



BofA Finance LLC \$6,220,000 Trigger Callable Contingent Yield Notes (with daily coupon observation)

**Linked to the Least Performing of the Russell 2000[®] Index, the S&P 500[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index Due June 8, 2023
 Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by Bank of America Corporation**

Investment Description

The Trigger Callable Contingent Yield Notes (with daily coupon observation) linked to the least performing of the Russell 2000[®] Index, the S&P 500[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index (each, an "Underlying") due June 8, 2023 (the "Notes") are senior unsecured obligations issued by BofA Finance LLC ("BofA Finance" or the "issuer"), a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation ("BAC" or the "Guarantor"), which are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Guarantor. The Notes will pay a Contingent Coupon Payment on each quarterly Coupon Payment Date if, and only if, the closing level of each Underlying on each trading day during the applicable quarterly Observation Period is greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier. If the closing level of any Underlying on any trading day during an Observation Period is less than its Coupon Barrier, no Contingent Coupon Payment will accrue or be paid on the related Coupon Payment Date. Beginning in June 2020, on any Coupon Payment Date prior to the Maturity Date, the issuer may, in its sole discretion, call the Notes in whole, but not in part, and pay you the Stated Principal Amount plus any Contingent Coupon Payment otherwise due on such Coupon Payment Date, and no further amounts will be owed to you. If the Notes have not previously been called, at maturity, the amount you receive will depend on the Final Value of the Least Performing Underlying on the Final Observation Date. If the Final Value of the Least Performing Underlying on the Final Observation Date is greater than or equal to its Downside Threshold, you will receive the Stated Principal Amount at maturity (plus any final Contingent Coupon Payment otherwise due on the Maturity Date). However, if the Notes have not been called prior to maturity and the Final Value of the Least Performing Underlying on the Final Observation Date is less than its Downside Threshold, you will receive less than the Stated Principal Amount at maturity, resulting in a loss that is proportionate to the decline in the closing level of the Least Performing Underlying from the Trade Date to the Final Observation Date, up to a 100% loss of your investment. The "Least Performing Underlying" is the Underlying with the lowest Underlying Return from the Trade Date to the Final Observation Date. **Investing in the Notes involves significant risks. You may lose a substantial portion or all of your initial investment. You will be exposed to the market risk of each Underlying on each trading day during the Observation Periods and on the Final Observation Date. Any decline in the level of one Underlying may negatively affect your return and will not be offset or mitigated by a lesser decline or any potential increase in the level of any other Underlying. You will therefore be adversely affected if any Underlying performs poorly, regardless of the performance of the other Underlyings. You will not receive dividends or other distributions paid on any stocks included in the Underlyings or participate in any appreciation of any Underlying. The contingent repayment of the Stated Principal Amount applies only if you hold the Notes to maturity or earlier call by the issuer. Any payment on the Notes, including any repayment of the Stated Principal Amount, is subject to the creditworthiness of BofA Finance and the Guarantor and is not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of any third party.**

Features

- Contingent Coupon Payment** — We will pay you a Contingent Coupon Payment on each quarterly Coupon Payment Date if, and only if, the closing level of each Underlying on each trading day during the applicable quarterly Observation Period is greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier. Otherwise, no Contingent Coupon Payment will be paid for that quarter.
- Issuer Callable** — Beginning in June 2020, on any Coupon Payment Date prior to the Maturity Date, the issuer may, in its sole discretion, call the Notes in whole, but not in part, and pay you the Stated Principal Amount plus any Contingent Coupon Payment otherwise due on such Coupon Payment Date. If the Notes are not called, investors may have full downside market exposure to the Least Performing Underlying at maturity.
- Downside Exposure with Contingent Repayment of Principal at Maturity** — If the Notes are not called prior to maturity and the Final Value of the Least Performing Underlying on the Final Observation Date is greater than or equal to its Downside Threshold, you will receive the Stated Principal Amount at maturity (plus any final Contingent Coupon Payment otherwise due on the Maturity Date). However, if the Final Value of the Least Performing Underlying on the Final Observation Date is less than its Downside Threshold, you will receive less than the Stated Principal Amount of your Notes at maturity, resulting in a loss that is proportionate to the decline in the closing level of the Least Performing Underlying from the Trade Date to the Final Observation Date, up to a 100% loss of your investment.

Any payment on the Notes is subject to the creditworthiness of BofA Finance and the Guarantor.

Key Dates

Trade Date	December 4, 2019
Issue Date ¹	December 9, 2019
Observation Period End Dates ²	Quarterly, beginning on March 5, 2020 (See page PS-6)
Final Observation Date ²	June 5, 2023
Maturity Date	June 8, 2023

¹ See "Supplement to the Plan of Distribution; Role of BofAS and Conflicts of Interest" in this pricing supplement for additional information.

² See page PS-6 for additional details.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS: THE NOTES ARE SIGNIFICANTLY RISKIER THAN CONVENTIONAL DEBT INSTRUMENTS. BOFA FINANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY OBLIGATED TO REPAY THE STATED PRINCIPAL AMOUNT AT MATURITY, AND THE NOTES CAN HAVE DOWNSIDE MARKET RISK SIMILAR TO THE LEAST PERFORMING UNDERLYING. THIS MARKET RISK IS IN ADDITION TO THE CREDIT RISK INHERENT IN PURCHASING A DEBT OBLIGATION OF BOFA FINANCE THAT IS GUARANTEED BY BAC. YOU SHOULD NOT PURCHASE THE NOTES IF YOU DO NOT UNDERSTAND OR ARE NOT COMFORTABLE WITH THE SIGNIFICANT RISKS INVOLVED IN INVESTING IN THE NOTES. YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE RISKS DESCRIBED UNDER "RISK FACTORS" BEGINNING ON PAGE PS-7 OF THIS PRICING SUPPLEMENT, PAGE PS-5 OF THE ACCOMPANYING PRODUCT SUPPLEMENT, PAGE S-4 OF THE ACCOMPANYING PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT AND PAGE 7 OF THE ACCOMPANYING PROSPECTUS BEFORE PURCHASING ANY NOTES. EVENTS RELATING TO ANY OF THOSE RISKS, OR OTHER RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES, COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE MARKET VALUE OF, AND THE RETURN ON, YOUR NOTES. YOU MAY LOSE SOME OR ALL OF YOUR INITIAL INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES. THE NOTES WILL NOT BE LISTED ON ANY SECURITIES EXCHANGE AND MAY HAVE LIMITED OR NO LIQUIDITY.

Notes Offering

We are offering Trigger Callable Contingent Yield Notes (with daily coupon observation) linked to the least performing of the Russell 2000[®] Index, the S&P 500[®] Index and the EURO STOXX 50[®] Index due June 8, 2023. You will be exposed to the market risk of each Underlying on each trading day during the Observation Periods and on the Final Observation Date. Any decline in the level of one Underlying may negatively affect your return and will not be offset or mitigated by a lesser decline or any potential increase in the level of any other Underlying. The Notes are our senior unsecured obligations, guaranteed by BAC, and are offered for a minimum investment of 100 Notes (each Note corresponding to \$10.00 in Stated Principal Amount) at the Public Offering Price described below.

Underlyings	Contingent Coupon Rate	Initial Values	Coupon Barrier	Downside Threshold	CUSIP / ISIN
Russell 2000 [®] Index (Ticker: RTY)		1,613.896	1,129.727, which is 70% of the Initial Value (rounded to three decimal places)	968.338, which is 60% of the Initial Value (rounded to three decimal places)	
S&P 500 [®] Index (Ticker: SPX)	9.15% per annum	3,112.76	2,178.93, which is 70% of the Initial Value (rounded to two decimal places)	1,867.66, which is 60% of the Initial Value (rounded to two decimal places)	05591G884 / US05591G8841
EURO STOXX 50 [®] Index (Ticker: SX5E)		3,660.02	2,562.01, which is 70% of the Initial Value (rounded to two decimal places)	2,196.01, which is 60% of the Initial Value (rounded to two decimal places)	

See "Summary" in this pricing supplement. The Notes will have the terms specified in the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus, as supplemented by this pricing supplement.

None of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), any state securities commission, or any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these Notes or the guarantee, or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this pricing supplement, or the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement or prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense. The Notes and the related guarantee of the Notes by the Guarantor are unsecured and are not savings accounts, deposits, or other obligations of a bank. The Notes are not guaranteed by Bank of America, N.A. or any other bank, are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency and involve investment risks.

	Public Offering Price	Underwriting Discount ⁽¹⁾	Proceeds (before expenses) to BofA Finance
Per Note	\$10.00	\$0.10	\$9.90
Total	\$6,220,000.00	\$62,200.00	\$6,157,800.00

⁽¹⁾ The underwriting discount is \$0.10 per Note. BofA Securities, Inc. ("BofAS"), acting as principal, has agreed to purchase from BofA Finance, and BofA Finance has agreed to sell to BofAS, the aggregate principal amount of the Notes set forth above for \$9.90 per Note. UBS Financial Services Inc. ("UBS"), acting as a selling agent for sales of the Notes, has agreed to purchase from BofAS, and BofAS has agreed to sell to UBS, all of the Notes for \$9.90 per Note. UBS will receive an underwriting discount of \$0.10 per Note for each Note it sells in this offering. UBS proposes to offer the Notes to the public at a price of \$10.00 per Note. For additional information on the distribution of the Notes, see "Supplement to the Plan of Distribution; Role of BofAS and Conflicts of Interest" in this pricing supplement.

The initial estimated value of the Notes is less than the public offering price. The initial estimated value of the Notes as of the Trade Date is \$9.88 per \$10 in Stated Principal Amount.

See "Summary" on page PS-4 of this pricing supplement, "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-7 of this pricing supplement and "Structuring the Notes" on page PS-24 of this pricing supplement for additional information. The actual value of your Notes at any time will reflect many factors and cannot be predicted with accuracy.



You should read carefully this entire pricing supplement and the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus to understand fully the terms of the Notes, as well as the tax and other considerations important to you in making a decision about whether to invest in the Notes. In particular, you should review carefully the section in this pricing supplement entitled "Risk Factors," which highlights a number of risks of an investment in the Notes, to determine whether an investment in the Notes is appropriate for you. If information in this pricing supplement is inconsistent with the product supplement, prospectus supplement or prospectus, this pricing supplement will supersede those documents. You are urged to consult with your own attorneys and business and tax advisors before making a decision to purchase any of the Notes.

The information in the "Summary" section is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed explanation set forth elsewhere in this pricing supplement and the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus. You should rely only on the information contained in this pricing supplement and the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus. We have not authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. None of us, the Guarantor, BofAS or UBS is making an offer to sell these Notes in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information in this pricing supplement and the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement, and prospectus is accurate only as of the date on their respective front covers.

Capitalized terms used but not defined in this pricing supplement have the meanings set forth in the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this pricing supplement to "we," "us," "our," or similar references are to BofA Finance, and not to BAC (or any other affiliate of BofA Finance).

As a result of the completion of the reorganization of Bank of America's U.S broker-dealer business, references to Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated ("MLPF&S") in the accompanying product supplement EQUITY-1, prospectus supplement and prospectus, as such references relate to MLPF&S's institutional services, should now be read as references to BofAS.

The above-referenced accompanying documents may be accessed at the following links:

- Product supplement EQUITY-1 dated January 24, 2017:
<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/70858/000119312517016445/d331325d424b5.htm>
- Series A MTN prospectus supplement dated November 4, 2016 and prospectus dated November 4, 2016:
<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/70858/000119312516760144/d266649d424b3.htm>

The Notes are our senior debt securities. Any payments on the Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by BAC. The Notes and the related guarantee are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or secured by collateral. The Notes will rank equally in right of payment with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations, and the related guarantee will rank equally in right of payment with all of BAC's other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations, except obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences by law. Any payments due on the Notes, including any repayment of the principal amount, will be subject to the credit risk of BofA Finance, as issuer, and BAC, as guarantor.

The Notes may be suitable for you if, among other considerations:

- You fully understand the risks inherent in an investment in the Notes, including the risk of loss of your entire investment.
- You can tolerate a loss of all or a substantial portion of your investment and are willing to make an investment that will have the full downside market risk of an investment in the Least Performing Underlying.
- You understand and accept the risks associated with the Underlyings.
- You are willing to accept the individual market risk of each Underlying and understand that any decline in the level of one Underlying will not be offset or mitigated by a lesser decline or any potential increase in the level of any other Underlying.
- You believe the closing level of each Underlying is likely to be greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier on each trading day during the quarterly Observation Periods, and, if the closing level of any Underlying is not, you can tolerate receiving few or no Contingent Coupon Payments over the term of the Notes.
- You believe the Final Value of each Underlying will be greater than or equal to its Downside Threshold on the Final Observation Date, and, if the Final Value of any Underlying is below its Downside Threshold on the Final Observation Date, you can tolerate a loss of all or a substantial portion of your investment.
- You can tolerate fluctuations in the value of the Notes prior to maturity that may be similar to or exceed the downside fluctuations in the level of each Underlying.
- You understand that the Payment at Maturity will be based on the performance of the Least Performing Underlying and you will not benefit from the performance of any other Underlying.
- You are willing to hold Notes that may be called early by the issuer in its sole discretion regardless of the closing level of any Underlying on any Coupon Payment Date on or after the June 2020 Coupon Payment Date, and you are otherwise willing to hold such Notes to maturity.
- You are willing to make an investment whose positive return is limited to the Contingent Coupon Payments, regardless of the potential appreciation of the Underlyings, which could be significant.
- You are willing and able to hold the Notes to maturity, and accept that there may be little or no secondary market for the Notes.
- You do not seek guaranteed current income from your investment and are willing to forgo dividends or any other distributions paid on the stocks included in the Underlyings.
- You are willing to assume the credit risk of BofA Finance and BAC for all payments under the Notes, and understand that if BofA Finance and BAC default on their obligations, you might not receive any amounts due to you, including any repayment of the Stated Principal Amount.

The Notes may not be suitable for you if, among other considerations:

- You do not fully understand the risks inherent in an investment in the Notes, including the risk of loss of your entire investment.
- You cannot tolerate the loss of all or a substantial portion of your initial investment, or you are not willing to make an investment that will have the full downside market risk of an investment in the Least Performing Underlying.
- You require an investment designed to guarantee a full return of the Stated Principal Amount at maturity.
- You do not understand or are not willing to accept the risks associated with each of the Underlyings.
- You are unwilling to accept the individual market risk of each Underlying or do not understand that any decline in the level of one Underlying will not be offset or mitigated by a lesser decline or any potential increase in the level of any other Underlying.
- You do not believe the closing level of each Underlying is likely to be greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier on each trading day during the quarterly Observation Periods, or you cannot tolerate receiving few or no Contingent Coupon Payments over the term of the Notes.
- You believe the Final Value of any Underlying will be less than its Downside Threshold on the Final Observation Date, exposing you to the full downside performance of the Least Performing Underlying.
- You cannot tolerate fluctuations in the value of the Notes prior to maturity that may be similar to or exceed the downside fluctuations in the level of each Underlying.
- You are unwilling to accept that the Payment at Maturity will be based on the performance of the Least Performing Underlying, or you seek an investment based on the performance of a basket composed of the Underlyings.
- You are unwilling to hold Notes that may be called early by the issuer in its sole discretion regardless of the closing level of any Underlying on any Coupon Payment Date on or after the June 2020 Coupon Payment Date, or you are otherwise unable or unwilling to hold such Notes to maturity.
- You seek an investment that participates in the full appreciation of the Underlyings and whose positive return is not limited to the Contingent Coupon Payments.
- You seek an investment for which there will be an active secondary market.
- You seek guaranteed current income from this investment or prefer to receive the dividends and any other distributions paid on the stocks included in the Underlyings.
- You prefer the lower risk of conventional fixed income investments with comparable maturities and credit ratings.
- You are not willing to assume the credit risk of BofA Finance and BAC for all payments under the Notes, including any repayment of the Stated Principal Amount.

The suitability considerations identified above are not exhaustive. Whether or not the Notes are a suitable investment for you will depend on your individual circumstances and you should reach an investment decision only after you and your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisors have carefully considered the suitability of an investment in the Notes in light of your particular circumstances. You should review "The Underlyings" herein for more information on the Underlyings. You should also review carefully the "Risk Factors" section herein for risks related to an investment in the Notes.

Summary

Issuer	BofA Finance
Guarantor:	BAC
Public Offering Price	100% of the Stated Principal Amount
Stated Principal Amount	\$10.00 per Note
Minimum Investment	\$1,000 (100 Notes)
Term	Approximately forty-two months, unless earlier called
Trade Date ¹	December 4, 2019
Issue Date ¹	December 9, 2019
Final Observation Date	June 5, 2023
Maturity Date	June 8, 2023
Underlyings	Russell 2000 [®] Index (Ticker: RTY) S&P 500 [®] Index (Ticker: SPX) EURO STOXX 50 [®] Index (Ticker: SX5E)
Issuer Call Feature	Beginning in June 2020, the issuer may, in its sole discretion, call the Notes in whole, but not in part, on any Coupon Payment Date prior to the Maturity Date upon not less than five (5) business days ¹ but not more than 60 calendar days ¹ notice prior to such Coupon Payment Date. If the Notes are called, on the applicable Coupon Payment Date we will pay you a cash payment per \$10.00 Stated Principal Amount equal to the Stated Principal Amount plus any Contingent Coupon Payment otherwise due on such Coupon Payment Date. If the Notes are called, no further payments will be made on the Notes.
Observation Period	Each Observation Period will consist of each trading day from, but excluding, an Observation Period End Date to, and including, the following Observation Period End Date, <i>excluding</i> any date or dates that the calculation agent determines is not a trading day with respect to any Underlying; <i>provided</i> that the first Observation Period will consist of each trading day from, but excluding, the Trade Date to, and including, the first Observation Period End Date.
Observation Period End Dates	See "Observation Period End Dates and Coupon Payment Dates" on page PS-6.
Coupon Payment Dates	See "Observation Period End Dates and Coupon Payment Dates" on page PS-6.
Contingent Coupon Payment/Contingent Coupon Rate	If the closing level of each Underlying on each trading day during the applicable Observation Period is greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier, we will make a Contingent Coupon Payment with respect to that Observation Period on the related Coupon Payment Date. However, if the closing level of any Underlying on any trading day during the applicable Observation Period is below its Coupon Barrier, no Contingent Coupon Payment will accrue or be payable on the related Coupon Payment Date. Each Contingent Coupon Payment will be in the amount of \$0.22875 for each \$10.00 Stated Principal Amount (based on the per annum Contingent Coupon Rate of 9.15%) and will be payable, if applicable, on the related Coupon Payment Date. Contingent Coupon Payments on the Notes are not guaranteed. We will not pay you the Contingent Coupon Payment for any Observation Period in

Payment At Maturity (per \$10.00 Stated Principal Amount)

which the closing level of any Underlying on any trading day during the Observation Period is less than its Coupon Barrier, even if the closing level of each Underlying is above its Coupon Barrier on every other trading day during the Observation Period.

If the Notes are not called prior to maturity and the Final Value of the Least Performing Underlying on the Final Observation Date is greater than or equal to its Downside Threshold, on the Maturity Date we will pay you the Stated Principal Amount plus any Contingent Coupon Payment otherwise due on the Maturity Date.

If the Notes are not called prior to maturity and the Final Value of the Least Performing Underlying on the Final Observation Date is less than its Downside Threshold, we will pay you a cash payment on the Maturity Date that is less than your Stated Principal Amount and may be zero, resulting in a loss that is proportionate to the negative Underlying Return of the Least Performing Underlying, equal to:

$$\$10.00 \times (1 + \text{Underlying Return of the Least Performing Underlying})$$

Accordingly, you may lose all or a substantial portion of your Stated Principal Amount at maturity, depending on how significantly the Least Performing Underlying declines, even if the Final Value of each other Underlying is above its Downside Threshold.

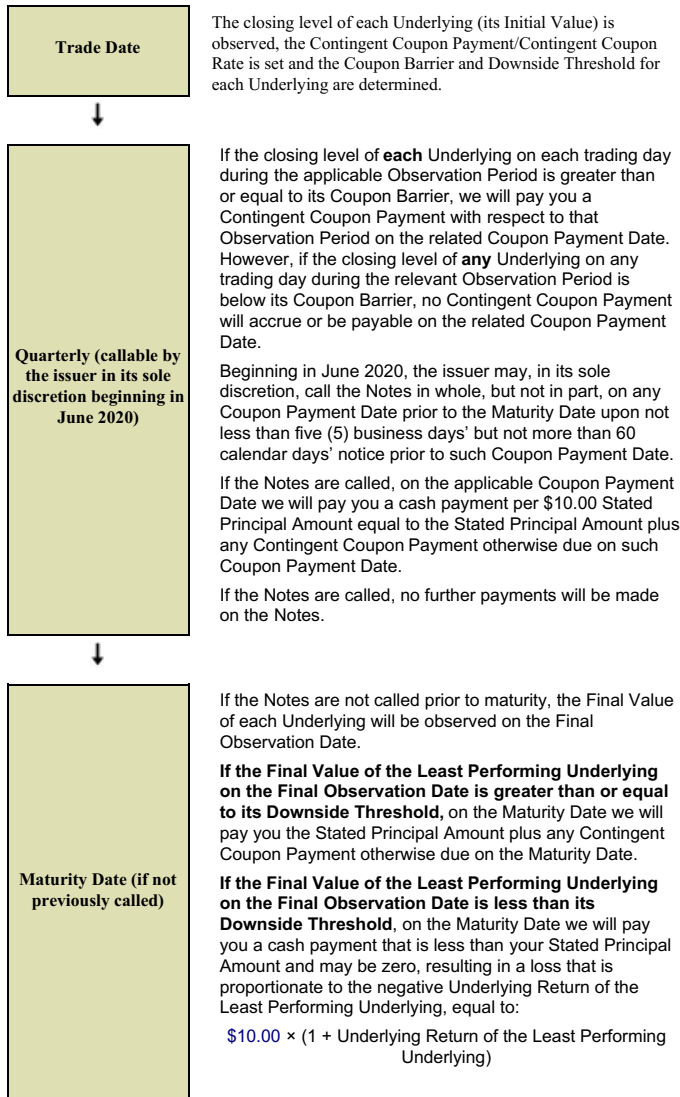
Least Performing Underlying	The Underlying with the lowest Underlying Return.
Underlying Return	For any Underlying, calculated as follows: $\frac{\text{Final Value} - \text{Initial Value}}{\text{Initial Value}}$
Downside Threshold	For any Underlying, 60% of its Initial Value, as specified on the cover page of this pricing supplement.
Coupon Barrier	For any Underlying, 70% of its Initial Value, as specified on the cover page of this pricing supplement.
Initial Value	For any Underlying, its closing level on the Trade Date, as specified on the cover page of this pricing supplement.
Final Value	For any Underlying, its closing level on the Final Observation Date.
Trading Day	For the RTY and the SPX, "trading day" is as defined on page PS-18 of the accompanying product supplement.
	For the SX5E, "trading day" means a day on which (1) the Eurex or any successor is open for trading and (2) the SX5E or any successor is calculated and published.
Calculation Agent	BofAS, an affiliate of BofA Finance.
Selling Agents	BofAS and UBS.
Events of Default and Acceleration:	If an Event of Default, as defined in the senior indenture and in the section entitled "Events of Default and Rights of Acceleration" beginning on page 35 of the accompanying prospectus, with respect to the Notes occurs and is continuing, the amount payable to a holder of the Notes upon any acceleration permitted under the senior indenture will be equal to the amount described under the caption "—Payment at Maturity" above, calculated as though the date of acceleration were the Maturity Date of the Notes and as though the Final Observation Date were the third trading day prior to the date of acceleration. We will also determine whether the final Contingent Coupon Payment is payable based upon the levels of the Underlyings on the deemed Final Observation Date; any such final Contingent Coupon Payment will be prorated by the

¹ See "Supplement to the Plan of Distribution; Role of BofAS and Conflicts of Interest" in this pricing supplement for additional information.

calculation agent to reflect the length of the final contingent payment period. In case of a default in the payment of the Notes, whether at their maturity or upon acceleration, the Notes will not bear a default interest rate.

THE NOTES IS SUBJECT TO THE CREDITWORTHINESS OF BOFA FINANCE AND THE GUARANTOR.

Investment Timeline



INVESTING IN THE NOTES INVOLVES SIGNIFICANT RISKS. YOU MAY LOSE A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OR ALL OF YOUR INITIAL INVESTMENT. YOU WILL BE EXPOSED TO THE MARKET RISK OF EACH UNDERLYING AND ANY DECLINE IN THE LEVEL OF ONE UNDERLYING MAY NEGATIVELY AFFECT YOUR RETURN AND WILL NOT BE OFFSET OR MITIGATED BY A LESSER DECLINE OR ANY POTENTIAL INCREASE IN THE LEVEL OF ANY OTHER UNDERLYING. THE CONTINGENT REPAYMENT OF THE STATED PRINCIPAL AMOUNT APPLIES ONLY IF YOU HOLD THE NOTES TO MATURITY OR EARLIER CALL BY THE ISSUER. ANY PAYMENT ON

Observation Period End Dates and Coupon Payment Dates

Observation Period End Dates ¹	Coupon Payment Dates
March 5, 2020	March 9, 2020*
June 5, 2020	June 9, 2020
September 8, 2020	September 10, 2020
December 7, 2020	December 9, 2020
March 5, 2021	March 9, 2021
June 7, 2021	June 9, 2021
September 7, 2021	September 9, 2021
December 6, 2021	December 8, 2021
March 7, 2022	March 9, 2022
June 6, 2022	June 8, 2022
September 6, 2022	September 8, 2022
December 5, 2022	December 7, 2022
March 6, 2023	March 8, 2023
June 5, 2023	June 8, 2023

*The Notes are NOT callable by the issuer until the second Coupon Payment Date, which is June 9, 2020, and will NOT be callable by the issuer on the Maturity Date (June 8, 2023).

¹ The Observation Period End Dates are subject to postponement as set forth in "Description of the Notes—Certain Terms of the Notes—Events Relating to Observation Dates" on page PS-19 of the accompanying product supplement, with references therein to "Observation Date" to be read as references to "Observation Period End Date". Additionally, if an Observation Period End Date is not a business day, such Observation Period End Date will be postponed to the next business day. Postponement of a quarterly Observation Period End Date will not cause the postponement of the Coupon Payment Date relating to such Observation Period End Date.

Your investment in the Notes entails significant risks, many of which differ from those of a conventional debt security. Your decision to purchase the Notes should be made only after carefully considering the risks of an investment in the Notes, including those discussed below, with your advisors in light of your particular circumstances. The Notes are not an appropriate investment for you if you are not knowledgeable about significant elements of the Notes or financial matters in general. You should carefully review the more detailed explanation of risks relating to the Notes in the "Risk Factors" sections beginning on page PS-5 of the accompanying product supplement, page S-4 of the accompanying prospectus supplement and page 7 of the accompanying prospectus identified on page PS-2 above.

- **Your investment may result in a loss; there is no guaranteed return of principal.** There is no fixed principal repayment amount on the Notes at maturity. If the Notes are not called prior to maturity and the Final Value of any Underlying is less than its Downside Threshold, at maturity, you will lose 1% of the Stated Principal Amount for each 1% that the Final Value of the Least Performing Underlying is less than its Initial Value. In that case, you will lose a significant portion or all of your investment in the Notes.
- **The limited downside protection provided by the Downside Threshold applies only at maturity.** You should be willing to hold your Notes to maturity. If you are able to sell your Notes in the secondary market prior to a call or maturity, you may have to sell them at a loss relative to your initial investment even if the level of each Underlying at that time is equal to or greater than its Downside Threshold. All payments on the Notes are subject to the credit risk of BofA Finance, as issuer, and BAC, as guarantor.
- **Your return on the Notes is limited to the return represented by the Contingent Coupon Payments, if any, over the term of the Notes.** Your return on the Notes is limited to the Contingent Coupon Payments paid over the term of the Notes, regardless of the extent to which the daily closing level or the Final Value of any Underlying exceeds its Coupon Barrier or Initial Value, as applicable. Similarly, the amount payable at maturity or upon a call will never exceed the sum of the Stated Principal Amount and any applicable Contingent Coupon Payment, regardless of the extent to which the Final Value or the daily closing level of any Underlying exceeds its Initial Value. In contrast, a direct investment in the securities included in one or more of the Underlyings would allow you to receive the benefit of any appreciation in their values. Thus, any return on the Notes will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned those securities and received the dividends paid or distributions made on them.
- **The Notes are subject to a potential early call, which would limit your ability to receive the Contingent Coupon Payments over the full term of the Notes.** Beginning in June 2020, on each Coupon Payment Date prior to the Maturity Date, at our option, we may redeem your Notes in whole, but not in part. If the Notes are called prior to the Maturity Date, you will be entitled to receive the Stated Principal Amount plus any Contingent Coupon Payment otherwise due on such Coupon Payment Date. In this case, you will lose the opportunity to continue to receive Contingent Coupon Payments after the date of the early call. If the Notes are called prior to the Maturity Date, you may be unable to invest in other securities with a similar level of risk that could provide a return that is similar to the Notes. Even if we do not exercise our option to redeem your Notes, our ability to do so may adversely affect the market value of your Notes. It is our sole option whether to redeem your Notes prior to maturity on any Coupon Payment Date and we may or may not exercise this option for any reason. Because of this, the term of your Notes could be anywhere between six months and forty-two months.

It is more likely that we will call the Notes in our sole discretion prior to maturity to the extent that the expected Contingent Coupon Payments payable on the Notes are greater than the coupon that would be payable on other instruments issued by us of comparable maturity, terms and credit rating trading in the market. The greater likelihood of us calling the Notes in that environment increases the risk that you will not be able to reinvest the proceeds from the called Notes in another investment that provides a similar yield with a similar level of risk. We are less likely to call the Notes prior to maturity when the expected Contingent Coupon Payments payable on the Notes are less than the coupon that would be payable on other comparable instruments issued by us, which includes when the level of any of the Underlyings is less than its Coupon Barrier. Therefore, the Notes are more likely to remain outstanding when the expected Contingent Coupon Payments payable on the Notes are less than what would be payable on other comparable instruments and when your risk of not receiving a coupon is relatively higher.
- **You may not receive any Contingent Coupon Payments.** The Notes do not provide for any regular fixed coupon payments. Investors in the Notes will not necessarily receive any Contingent Coupon Payments on the Notes. If the closing level of any Underlying on any trading day during an Observation Period is below its Coupon Barrier, no Contingent Coupon Payment will accrue or be payable on the related Coupon Payment Date. If the closing level of any Underlying is less than its Coupon Barrier on at least one trading day during each quarterly Observation Period, you will not receive any Contingent Coupon Payments during the term of the Notes, and will not receive a positive return on the Notes.
- **Your return on the Notes may be less than the yield on a conventional debt security of comparable maturity.** Any return that you receive on the Notes may be less than the return you would earn if you purchased a conventional debt security with the same Maturity Date. As a result, your investment in the Notes may not reflect the full opportunity cost to you when you consider factors, such as inflation, that affect the time value of money. In addition, if interest rates increase during the term of the Notes, the Contingent Coupon Payment (if any) may be less than the yield on a conventional debt security of comparable maturity.
- **Any payment on the Notes is subject to our credit risk and the credit risk of the Guarantor, and actual or perceived changes in our or the Guarantor's creditworthiness are expected to affect the value of the Notes.** The Notes are our senior unsecured debt securities. Any payment on the Notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Guarantor. The Notes are not guaranteed by any entity other than the Guarantor. As a result, your receipt of all payments on the Notes will be dependent upon our ability and the ability of the Guarantor to repay our respective obligations under the Notes on the applicable payment date, regardless of the closing level or Final Value, as applicable, of

any Underlying as compared to its Coupon Barrier, Downside Threshold or Initial Value, as applicable. No assurance can be given as to what our financial condition or the financial condition of the Guarantor will be on the Maturity Date. If we and the Guarantor become unable to meet our respective financial obligations as they become due, you may not receive the amounts payable under the terms of the Notes and you could lose all of your initial investment.

In addition, our credit ratings and the credit ratings of the Guarantor are assessments by ratings agencies of our respective abilities to pay our obligations. Consequently, our or the Guarantor's perceived creditworthiness and actual or anticipated decreases in our or the Guarantor's credit ratings or increases in the spread between the yield on our respective securities and the yield on U.S. Treasury securities (the "credit spread") prior to the Maturity Date may adversely affect the market value of the Notes. However, because your return on the Notes depends upon factors in addition to our ability and the ability of the Guarantor to pay our respective obligations, such as the values of the Underlyings, an improvement in our or the Guarantor's credit ratings will not reduce the other investment risks related to the Notes.

The Notes are subject to the market risk of the Underlyings. The return on the Notes, which may be negative, is directly linked to the performance of the Underlyings and indirectly linked to the value of the securities included in the Underlyings. The level of the Underlyings can rise or fall sharply due to factors specific to the Underlyings and the securities included in the Underlyings and the issuers of such securities, such as stock price volatility, earnings and financial conditions, corporate, industry and regulatory developments, management changes and decisions and other events, as well as general market factors, such as general stock market or commodity market volatility and levels, interest rates and economic and political conditions.

We are a finance subsidiary and, as such, will have limited assets and operations. We are a finance subsidiary of BAC and will have no assets, operations or revenues other than those related to the issuance, administration and repayment of our debt securities that are guaranteed by the Guarantor. As a finance subsidiary, to meet our obligations under the Notes, we are dependent upon payment or contribution of funds and/or repayment of outstanding loans from the Guarantor and/or its other subsidiaries. Therefore, our ability to make payments on the Notes may be limited.

The public offering price you are paying for the Notes exceeds their initial estimated value. The initial estimated value of the Notes that is provided on the cover page of this pricing supplement is an estimate only, determined as of the Trade Date by reference to our and our affiliates' pricing models. These pricing models consider certain assumptions and variables, including our credit spreads and those of the Guarantor, the Guarantor's internal funding rate, mid-market terms on hedging transactions, expectations on interest rates, dividends and volatility, price-sensitivity analysis, and the expected term of the Notes. These pricing models rely in part on certain forecasts about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. If you attempt to sell the Notes prior to maturity, their market value may be lower than the price you paid for them and lower than their initial estimated value. This is due to, among other things, changes in the level of the Underlyings, the Guarantor's internal funding rate, and the inclusion in the public offering price of the underwriting discount and the hedging related charges, all as further described in "Structuring the Notes" below. These factors, together with various credit, market and economic factors over the term of the Notes, are expected to reduce the price at which you may be able to sell the Notes in any secondary market and will affect the value of the Notes in complex and unpredictable ways.

The initial estimated value does not represent a minimum or maximum price at which we, BAC, BofAS or any of our other affiliates would be willing to purchase your Notes in any secondary market (if any exists) at any time. The value of your Notes at any time after issuance will vary based on many factors that cannot be predicted with accuracy, including the performance of the Underlyings, our and BAC's creditworthiness and changes in market conditions.

The price of the Notes that may be paid by BofAS in any secondary market (if BofAS makes a market, which it is not required to do), as well as the price which may be reflected on customer account statements, will be higher than the then-current estimated value of the Notes for a limited time period after the Trade Date. As agreed by BofAS and UBS, for approximately a four-month period after the Trade Date, to the extent BofAS offers to buy the Notes in the secondary market, it will do so at a price that will exceed the estimated value of the Notes at that time. The amount of this excess, which represents a portion of the hedging-related charges expected to be realized by BofAS and UBS over the term of the Notes, will decline to zero on a straight line basis over that four-month period. Accordingly, the estimated value of your Notes during this initial four-month period may be lower than the value shown on your customer account statements. Thereafter, if BofAS buys or sells your Notes, it will do so at prices that reflect the estimated value determined by reference to its pricing models at that time. Any price at any time after the Trade Date will be based on then-prevailing market conditions and other considerations, including the performance of the Underlyings and the remaining term of the Notes. However, none of us, the Guarantor, BofAS or any other party is obligated to purchase your Notes at any price or at any time, and we cannot assure you that any party will purchase your Notes at a price that equals or exceeds the initial estimated value of the Notes.

We cannot assure you that a trading market for your Notes will ever develop or be maintained. We will not list the Notes on any securities exchange. We cannot predict how the Notes will trade in any secondary market or whether that market will be liquid or illiquid.

The development of a trading market for the Notes will depend on the Guarantor's financial performance and other factors, including changes in the levels of the Underlyings. The number of potential buyers of your Notes in any secondary market may be limited. We anticipate that BofAS will act as a market-maker for the Notes, but none of us, the Guarantor or BofAS is required to do so. There is no assurance that any party will be willing to purchase your Notes at any price in any secondary market. BofAS may discontinue its market-making activities as to the Notes at any time. To the extent that BofAS engages in any market-making activities, it may bid for or offer the Notes. Any price at which BofAS may bid for, offer, purchase, or sell any Notes may differ from the values determined by pricing models that it may use, whether as a result of dealer discounts, mark-ups, or other transaction costs. These bids, offers, or completed transactions may affect the prices, if any, at which the Notes might otherwise trade in the market. In addition, if at any time BofAS were to cease acting as a market-maker as to the Notes,

it is likely that there would be significantly less liquidity in the secondary market. In such a case, the price at which the Notes could be sold likely would be lower than if an active market existed.

Economic and market factors have affected the terms of the Notes and may affect the market value of the Notes prior to maturity or a call. Because market-linked notes, including the Notes, can be thought of as having a debt component and a derivative component, factors that influence the values of debt instruments and options and other derivatives will also affect the terms and features of the Notes at issuance and the market price of the Notes prior to maturity or a call. These factors include the levels of the Underlyings and the securities included in the Underlyings; the volatility of the Underlyings and the securities included in the Underlyings; the correlation among the Underlyings; the dividend rate paid on the securities included in the Underlyings, if applicable; the time remaining to the maturity of the Notes; interest rates in the markets; geopolitical conditions and economic, financial, political, force majeure and regulatory or judicial events; whether the level of each of the Underlyings is currently or has been less than its Coupon Barrier; the availability of comparable instruments; the creditworthiness of BofA Finance, as issuer, and BAC, as guarantor; and the then current bid-ask spread for the Notes and the factors discussed under “— Trading and hedging activities by us, the Guarantor and any of our other affiliates, and UBS and its affiliates, may create conflicts of interest with you and may affect your return on the Notes and their market value” below. These factors are unpredictable and interrelated and may offset or magnify each other.

The publisher of an Underlying may adjust that Underlying in a way that affects its levels, and the publisher has no obligation to consider your interests. The publisher of an Underlying can add, delete, or substitute the components included in that Underlying or make other methodological changes that could change its level. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of your Notes.

You are exposed to the market risk of each Underlying. Your return on the Notes is not linked to a basket consisting of the Underlyings. Rather, it will be contingent upon the independent performance of each of the RTY, the SPX and the SX5E. Unlike an instrument with a return linked to a basket of underlying assets, in which risk is mitigated and diversified among all of the components of the basket, you will be exposed to the risks related to each of the RTY, the SPX and the SX5E. Poor performance by any of the Underlyings over the term of the Notes may negatively affect your return and will not be offset or mitigated by positive performance by any other Underlying. To receive a Contingent Coupon Payment for any Observation Period, the closing level of each Underlying on each trading day during the Observation Period must be greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier. In addition, to receive the contingent repayment of principal at maturity, each Underlying must close at or above its Downside Threshold on the Final Observation Date. Therefore, if the Notes are not called prior to maturity, you may incur a loss proportionate to the negative return of the Least Performing Underlying even if each other Underlying appreciates during the term of the Notes. Accordingly, your investment is subject to the market risk of each Underlying. Additionally, movements in the values of the Underlyings may be correlated or uncorrelated at different times during the term of the Notes, and such correlation (or lack thereof) could have an adverse effect on your return on the Notes. For example, the likelihood that one of the Underlyings will close below its Coupon Barrier on a trading day during an Observation Period or below its Downside Threshold on the Final Observation Date will increase when the movements in the values of the Underlyings are uncorrelated. Thus, if the performance of the Underlyings is not correlated or is negatively correlated, the risk of not receiving a Contingent Coupon Payment and of incurring a significant loss of principal at maturity is greater. In addition, correlation generally decreases for each additional Underlying to which the Notes are linked, resulting in a greater potential of not receiving a Contingent Coupon Payment and for a significant loss of principal at maturity. Although the correlation of the Underlyings’ performance may change over the term of the Notes, the economic terms of the Notes, including the Contingent Coupon Rate, Downside Thresholds and Coupon Barriers, are determined, in part, based on the correlation of the Underlyings’ performance calculated using our and our affiliates’ pricing models at the time when the terms of the Notes are finalized. All other things being equal, a higher Contingent Coupon Rate and lower Downside Threshold and Coupon Barrier is generally associated with lower correlation of the Underlyings, which may indicate a greater potential for missed Contingent Coupon Payments and/or a significant loss on your investment at maturity. See “Correlation of the Underlyings” below.

Because the Notes are linked to the performance of the least performing among the RTY, the SPX and the SX5E, you are exposed to greater risk of receiving no Contingent Coupon Payments or sustaining a significant loss on your investment than if the Notes were linked to just the RTY, just the SPX or just the SX5E. The risk that you will not receive any Contingent Coupon Payments and/or lose a significant portion or all of your investment in the Notes is greater if you invest in the Notes as opposed to substantially similar securities that are linked to the performance of just the RTY, just the SPX or just the SX5E. With three Underlyings, it is more likely that any Underlying will close below its Coupon Barrier on a trading day during an Observation Period or below its Downside Threshold on the Final Observation Date than if the Notes were linked to only one of the Underlyings, and therefore it is more likely that you will not receive any Contingent Coupon Payments or will receive a Payment at Maturity that is significantly less than the Stated Principal Amount on the Maturity Date.

Greater expected volatility generally indicates an increased risk of loss. Volatility is a measure of the degree of variation in the levels of the Underlyings over a period of time. The greater the expected volatilities of the Underlyings at the time the terms of the Notes are set, the greater the expectation is at that time that you may not receive one or more, or all, Contingent Coupon Payments and that you may lose a significant portion or all of the Stated Principal Amount at maturity. However, the Underlyings’ volatility can change significantly over the term of the Notes and a relatively higher Contingent Coupon Rate and/or a lower Coupon Barrier and/or a lower Downside Threshold may not necessarily indicate that the Notes have a greater likelihood of paying Contingent Coupon Payments or a return of principal at maturity. You should be willing to accept the downside market risk of each Underlying and the potential to lose a significant portion or all of your initial investment.

Trading and hedging activities by us, the Guarantor and any of our other affiliates, and UBS and its affiliates, may create conflicts of interest with you and may affect your return on the Notes and their market value. We, the Guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including BofAS, and UBS and its affiliates, may buy or sell the securities held by or included in the Underlyings, or futures or options contracts on the Underlyings or those securities, or other listed or over-the-counter derivative instruments linked to the Underlyings or those securities. We, the Guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including BofAS, and UBS and its affiliates also may issue or underwrite other financial

instruments with returns based upon the Underlyings. We expect to enter into arrangements or adjust or close out existing transactions to hedge our obligations under the Notes. We, the Guarantor or our other affiliates, including BofAS, and UBS and its affiliates also may enter into hedging transactions relating to other Notes or instruments, some of which may have returns calculated in a manner related to that of the Notes offered hereby. We or UBS may enter into such hedging arrangements with one of our or their affiliates. Our affiliates or their affiliates may enter into additional hedging transactions with other parties relating to the Notes and the Underlyings. This hedging activity is expected to result in a profit to those engaging in the hedging activity, which could be more or less than initially expected, or the hedging activity could also result in a loss. We and our affiliates and UBS and its affiliates will price these hedging transactions with the intent to realize a profit, regardless of whether the value of the Notes increases or decreases. Any profit in connection with such hedging activities will be in addition to any other compensation that we, the Guarantor and our other affiliates, including BofAS, and UBS and its affiliates receive for the sale of the Notes, which creates an additional incentive to sell the Notes to you. While we, the Guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including BofAS, and UBS and its affiliates may from time to time own securities represented by the Underlyings, except to the extent that BAC's or UBS Group AG's common stock may be included in the Underlyings, as applicable, we, the Guarantor and our other affiliates, including BofAS, and UBS and its affiliates do not control any company included in the Underlyings, and have not verified any disclosure made by any other company. We, the Guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including BofAS, and UBS and its affiliates may execute such purchases or sales for our own or their own accounts, for business reasons, or in connection with hedging our obligations under the Notes. The transactions described above may present a conflict of interest between your interest in the Notes and the interests we, the Guarantor and our other affiliates, including BofAS, and UBS and its affiliates may have in our or their proprietary accounts, in facilitating transactions, including block trades, for our or their other customers, and in accounts under our or their management.

The transactions described above may affect the value of the Underlyings in a manner that could be adverse to your investment in the Notes. On or before the Trade Date, any purchases or sales by us, the Guarantor or our other affiliates, including BofAS or others on its behalf, and UBS and its affiliates (including for the purpose of hedging anticipated exposures) may have affected the value of the Underlyings. Consequently, the value of the Underlyings may change subsequent to the Trade Date, adversely affecting the market value of the Notes. In addition, these activities may decrease the market value of your Notes prior to maturity, and may affect the amounts to be paid on the Notes. We, the Guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including BofAS, and UBS and its affiliates may purchase or otherwise acquire a long or short position in the Notes and may hold or resell the Notes. For example, BofAS may enter into these transactions in connection with any market making activities in which it engages. We cannot assure you that these activities will not adversely affect the value of the Underlyings, the market value of your Notes prior to maturity or the amounts payable on the Notes.

- ◆ **There may be potential conflicts of interest involving the calculation agent, which is an affiliate of ours.** We have the right to appoint and remove the calculation agent. One of our affiliates will be the calculation agent for the Notes and, as such, will make a variety of determinations relating to the Notes, including the amounts that will be paid on the Notes. Under some circumstances, these duties could result in a conflict of interest between its status as our affiliate and its responsibilities as calculation agent.
- ◆ **The Notes are subject to risks associated with small-size capitalization companies.** The stocks composing the RTY are issued by companies with small-sized market capitalization. The stock prices of small-size companies may be more volatile than stock prices of large capitalization companies. Small-size capitalization companies may be less able to withstand adverse economic, market, trade and competitive conditions relative to larger companies. Small-size capitalization companies may also be more susceptible to adverse developments related to their products or services.
- ◆ **The Notes are subject to risks associated with foreign securities markets.** The SX5E includes certain foreign equity securities. You should be aware that investments in securities linked to the value of foreign equity securities involve particular risks. The foreign securities markets comprising the SX5E may have less liquidity and may be more volatile than U.S. or other securities markets and market developments may affect foreign markets differently from U.S. or other securities markets. Direct or indirect government intervention to stabilize these foreign securities markets, as well as cross-shareholdings in foreign companies, may affect trading prices and volumes in these markets. Also, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign companies than about those U.S. companies that are subject to the reporting requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, and foreign companies are subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements that differ from those applicable to U.S. reporting companies. Prices of securities in foreign countries are subject to political, economic, financial and social factors that apply in those geographical regions. These factors, which could negatively affect those securities markets, include the possibility of recent or future changes in a foreign government's economic and fiscal policies, the possible imposition of, or changes in, currency exchange laws or other laws or restrictions applicable to foreign companies or investments in foreign equity securities and the possibility of fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies, the possibility of outbreaks of hostility and political instability and the possibility of natural disaster or adverse public health developments in the region. Moreover, foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in important respects such as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency.
- ◆ **The U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Notes are uncertain, and may be adverse to a holder of the Notes.** No statutory, judicial, or administrative authority directly addresses the characterization of the Notes or securities similar to the Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Notes are not certain. Under the terms of the Notes, you will have agreed with us to treat the Notes as contingent income-bearing single financial contracts, as described below under "U.S. Federal Income Tax Summary—General." If the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") were successful in asserting an alternative characterization for the Notes, the timing and character of income, gain or loss with respect to the Notes may differ. No ruling will be requested from the IRS with respect to the Notes and no assurance can be given that the IRS will agree with the statements made in the section entitled "U.S. Federal Income Tax Summary." **You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor regarding all aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of investing in the Notes.**

Hypothetical terms only. Actual terms may vary. See the cover page for actual offering terms.

The examples below illustrate the hypothetical payment upon a call or at maturity for a \$10.00 Stated Principal Amount Note with the following assumptions* (the actual terms of the Notes were determined on the Trade Date; amounts may have been rounded for ease of reference and do not take into account any tax consequences from investing in the Notes):

- ◆ Stated Principal Amount: \$10
- ◆ Term: Forty-two months, unless earlier called
- ◆ Hypothetical Initial Values:
 - Russell 2000[®] Index: 100.00
 - S&P 500[®] Index: 100.00
 - EURO STOXX 50[®] Index: 100.00
- ◆ Contingent Coupon Rate: 9.15% per annum (or 2.2875% per quarter)
- ◆ Quarterly Contingent Coupon Payment: \$0.22875 per quarter per Note
- ◆ Observation Periods / Observation End Dates: Quarterly, as set forth on page PS-6 of this pricing supplement
- ◆ Issuer Call: Beginning in June 2020, quarterly, on any Coupon Payment Date prior to the Maturity Date
- ◆ Hypothetical Coupon Barriers:
 - Russell 2000[®] Index: 70.00, which is 70% of its hypothetical Initial Value
 - S&P 500[®] Index: 70.00, which is 70% of its hypothetical Initial Value
 - EURO STOXX 50[®] Index: 70.00, which is 70% of its hypothetical Initial Value
- ◆ Hypothetical Downside Thresholds:
 - Russell 2000[®] Index: 60.00, which is 60% of its hypothetical Initial Value
 - S&P 500[®] Index: 60.00, which is 60% of its hypothetical Initial Value
 - EURO STOXX 50[®] Index: 60.00, which is 60% of its hypothetical Initial Value

*The hypothetical Initial Values, Coupon Barriers and Downside Thresholds do not represent the actual Initial Values, Coupon Barriers and Downside Thresholds, respectively, applicable to the Underlyings. The actual Initial Values, Coupon Barriers and Downside Thresholds are set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement. All payments on the Notes are subject to issuer and guarantor credit risk.

Example 1 — Notes are called by us in our sole discretion on the second Coupon Payment Date.

Date	Lowest Closing Level During Applicable Observation Period			Payment (per Note)
	Russell 2000 [®] Index	S&P 500 [®] Index	EURO STOXX 50 [®] Index	
First Observation Period	75.00 (at or above Coupon Barrier)	75.00 (at or above Coupon Barrier)	78.00 (at or above Coupon Barrier)	\$0.22875 (Contingent Coupon Payment — Not callable)
Second Observation Period	75.00 (at or above Coupon Barrier)	75.00 (at or above Coupon Barrier)	78.00 (at or above Coupon Barrier)	\$10.22875 (Stated Principal Amount plus Contingent Coupon Payment — Notes are called)
			Total Payment:	\$10.4575 (4.575% total return)

Since the closing level of each Underlying on each trading day during the first Observation Period was greater than its Coupon Barrier, we will pay you the applicable Contingent Coupon Payment of \$0.22875 per Note on the first Coupon Payment Date. Since the Notes are called by us in our sole discretion on the Coupon Payment Date related to the second Observation Period and the closing level of each Underlying on each trading day during the second Observation Period was greater than its Coupon Barrier, we will pay you a total of \$10.22875 per Note (equal to the Stated Principal Amount plus the Contingent Coupon Payment) on that Coupon Payment Date, representing a 4.575% total return on the Notes over the approximately six months the Notes were outstanding before they were called by us in our sole discretion. You will not receive any further payments on the Notes.

Example 2 — Notes are NOT called prior to the Maturity Date and the Final Value of the Least Performing Underlying on the Final Observation Date is at or above its Downside Threshold.

Date	Lowest Closing Level During Applicable Observation Period / Final Value on the Final Observation Date			Payment (per Note)
	Russell 2000 [®] Index	S&P 500 [®] Index	EURO STOXX 50 [®] Index	
First Observation Period	99.00 (at or above Coupon Barrier)	99.00 (at or above Coupon Barrier)	85.00 (at or above Coupon Barrier)	\$0.22875 (Contingent Coupon Payment — Not callable)
Second to Thirteenth Observation Periods	various (all at or above Coupon Barrier)	various (all at or above Coupon Barrier)	various (all below Coupon Barrier)	\$0.00 (Notes are not called)
Final Observation Period	78.00 (at or above Coupon Barrier)	78.00 (at or above Coupon Barrier)	60.00 (below Coupon Barrier)	\$0.00 (Not callable)
Final Observation Date	99.00 (at or above Downside Threshold)	99.00 (at or above Downside Threshold)	77.00 (at or above Downside Threshold)*	\$10.00 (Stated Principal Amount)
Total Payment:				\$10.22875 (2.2875% total return)

* Denotes Least Performing Underlying

Since the closing level of each Underlying on each trading day during the first Observation Period was greater than its Coupon Barrier, we will pay you the applicable Contingent Coupon Payment of \$0.22875 per Note on the first Coupon Payment Date. However, because the closing level of one Underlying was below its Coupon Barrier on at least one trading day during each of the second through thirteenth observation periods, you will not receive any Contingent Coupon Payments on any of the related Coupon Payment Dates.

Because the Final Value of the Least Performing Underlying is greater than its Downside Threshold, we will pay you \$10.00 per Note (equal to the Stated Principal Amount) on the Maturity Date. However, because the closing level of one Underlying was below its Coupon Barrier on at least one trading day during the final Observation Period, you will not receive any Contingent Coupon Payment on the Maturity Date. When added to the Contingent Coupon Payment of \$0.22875 received in respect of the first Observation Period, you would have been paid a total of \$10.22875 per Note, representing a 2.2875% total return on the Notes over forty-two months.

Example 3 — Notes are NOT called prior to the Maturity Date and the Final Value of the Least Performing Underlying on the Final Observation Date is below its Downside Threshold.

Date	Lowest Closing Level During Applicable Observation Period / Final Value on the Final Observation Date			Payment (per Note)
	Russell 2000 [®] Index	S&P 500 [®] Index	EURO STOXX 50 [®] Index	
First Observation Period	various (all below Coupon Barrier)	various (all below Coupon Barrier)	various (all below Coupon Barrier)	\$0.00 (Not Callable)
Second to Thirteenth Observation Periods	various (all below Coupon Barrier)	various (all below Coupon Barrier)	various (all below Coupon Barrier)	\$0.00 (Notes are not called)
Final Observation Period	30.00 (below Coupon Barrier)	85.00 (at or above Coupon Barrier)	85.00 (at or above Coupon Barrier)	\$0.00 (Not callable)
Final Observation Date	30.00 (below Downside Threshold)*	87.00 (at or above Downside Threshold)	87.00 (at or above Downside Threshold)	$\$10.00 \times [1 + \text{Underlying Return of the Least Performing Underlying}] =$ $\$10.00 \times [1 + -70.00\%] =$ $\$10.00 \times 0.30 =$ \$3.00 (Payment at Maturity)
Total Payment:				\$3.00 (-70.00% total return)

* Denotes Least Performing Underlying

Since the closing level of at least one Underlying was below its Coupon Barrier on at least one trading day during each Observation Period, no Contingent Coupon Payments are paid on any Coupon Payment Date during the term of the Notes, including the Maturity Date. On the Final Observation Date, the Least Performing Underlying closes below its Downside Threshold. Therefore, at maturity, investors are exposed to the proportionate downside performance of the Least Performing Underlying and you will receive \$3.00 per Note, which reflects the percentage decrease of the closing level of the Least Performing Underlying from the Trade Date to the Final Observation Date.

The Underlyings

All disclosures contained in this pricing supplement regarding the Underlyings, including, without limitation, their make-up, method of calculation, and changes in their components, have been derived from publicly available sources. The information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, each of FTSE Russell, the sponsor of the RTY, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC ("SPDJ"), the sponsor of the SPX and STOXX Limited ("STOXX"), the sponsor of the SX5E. We refer to FTSE Russell, SPJDI and STOXX as the "Underlying Sponsors." The Underlying Sponsors, which license the copyright and all other rights to the Underlyings, have no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the Underlyings. The consequences of any Underlying Sponsor discontinuing publication of the applicable Underlying are discussed in "Description of the Notes—Discontinuance of an Index" in the accompanying product supplement. None of us, the Guarantor, the calculation agent, or either Selling Agent accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance or publication of any Underlying or any successor index.

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You should make your own investigation into the Underlyings.

The Russell 2000[®] Index

The RTY was developed by Russell Investments ("Russell") before FTSE International Limited and Russell combined in 2015 to create FTSE Russell, which is wholly owned by London Stock Exchange Group. Additional information on the RTY is available at the following website: <http://www.ftserussell.com>. No information on that website is deemed to be included or incorporated by reference in this pricing supplement.

Russell began dissemination of the RTY (Bloomberg L.P. index symbol "RTY") on January 1, 1984. FTSE Russell calculates and publishes the RTY. The RTY was set to 135 as of the close of business on December 31, 1986. The RTY is designed to track the performance of the small capitalization segment of the U.S. equity market. As a subset of the Russell 3000[®] Index, the RTY consists of the smallest 2,000 companies included in the Russell 3000[®] Index. The Russell 3000[®] Index measures the performance of the largest 3,000 U.S. companies, representing approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market. The RTY is determined, comprised, and calculated by FTSE Russell without regard to the Notes.

Selection of Stocks Comprising the RTY

All companies eligible for inclusion in the RTY must be classified as a U.S. company under FTSE Russell's country-assignment methodology. If a company is incorporated, has a stated headquarters location, and trades in the same country (American Depositary Receipts and American Depositary Shares are not eligible), then the company is assigned to its country of incorporation. If any of the three factors are not the same, FTSE Russell defines three Home Country Indicators ("HCIs"): country of incorporation, country of headquarters, and country of the most liquid exchange (as defined by a two-year average daily dollar trading volume) ("ADDTV") from all exchanges within a country. Using the HCIs, FTSE Russell compares the primary location of the company's assets with the three HCIs. If the primary location of its assets matches any of the HCIs, then the company is assigned to the primary location of its assets. If there is insufficient information to determine the country in which the company's assets are primarily located, FTSE Russell will use the primary country from which the company's revenues are derived for the comparison with the three HCIs in a similar manner. FTSE Russell uses the average of two years of assets or revenues data to reduce potential turnover. If conclusive country details cannot be derived from assets or revenues data, FTSE Russell will assign the company to the country of its headquarters, which is defined as the address of the company's principal executive offices, unless that country is a Benefit Driven Incorporation "BDI" country, in which case the company will be assigned to the country of its most liquid stock exchange. BDI countries include: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bonaire, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Cook Islands, Curacao, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Panama, Saba, Sint Eustatius, Sint Maarten, and Turks and Caicos Islands. For any companies incorporated or headquartered in a U.S. territory, including Puerto Rico, Guam, and U.S. Virgin Islands, a U.S. HCI is assigned.

All securities eligible for inclusion in the RTY must trade on a major U.S. exchange. Stocks must have a closing price at or above \$1.00 on their primary exchange on the last trading day in May to be eligible for inclusion during annual reconstitution. However, in order to reduce unnecessary turnover, if an existing member's closing price is less than \$1.00 on the last day of May, it will be considered eligible if the average of the daily closing prices (from its primary exchange) during the month of May is equal to or greater than \$1.00. Initial public offerings are added each quarter and must have a closing price at or above \$1.00 on the last day of their eligibility period in order to qualify for index inclusion. If an existing stock does not trade on the "rank day" (typically the last trading day in May but a confirmed timetable is announced each spring) but does have a closing price at or above \$1.00 on another eligible U.S. exchange, that stock will be eligible for inclusion.

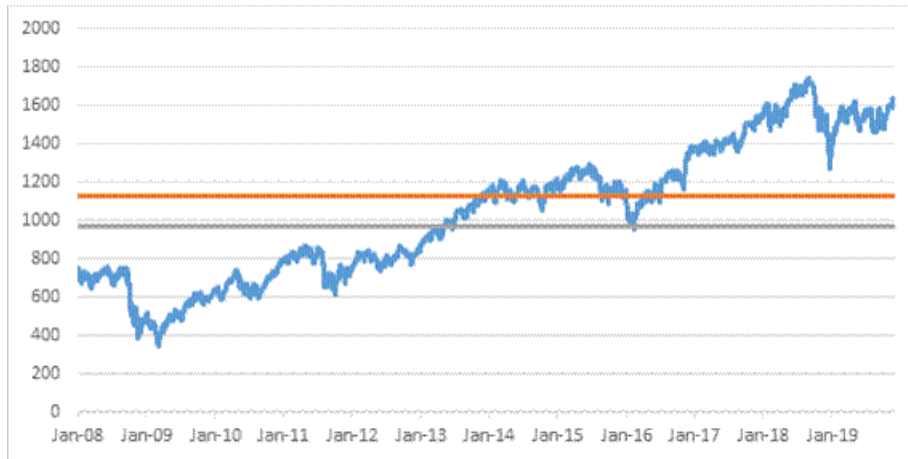
An important criterion used to determine the list of securities eligible for the RTY is total market capitalization, which is defined as the market price as of the last trading day in May for those securities being considered at annual reconstitution times the total number of shares outstanding. Where applicable, common stock, non-restricted exchangeable shares and partnership units/membership interests are used to determine market capitalization. Any other form of shares such as preferred stock, convertible preferred stock, redeemable shares, participating preferred stock, warrants and rights, installment receipts or trust receipts, are excluded from the calculation. If multiple share classes of common stock exist, they are combined. In cases where the common stock share classes act independently of each other (e.g., tracking stocks), each class is considered for inclusion separately. If multiple share classes exist, the pricing vehicle will be designated as the share class with the highest two-year trading volume as of the rank day in May.

Companies with a total market capitalization of less than \$30 million are not eligible for the RTY. Similarly, companies with only 5% or less of their shares available in the marketplace are not eligible for the RTY. Royalty trusts, limited liability companies, closed-end investment companies (companies that are required to report Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, as defined by the SEC, including business development companies), blank check companies, special purpose acquisition companies, and limited partnerships are also ineligible for inclusion. Bulletin board, pink sheets, and over-the-counter ("OTC") traded securities are not eligible for inclusion. Exchange traded funds and mutual funds are also excluded.

Annual reconstitution is a process by which the RTY is completely rebuilt. Based on closing levels of the company's common stock on its primary exchange on the rank day of May of each year, FTSE Russell reconstitutes the composition of the RTY using the then existing market capitalizations of eligible companies. Reconstitution of the RTY occurs on the last Friday in June or, when the last Friday in June is the 29th or 30th, reconstitution occurs on the prior Friday. In addition, FTSE Russell adds initial public offerings to the RTY on a quarterly basis based on total market capitalization ranking within the market-adjusted capitalization breaks established during the most recent reconstitution. After membership is determined, a security's shares are adjusted to include only those shares available to the public. This is often referred to as "free float." The purpose of the adjustment is to exclude from market calculations the capitalization that is not available for purchase and is not part of the investable opportunity set.

Historical Performance of the RTY

The following graph sets forth the daily historical performance of the RTY in the period from January 1, 2008 through the Trade Date. We obtained this historical data from Bloomberg L.P. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg L.P. The horizontal orange line in the graph represents the RTY's Coupon Barrier of 1,129.727 (rounded to three decimal places), which is 70% of the RTY's Initial Value of 1,613.896, which was the RTY's closing level on the Trade Date. The horizontal grey line in the graph represents the RTY's Downside Threshold of 968.338 (rounded to three decimal places), which is 60% of the RTY's Initial Value.



This historical data on the RTY is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the RTY or what the value of the Notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the RTY during any period set forth above is not an indication that the level of the RTY is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the Notes.

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The S&P 500[®] Index

The SPX includes a representative sample of 500 companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The SPX is intended to provide an indication of the pattern of common stock price movement. The calculation of the level of the SPX is based on the relative value of the aggregate market value of the common stocks of 500 companies as of a particular time compared to the aggregate average market value of the common stocks of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943.

The SPX includes companies from eleven main groups: Communication Services; Consumer Discretionary; Consumer Staples; Energy; Financials; Health Care; Industrials; Information Technology; Real Estate; Materials; and Utilities. SPDJI may from time to time, in its sole discretion, add companies to, or delete companies from, the SPX to achieve the objectives stated above.

Company additions to the SPX must have an unadjusted company market capitalization of \$8.2 billion or more (an increase from the previous requirement of an unadjusted company market capitalization of \$6.1 billion or more).

SPDJI calculates the SPX by reference to the prices of the constituent stocks of the SPX without taking account of the value of dividends paid on those stocks. As a result, the return on the Notes will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the SPX constituent stocks and received the dividends paid on those stocks.

Computation of the SPX

While SPDJI currently employs the following methodology to calculate the SPX, no assurance can be given that SPDJI will not modify or change this methodology in a manner that may affect the Payment at Maturity.

Historically, the market value of any component stock of the SPX was calculated as the product of the market price per share and the number of then outstanding shares of such component stock. In March 2005, SPDJI began shifting the SPX halfway from a market capitalization weighted formula to a float-adjusted formula, before moving the SPX to full float adjustment on September 16, 2005. SPDJI's criteria for selecting stocks for the SPX did not change with the shift to float adjustment. However, the adjustment affects each company's weight in the SPX.

Under float adjustment, the share counts used in calculating the SPX reflect only those shares that are available to investors, not all of a company's outstanding shares. Float adjustment excludes shares that are closely held by control groups, other publicly traded companies or government agencies.

In September 2012, all shareholdings representing more than 5% of a stock's outstanding shares, other than holdings by "block owners," were removed from the float for purposes of calculating the SPX. Generally, these "control holders" will include officers and directors, private equity, venture capital and special equity firms, other publicly traded companies that hold shares for control, strategic partners, holders of restricted shares, ESOPs, employee and family trusts, foundations associated with the company, holders of unlisted share classes of stock, government entities at all levels (other than government retirement/pension funds) and any individual person who controls a 5% or greater stake in a company as reported in regulatory filings. However, holdings by block owners, such as depository banks, pension funds, mutual funds and ETF providers, 401(k) plans of the company, government retirement/pension funds, investment funds of insurance companies, asset managers and investment funds, independent foundations and savings and investment plans, will ordinarily be considered part of the float.

Treasury stock, stock options, restricted shares, equity participation units, warrants, preferred stock, convertible stock, and rights are not part of the float. Shares held in a trust to allow investors in countries outside the country of domicile, such as depository shares and Canadian exchangeable shares are normally part of the float unless those shares form a control block. If a company has multiple classes of stock outstanding, shares in an unlisted or non-traded class are treated as a control block.

For each stock, an investable weight factor ("IWF") is calculated by dividing the available float shares by the total shares outstanding. Available float shares are defined as the total shares outstanding less shares held by control holders. This calculation is subject to a 5% minimum threshold for control blocks. For example, if a company's officers and directors hold 3% of the company's shares, and no other control group holds 5% of the company's shares, SPDJI would assign that company an IWF of 1.00, as no control group meets the 5% threshold. However, if a company's officers and directors hold 3% of the company's shares and another control group holds 20% of the company's shares, SPDJI would assign an IWF of 0.77, reflecting the fact that 23% of the company's outstanding shares are considered to be held for control. As of July 31, 2017, companies with multiple share class lines are no longer eligible for inclusion in the SPX. Constituents of the SPX prior to July 31, 2017 with multiple share class lines will be grandfathered in and continue to be included in the SPX. If a constituent company of the SPX reorganizes into a multiple share class line structure, that company will remain in the SPX at the discretion of the S&P Index Committee in order to minimize turnover.

The SPX is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology. The level of the SPX reflects the total market value of all component stocks relative to the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. An indexed number is used to represent the results of this calculation in order to make the level easier to work with and track over time. The actual total market value of the component stocks during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943 has been set to an indexed level of 10. This is often indicated by the notation 1941-43 = 10. In practice, the daily calculation of the SPX is computed by dividing the total market value of the component stocks by the "index divisor." By itself, the index divisor is an arbitrary number. However, in the context of the calculation of the SPX, it serves as a link to the original base period level of the SPX. The index divisor keeps the SPX comparable over time and is the manipulation point for all adjustments to the SPX, which is index maintenance.

Index Maintenance

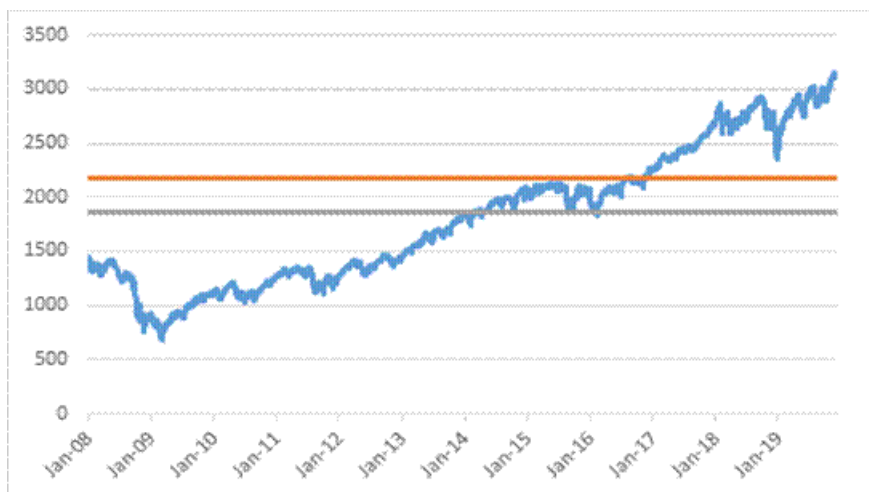
Index maintenance includes monitoring and completing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, share changes, stock splits, stock dividends, and stock price adjustments due to company restructuring or spinoffs. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits and stock dividends, require changes in the common shares outstanding and the stock prices of the companies in the SPX, and do not require index divisor adjustments.

To prevent the level of the SPX from changing due to corporate actions, corporate actions which affect the total market value of the SPX require an index divisor adjustment. By adjusting the index divisor for the change in market value, the level of the SPX remains constant and does not reflect the corporate actions of individual companies in the SPX. Index divisor adjustments are made after the close of trading and after the calculation of the SPX closing level.

Changes in a company's shares outstanding of 5.00% or more due to mergers, acquisitions, public offerings, tender offers, Dutch auctions, or exchange offers are made as soon as reasonably possible. Share changes due to mergers or acquisitions of publicly held companies that trade on a major exchange are implemented when the transaction occurs, even if both of the companies are not in the same headline index, and regardless of the size of the change. All other changes of 5.00% or more (due to, for example, company stock repurchases, private placements, redemptions, exercise of options, warrants, conversion of preferred stock, notes, debt, equity participation units, at-the-market offerings, or other recapitalizations) are made weekly and are announced on Fridays for implementation after the close of trading on the following Friday. Changes of less than 5.00% are accumulated and made quarterly on the third Friday of March, June, September, and December, and are usually announced two to five days prior. If a change in a company's shares outstanding of 5.00% or more causes a company's IWF to change by five percentage points or more, the IWF is updated at the same time as the share change. IWF changes resulting from partial tender offers are considered on a case by case basis.

Historical Performance of the SPX

The following graph sets forth the daily historical performance of the SPX in the period from January 1, 2008 through the Trade Date. We obtained this historical data from Bloomberg L.P. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg L.P. The horizontal orange line in the graph represents the SPX's Coupon Barrier of 2,178.93 (rounded to two decimal places), which is 70% of the SPX's Initial Value of 3,112.76, which was the SPX's closing level on the Trade Date. The horizontal grey line in the graph represents the SPX's Downside Threshold of 1,867.66 (rounded to two decimal places), which is 60% of the SPX's Initial Value.



This historical data on the SPX is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the SPX or what the value of the Notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the SPX during any period set forth above is not an indication that the level of the SPX is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the Notes.

Before investing in the Notes, you should consult publicly available sources for the levels of the SPX.

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The EURO STOXX 50[®] Index

The SX5E was created by STOXX, which is owned by Deutsche Börse AG. Publication of the SX5E began in February 1998, based on an initial index level of 1,000 at December 31, 1991.

Index Composition and Maintenance

The SX5E is composed of 50 stocks from 11 Eurozone countries (Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain) of the STOXX Europe 600 Supersector indices. The STOXX 600 Supersector indices contain the 600 largest stocks traded on the major exchanges of 18 European countries and are organized into the following 19 Supersectors: automobiles & parts; banks; basic resources; chemicals; construction & materials; financial services; food & beverage; health care; industrial goods & services; insurance; media; oil & gas; personal & household goods; real estate; retail; technology; telecommunications; travel & leisure and utilities.

For each of the 19 EURO STOXX regional supersector indices, the stocks are ranked in terms of free-float market capitalization. The largest stocks are added to the selection list until the coverage is close to, but still less than, 60% of the free-float market capitalization of the corresponding supersector index. If the next highest-ranked stock brings the coverage closer to 60% in absolute terms, then it is also added to the selection list. All current stocks in the SX5E are then added to the selection list. All of the stocks on the selection list are then ranked in terms of free-float market capitalization to produce the final index selection list. The largest 40 stocks on the selection list are selected; the remaining 10 stocks are selected from the largest remaining current stocks ranked between 41 and 60; if the number of stocks selected is still below 50, then the largest remaining stocks are selected until there are 50 stocks. In exceptional cases, STOXX's management board can add stocks to and remove them from the selection list.

The index components are subject to a capped maximum index weight of 10%, which is applied on a quarterly basis.

The composition of the SX5E is reviewed annually, based on the closing stock data on the last trading day in August. Changes in the composition of the SX5E are made to ensure that the SX5E includes the 50 market sector leaders from within the EURO STOXX[®] Index.

The free float factors for each component stock used to calculate the SX5E, as described below, are reviewed, calculated, and implemented on a quarterly basis and are fixed until the next quarterly review.

The SX5E is subject to a "fast exit rule." The index components are monitored for any changes based on the monthly selection list ranking. A stock is deleted from the SX5E if: (a) it ranks 75 or below on the monthly selection list and (b) it has been ranked 75 or below for a consecutive period of two months in the monthly selection list. The highest-ranked stock that is not an index component will replace it. Changes will be implemented on the close of the fifth trading day of the month, and are effective the next trading day.

The SX5E is also subject to a "fast entry rule." All stocks on the latest selection lists and initial public offering (IPO) stocks are reviewed for a fast-track addition on a quarterly basis. A stock is added, if (a) it qualifies for the latest STOXX blue-chip selection list generated end of February, May, August or November and (b) it ranks within the "lower buffer" on this selection list.

The SX5E is also reviewed on an ongoing monthly basis. Corporate actions (including initial public offerings, mergers and takeovers, spin-offs, delistings, and bankruptcy) that affect the index composition are announced immediately, implemented two trading days later and become effective on the next trading day after implementation.

Index Calculation

The SX5E is calculated with the "Laspeyres formula," which measures the aggregate price changes in the component stocks against a fixed base quantity weight. The formula for calculating the index value can be expressed as follows:

$$\text{EURO STOXX 50}^{\text{®}} \text{ Index} = \frac{\text{Free float market capitalization of the EURO STOXX 50}^{\text{®}} \text{ Index}}{\text{Divisor}}$$

The “free float market capitalization of the Index” is equal to the sum of the product of the price, the number of shares and the free float factor and the weighting cap factor for each component stock as of the time the SX5E is being calculated.

The SX5E is also subject to a divisor, which is adjusted to maintain the continuity of the index values across changes due to corporate actions, such as the deletion and addition of stocks, the substitution of stocks, stock dividends, and stock splits.

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Historical Performance of the SX5E

The following graph sets forth the daily historical performance of the SX5E in the period from January 1, 2008 through the Trade Date. We obtained this historical data from Bloomberg L.P. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg L.P. The horizontal orange line in the graph represents the SX5E’s Coupon Barrier of 2,562.01 (rounded to two decimal places), which is 70% of the SX5E’s Initial Value of 3,660.02, which was the SX5E’s closing level on the Trade Date. The horizontal grey line in the graph represents the SX5E’s Downside Threshold of 2,196.01 (rounded to two decimal places), which is 60% of the SX5E’s Initial Value.



This historical data on the SX5E is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the SX5E or what the value of the Notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the SX5E during any period set forth above is not an indication that the level of the SX5E is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the Notes.

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 - The results to be obtained by the Notes, the owner of the Notes or any other person in connection with the use of the SX5E and the data included in the SX5E;
 - The accuracy, timeliness, and completeness of the SX5E and its data;
 - The merchantability and the fitness for a particular purpose or use of the SX5E and its data;
 - The performance of the Notes generally.
- STOXX, Deutsche Börse Group and their licensors, research partners or data providers give no warranty and exclude any liability, for any errors, omissions or interruptions in the SX5E or its data;
- Under no circumstances will STOXX, Deutsche Börse Group or their licensors, research partners or data providers be liable (whether in negligence or otherwise) for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special or consequential damages or losses, arising as a result of such errors, omissions or interruptions in the SX5E or its data or generally in relation to the Notes, even in circumstances where STOXX, Deutsche Börse Group or their licensors, research partners or data providers are aware that such loss or damage may occur.

The licensing agreement discussed above is solely for our benefit and that of STOXX, and not for the benefit of the owners of the Notes or any other third parties.”

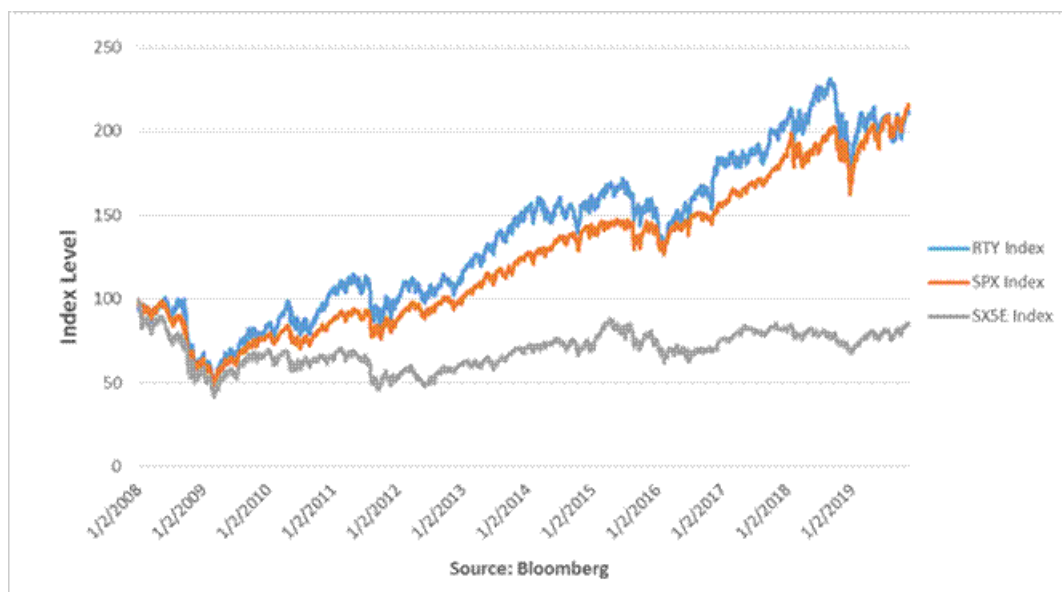
Correlation of the Underlyings

The graph below illustrates the daily performance of the RTY, the SPX and the SX5E from January 1, 2008 through the Trade Date. For comparison purposes, each Underlying has been “normalized” to have a closing level of 100 on January 1, 2008 by dividing the closing level of that Underlying on each trading day by the closing level of that Underlying on January 1, 2008 and multiplying by 100. We obtained the closing levels used to determine the normalized closing levels set forth below from Bloomberg L.P., without independent verification.

The correlation of a group of Underlyings represents a statistical measurement of the degree to which the returns of those Underlyings were similar to each other over a given period in terms of timing and direction. The correlation between a group of Underlyings is scaled from 1.0 to -1.0, with 1.0 indicating perfect positive correlation (*i.e.*, the value of all Underlyings are increasing together or decreasing together and the ratio of their returns has been constant), 0 indicating no correlation (*i.e.*, there is no statistical relationship between the returns of that group of Underlyings) and -1.0 indicating perfect negative correlation (*i.e.*, as the value of one Underlying increases, the value of the other Underlyings decrease and the ratio of their returns has been constant).

The graph below illustrates the historical performance of each Underlying relative to each other over the time period shown and provides an indication of how close the relative performance of each Underlying has historically been to the other Underlyings. A closer relationship between the daily returns of two or more underlying assets over a given period indicates that such underlying assets have been more positively correlated. Lower (or more-negative) correlation among two or more underlying assets over a given period may indicate that it is less likely that those underlying assets will subsequently move in the same direction. Therefore, lower correlation among the Underlyings may indicate a greater potential for one of the Underlyings to close below its respective Coupon Barrier on any trading day during an Observation Period or below its respective Downside Threshold on the Final Observation Date, as applicable, because there may be a greater likelihood that at least one of the Underlyings will decrease in value significantly. However, even if the Underlyings have a higher positive correlation, one or all of the Underlyings may close below the respective Coupon Barrier(s) on any trading day during an Observation Period or below the respective Downside Threshold(s) on the Final Observation Date, as applicable, as the Underlyings may each decrease in value. Moreover, the actual correlation among the Underlyings may differ, perhaps significantly, from their historical correlation. Although the correlation of the Underlyings’ performance may change over the term of the Notes, the economic terms of the Notes, including the Contingent Coupon Rate, Downside Threshold and Coupon Barrier are determined, in part, based on the correlation of the Underlyings’ performance calculated using our and our affiliates’ pricing models at the time when the terms of the Notes are finalized. All other things being equal, a higher Contingent Coupon Rate and lower Downside Threshold and Coupon Barrier is generally associated with lower correlation among the Underlyings, which may indicate a greater potential for missed Contingent Coupon Payments and/or a significant loss on your investment at maturity. See “Risk Factors — You are exposed to the market risk of each Underlying” and “—Because the Notes are linked to the performance of the least performing among the RTY, the SPX and the SX5E, you are exposed to greater risk of receiving no Contingent Coupon Payments or sustaining a significant loss on your investment than if the Notes were linked to just the RTY, just the SPX or just the SX5E” herein.

Past performance and correlation of the Underlyings are not indicative of the future performance or correlation of the Underlyings.



BofAS, an affiliate of BofA Finance and the lead selling agent for the sale of the Notes, will receive an underwriting discount of \$0.10 for any Note sold in this offering. UBS, as selling agent for sales of the Notes, has agreed to purchase from BofAS, and BofAS has agreed to sell to UBS, all of the Notes sold in this offering for \$9.90 per Note. UBS proposes to offer the Notes to the public at a price of \$10.00 per Note. UBS will receive an underwriting discount of \$0.10 for each Note it sells to the public. The underwriting discount will be received by UBS and its financial advisors collectively. If all of the Notes are not sold at the initial offering price, BofAS may change the public offering price and other selling terms.

BofAS, a broker-dealer affiliate of ours, is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") and will participate as lead selling agent in the distribution of the Notes. Accordingly, the offering of the Notes will conform to the requirements of FINRA Rule 5121. BofAS may not make sales in this offering to any of its discretionary accounts without the prior written approval of the account holder.

We will deliver the Notes against payment therefor in New York, New York on a date that is greater than two business days following the Trade Date. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade the Notes more than two business days prior to the Issue Date will be required to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

BofAS and any of our other broker-dealer affiliates may use this pricing supplement, and the accompanying product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus, for offers and sales in secondary market transactions and market-making transactions in the Notes. However, they are not obligated to engage in such secondary market transactions and/or market-making transactions. BofAS may act as principal or agent in these transactions, and any such sales will be made at prices related to prevailing market conditions at the time of the sale.

As agreed by BofAS and UBS, for approximately a four-month period after the Trade Date, to the extent BofAS offers to buy the Notes in the secondary market, it will do so at a price that will exceed the estimated value of the Notes at that time. The amount of this excess will decline on a straight line basis over that period. Thereafter, if BofAS buys or sells your Notes, it will do so at prices that reflect the estimated value determined by reference to its pricing models at that time. Any price at any time after the Trade Date will be based on then-prevailing market conditions and other considerations, including the performance of the Underlyings and the remaining term of the Notes. However, none of us, the Guarantor, BofAS, UBS or any other party is obligated to purchase your Notes at any price or at any time, and we cannot assure you that any party will purchase your Notes at a price that equals or exceeds the initial estimated value of the Notes.

Any price that BofAS may pay to repurchase the Notes will depend upon then prevailing market conditions, the creditworthiness of us and the Guarantor, and transaction costs. At certain times, this price may be higher than or lower than the initial estimated value of the Notes.

Sales Outside of the United States

The Notes have not been approved for public sale in any jurisdiction outside of the United States. There has been no registration or filing as to the Notes with any regulatory, securities, banking, or local authority outside of the United States and no action has been taken by BofA Finance, BAC, BofAS or any other affiliate of BAC, or by UBS or any of its affiliates, to offer the Notes in any jurisdiction other than the United States. As such, these Notes are made available to investors outside of the United States only in jurisdictions where it is lawful to make such offer or sale and only under circumstances that will result in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including private placement requirements.

Further, no offer or sale of the notes is being made to residents of:

- Belize
- Aruba
- Botswana
- Belgium
- Malaysia
- Kazakhstan
- India
- Russia

You are urged to carefully review the Selling Restrictions that may be applicable to your jurisdiction beginning on page S-18 of the accompanying prospectus supplement.

European Economic Area

None of this pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying prospectus or the accompanying prospectus supplement is a prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation (as defined below). This pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement have been prepared on the basis that any offer of Notes in any Member State of the European Economic Area (the "EEA") which has implemented the Prospectus Regulation (each, a "Relevant Member State") will only be made to a legal entity which is a qualified investor under the Prospectus Regulation ("Qualified Investors"). Accordingly any person making or intending to make an offer in that Relevant Member State of Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated in this

pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement may only do so with respect to Qualified Investors. Neither BofA Finance nor BAC have authorized, nor do they authorize, the making of any offer of Notes other than to Qualified Investors. The expression "Prospectus Regulation" means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes: (a) a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU, as amended ("MiFID II"); or (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (the Insurance Distribution Directive), as amended or superseded, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation; and (b) the expression "offer" includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes. Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014, as amended (the "PRIIPs Regulation") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

The communication of this pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and any other document or materials relating to the issue of the Notes offered hereby is not being made, and such documents and/or materials have not been approved, by an authorized person for the purposes of section 21 of the United Kingdom's Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended (the "FSMA"). Accordingly, such documents and/or materials are not being distributed to, and must not be passed on to, the general public in the United Kingdom. The communication of such documents and/or materials as a financial promotion is only being made to those persons in the United Kingdom who have professional experience in matters relating to investments and who fall within the definition of investment professionals (as defined in Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005, as amended (the "Financial Promotion Order")), or who fall within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) of the Financial Promotion Order, or who are any other persons to whom it may otherwise lawfully be made under the Financial Promotion Order (all such persons together being referred to as "relevant persons"). In the United Kingdom, the Notes offered hereby are only available to, and any investment or investment activity to which this pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus relates will be engaged in only with, relevant persons. Any person in the United Kingdom that is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus or any of their contents.

Any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) in connection with the issue or sale of the Notes may only be communicated or caused to be communicated in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the issuer or the guarantor.

All applicable provisions of the FSMA must be complied with in respect to anything done by any person in relation to the Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

Structuring the Notes

Any payments on the Notes, including any Contingent Coupon Payments, depend on the credit risk of BofA Finance and BAC and on the performance of each of the Underlyings. The economic terms of the Notes are based on BAC's internal funding rate, which is the rate it would pay to borrow funds through the issuance of market-linked Notes, and the economic terms of certain related hedging arrangements it enters into. BAC's internal funding rate is typically lower than the rate it would pay when it issues conventional fixed or floating rate debt securities. This difference in funding rate, as well as the underwriting discount and the hedging related charges described elsewhere in this pricing supplement, reduced the economic terms of the Notes to you and the initial estimated value of the Notes. Due to these factors, the public offering price you are paying to purchase the Notes is greater than the initial estimated value of the Notes as of the Trade Date.

On the cover page of this pricing supplement, we have provided the initial estimated value for the Notes.

The Notes are our debt securities, the return on which is linked to the performance of the Underlyings. The related guarantees are BAC's obligations. As is the case for all of our and BAC's respective debt securities, including our market-linked notes, the economic terms of the Notes reflect our and BAC's actual or perceived creditworthiness at the time of pricing. In addition, because market-linked notes result in increased operational, funding and liability management costs to us and BAC, BAC typically borrows the funds under these types of notes at a rate, which we refer to in this pricing supplement as BAC's internal funding rate, that is more favorable to BAC than the rate that it might pay for a conventional fixed or floating rate debt security. This generally relatively lower internal funding rate, which is reflected in the economic terms of the Notes, along with the fees and charges associated with market-linked notes, resulted in the initial estimated value of the Notes on the Trade Date being less than their public offering price.

In order to meet our payment obligations on the Notes, at the time we issue the Notes, we may choose to enter into certain hedging arrangements (which may include call options, put options or other derivatives) with BofAS or one of our other affiliates. The terms of these hedging arrangements are determined based upon terms provided by BofAS and its affiliates, and take into account a number of factors, including our and BAC's creditworthiness, interest rate movements, the volatility of the Underlyings, the tenor of the Notes and the hedging arrangements. The economic terms of the Notes and their initial estimated value depend in part on the terms of these hedging arrangements.

BofAS has advised us that the hedging arrangements will include hedging related charges, reflecting the costs associated with, and our affiliates' profit earned from, these hedging arrangements. Since hedging entails risk and may be influenced by unpredictable market forces, actual profits or losses from these hedging transactions may be more or less than any expected amounts.

For further information, see "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-7 above and "Supplemental Use of Proceeds" on page PS-16 of the accompanying product supplement.

Validity of the Notes

In the opinion of McGuireWoods LLP, as counsel to BofA Finance and BAC, when the trustee has made an appropriate entry on Schedule 1 to the Master Registered Global Note dated November 4, 2016 that represents the Notes (the "Master Note") identifying the Notes offered hereby as supplemental obligations thereunder in accordance with the instructions of BofA Finance, and the Notes have been delivered against payment therefor as contemplated in this pricing supplement and the related prospectus, prospectus supplement and product supplement, all in accordance with the provisions of the indenture governing the Notes and the related guarantee, such Notes will be legal, valid and binding obligations of BofA Finance, and the related guarantee will be the legal, valid and binding obligations of BAC, subject, in each case, to the effects of applicable bankruptcy, insolvency (including laws relating to preferences, fraudulent transfers and equitable subordination), reorganization, moratorium and other similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, and to general principles of equity. This opinion is given as of the date of this pricing supplement and is limited to the laws of the State of New York and the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act and the Delaware General Corporation Law (including the statutory provisions, all applicable provisions of the Delaware Constitution and reported judicial decisions interpreting the foregoing) as in effect on the date hereof. In addition, this opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the indenture governing the Notes and due authentication of the Master Note, the validity, binding nature and enforceability of the indenture governing the Notes and the related guarantee with respect to the trustee, the legal capacity of individuals, the genuineness of signatures, the authenticity of all documents submitted to McGuireWoods LLP as originals, the conformity to original documents of all documents submitted to McGuireWoods LLP as copies thereof, the authenticity of the originals of such copies and certain factual matters, all as stated in the letter of McGuireWoods LLP dated August 23, 2016, which has been filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement of BofA Finance and BAC relating to the Notes and the related guarantees initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 23, 2016.

Sidley Austin LLP, New York, New York, is acting as counsel to BofAS and as special tax counsel to BofA Finance and BAC.

The following summary of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of the Notes supplements, and to the extent inconsistent supersedes, the discussions under “U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” in the accompanying prospectus and under “U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” in the accompanying prospectus supplement and is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations. In addition, any reference to “Morrison & Foerster LLP” in the aforementioned tax discussions in the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement should be read as a reference to “Sidley Austin LLP.” This summary is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), regulations promulgated under the Code by the U.S. Treasury Department (“Treasury”) (including proposed and temporary regulations), rulings, current administrative interpretations and official pronouncements of the IRS, and judicial decisions, all as currently in effect and all of which are subject to differing interpretations or to change, possibly with retroactive effect. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax consequences described below. This summary does not include any description of the tax laws of any state or local governments, or of any foreign government, that may be applicable to a particular holder.

Although the Notes are issued by us, they will be treated as if they were issued by Bank of America Corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly throughout this tax discussion, references to “we,” “our” or “us” are generally to Bank of America Corporation unless the context requires otherwise.

This summary is directed solely to U.S. Holders and Non-U.S. Holders that, except as otherwise specifically noted, will purchase the Notes upon original issuance and will hold the Notes as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code, which generally means property held for investment, and that are not excluded from the discussion under “U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” in the accompanying prospectus.

You should consult your own tax advisor concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences to you of acquiring, owning, and disposing of the Notes, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local, foreign, or other tax jurisdiction and the possible effects of changes in U.S. federal or other tax laws.

General

Although there is no statutory, judicial, or administrative authority directly addressing the characterization of the Notes, we intend to treat the Notes for all tax purposes as contingent income-bearing single financial contracts with respect to the Underlyings and under the terms of the Notes, we and every investor in the Notes agree, in the absence of an administrative determination or judicial ruling to the contrary, to treat the Notes in accordance with such characterization. In the opinion of our counsel, Sidley Austin LLP, it is reasonable to treat the Notes as contingent income-bearing single financial contracts with respect to the Underlyings. However, Sidley Austin LLP has advised us that it is unable to conclude that it is more likely than not that this treatment will be upheld. This discussion assumes that the Notes constitute contingent income-bearing single financial contracts with respect to the Underlyings for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the Notes did not constitute contingent income-bearing single financial contracts, the tax consequences described below would be materially different.

This characterization of the Notes is not binding on the IRS or the courts. No statutory, judicial, or administrative authority directly addresses the characterization of the Notes or any similar instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and no ruling is being requested from the IRS with respect to their proper characterization and treatment. Due to the absence of authorities on point, significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Notes are not certain, and no assurance can be given that the IRS or any court will agree with the characterization and tax treatment described in this pricing supplement. Accordingly, you are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding all aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the Notes, including possible alternative characterizations.

Unless otherwise stated, the following discussion is based on the characterization described above. The discussion in this section assumes that there is a significant possibility of a significant loss of principal on an investment in the Notes.

We will not attempt to ascertain whether the issuer of any component stocks included in the Underlyings would be treated as a “passive foreign investment company” (“PFIC”), within the meaning of Section 1297 of the Code, or a United States real property holding corporation, within the meaning of Section 897(c) of the Code. If the issuer of one or more stocks included in the Underlyings were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could possibly apply to a holder of the Notes. You should refer to information filed with the SEC by the issuers of the component stocks included in each Underlying and consult your tax advisor regarding the possible consequences to you, if any, if any issuer of a component stock included in the Underlyings is or becomes a PFIC or is or becomes a United States real property holding corporation.

U.S. Holders

Although the U.S. federal income tax treatment of any Contingent Coupon Payment on the Notes is uncertain, we intend to take the position, and the following discussion assumes, that any Contingent Coupon Payment constitutes taxable ordinary income to a U.S. Holder at the time received or accrued in accordance with the U.S. Holder’s regular method of accounting. By purchasing the Notes you agree, in the absence of an administrative determination or judicial ruling to the contrary, to treat any Contingent Coupon Payment as described in the preceding sentence.

Upon receipt of a cash payment at maturity or upon a sale, exchange, or redemption of the Notes prior to maturity, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized (other than amounts representing any Contingent Coupon Payment, which would be taxed as described above) and the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the Notes. A U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the Notes will equal

the amount paid by that holder to acquire them. This capital gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder held the Notes for more than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Alternative Tax Treatments. Due to the absence of authorities that directly address the proper tax treatment of the Notes, prospective investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding all possible alternative tax treatments of an investment in the Notes. In particular, the IRS could seek to subject the Notes to the Treasury regulations governing contingent payment debt instruments. If the IRS were successful in that regard, the timing and character of income on the Notes would be affected significantly. Among other things, a U.S. Holder would be required to accrue original issue discount every year at a "comparable yield" determined at the time of issuance. In addition, any gain realized by a U.S. Holder at maturity or upon a sale, exchange, or redemption of the Notes generally would be treated as ordinary income, and any loss realized at maturity or upon a sale, exchange, or redemption of the Notes generally would be treated as ordinary loss to the extent of the U.S. Holder's prior accruals of original issue discount, and as capital loss thereafter.

In addition, it is possible that the Notes could be treated as a unit consisting of a deposit and a put option written by the Note holder, in which case the timing and character of income on the Notes would be affected significantly.

The IRS released Notice 2008-2 (the "Notice"), which sought comments from the public on the taxation of financial instruments currently taxed as "prepaid forward contracts." This Notice addresses instruments such as the Notes. According to the Notice, the IRS and Treasury are considering whether a holder of an instrument such as the Notes should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis, regardless of whether any payments are made prior to maturity. It is not possible to determine what guidance the IRS and Treasury will ultimately issue, if any. Any such future guidance may affect the amount, timing and character of income, gain, or loss in respect of the Notes, possibly with retroactive effect.

The IRS and Treasury are also considering additional issues, including whether additional gain or loss from such instruments should be treated as ordinary or capital, whether foreign holders of such instruments should be subject to withholding tax on any deemed income accruals, whether Section 1260 of the Code, concerning certain "constructive ownership transactions," generally applies or should generally apply to such instruments, and whether any of these determinations depend on the nature of the underlying asset.

In addition, proposed Treasury regulations require the accrual of income on a current basis for contingent payments made under certain notional principal contracts. The preamble to the regulations states that the "wait and see" method of accounting does not properly reflect the economic accrual of income on those contracts, and requires current accrual of income for some contracts already in existence. While the proposed regulations do not apply to prepaid forward contracts, the preamble to the proposed regulations expresses the view that similar timing issues exist in the case of prepaid forward contracts. If the IRS or Treasury publishes future guidance requiring current economic accrual for contingent payments on prepaid forward contracts, it is possible that you could be required to accrue income over the term of the Notes.

Because of the absence of authority regarding the appropriate tax characterization of the Notes, it is also possible that the IRS could seek to characterize the Notes in a manner that results in tax consequences that are different from those described above. For example, the IRS could possibly assert that any gain or loss that a holder may recognize at maturity or upon the sale, exchange, or redemption of the Notes should be treated as ordinary gain or loss.

Because each Underlying is an index that periodically rebalances, it is possible that the Notes could be treated as a series of contingent income-bearing single financial contracts, each of which matures on the next rebalancing date. If the Notes were properly characterized in such a manner, a U.S. Holder would be treated as disposing of the Notes on each rebalancing date in return for new Notes that mature on the next rebalancing date, and a U.S. Holder would accordingly likely recognize capital gain or loss on each rebalancing date equal to the difference between the holder's tax basis in the Notes (which would be adjusted to take into account any prior recognition of gain or loss) and the fair market value of the Notes on such date.

Non-U.S. Holders

Because the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the Notes (including any Contingent Coupon Payment) is uncertain, we will withhold U.S. federal income tax at a 30% rate (or at a lower rate under an applicable income tax treaty) on the entire amount of any Contingent Coupon Payment made unless such payments are effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business in the U.S. (in which case, to avoid withholding, the Non-U.S. Holder will be required to provide a Form W-8ECI). We will not pay any additional amounts in respect of such withholding. To claim benefits under an income tax treaty, a Non-U.S. Holder must obtain a taxpayer identification number and certify as to its eligibility under the appropriate treaty's limitations on benefits article, if applicable. In addition, special rules may apply to claims for treaty benefits made by Non-U.S. Holders that are entities rather than individuals. The availability of a lower rate of withholding under an applicable income tax treaty will depend on whether such rate applies to the characterization of the payments under U.S. federal income tax laws. A Non-U.S. Holder that is eligible for a reduced rate of U.S. federal withholding tax pursuant to an income tax treaty may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld by filing an appropriate claim for refund with the IRS.

Except as discussed below, a Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax for amounts paid in respect of the Notes (not including, for the avoidance of doubt, amounts representing any Contingent Coupon Payment which would be subject to the rules discussed in the previous paragraph) upon the sale, exchange, or redemption of the Notes or their settlement at maturity, provided that the Non-U.S. Holder complies with applicable certification requirements and that the payment is not effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a U.S. trade or business. Notwithstanding the foregoing, gain from the sale, exchange, or redemption of the Notes or their settlement at

maturity may be subject to U.S. federal income tax if that Non-U.S. Holder is a non-resident alien individual and is present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year of the sale, exchange, redemption, or settlement and certain other conditions are satisfied.

If a Non-U.S. Holder of the Notes is engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within the U.S. and if any Contingent Coupon Payment and gain realized on the settlement at maturity, or upon sale, exchange or redemption of the Notes, is effectively connected with the conduct of such trade or business (and, if certain tax treaties apply, is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder in the U.S.), the Non-U.S. Holder, although exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax, generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such Contingent Coupon Payment and gain on a net income basis in the same manner as if it were a U.S. Holder. Such Non-U.S. Holders should read the material under the heading “—U.S. Holders,” for a description of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of acquiring, owning, and disposing of the Notes. In addition, if such Non-U.S. Holder is a foreign corporation, it may also be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or such lower rate provided by any applicable tax treaty) of a portion of its earnings and profits for the taxable year that are effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business in the U.S., subject to certain adjustments.

A “dividend equivalent” payment is treated as a dividend from sources within the United States and such payments generally would be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax if paid to a Non-U.S. Holder. Under Treasury regulations, payments (including deemed payments) with respect to equity-linked instruments (“ELIs”) that are “specified ELIs” may be treated as dividend equivalents if such specified ELIs reference an interest in an “underlying security,” which is generally any interest in an entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes if a payment with respect to such interest could give rise to a U.S. source dividend. However, IRS guidance provides that withholding on dividend equivalent payments will not apply to specified ELIs that are not delta-one instruments and that are issued before January 1, 2021. Based on our determination that the Notes are not delta-one instruments, Non-U.S. Holders should not be subject to withholding on dividend equivalent payments, if any, under the Notes. However, it is possible that the Notes could be treated as deemed reissued for U.S. federal income tax purposes upon the occurrence of certain events affecting the Underlyings or the Notes, and following such occurrence the Notes could be treated as subject to withholding on dividend equivalent payments. Non-U.S. Holders that enter, or have entered, into other transactions in respect of the Underlyings or the Notes should consult their tax advisors as to the application of the dividend equivalent withholding tax in the context of the Notes and their other transactions. If any payments are treated as dividend equivalents subject to withholding, we (or the applicable paying agent) would be entitled to withhold taxes without being required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld.

As discussed above, alternative characterizations of the Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes are possible. Should an alternative characterization, by reason of change or clarification of the law, by regulation or otherwise, cause payments as to the Notes to become subject to withholding tax in addition to the withholding tax described above, tax will be withheld at the applicable statutory rate. Prospective Non-U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of such alternative characterizations.

U.S. Federal Estate Tax. Under current law, while the matter is not entirely clear, individual Non-U.S. Holders, and entities whose property is potentially includible in those individuals’ gross estates for U.S. federal estate tax purposes (for example, a trust funded by such an individual and with respect to which the individual has retained certain interests or powers), should note that, absent an applicable treaty benefit, a Note is likely to be treated as U.S. situs property, subject to U.S. federal estate tax. These individuals and entities should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal estate tax consequences of investing in a Note.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Please see the discussion under “U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Taxation of Debt Securities — Backup Withholding and Information Reporting” in the accompanying prospectus for a description of the applicability of the backup withholding and information reporting rules to payments made on the Notes.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”)

The discussion in the accompanying prospectus under “U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations – Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act” is hereby modified to reflect regulations proposed by Treasury indicating its intent to eliminate the requirements under FATCA of withholding on gross proceeds from the sale, exchange, settlement at maturity, or other disposition of relevant financial instruments. Treasury has indicated that taxpayers may rely on these proposed regulations pending their finalization.