

**Subject to Completion**  
**Preliminary Term Sheet dated September 25, 2012**

Units \$10 principal amount per unit CUSIP No.	Pricing Date*: October , 2012 Settlement Date*: October , 2012 Maturity Date*: October , 2014	*Subject to change based on the actual date the notes are priced for initial sale to the public (the "pricing date")
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## Market-Linked Step Up Notes Linked to a Global Equity Basket

- Maturity of approximately two years
- If the Basket is flat or increases up to the Step Up Value, a return of [15% to 21%]
- If the Basket increases above the Step Up Value, a return equal to the percentage increase in the Basket
- The Basket will be comprised of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index, and the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index. The S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index will be given an initial weight of 30%; the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index will each be given an initial weight of 20%; and the MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index and the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index will each be given an initial weight of 15%.
- 1-to-1 downside exposure to decreases in the Basket
- All payments at maturity subject to the credit risk of Bank of America Corporation
- No periodic interest payments
- Limited secondary market liquidity, with no exchange listing



The notes are being issued by Bank of America Corporation ("BAC"). There are important differences between the notes and a conventional debt security, including different investment risks. See "Risk Factors" on page TS-5 of this term sheet and beginning on page S-8 of product supplement SUN-2.

None of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), any state securities commission, or any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Note Prospectus (as defined below) is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Per Unit	Total
Public offering price <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	\$10.00	\$
Underwriting discount <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	\$0.20	\$
Proceeds, before expenses, to BAC	\$9.80	\$

(1) For any purchase of 500,000 units or more in a single transaction by an individual investor, the public offering price and the underwriting discount will be \$9.95 per unit and \$0.15 per unit, respectively.

(2) For any purchase by certain fee-based trusts and discretionary accounts managed by U.S. Trust operating through Bank of America, N.A., the public offering price and underwriting discount will be \$9.80 per unit and \$0.00 per unit, respectively.

The notes:

<b>Are Not FDIC Insured</b>	<b>Are Not Bank Guaranteed</b>	<b>May Lose Value</b>
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**Merrill Lynch & Co.**

October , 2012

# Market-Linked Step Up Notes

Linked to a Global Equity Basket, due October , 2014

## Summary

The Market-Linked Step Up Notes Linked to a Global Equity Basket, due October , 2014 (the "notes") are our senior unsecured debt securities. The notes are not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or secured by collateral. **The notes will rank equally with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated debt. Any payments due on the notes, including any repayment of principal, will be subject to the credit risk of BAC.** The notes provide you with a Step Up Payment if the Ending Value (as determined below) of the Global Equity Basket described below (the "Basket") is equal to or greater than the Starting Value, but is not greater than the Step Up Value. If the Ending Value is greater than the Step Up Value, you will participate on a 1-for-1 basis in the increase in the level of the Basket above the Starting Value. If the Ending Value is less than the Threshold Value, you will lose all or a portion of the principal amount of your notes.

The terms and risks of the notes are contained in this term sheet and the documents listed below (together, the "Note Prospectus"). The documents have been filed as part of a registration statement with the SEC, which may, without cost, be accessed on the SEC website as indicated below or obtained from MLPF&S by calling 1-866-500-5408:

- Product supplement SUN-2 dated April 2, 2012:  
<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/70858/000119312512146583/d324730d424b5.htm>
- Series L MTN prospectus supplement dated March 30, 2012 and prospectus dated March 30, 2012:  
<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/70858/000119312512143855/d323958d424b5.htm>

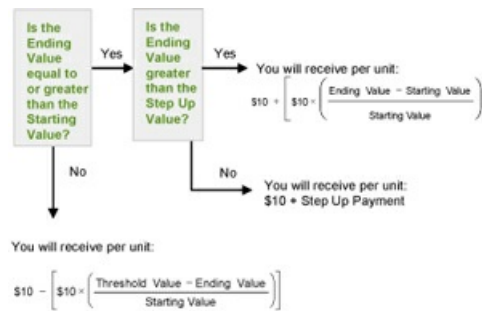
Before you invest, you should read the Note Prospectus, including this term sheet, for information about us and this offering. Any prior or contemporaneous oral statements and any other written materials you may have received are superseded by the Note Prospectus. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this term sheet have the meanings set forth in product supplement SUN-2. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this document to "we," "us," "our," or similar references are to BAC.

## Terms of the Notes

<b>Issuer:</b>	Bank of America Corporation ("BAC")
<b>Original Offering Price:</b>	\$10.00 per unit
<b>Term:</b>	Approximately two years
<b>Market Measure:</b>	A Global Equity Basket comprised of the S&P 500 <sup>®</sup> Index (Bloomberg symbol: "SPX"), the EURO STOXX 50 <sup>®</sup> Index (Bloomberg symbol: "SX5E"), the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Bloomberg symbol: "MXEF"), the S&P MidCap 400 <sup>®</sup> Index (Bloomberg symbol: "MID"), and the Russell 2000 <sup>®</sup> Index (Bloomberg symbol: "RTY"). Each Basket Component is a price return index.
<b>Starting Value:</b>	The Starting Value will be set to 100.00 on the pricing date.
<b>Ending Value:</b>	The closing level of the Basket on the scheduled calculation day. The calculation day is subject to postponement in the event of Market Disruption Events, as described beginning on page S-22 of product supplement SUN-2.
<b>Step Up Value:</b>	[115% to 121%] of the Starting Value. The actual Step Up Value will be determined on the pricing date.
<b>Step Up Payment:</b>	[\$1.50 to \$2.10] per unit, which represents a return of [15% to 21%] over the Original Offering Price. The actual Step Up Payment will be determined on the pricing date.
<b>Threshold Value:</b>	100% of the Starting Value, rounded to two decimal places.
<b>Calculation Day:</b>	The fifth scheduled Market Measure Business Day immediately preceding the maturity date.
<b>Calculation Agent:</b>	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated ("MLPF&S"), a subsidiary of BAC.
<b>Fees Charged:</b>	The public offering price of the notes includes the underwriting discount of \$0.20 per unit as listed on the cover page and an additional charge of \$0.075 per unit more fully described on page TS-25.

## Redemption Amount Determination

On the maturity date, you will receive a cash payment per unit determined as follows:



*Because the Threshold Value for the notes is equal to the Starting Value, you will lose all or a portion of your investment if the Ending Value is less than the Starting Value.*

# Market-Linked Step Up Notes

Linked to a Global Equity Basket, due October , 2014

## Investor Considerations

### You may wish to consider an investment in the notes if:

- You anticipate that the Basket will increase from the Starting Value to the Ending Value.
- You are willing to risk a loss of principal and return if the Basket decreases from the Starting Value to an Ending Value that is below the Threshold Value.
- You are willing to forgo the interest payments that are paid on traditional interest bearing debt securities.
- You are willing to forego dividends or other benefits of owning the stocks included in the Basket Components.
- You are willing to accept a limited market for sales prior to maturity, and understand that the market prices for the notes, if any, will be affected by various factors, including our actual and perceived creditworthiness, and the fees charged on the notes, as described on TS-2.
- You are willing to assume our credit risk, as issuer of the notes, for all payments under the notes, including the Redemption Amount.

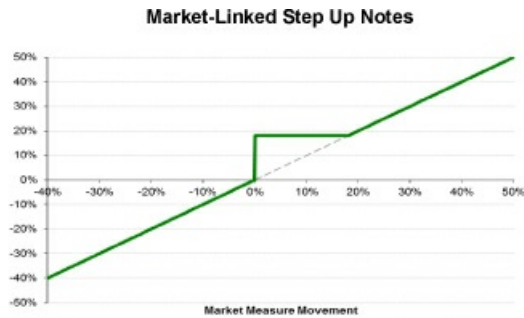
### The notes may not be an appropriate investment for you if:

- You believe that the Basket will decrease from the Starting Value to the Ending Value.
- You seek 100% principal protection or preservation of capital.
- You seek interest payments or other current income on your investment.
- You want to receive dividends or other distributions paid on the stocks included in the Basket Components.
- You seek an investment for which there will be a liquid secondary market.
- You are unwilling or are unable to take market risk on the notes or to take our credit risk as issuer of the notes.

We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting, and other advisors before you invest in the notes.

## Hypothetical Payout Profile

The below graph is based on **hypothetical** numbers and values.



This graph reflects the returns on the notes, based on a Step Up Payment of \$1.80 (the midpoint of the Step Up Payment range of [\$1.50 to \$2.10]), a Step Up Value of 118% of the Starting Value (the midpoint of the Step Up Value range of [115% to 121%]) and the Threshold Value of 100% of the Starting Value. The green line reflects the returns on the notes, while the dotted gray line reflects the returns of a direct investment in the stocks included in the Basket Components, excluding dividends.

This graph has been prepared for purposes of illustration only.

## Hypothetical Payments at Maturity

The following table and examples are for purposes of illustration only. They are based on **hypothetical** values and show **hypothetical** returns on the notes. **The actual amount you receive and the resulting total rate of return will depend on the actual Ending Value, Step Up Value, Step Up Payment, and the term of your investment.**

The following table is based on the Starting Value and Threshold Value of 100, a Step Up Value of 118, and a Step Up Payment of \$1.80 per unit. It illustrates the effect of a range of Ending Values on the Redemption Amount per unit of the notes and the total rate of return to holders of notes. The following examples do not take into account any tax consequences from investing in the notes.

<u>Ending Value</u>	<u>Percentage Change from the Starting Value to the Ending Value</u>	<u>Redemption Amount per Unit</u>	<u>Total Rate of Return on the Notes</u>
50.00	-50.00%	\$5.00	-50.00%
60.00	-40.00%	\$6.00	-40.00%
70.00	-30.00%	\$7.00	-30.00%
80.00	-20.00%	\$8.00	-20.00%
90.00	-10.00%	\$9.00	-10.00%
95.00	-5.00%	\$9.50	-5.00%
100.00 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.00%	\$11.80 <sup>(2)</sup>	18.00%
105.00	5.00%	\$11.80	18.00%
110.00	10.00%	\$11.80	18.00%
118.00 <sup>(3)</sup>	18.00%	\$11.80	18.00%
120.00	20.00%	\$12.00	20.00%
130.00	30.00%	\$13.00	30.00%
140.00	40.00%	\$14.00	40.00%
150.00	50.00%	\$15.00	50.00%

(1) The Starting Value and Threshold Value will be set to 100.00 on the pricing date.

(2) This amount represents the sum of the Original Offering Price and the **hypothetical** Step Up Payment of \$1.80.

(3) This is the **hypothetical** Step Up Value.

For recent actual levels of the Market Measure, see "The Basket" section below. The Basket Components are all price return indices and as such the Ending Value will not include any income generated by dividends paid on the stocks included in the Basket Components, which you would otherwise be entitled to receive if you invested in those stocks directly. In addition, all payments on the notes are subject to issuer credit risk.

### Redemption Amount Calculation Examples

#### Example 1:

The Ending Value is 75, or 75% of the Starting Value:

Starting Value:	100
Threshold Value:	100
Ending Value:	75

$$\text{Redemption Amount (per unit)} = \$10 - \left[ \$10 \times \left( \frac{100 - 75}{100} \right) \right] = \$7.50$$

#### Example 2

The Ending Value is 110, or 110% of the Starting Value:

Starting Value:	100
Step Up Value:	118
Ending Value:	110

$$\$10.00 + \$1.80 = \$11.80 \quad \text{Redemption Amount per unit, the Original Offering Price plus the Step Up Payment, since the Ending Value is equal to or greater than the Starting Value, but less than the Step Up Value.}$$

#### Example 3

The Ending Value is 150, or 150% of the Starting Value:

Starting Value:	100
Step Up Value:	118
Ending Value:	150

$$\$10 + \left[ \$10 \times \left( \frac{150 - 100}{100} \right) \right] = \$15.00 \text{ Redemption Amount per unit}$$

## Risk Factors

*There are important differences between the notes and a conventional debt security. An investment in the notes involves significant risks, including those listed below. You should carefully review the more detailed explanation of risks relating to the notes in the "Risk Factors" sections beginning on page S-8 of product supplement SUN-2, page S-5 of the MTN prospectus supplement, and page 8 of the prospectus identified above under "Summary." We also urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting, and other advisors before you invest in the notes.*

- Depending on the performance of the Basket as measured shortly before the maturity date, your investment may result in a loss; there is no guaranteed return of principal.
- Your yield may be less than the yield you could earn by owning a conventional debt security of comparable maturity.
- Payments on the notes are subject to our credit risk, and actual or perceived changes in our creditworthiness are expected to affect the value of the notes. If we become insolvent or are unable to pay our obligations, you may lose your entire investment.
- If you attempt to sell the notes prior to maturity, their market value may be lower than the price you paid for the notes due to, among other things, the inclusion of fees charged for developing, hedging and distributing the notes, as described on page TS-25 and various credit, market and economic factors that interrelate in complex and unpredictable ways.
- A trading market is not expected to develop for the notes. MLPF&S is not obligated to make a market for, or to repurchase, the notes.
- Our business activities as a full service financial institution, including our commercial and investment banking activities, our hedging and trading activities (including trades in shares of companies included in the Basket Components) and any hedging and trading activities we engage in for our clients' accounts, may affect the market value of the notes and their return and may create conflicts of interest with you.
- Changes in the value of one Basket Component may be offset by changes in the value of the other Basket Components.
- The Index sponsors (as defined below) may adjust each Basket Component in a way that affects its level, and the Index sponsors have no obligation to consider your interests.
- You will have no rights of a holder of the securities represented by the Basket Components, and you will not be entitled to receive securities or dividends or other distributions by the issuers of those securities.
- While we or our affiliates may from time to time own shares of companies included in the Basket Components, we do not control any company included in any Basket Component, and are not responsible for any disclosure made by any other company.
- Your return on the notes and the value of the notes may be affected by exchange rate movements and factors affecting the international securities markets, including economic, financial, social and political conditions. Specifically, the stocks included in the Euro STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index are issued by companies located within the Eurozone. The Eurozone is and has been undergoing severe financial stress, and the political, legal and regulatory ramifications are impossible to predict. Changes within the Eurozone could adversely affect the performance of the Euro STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index and, consequently, the value of the notes.
- There may be potential conflicts of interest involving the calculation agent. We have the right to appoint and remove the calculation agent.
- The U.S. federal income tax consequences of the notes are uncertain, and may be adverse to a holder of the notes. See "Summary Tax Consequences" below and "U.S. Federal Income Tax Summary" beginning on page S-32 of product supplement SUN-2.

## Other Terms of the Notes

### **Market Measure Business Day**

The following definition shall supersede and replace the definition of a "Market Measure Business Day" set forth on pages S-6 and S-20 of product supplement SUN-2.

A "Market Measure Business Day" means a day on which:

- (A) the London Stock Exchange, the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the São Paulo Stock Exchange, and the Korea Stock Exchange (as to the MSCI Emerging Markets Index) and the Eurex (as to the Euro STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index), or any successor to the foregoing exchanges, are open for trading; and
- (B) the Basket Components or any successors thereto are calculated and published.

# Market-Linked Step Up Notes

Linked to a Global Equity Basket, due October 1, 2014

## The Basket

The Basket is designed to allow investors to participate in the percentage changes in the levels of the Basket Components from the Starting Value to the Ending Value of the Basket. The Basket Components are described in the section "The Basket Components" below. Each Basket Component will be assigned an initial weight on the pricing date, as set forth in the table below.

For more information on the calculation of the value of the Basket, please see the section entitled "Description of the Notes — Basket Market Measures" beginning on page S-26 of product supplement SUN-2.

If September 21, 2012 were the pricing date, for each Basket Component, the Initial Component Weight, the closing level, the **hypothetical** Component Ratio and the initial contribution to the Basket value would be as follows:

Basket Component	Bloomberg Symbol	Initial Component Weight	Closing Level <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	Component Ratio <sup>(1)(3)</sup>	Initial Basket Value Contribution
The S&P 500 <sup>®</sup> Index	SPX	30.00%	1,460.15	0.02054583	30.00
The EURO STOXX 50 <sup>®</sup> Index	SX5E	20.00%	2,577.08	0.00776072	20.00
The MSCI Emerging Markets Index	MXEF	20.00%	1,006.60	0.01986887	20.00
The S&P MidCap 400 <sup>®</sup> Index	MID	15.00%	1,006.04	0.01490994	15.00
The Russell 2000 <sup>®</sup> Index	RTY	15.00%	855.51	0.01753340	15.00
				<b>Starting Value</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(1) The actual closing level of each Basket Component and the resulting actual Component Ratios will be determined on the pricing date, subject to adjustment as more fully described in the section entitled "Description of the Notes — Basket Market Measures — Determination of the Component Ratio for Each Basket Component — Equity-Based Basket Components" beginning on page S-27 of product supplement SUN-2 if a Market Disruption Event occurs on the pricing date as to any Basket Component.

(2) These were the closing levels of the Basket Components on September 21, 2012.

(3) Each **hypothetical** Component Ratio equals the Initial Component Weight of the relevant Basket Component (as a percentage) multiplied by 100, and then divided by the closing level of that Basket Component on September 21, 2012 and rounded to eight decimal places.

The calculation agent will calculate the value of the Basket by summing the products of the closing level for each Basket Component on the calculation day and the Component Ratio applicable to such Basket Component. If a Market Disruption Event occurs as to any Basket Component on the scheduled calculation day, the closing level of that Basket Component will be determined as more fully described beginning on page S-22 of product supplement SUN-2 in the section "Description of the Notes — The Starting Value and the Ending Value — Equity-Based Basket Market Measures."

**While actual historical information on the Basket will not exist before the pricing date, the following graph sets forth the hypothetical historical monthly performance of the Basket from January 2007 through August 2012. The graph is based upon actual month-end historical levels of the Basket Components, hypothetical Component Ratios determined as of December 31, 2006, and a Basket value of 100.00 as of that date. This hypothetical historical data on the Basket is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Basket or what the value of the notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the value of the Basket during any period set forth below is not an indication that the value of the Basket is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the notes.**



## The Basket Components

All disclosures contained in this term sheet regarding the Basket Components, 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 Standard & Poor's Financial Services ("S&P"), STOXX Limited ("STOXX"), MSCI Inc. ("MSCI"), and the Russell Investment ("Russell," and together with S&P, STOXX, and MSCI, the "Index sponsors"). The Index sponsors have no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, any Basket Component. The consequences of an Index sponsor discontinuing publication of the Basket Components are discussed in the section of product supplement SUN-2 entitled "Description of the Notes — Discontinuance of a Market Measure" on page S-25 of product supplement SUN-2. None of us, the calculation agent, or the selling agent accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance, or publication of any of the Basket Components or any successor index.

### The S&P 500® Index

The S&P 500® Index is intended to provide an indication of the pattern of common stock price movement. The calculation of the level of the S&P 500® Index 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. As of August 31, 2012, 393 companies included in the S&P 500® Index traded on the New York Stock Exchange, and 107 companies included in the S&P 500® Index traded on The NASDAQ Stock Market. On August 31, 2012, the average market capitalization of the companies included in the S&P 500® Index was \$25.43 billion. As of that date, the largest component of the S&P 500® Index had a market capitalization of \$622.04 billion, and the smallest component of the S&P 500® Index had a market capitalization of \$1.01 billion.

S&P chooses companies for inclusion in the S&P 500® Index with the aim of achieving a distribution by broad industry groupings that approximates the distribution of these groupings in the common stock population of its Stock Guide Database of over 10,000 companies, which S&P uses as an assumed model for the composition of the total market. Relevant criteria employed by S&P include the viability of the particular company, the extent to which that company represents the industry group to which it is assigned, the extent to which the market price of that company's common stock generally is responsive to changes in the affairs of the respective industry and the market value and trading activity of the common stock of that company. Ten main groups of companies constitute the S&P 500® Index, with the approximate percentage of the market capitalization of the S&P 500® Index included in each group as of August 31, 2012 indicated in parentheses: Consumer Discretionary (11.00%); Consumer Staples (11.14%); Energy (11.20%); Financials (14.40%); Health Care (11.79%); Industrials (10.14%); Information Technology (20.28%); Materials (3.33%); Telecommunication Services (3.20%); and Utilities (3.52%). S&P from time to time, in its sole discretion, may add companies to, or delete companies from, the S&P 500® Index to achieve the objectives stated above.

S&P calculates the S&P 500® Index by reference to the prices of the constituent stocks of the S&P 500® Index 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 S&P 500® Index constituent stocks and received the dividends paid on those stocks.

### Computation of the S&P 500® Index

While S&P currently employs the following methodology to calculate the S&P 500® Index, no assurance can be given that S&P will not modify or change this methodology in a manner that may affect the Redemption Amount.

Historically, the market value of any component stock of the S&P 500® Index 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, S&P began shifting the S&P 500® Index halfway from a market capitalization weighted formula to a float-adjusted formula, before moving the S&P 500® Index to full float adjustment on September 16, 2005. S&P's criteria for selecting stocks for the S&P 500® Index did not change with the shift to float adjustment. However, the adjustment affects each company's weight in the S&P 500® Index.

Under float adjustment, the share counts used in calculating the S&P 500® Index reflect only those shares that are available to investors, not all of a company's outstanding shares. S&P defines three groups of shareholders whose holdings are subject to float adjustment:

- holdings by other publicly traded corporations, venture capital firms, private equity firms, strategic partners, or leveraged buyout groups;
- holdings by government entities, including all levels of government in the U.S. or foreign countries; and
- holdings by current or former officers and directors of the company, founders of the company, or family trusts of officers, directors, or founders, as well as holdings of trusts, foundations, pension funds, employee stock ownership plans, or other investment vehicles associated with and controlled by the company.

However, treasury stock, stock options, restricted shares, equity participation units, warrants, preferred stock, convertible stock, and rights are not part of the float. In cases where holdings in a group exceed 10% of the outstanding shares of a company, the holdings of that group are excluded from the float-adjusted count of shares to be used in the index calculation. Mutual funds, investment advisory firms, pension funds, or foundations not associated with the company and investment funds in insurance companies, shares of a U.S.



# Market-Linked Step Up Notes

Linked to a Global Equity Basket, due October , 2014

company traded in Canada as "exchangeable shares," shares that trust beneficiaries may buy or sell without difficulty or significant additional expense beyond typical brokerage fees, and, if a company has multiple classes of stock outstanding, shares in an unlisted or non-traded class if such shares are convertible by shareholders without undue delay and cost, are also part of the float.

For each stock, an investable weight factor ("IWF") is calculated by dividing the available float shares, defined as the total shares outstanding less shares held in one or more of the three groups listed above, where the group holdings exceed 10% of the outstanding shares, by the total shares outstanding. The float-adjusted index is then calculated by multiplying, for each stock in the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, the IWF, the price, and total number of shares outstanding, adding together the resulting amounts, and then dividing that sum by the index divisor. For companies with multiple classes of stock, S&P calculates the weighted average IWF for each stock using the proportion of the total company market capitalization of each share class as weights.

The S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology. The level of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index reflects the total market value of all 500 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 S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index 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 S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, it serves as a link to the original base period level of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. The S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index divisor keeps the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index comparable over time and is the manipulation point for all adjustments to the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, which is index maintenance.

## **S&P 500<sup>®</sup> 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 S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, and do not require index divisor adjustments.

To prevent the level of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index from changing due to corporate actions, corporate actions which affect the total market value of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index require an index divisor adjustment. By adjusting the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index divisor for the change in market value, the level of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index remains constant and does not reflect the corporate actions of individual companies in the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. Index divisor adjustments are made after the close of trading and after the calculation of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index 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. 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 Wednesdays for implementation after the close of trading on the following Wednesday. Changes of less than 5.00% due to a company's acquisition of another company in the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index are made as soon as reasonably possible. All other 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.

Changes in IWFs of more than five percentage points caused by corporate actions (such as merger and acquisition activity, restructurings, or spinoffs) will be made as soon as reasonably possible. Other changes in IWFs will be made annually when IWFs are reviewed.

# Market-Linked Step Up Notes

Linked to a Global Equity Basket, due October 1, 2014

The following graph shows the monthly historical performance of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index in the period from January 2007 through August 2012. 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. On September 21, 2012, the closing level of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index was 1,460.15.



This historical data on the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index or what the value of the notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index during any period set forth above is not an indication that the level of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the notes.

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Linked to a Global Equity Basket, due October , 2014

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## The EURO STOXX 50® Index

The EURO STOXX 50® Index was created by STOXX, a joint venture between Deutsche Börse AG and SIX Group AG. Publication of the EURO STOXX 50® Index began in February 1998, based on an initial Index level of 1,000 at December 31, 1991. On March 1, 2010, STOXX announced the removal of the "Dow Jones" prefix from all of its indices, including the EURO STOXX 50® Index.

## Index Composition and Maintenance

The EURO STOXX 50® Index is composed of 50 component stocks of market sector leaders from within the 19 EURO STOXX® Supersector indices, which represent the Eurozone portion of the STOXX Europe 600® Supersector indices. Set forth below are the country weightings and market sector weightings of the securities included in the EURO STOXX 50® Index as of August 31, 2012:

Country Weightings		Sector Weightings	
France	36.1%	Banks	13.6%
Germany	32.0%	Oil & Gas	10.1%
Spain	11.5%	Chemicals	9.5%
Italy	7.8%	Food and Beverage	8.5%
Netherlands	7.1%	Insurance	8.2%
Belgium	3.4%	Industrial Goods & Services	7.7%
Luxembourg	0.8%	Utilities	7.5%
Ireland	0.7%	Health Care	6.5%
Finland	0.6%	Telecommunications	6.2%
		Technology	5.3%
		Automobiles & Parts	5.1%
		Personal & Household Goods	4.0%
		Construction & Materials	2.8%
		Retail	2.0%
		Media	1.4%
		Real Estate	1.0%
		Basic Resources	0.8%

The composition of the EURO STOXX 50® Index is reviewed annually, based on the closing stock data on the last trading day in August. The component stocks are announced on the first trading day in September. Changes to the component stocks are implemented on the third Friday in September and are effective the following trading day. Changes in the composition of the EURO STOXX 50® Index are made to ensure that the EURO STOXX 50® Index includes the 50 market sector leaders from within the EURO STOXX® Index.

The free float factors for each component stock used to calculate the EURO STOXX 50® Index, as described below, are reviewed, calculated, and implemented on a quarterly basis and are fixed until the next quarterly review.

The EURO STOXX 50® Index is also reviewed on an ongoing basis. Corporate actions (including initial public offerings, mergers and takeovers, spin-offs, delistings, and bankruptcies) that affect the EURO STOXX 50® Index composition are immediately reviewed. Any changes are announced, implemented, and effective in line with the type of corporate action and the magnitude of the effect.

## The EURO STOXX 50® Index Calculation

The EURO STOXX 50® Index 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 EURO STOXX 50® Index value can be expressed as follows:

$$\text{Index} = \frac{\text{Free float market capitalization of the Index}}{\text{Adjusted base date market capitalization of the Index}} \times 1,000$$

The "free float market capitalization of the EURO STOXX 50® Index" is equal to the sum of the products of the closing price, market capitalization, and free float factor for each component stock as of the time the EURO STOXX 50® Index is being calculated.

# Market-Linked Step Up Notes

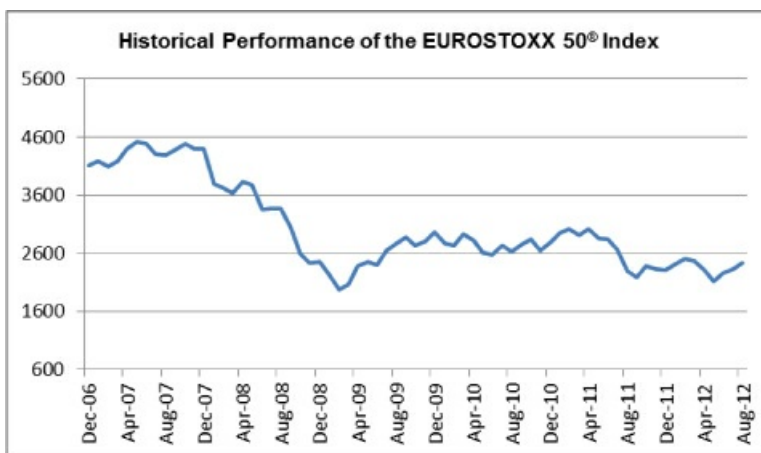
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The EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index is also subject to a divisor, which is adjusted to maintain the continuity of the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index values across changes due to corporate actions, such as the deletion and addition of stocks, the substitution of stocks, stock dividends, and stock splits.

Neither we nor any of our affiliates, including the selling agent, accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance, or publication of, or for any error, omission, or disruption in, the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index or any successor to the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index. STOXX does not guarantee the accuracy or the completeness of the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index or any data included in the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index. STOXX assumes no liability for any errors, omissions, or disruption in the calculation and dissemination of the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index. STOXX disclaims all responsibility for any errors or omissions in the calculation and dissemination of the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index or the manner in which the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index is applied in determining the amount payable on the notes at maturity.

Since its inception, the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index has experienced significant fluctuations. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index during any period shown below is not an indication that the level of the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the term of the notes. The historical Index levels do not give an indication of future performance of the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index.

*The following graph shows the monthly historical performance of the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index in the period from January 2007 through August 2012. 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. On September 21, 2012, the closing level of the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index was 2,577.08.*



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Before investing in the notes, you should consult publicly available sources for the levels and trading pattern of the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index.

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The license agreement between us and STOXX requires that the following language be stated in this term sheet:

STOXX has no relationship to us, other than the licensing of the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index and the related trademarks for use in connection with the notes. STOXX does not:

- sponsor, endorse, sell, or promote the notes;
- recommend that any person invest in the notes or any other securities;
- have any responsibility or liability for or make any decisions about the timing, amount, or pricing of the notes;

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- have any responsibility or liability for the administration, management, or marketing of the notes; or
- consider the needs of the notes or the holders of the notes in determining, composing, or calculating the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index , or have any obligation to do so.

STOXX will not have any liability in connection with the notes. Specifically:

- STOXX does not make any warranty, express or implied, and disclaims any and all warranty concerning:
  - the results to be obtained by the notes, the holders of the notes or any other person in connection with the use of the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index and the data included in the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index ;
  - the accuracy or completeness of the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index and its data;
  - the merchantability and the fitness for a particular purpose or use of the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index and its data;
  - STOXX will have no liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions in the EURO STOXX 50<sup>®</sup> Index or its data; and
- Under no circumstances will STOXX be liable for any lost profits or indirect, punitive, special, or consequential damages or losses, even if STOXX knows that they might occur.

The licensing agreement between us and STOXX is solely for their benefit and our benefit, and not for the benefit of the holders of the notes or any other third parties.

## The MSCI Emerging Markets Index

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is intended to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index with a base date of December 31, 1987 and an initial value of 100.00. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is calculated daily in U.S. dollars and published in real time every 60 seconds during market trading hours. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index currently consists of the following 21 emerging market country indices: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and Turkey. As of September 21, 2012, the five largest country weights were China (17.2%), South Korea (15.4%), Brazil (13.1%), Taiwan (11.1%), and South Africa (7.9%), and the five largest sector weights were Financials (25.1%), Information Technology (13.9%), Energy (13.1%), Materials (12.1%), and Consumer Staples (8.4%).

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is part of the MSCI Regional Equity Indices series and is an MSCI Global Investable Market Index, which is a family within the MSCI International Equity Indices.

## General - MSCI Indices

MSCI provides global equity indices intended to measure equity performance in international markets and the MSCI International Equity Indices are designed to serve as global equity performance benchmarks. In constructing these indices, MSCI applies its index construction and maintenance methodology across developed, emerging, and frontier markets.

MSCI enhanced the methodology used in its MSCI International Equity Indices. The MSCI Standard and MSCI Small Cap Indices, along with the other MSCI equity indices based on them, transitioned to the global investable market indices methodology described below. The transition was completed at the end of May 2008. The Enhanced MSCI Standard Indices are composed of the MSCI Large Cap and Mid Cap Indices. The MSCI Global Small Cap Index transitioned to the MSCI Small Cap Index resulting from the Global Investable Market Indices methodology and contains no overlap with constituents of the transitioned MSCI Standard Indices. Together, the relevant MSCI Large Cap, Mid Cap, and Small Cap Indices will make up the MSCI investable market index for each country, composite, sector, and style index that MSCI offers.

*Constructing the MSCI Global Investable Market Indices.* MSCI undertakes an index construction process, which involves:

- defining the equity universe;
- determining the market investable equity universe for each market;
- determining market capitalization size segments for each market;
- applying index continuity rules for the MSCI Standard Index;
- creating style segments within each size segment within each market; and
- classifying securities under the Global Industry Classification Standard (the "GICS").

*Defining the Equity Universe.* The equity universe is defined by:

- **Identifying Eligible Equity Securities:** the equity universe initially looks at securities listed in any of the countries in the MSCI Global Index Series, which will be classified as either Developed Markets ("DM") or Emerging Markets ("EM"). All listed equity securities, or listed securities that exhibit characteristics of equity securities, except mutual funds, ETFs, equity derivatives, limited partnerships, and most investment trusts, are eligible for inclusion in the equity universe. Real Estate Investment Trusts ("REITs") in some countries and certain income trusts in Canada are also eligible for inclusion.
- **Classifying Eligible Securities into the Appropriate Country:** each company and its securities (i.e., share classes) are classified in only one country.

*Determining the Market Investable Equity Universes.* A market investable equity universe for a market is derived by applying investability screens to individual companies and securities in the equity universe that are classified in that market. A market is equivalent to a single country, except in DM Europe, where all DM countries in Europe are aggregated into a single market for index construction purposes. Subsequently, individual DM Europe country indices within the MSCI Europe Index are derived from the constituents of the MSCI Europe Index under the global investable market indices methodology.

The investability screens used to determine the investable equity universe in each market are as follows:

- **Equity Universe Minimum Size Requirement:** this investability screen is applied at the company level. In order to be included in a market investable equity universe, a company must have the required minimum full market capitalization.
- **Equity Universe Minimum Free Float-Adjusted Market Capitalization Requirement:** this investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, a security must have a free float-adjusted market capitalization equal to or higher than 50% of the equity universe minimum size requirement.
- **DM and EM Minimum Liquidity Requirement:** this investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, a security must have adequate liquidity. The twelve-month and three-month Annual Traded Value Ratio ("ATVR"), a measure that screens out extreme daily trading volumes and takes

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into account the free float-adjusted market capitalization size of securities, together with the three-month frequency of trading are used to measure liquidity. In the calculation of the ATVR, the trading volumes in depository receipts associated with that security, such as ADRs or GDRs, are also considered. A minimum liquidity level of 20% of three- and twelve-month ATVR and 90% of three-month frequency of trading over the last four consecutive quarters are required for inclusion of a security in a market investable equity universe of a DM, and a minimum liquidity level of 15% of three- and twelve-month ATVR and 80% of three-month frequency of trading over the last four consecutive quarters are required for inclusion of a security in a market investable equity universe of an EM.

- *Global Minimum Foreign Inclusion Factor Requirement:* this investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, a security's Foreign Inclusion Factor ("FIF") must reach a certain threshold. The FIF of a security is defined as the proportion of shares outstanding that is available for purchase in the public equity markets by international investors. This proportion accounts for the available free float of and/or the foreign ownership limits applicable to a specific security (or company). In general, a security must have an FIF equal to or larger than 0.15 to be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe.
- *Minimum Length of Trading Requirement:* this investability screen is applied at the individual security level. For an initial public offering ("IPO") to be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, the new issue must have started trading at least four months before the implementation of the initial construction of the index or at least three months before the implementation of a semi-annual index review (as described below). This requirement is applicable to small new issues in all markets. Large IPOs are not subject to the minimum length of trading requirement and may be included in a market investable equity universe and the MSCI Standard Index outside of a Quarterly or Semi-Annual Index Review (as defined below).

*Defining Market Capitalization Size Segments for Each Market.* Once a market investable equity universe is defined, it is segmented into the following size-based indices:

- Investable Market Index (Large + Mid + Small);
- Standard Index (Large + Mid);
- Large Cap Index;
- Mid Cap Index; or
- Small Cap Index.

Creating the size segment indices in each market involves the following steps:

- defining the market coverage target range for each size segment;
- determining the global minimum size range for each size segment;
- determining the market size-segment cutoffs and associated segment number of companies;
- assigning companies to the size segments; and
- applying final size-segment investability requirements.

*Index Continuity Rules for the Standard Indices.* In order to achieve index continuity, as well as to provide some basic level of diversification within a market index, and notwithstanding the effect of other index construction rules described in this section, a minimum number of five constituents will be maintained for a DM Standard Index and a minimum number of three constituents will be maintained for an EM Standard Index.

*Creating Style Indices within Each Size Segment.* All securities in the investable equity universe are classified into value or growth segments using the MSCI Global Value and Growth methodology.

*Classifying Securities under the Global Industry Classification Standard.* All securities in the global investable equity universe are assigned to the industry that best describes their business activities. To this end, MSCI has designed, in conjunction with Standard & Poor's, the GICS. Under the GICS, each company is assigned to one sub-industry according to its principal business activity. Therefore, a company can belong to only one industry grouping at each of the four levels of the GICS.

## *MSCI Emerging Markets Index Maintenance*

The MSCI global investable market indices are maintained with the objective of reflecting the evolution of the underlying equity markets and segments on a timely basis, while seeking to achieve index continuity, continuous investability of constituents and replicability of the indices, and index stability, and low index turnover. In particular, index maintenance involves:

- (i) Semi-Annual Index Reviews ("SAIRs") in May and November of the Size Segment and Global Value and Growth Indices which include:
  - updating the indices on the basis of a fully refreshed equity universe;



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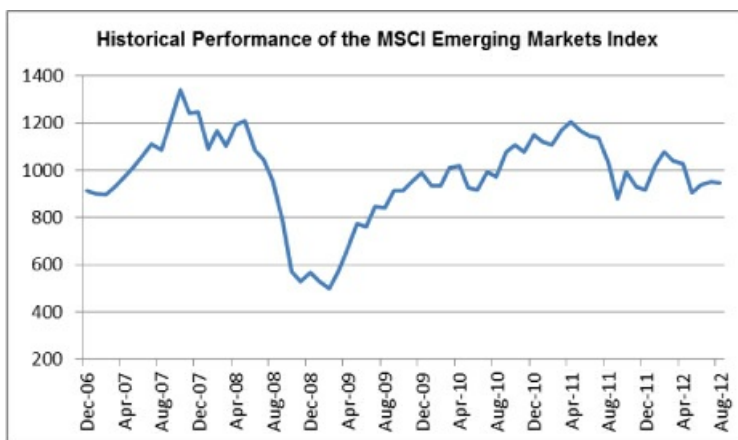
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- taking buffer rules into consideration for migration of securities across size and style segments; and
  - updating FIFs and Number of Shares ("NOS").
- (ii) Quarterly Index Reviews ("QIRs") in February and August of the Size Segment Indices aimed at:
- including significant new eligible securities (such as IPOs that were not eligible for earlier inclusion) in the index;
  - allowing for significant moves of companies within the Size Segment Indices, using wider buffers than in the SAIR; and
  - reflecting the impact of significant market events on FIFs and updating NOS.

(iii) Ongoing Event-Related Changes: changes of this type are generally implemented in the indices as they occur. Significantly large IPOs are included in the indices after the close of the company's tenth day of trading.

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## The S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index

The S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index is intended to provide a benchmark for the performance of publicly traded mid-sized U.S. companies and represents approximately 7% of the U.S. equities markets. The S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index tracks the stock price movement of 400 companies with mid-sized market capitalizations, ranging from US\$1 billion to US\$4.4 billion. The calculation of the level of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index is based on the relative value of the aggregate market value of the common stocks of 400 companies as of a particular time compared to the aggregate average market value of the common stocks of 400 similar companies on the base date of June 28, 1991. On September 10, 2012, the average market capitalization of the companies included in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index was \$2.96 billion. As of that date, the largest component of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index had a market capitalization of \$11.95 billion, and the smallest component of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index had a market capitalization of \$0.27 billion.

S&P chooses companies for inclusion in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index with the aim of achieving a distribution by broad industry groupings that approximates the distribution of these groupings in the common stock population of the medium capitalization segment of the U.S. equities market. Relevant criteria employed by S&P include the viability of the particular company, the extent to which that company represents the industry group to which it is assigned, the extent to which the market price of that company's common stock generally is responsive to changes in the affairs of the respective industry, and the market value and trading activity of the common stock of that company. Ten main groups of companies constitute the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index, with the approximate percentage of the market capitalization of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index included in each group as of September 10, 2012 indicated in parentheses: Financials (21.96%); Consumer Discretionary (14.13%); Consumer Staples (3.35%); Energy (5.78%); Health Care (10.19%); Industrials (16.22%); Information Technology (15.88%); Materials (6.96%); Telecommunication Services (0.53%); and Utilities (4.99%). S&P from time to time, in its sole discretion, may add companies to, or delete companies from, the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index to achieve the objectives stated above. S&P calculates the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index by reference to the prices of the constituent stocks of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index 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 S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index constituent stocks and received the dividends paid on those stocks.

## Computation of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index

While S&P currently employs the following methodology to calculate the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index, no assurance can be given that S&P will not modify or change this methodology in a manner that may affect the Redemption Amount. Historically, the market value of any component stock of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index 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, S&P began shifting the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index halfway from a market capitalization weighted formula to a float-adjusted formula, before moving the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index to full float adjustment on September 16, 2005. S&P's criteria for selecting stocks for the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index did not change with the shift to float adjustment. However, the adjustment affects each company's weight in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index. Under float adjustment, the share counts used in calculating the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index reflect only those shares that are available to investors, not all of a company's outstanding shares. S&P defines three groups of shareholders whose holdings are subject to float adjustment:

- holdings by other publicly traded corporations, venture capital firms, private equity firms, strategic partners, or leveraged buyout groups;
- holdings by government entities, including all levels of government in the U.S. or foreign countries; and
- holdings by current or former officers and directors of a company, founders of the company, or family trusts of officers, directors, or founders, as well as holdings of trusts, foundations, pension funds, employee stock ownership plans, or other investment vehicles associated with and controlled by the company.

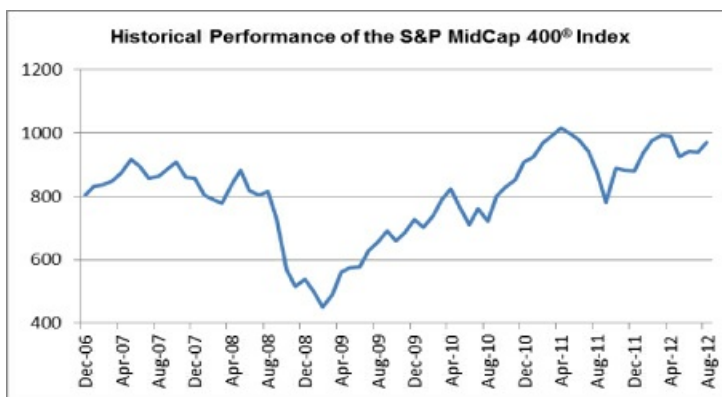
However, treasury stock, stock options, restricted shares, equity participation units, warrants, preferred stock, convertible stock, and rights are not part of the float. In cases where holdings in a group exceed 10% of the outstanding shares of a company, the holdings of that group are excluded from the float-adjusted count of shares to be used in S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index calculation. Mutual funds, investment advisory firms, pension funds, or foundations not associated with the company and investment funds in insurance companies, shares of a U.S. company traded in Canada as "exchangeable shares", shares that trust beneficiaries may buy or sell without difficulty or significant additional expense beyond typical brokerage fees, and, if a company has multiple classes of stock outstanding, shares in an unlisted or non-traded class if such shares are convertible by shareholders without undue delay and cost, are also part of the float. For each stock, an investable weight factor ("IWF") is calculated by dividing the available float shares, defined as the total shares outstanding less shares held in one or more of the three groups listed above, where the group holdings exceed 10% of the outstanding shares, by the total shares outstanding. The float-adjusted index is then calculated by multiplying, for each stock in the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index, the IWF, the price, and total number of shares outstanding, adding together the resulting amounts, and then dividing that sum by the index divisor. For companies with multiple classes of stock, S&P calculates the weighted average IWF for each stock using the proportion of the total company market capitalization of each share class as weights. The S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology. The level of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index reflects the total market value of all 400 component stocks relative to the base date of June 28, 1991. 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 on the base date has been set to an indexed level of 100. This is often indicated by the notation June 28, 1991 = 100. In practice, the daily calculation of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index is computed by dividing the total market value of the component stocks by the "index divisor". By itself, the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index divisor is an arbitrary number. However, in the context of the calculation of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup>

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Index, it serves as a link to the original base period level of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index. The S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index divisor keeps the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index comparable over time and is the manipulation point for all adjustments to the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index, which is index maintenance. See the section entitled “ — The S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index — Index Maintenance” for a discussion that also is applicable to the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index.

*The following graph shows the monthly historical performance of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index in the period from January 2007 through August 2012. We obtained this historical data from Bloomberg L.P. We make no representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the information from Bloomberg L.P. On September 21, 2012, the closing level of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index was 1,006.04.*



This historical data on the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index or what the value of the notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index during any period set forth above is not an indication that the level of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index 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 and trading pattern of the S&P MidCap 400<sup>®</sup> Index.

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## The Russell 2000® Index

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Russell began dissemination of the Russell 2000® Index on January 1, 1984 and calculates and publishes the Russell 2000® Index. The Russell 2000® Index was set to 135 as of the close of business on December 31, 1986. The Russell 2000® Index 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 Russell 2000® Index consists of approximately 2,000 of the smallest companies (based on a combination of their market capitalization and current index membership) included in the Russell 3000® Index. The Russell 3000® Index measures the performance of the largest 3,000 U.S. companies, representing approximately 99% of the U.S. equity market. The Russell 2000® Index is determined, comprised, and calculated by Russell without regard to the notes.

## Selection of Stocks Underlying the Russell 2000® Index

All companies eligible for inclusion in the Russell 2000® Index must be classified as a U.S. company under Russell's country-assignment methodology. If a company is incorporated, has a stated headquarters location, and trades in the same country (American Depository Receipts and American Depository Shares are not eligible), then the company is assigned to its country of incorporation. If any of the three factors are not the same, 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"). Using the HCIs, 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, Russell will use the primary country from which the company's revenues are primarily derived for the comparison with the three HCIs in a similar manner. For the 2010 reconstitution, Russell will use one year of assets or revenues data to determine the country for the company. Beginning in 2011, Russell will use the average of two years of assets or revenues data, in order to reduce potential turnover. Assets and revenues data are retrieved from each company's annual report as of the last trading day in May. If conclusive country details cannot be derived from assets or revenues data, 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, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Cook Islands, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Isle of Man, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, and Turks and Caicos Islands. For any companies incorporated or headquartered in a U.S. territory, including countries such as Puerto Rico, Guam, and U.S. Virgin Islands, a U.S. HCI is assigned.

All securities eligible for inclusion in the Russell 2000® Index must trade on a major U.S. exchange. Bulletin board, pink-sheets, and over-the-counter ("OTC") traded securities are not eligible for inclusion. Stocks must trade 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. Nonetheless, a stock's closing price (on its primary exchange) on the last trading day in May will be used to calculate market capitalization and index membership. 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 a stock, new or existing, does not have a closing price at or above \$1.00 (on its primary exchange) on the last trading day in May, but does have a closing price at or above \$1.00 on another major U.S. exchange, that stock will be eligible for inclusion, but the lowest price from a non-primary exchange will be used to calculate market capitalization and index membership. If multiple share classes exist, Russell will determine a primary trading vehicle, and the price of that primary trading vehicle (usually the most liquid) is used to calculate market capitalization.

An important criteria used to determine the list of securities eligible for the Russell 2000® Index 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, 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.

Companies with a total market capitalization of less than \$30 million are not eligible for the Russell 2000® Index. Similarly, companies with only 5% or less of their shares available in the marketplace are not eligible for the Russell 2000® Index. Royalty trusts, limited liability companies, closed-end investment companies (business development companies are eligible), blank check companies, special purpose acquisition companies, and limited partnerships are also ineligible for inclusion.

Annual reconstitution is a process by which the Russell 2000® Index is completely rebuilt. Based on closing levels of the company's common stock on its primary exchange on the last trading day of May of each year, Russell reconstitutes the composition of the Russell 2000® Index using the then existing market capitalizations of eligible companies. Reconstitution of the Russell 2000® Index occurs on the last Friday in June or, when the last Friday in June is the 28th, 29th, or 30th, reconstitution occurs on the prior Friday. In addition, Russell adds initial public offerings to the Russell 2000® Index on a quarterly basis based on market capitalization guidelines established during the most recent reconstitution.

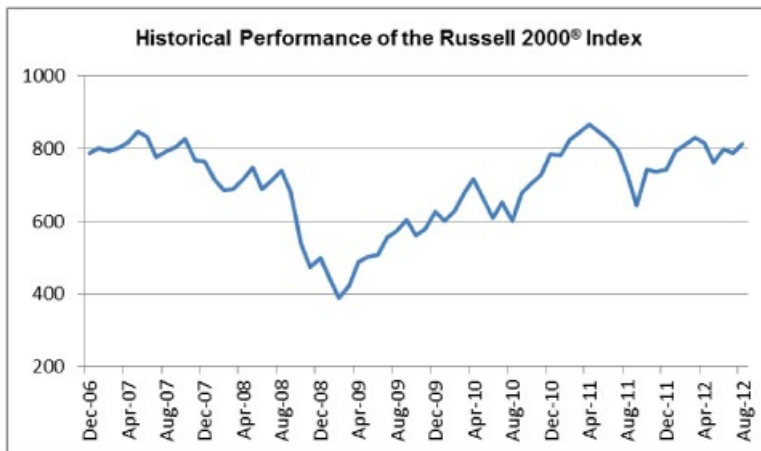
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After membership is determined, a security's shares are adjusted to include only those shares available to the public. This is often referred to as "free float". The purpose of the adjustment is to exclude from market calculations the capitalization that is not available for purchase and is not part of the investable opportunity set.

As a capitalization-weighted index, the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index reflects changes in the capitalization, or market value, of the component stocks relative to the entire market value of the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index. The current Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index level is calculated by adding the market values of the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index's component stocks, which are derived by multiplying the price of each stock by the number of shares publicly available, to arrive at the available market capitalization of the 2,000 stocks. The available market capitalization is then divided by a divisor, which represents the index value of the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index. To calculate the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index, closing prices will be used from the primary exchange of each security. If a component stock is not open for trading, the most recently traded price for that security will be used in calculating the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index. In order to provide continuity for Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index's level, the divisor is adjusted periodically to reflect events including changes in the number of common shares outstanding for component stocks, company additions or deletions, corporate restructurings, and other capitalization changes.

**The following graph shows the monthly historical performance of the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index in the period from January 2007 through August 2012. 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. On September 21, 2012, the closing level of the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index was 855.51.**



**This historical data on the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index or what the value of the notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index during any period set forth above is not an indication that the level of the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index 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 and trading pattern of the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index.

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## Supplement to the Plan of Distribution

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

The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. In the original offering of the notes, the notes will be sold in minimum investment amounts of 100 units.

MLPF&S will not receive an underwriting discount for notes sold to certain fee-based trusts and fee-based discretionary accounts managed by U.S. Trust operating through Bank of America, N.A.

If you place an order to purchase the notes, you are consenting to MLPF&S acting as a principal in effecting the transaction for your account.

MLPF&S may repurchase and resell the notes, with repurchases and resales being made at prices related to then-prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices. MLPF&S may act as principal or agent in these market-making transactions; however it is not obligated to engage in any such transactions.

## Role of MLPF&S and Conflicts of Interest

MLPF&S, a broker-dealer subsidiary of BAC, is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. ("FINRA") and will participate as selling agent in the distribution of the notes. Accordingly, offerings of the notes will conform to the requirements of Rule 5121 applicable to FINRA members. MLPF&S may not make sales in this offering to any of its discretionary accounts without the prior written approval of the account holder.

Under our distribution agreement with MLPF&S, MLPF&S will purchase the notes from us as principal at the public offering price indicated on the cover of this term sheet, less the indicated underwriting discount. The public offering price includes, in addition to the underwriting discount, a charge of approximately \$0.075 per unit, reflecting an estimated profit earned by MLPF&S from transactions through which the notes are structured and resulting obligations hedged. Actual profits or losses from these hedging transactions may be more or less than this amount. In entering into the hedging arrangements for the notes, we seek competitive terms and may enter into hedging transactions with MLPF&S or another of our affiliates.

All charges related to the notes, including the underwriting discount and the hedging related costs and charges, reduce the economic terms of the notes. For further information regarding these charges, our trading and hedging activities and conflicts of interest, see "Risk Factors — General Risks Relating to the Notes" beginning on page S-8 and "Use of Proceeds" on page S-18 of product supplement SUN-2.

## Summary Tax Consequences

You should consider the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes, including the following:

- There is no statutory, judicial, or administrative authority directly addressing the characterization of the notes.
- You agree with us (in the absence of an administrative determination, or judicial ruling to the contrary) to characterize and treat the notes for all tax purposes as a single financial contract with respect to the Market Measure.
- Under this characterization and tax treatment of the notes, a U.S. Holder (as defined beginning on page 62 of the prospectus) generally will recognize capital gain or loss upon maturity or upon a sale or exchange of the notes prior to maturity. This capital gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if you held the notes for more than one year.
- No assurance can be given that the IRS or any court will agree with this characterization and tax treatment.

**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. You should review carefully the discussion under the section entitled "U.S. Federal Income Tax Summary" beginning on page S-32 of product supplement SUN-2.**

## Where You Can Find More Information

We have filed a registration statement (including a product supplement, a prospectus supplement, and a prospectus) with the SEC for the offering to which this term sheet relates. Before you invest, you should read the Note Prospectus, including this term sheet, and the other documents that we have filed with the SEC, for more complete information about us and this offering. You may get these documents without cost by visiting EDGAR on the SEC website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). Alternatively, we, any agent, or any dealer participating in this offering will arrange to send you these documents if you so request by calling MLPF&S toll-free at 1-866-500-5408.

## Market-Linked Investments Classification



### Enhanced Return

*MLPF&S classifies certain market-linked investments (the "Market-Linked Investments") into categories, each with different investment characteristics. The following description is meant solely for informational purposes and is not intended to represent any particular Enhanced Return Market-Linked Investment or guarantee any performance.*

Enhanced Return Market-Linked Investments are short- to medium-term investments that offer you a way to enhance exposure to a particular market view without taking on a similarly enhanced level of market downside risk. They can be especially effective in a flat to moderately positive market (or, in the case of bearish investments, a flat to moderately negative market). In exchange for the potential to receive better-than market returns on the linked asset, you must generally accept market downside risk and capped upside potential. As these investments are not market downside protected, and do not assure full repayment of principal at maturity, you need to be prepared for the possibility that you may lose all or part of your investment.