchase order from any insurance contract or plan that in its opinion has not taken effective steps to detect and prevent frequent purchases and sales of portfolio shares.

The portfolio has also adopted fair valuation policies to protect the portfolio from "time zone arbitrage" with respect to foreign securities holdings and other trading practices that seek to take advantage of “stale” or otherwise inaccurate prices. See “More About Your Portfolio – Share Valuation.”

There can be no assurance that these policies and procedures will be effective in limiting excessive trading in all cases. Also, contract holders and plan participants who invest in the portfolio through insurance company separate accounts and plans may be subject to the policies and procedures of their insurance companies and plans with respect to excessive trading of portfolio shares, which may define market timing differently than the portfolio does and have different consequences associated with it.

The portfolio’s policies and procedures may be modified or terminated at any time upon notice of material changes to shareholders and prospective investors.

## ABOUT THE DISTRIBUTOR

Credit Suisse Asset Management Securities, Inc. (CSAMSI), an affiliate of Credit Suisse Asset Management, LLC, serves as distributor of the portfolio's shares. CSAMSI or its affiliates (including Credit Suisse Asset Management, LLC) may make payments out of their own resources to firms offering shares of the portfolio for providing administration, subaccounting, transfer agency and/or other services. CSAMSI or its affiliates may also make payments out of past profits and other available sources for marketing, promotional or related expenses. Such payments may be made to insurance companies and other entities offering shares of the portfolio and/or providing services with respect to such shares. The amount of these payments is determined by CSAMSI or its affiliates and may be substantial. For further information on the distributor's payments for distribution and shareholder servicing, see "Management of the Trust – Distribution and Shareholder Servicing" in the *SAI*.

CREDIT SUISSE

# For More Information

This *Prospectus* is intended for use in connection with certain insurance products and pension and retirement plans. Please refer to the prospectus of the sponsoring participating insurance company separate account or to the plan documents or other informational materials supplied by plan sponsors for information regarding distributions and instructions on purchasing or selling a variable contract and on how to select a portfolio as an investment option for a variable contract or plan. More information about the portfolio is available free upon request, including the following:

### Annual/Semiannual Reports to Shareholders

Includes financial statements, portfolio investments and detailed performance information.

The *Annual Report* also contains a letter from the portfolio managers discussing market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected portfolio performance during its past fiscal year.

### Other Information

A current *SAI*, which provides more details about the portfolio, is on file with the SEC and is incorporated by reference.

You may visit the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet Web site (www.sec.gov) to view the *SAI*, *Annual* and *Semiannual Reports,* material incorporated by reference and other information. You can also obtain copies by visiting the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC (phone 202-551-8090) or by sending your request and a duplicating fee to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-0102 or electronically at publicinfo@sec.gov.

Please contact the Credit Suisse Funds to obtain, without charge, the *SAI, Annual* and *Semiannual Reports* and other information, and to make shareholder inquiries:

**By Telephone:**
877-870-2874

**By Facsimile:**
888-606-8252

**By Mail:**
Credit Suisse Trust
P.O. Box 55030
Boston, MA 02205-5030

**By Overnight or Courier Service:**
Boston Financial Data Services, Inc.
Attn: Credit Suisse Trust
30 Dan Road
Canton, MA 02021-2809

**On the Internet:**
www.credit-suisse.com/us

The portfolio's *SAI* and *Annual* and *Semiannual Reports* are available on Credit Suisse's website, www.credit-suisse.com/us.

P.O. Box 55030, Boston, MA 02205-5030
877-870-2874 ■ www.credit-suisse.com/us

**SEC file number:**
Credit Suisse Trust 811-07261