

Product Supplement No. EQUITY CYN-1
(To [Prospectus dated December 30, 2022](#)
and [Series A MTN Prospectus Supplement dated December 30, 2022](#))

May 23, 2023



BofA Finance LLC

**Callable Yield Notes Linked to One or More Equity Indices or Exchange Traded Funds
Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by Bank of America Corporation**

- The notes are unsecured senior notes issued by BofA Finance LLC, a consolidated finance subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation (the "Guarantor"). Any payment due on the notes is fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Guarantor. Any payments due on the notes, including any repayment of principal, will be subject to the credit risk of BofA Finance LLC, as issuer of the notes, and the credit risk of Bank of America Corporation, as guarantor of the notes.
- The return on the notes will be based on the performance of an underlying "Market Measure," which will be an equity index (an "Index"), an exchange traded fund (an "Underlying Fund"), a basket of the foregoing or the worst-performing of any of the foregoing.
- The notes will either be callable by the Issuer at its option prior to maturity ("Issuer Callable Notes") or automatically callable prior to maturity ("Autocallable Notes"). If the notes are called, the "Call Payment" will be paid on the applicable "Call Payment Date" (each as defined in "Summary—Call Feature") and the notes will cease to be outstanding.
- The notes will pay coupons on either a contingent or fixed basis.
- The notes do not guarantee the return of principal at maturity. If the notes are not called, at maturity, you will receive a cash payment per unit (the "Redemption Amount"), which will be calculated based on the performance of the Market Measure. You will be exposed to any negative performance of the Market Measure on a 1-to-1 basis unless the notes provide for a "Buffer" or "Barrier" (as further described in "Summary"), in which case you will be afforded limited protection against the downside performance of the Market Measure. Such Buffer or Barrier will be indicated by a "Threshold Value", which will be a percentage of the Starting Value (as defined in "Summary"). At maturity, if the Ending Value (as defined in "Summary") is less than the Starting Value (or, in the case of notes with a Buffer or Barrier, the Threshold Value), you will lose all or a significant portion of the principal amount of your notes. If the Ending Value is greater than or equal to the Starting Value (or, in the case of notes with a Buffer or Barrier, the Threshold Value), in addition to any final coupon payment, if payable, you will receive the principal amount per unit.
- This product supplement describes the general terms of the notes, the risk factors to consider before investing, the general manner in which the notes may be offered and sold, and other relevant information.
- For each offering of the notes, we will provide you with a pricing supplement (which we refer to as a "term sheet") that will describe the specific terms of that offering, including the specific Market Measure, the relevant Call Feature, Coupon Feature and Threshold Value, as applicable, and certain risk factors. The applicable term sheet will identify, if applicable, any additions or changes to the terms specified in this product supplement.
- The notes will be issued in denominations of whole units. Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, each unit will have a principal amount of \$10.00. The applicable term sheet may also set forth a minimum number of units that you must purchase.
- Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the notes will not be listed on a securities exchange or quotation system.
- One or more of our affiliates, including BofA Securities, Inc. ("BofAS"), may act as our selling agents to offer the notes and will act in a principal capacity in such role.

*The notes are unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of BofA Finance LLC and the related guarantee of the notes is an unsecured and unsubordinated obligation of Bank of America Corporation. The notes and the related guarantee 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, and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") or any other governmental agency and may involve investment risks, including possible loss of principal. Potential purchasers of the notes should consider the information in "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-10 of this product supplement, page S-6 of the accompanying Series A MTN prospectus supplement, and page 7 of the accompanying prospectus. **You may lose all or a significant portion of your investment in the notes.***

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 passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this product supplement or the accompanying prospectus supplement or prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

BofA Securities

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SUMMARY

The information in this “Summary” section is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed explanation set forth elsewhere in this product supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, as well as the applicable term sheet. None of us, the Guarantor or BofAS have authorized any other person to provide you with any information different from the information set forth in these documents. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information about the notes, you should not rely on it.

Key Terms:

General: The notes are senior debt securities issued by BofA Finance LLC, and are not guaranteed or insured by the FDIC or secured by collateral. The notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Bank of America Corporation. The notes will rank equally in right of payment with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of BofA Finance LLC from time to time outstanding, except obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences by law. The guarantee of the notes will rank equally in right of payment with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of Bank of America Corporation, except obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences by law, and senior in right of payment to its subordinated obligations. **Any payments due on the notes, including any repayment of principal, are subject to the credit risk of BofA Finance LLC, as issuer of the notes, and the credit risk of Bank of America Corporation, as guarantor of the notes.**

The return on the notes will be based on the performance of a Market Measure and there is no guaranteed return of principal at maturity. Therefore, you may lose all or a significant portion of your principal amount if the notes are not called prior to maturity and the value of the Market Measure decreases from the Starting Value, or the Threshold Value, if applicable, to the Ending Value.

Each issue of the notes will mature on the date set forth in the applicable term sheet. The notes may be called prior to maturity. In addition, the notes will pay coupons on either a contingent or fixed basis.

Market Measure: The Market Measure may consist of one or more of the following:

- U.S. broad-based Indices;
- U.S. sector or style-based Indices;
- non-U.S. or global Indices;
- Underlying Funds; or
- any combination of the above.

The Market Measure may consist of a group, or “**Basket**,” of the foregoing. We refer to each Index or Underlying Fund included in any Basket as a “**Basket Component**.” If the Market Measure to which your notes are linked is a Basket, the Basket Components will be set forth in the applicable term sheet.

The Market Measure may also consist of the “**Worst-Performing**” of two or more of any of the following types of components: Indices, Underlying Funds and Baskets (the “**Worst-Performing Market Measure**”). The Worst-Performing Market Measure as of any Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date (each as defined below), or at maturity, as applicable, will be the Index, Underlying Fund or Basket with the lowest Observation Value or Ending Value, as applicable, as compared to its Starting Value. If your notes are linked to the Worst-Performing Market Measure, references in this product supplement to “Market Measure” should be read as references to the applicable Worst-Performing Market Measure, and references to Starting Value, Observation Value and Ending Value should be read as references to the same term with respect to the Worst-Performing Market Measure.

Market Measure Performance: The performance of an Index, Underlying Fund or Basket as of any Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date will be measured according to the percentage change of such Index, Underlying Fund or Basket from its Starting Value to the Observation Value on such Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date (each as defined below), as applicable. The performance of an Index, Underlying Fund or Basket at maturity will be measured according to the percentage change of such Index, Underlying Fund or Basket from its Starting Value to its Ending Value.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet:

In the case of an Index, the “**Starting Value**” will be the closing level of the Index on the date when the notes are priced for initial sale to the public (the “**pricing date**”).

In the case of an Underlying Fund, the “**Starting Value**” will be the Closing Market Price (as defined under “Description of the Notes— The Starting Value, the Observation Value and the Ending Value”) of the Underlying Fund on the pricing date.

In the case of a Basket, the Starting Value will be equal to 100. See “Description of the Notes—Baskets.”

In the case of an Index, the “**Observation Value**” will be the closing level of the Index on the relevant Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date, as applicable.

In the case of an Underlying Fund, the “**Observation Value**” will equal the Closing Market Price of the Underlying Fund on the relevant Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date times the Price Multiplier (as defined below) on that day.

In the case of a Basket, the Observation Value will be determined as described in “Description of the Notes—Baskets— Observation Value or Ending Value of a Basket.”

In the case of an Index, the “**Ending Value**” will equal the average of the closing levels of the Index on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period (as described below).

In the case of an Underlying Fund, the “**Ending Value**” will equal the average of the products of the Closing Market Price of the Underlying Fund on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period and its Price Multiplier on that day.

In the case of a Basket, the Ending Value will be determined as described in “Description of the Notes—Baskets—Observation Value or Ending Value of a Basket.”

If a Market Disruption Event (as defined in “Description of the Notes—Market Disruption Events”) occurs and is continuing on a scheduled Coupon Observation Date, Call Observation Date or calculation day (as defined in “Description of the Notes—The Starting Value, the Observation Value and the Ending Value”) or if such day is a non-Market Measure Business Day (as defined in “Description of the Notes—The Starting Value, the Observation Value and the Ending Value”), the calculation agent will determine the Observation Value or Ending Value, as applicable, as set forth in the section “Description of the Notes—The Starting Value, the Observation Value and the Ending Value” or “—Baskets—Observation Value or Ending Value of the Basket”, as applicable. For the avoidance of doubt, if your notes are linked to more than one Index or Underlying Fund, the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event or non-Market Measure Business Day as to any Index or Underlying Fund will not impact any other Index or Underlying Fund that is not so affected.

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| Maturity Valuation Period: | The period consisting of one or more calculation days shortly before the maturity date. The timing and length of the period will be set forth in the applicable term sheet. |
| Price Multiplier: | Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, the “ Price Multiplier ” for each Underlying Fund will be 1, and will be subject to adjustment for certain events relating to an Underlying Fund as described in “Description of the Notes—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds.” |
| Call Feature: | <p>The applicable term sheet will indicate the Call Feature applicable to the notes. The following is a summary of the different Call Features we may offer on the notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Issuer Callable Notes: Notes which are callable by the Issuer in whole, but not in part, prior to maturity. To call the notes, we will give notice to the trustee at least five business days but not more than 60 calendar days before the applicable Call Payment Date (as defined in “Description of the Notes—Call Feature”). We or the calculation agent will have no independent obligation to notify you directly and you should expect to receive such notifications from your broker. If the notes are called, the Call Payment (as defined in “Description of the Notes—Call Feature”) will be paid on the applicable Call Payment Date and the notes will cease to be outstanding and no further amounts will be payable with respect to the notes. Issuer Callable Notes will pay Contingent Coupon Payments, Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory) or Fixed Coupon Payments (each as defined below) during their term. The Issuer Callable Notes may be Buffered Notes or Barrier Notes (each as defined below).• Autocallable Notes: Notes which will be automatically called in whole prior to maturity if the Observation Value of the Market Measure is greater than or equal to its Call Value on any Call Observation Date (each as defined in “Description of the Notes—Call Feature”). If the notes are called, the Call Payment will be paid on the applicable Call Payment Date and the notes will cease to be outstanding and no further amounts will be payable with respect to the notes. Autocallable Notes will pay Contingent Coupon Payments, Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory), Snowball Coupon Payments (as defined below) or Fixed Coupon Payments during their term. The Autocallable Notes may be Buffered Notes or Barrier Notes. |
| Coupon Feature: | <p>The applicable term sheet will indicate the Coupon Feature applicable to the notes. The following is a summary of the different Coupon Features we may offer on the notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contingent Coupon Payments: Contingent Coupon Payments are coupons which are payable if the Observation Value of the Market Measure on the applicable Coupon Observation Date is greater than or equal to its “Coupon Barrier”, which will be a percentage of the Starting Value of the Market Measure. If a Contingent Coupon Payment is payable, it will be paid on the related Coupon Payment Date. The amount of each Contingent Coupon Payment will be specified in the applicable term sheet.• Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory): Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory) are coupons which are payable if the Observation Value of the Market Measure on the applicable Coupon Observation Date is greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier. If a Contingent Coupon Payment is payable, it will be paid on the related Coupon Payment Date. If any Contingent Coupon Payment is not payable on a Coupon Payment Date because the Observation Value of the Market Measure on the applicable Coupon Observation Date is |

less than its Coupon Barrier, such missed Contingent Coupon Payment(s) will be payable on the next subsequent Coupon Payment Date on which a Contingent Coupon Payment (with Memory) is payable with respect to such date, if any. The amount of the Contingent Coupon Payment (with Memory) applicable to a single Coupon Payment Date will be specified in the applicable term sheet.

- **Snowball Coupon Payments:** Snowball Coupon Payments are coupons which are payable only if the notes are automatically called. If a Snowball Coupon Payment is payable, it will be paid on the related Call Payment Date as part of the Call Payment. The amount of each Snowball Coupon Payment will be specified in the applicable term sheet.
- **Fixed Coupon Payments:** Fixed Coupon Payments are coupons which are payable regardless of the performance of the Market Measure. Fixed Coupon Payments will be paid on each Coupon Payment Date. The amount of each Fixed Coupon Payment will be specified in the applicable term sheet.

We refer to Contingent Coupon Payments, Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory), Snowball Coupon Payments and Fixed Coupon Payments together as “**Coupons**”.

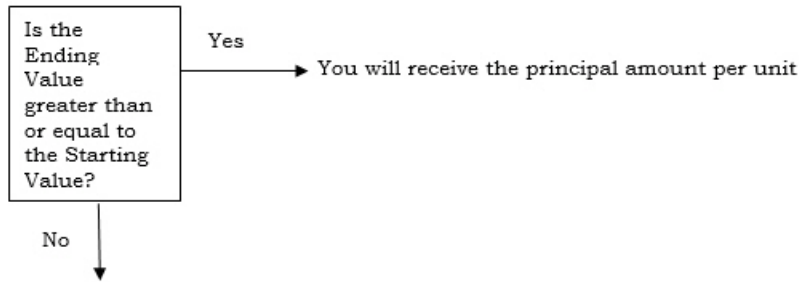
Buffer: The applicable term sheet may indicate that a “**Buffer**” is applicable to the notes, which will provide limited protection against the downside performance of the Market Measure. The extent of the Buffer will be indicated by the “**Threshold Value**”, which will be a percentage of the Starting Value of the Market Measure. We refer to notes with a Buffer as “**Buffered Notes**”.

Barrier: The applicable term sheet may indicate that a “**Barrier**” is applicable to the notes, which will provide limited protection against the downside performance of the Market Measure. The extent of the Barrier will be indicated by the Threshold Value. We refer to notes with a Barrier as “**Barrier Notes**”.

Redemption Amount at Maturity:

If the notes are not called, at maturity, in addition to any final Coupon, if payable, you will receive a Redemption Amount, denominated in U.S. dollars, that is based on the performance of the Market Measure. **Any payments due on the notes, including any repayment of principal, are subject to our credit risk, as issuer of the notes, and the credit risk of Bank of America Corporation, as guarantor of the notes. The Redemption Amount will never be less than zero.**

For notes other than Buffered Notes or Barrier Notes, the Redemption Amount will be calculated as follows:

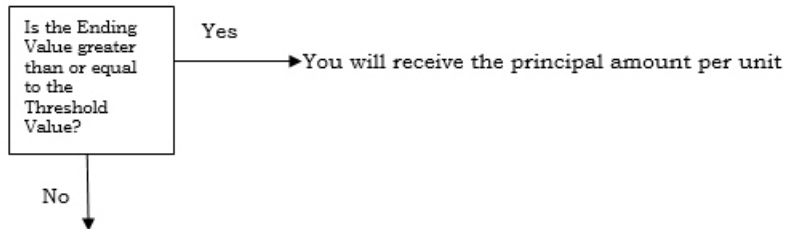


You will receive per unit:

$$\text{Principal Amount} - \left[\text{Principal Amount} \times \left(\frac{\text{Starting Value} - \text{Ending Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \right]$$

You will lose some or all of the principal amount of your notes if the Ending Value is less than the Starting Value. Even with any Coupons, the return on the notes could be negative.

For Buffered Notes, the Redemption Amount will be calculated as follows:



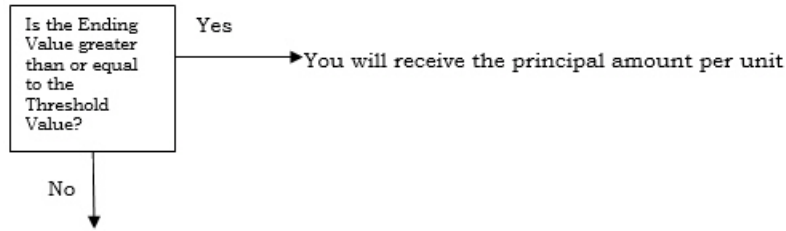
You will receive per unit:

$$\text{Principal Amount} - \left[\text{Principal Amount} \times \left(\frac{\text{Threshold Value} - \text{Ending Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \right] \times \text{Buffer Rate}$$

The “**Buffer Rate**” will be either 1 or equal to the *quotient* of the Starting Value *divided by* the Threshold Value, and will be specified in the applicable term sheet.

You will lose all or a significant portion of the principal amount of the notes if the Ending Value is less than the Threshold Value. Even with any Coupons, the return on the notes could be negative.

For Barrier Notes, the Redemption Amount will be calculated as follows:



You will receive per unit:

$$\text{Principal Amount} - \left[\text{Principal Amount} \times \left(\frac{\text{Starting Value} - \text{Ending Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \right]$$

You will lose some or all of the principal amount of the notes if the Ending Value is less than the Threshold Value. Even with any Coupons, the return on the notes could be negative.

- Principal at Risk:** You may lose all or a significant portion of the principal amount of your notes. Further, if you sell your notes prior to maturity or a call, the price you may receive may be less than the price that you paid for your notes.
- Calculation Agent:** The calculation agent will make all determinations associated with the notes. Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, we will appoint our affiliate, BofAS, or one of our other affiliates to act as calculation agent for the notes. See “Description of the Notes—Role of the Calculation Agent.”
- Selling Agents:** One or more of our affiliates, including BofAS, will act as our selling agent(s) in connection with each offering of the notes and will receive a commission or an underwriting discount based on the number of units of the notes sold. None of the selling agents is your fiduciary or advisor solely as a result of the making of any offering of the notes, and you should not rely on this product supplement, the applicable term sheet, or the accompanying prospectus or prospectus supplement as investment advice or a recommendation to purchase the notes.
- Listing:** Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the notes will not be listed on a securities exchange or quotation system.
- ERISA Considerations:** See “ERISA Considerations” beginning on page 92 of the accompanying prospectus.

This product supplement relates only to the notes and does not relate to any Index or Underlying Fund that comprises the Market Measure described in any applicable term sheet. You should read carefully the entire prospectus, prospectus supplement and this product supplement, together with the applicable term sheet, to understand fully the terms of your notes, as well as the tax and other considerations important to you in making a decision about whether to invest in any notes. In particular, you should review carefully the section in this product 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. Additional risk factors may be set forth in the applicable term sheet. If information in this product supplement is inconsistent with the accompanying prospectus or prospectus supplement, this product supplement will supersede those documents. However, if information in any term sheet is inconsistent with this product supplement, that term sheet will supersede this product supplement.

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None of us, the Guarantor or any selling agent is making an offer to sell the notes in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Certain terms used and not defined in this product supplement have the meanings ascribed to them in the accompanying prospectus supplement or prospectus. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this product supplement to “we,” “us,” “our,” or similar references are to BofA Finance LLC, and not to Bank of America Corporation (or any other affiliate of ours).

You are urged to consult with your own attorneys and business and tax advisors before making a decision to purchase any notes.

RISK FACTORS

Your investment in the notes is subject to investment 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, including those discussed below, together with the risk information contained in the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, in light of your particular circumstances. The notes are not an appropriate investment for you if you are not knowledgeable about the material terms of the notes or investments in equity or equity-based securities in general.

Structure-related Risks

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. The return on the notes will be based on the performance of a Market Measure and therefore, you may lose all or a significant portion of your investment if the notes are not called prior to maturity and the value of the Market Measure decreases from the Starting Value to the Ending Value or, in the case of Buffered Notes or Barrier Notes, the value of the Market Measure decreases from the Starting Value to an Ending Value that is below the Threshold Value. Even with any Coupons, the return on the notes could be negative.

Your investment return will be limited to the return represented by the Coupons, if any, and may be less than a comparable investment directly in the Market Measure or any of its underlying assets. Your investment return will be limited to the return represented by the Coupons, if any, paid over the term of the notes. You will not receive a payment on the notes greater than the principal amount plus any Coupons, regardless of the extent of the increase in the value of the Market Measure. In contrast, a direct investment in the Market Measure (or any securities, commodities or other assets represented by the Market Measure) would allow you to receive the full benefit of any appreciation in the value of the Market Measure (or those underlying assets).

In addition, unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, the Observation Value or the Ending Value, as applicable, will not reflect the value of dividends paid, or distributions made, on the Market Measure or any of its underlying assets, or any other rights associated with the Market Measure or those underlying assets. Thus, any return on the notes will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the Market Measure or any of its underlying assets.

Additionally, the Market Measure may consist of an Index or Underlying Fund that includes components traded in a non-U.S. currency that, for purposes of calculating the level of such Index or Underlying Fund, are not converted into U.S. dollars. If the value of that currency strengthens against the U.S. dollar during the term of your notes, you may not obtain the benefit of that increase, which you would have received if you had owned shares or units of the Market Measure or those components, as applicable.

You may not receive any Coupons. Unless your notes provide a Coupon Feature with Fixed Coupon Payments, you will not necessarily receive any Coupons on the notes. For example, if the Coupon Feature for your notes is Contingent Coupon Payments or Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory) and the Observation Value is less than the Coupon Barrier on each Coupon Observation Date, you will not receive any coupon payments over the term of the notes. Similarly, if the Coupon Feature for your notes is Snowball Coupon Payments and the notes are not automatically called prior to maturity, you will not receive any coupon payments over the term of the notes. In these cases, you will not receive a positive return on the notes.

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Reinvestment Risk. If the notes are called, the term of the notes will be short. In such a case, your ability to receive any Coupons over the term of the notes will be limited. There is no guarantee that you would be able to reinvest the proceeds from an investment in the notes at a comparable return for a similar level of risk in the event the notes are called prior to maturity.

Payments on the notes will not reflect changes in the value of the Market Measure other than on the Coupon Observation Dates, the Call Observation Dates or during the Maturity Valuation Period, as applicable. Changes in the value of the Market Measure during the term of the notes other than on the Coupon Observation Dates, the Call Observation Dates or during the Maturity Valuation Period, as applicable, will not be reflected in the determinations with respect to the payment of Coupons or whether the notes will be automatically called or in the calculation of the Redemption Amount. To make these determinations and calculations, the calculation agent will refer only to the value of the Market Measure on the Coupon Observation Dates, the Call Observation Dates or the calculation days during the Maturity Valuation Period. As a result, even if the value of the Market Measure has increased at certain times during the term of the notes, you will not receive any Contingent Coupon Payments or Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory), as applicable, if the Observation Value on each Coupon Observation Date is less than its Coupon Barrier, your notes will not be called if the Observation Value on each Call Observation Date is less than its Call Value, and, if the notes are not called, you will receive a Redemption Amount that is less than the principal amount if the Ending Value is less than the Starting Value (or, in the case of Buffered Notes or Barrier Notes, the Threshold Value). In addition, if the Maturity Valuation Period for the notes consists of two or more scheduled calculation days, the Ending Value may be less than the value of the Market Measure on any particular calculation day.

A higher coupon rate or lower Coupon Barrier or Threshold Value is generally associated with a Market Measure with greater expected volatility and therefore can indicate a greater risk of loss. “Volatility” refers to the frequency and magnitude of changes in the value of the Market Measure. The greater the expected volatility with respect to the Market Measure on the pricing date, the higher the expectation as of the pricing date that the value of the Market Measure on the relevant Coupon Observation Dates, the Call Observation Dates or the calculation day(s) during the Maturity Valuation Period could close below the Starting Value, the Call Value, the Coupon Barrier or the Threshold Value, as applicable, indicating a higher expected risk of loss on the notes. This greater expected risk will generally be reflected in a higher coupon rate than the yield payable on our conventional debt securities with a similar maturity, or in more favorable terms (such as a higher coupon rate or lower Coupon Barrier or Threshold Value) than for similar securities linked to the performance of a Market Measure with a lower expected volatility as of the pricing date. You should therefore understand that a relatively higher coupon rate may indicate an increased risk of loss. Further, a relatively lower Coupon Barrier or Threshold Value may not necessarily indicate that the notes have a greater likelihood of payments of Contingent Coupon Payments or Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory) during the term of the notes or repayment of principal at maturity. The volatility of the Market Measure can change significantly over the term of the notes. The value of the Market Measure for your notes could fall sharply, which could adversely affect the return on the notes.

If your notes are linked to a Basket, increases in the values of one or more of the Basket Components may be offset by decreases in the values of one or more of the other Basket Components. The Market Measure of your notes may include a Basket. In such a case, changes in the values of one or more of the Basket Components may not correlate with changes in the values of one or more of the other Basket Components. The values of one or more Basket Components may increase, while the values of one or more of the other Basket Components may decrease or not increase as much. Therefore, in calculating the value of the Basket at any time, increases in the value of one Basket Component may be moderated or

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wholly offset by decreases or lesser increases in the values of one or more of the other Basket Components. If the weightings of the applicable Basket Components are not equal, adverse changes in the values of the Basket Components that are more heavily weighted could have a greater impact upon the value of the Basket and, consequently, the return on your notes.

If your notes are linked to the Worst-Performing of two or more Indices, Underlying Funds or Baskets, the notes will be subject to the risks of each Index, Underlying Fund or Basket, not a basket composed of the foregoing, and will be negatively affected if the value of any Index, Underlying Fund or Basket decreases below its Starting Value, Call Value, Coupon Barrier or Threshold Value, as applicable, even if the value of any other Index, Underlying Fund or Basket does not. If your notes are linked to the Worst-Performing of two or more Indices, Underlying Funds or Baskets (the “**Worst-Performing Notes**”), you will be subject to the risks associated with each Index, Underlying Fund or Basket. Worst-Performing Notes will not be linked to an overall basket composed of the Indices, Underlying Funds or Baskets, where the depreciation in the value of one Index, Underlying Fund or Basket could be offset to some extent by the appreciation in the value of the other Index, Underlying Fund or Basket. In this case, the individual performance of each Index, Underlying Fund or Basket would not be combined, and the depreciation in the value of one Index, Underlying Fund or Basket would not be offset by any appreciation in the value of the other Index, Underlying Fund or Basket. For example, for notes where the Coupon Feature is Contingent Coupon Payments, even if the Observation Value of an Index, Underlying Fund or Basket is at or above its Coupon Barrier on a Coupon Observation Date, you will not receive a Contingent Coupon Payment with respect to that Coupon Observation Date if the Observation Value of another Index, Underlying Fund or Basket is below its Coupon Barrier on that day. In addition, even if the Ending Value of an Index, Underlying Fund or Basket is at or above its Starting Value, you will lose a portion of your principal if the Ending Value of another Index, Underlying Fund or Basket is below its Starting Value (or, in the case of Buffered Notes or Barrier Notes, its Threshold Value). The same analysis is true with respect to all determinations to be made for the Worst-Performing Notes.

If your notes are Worst-Performing Notes, you will not benefit in any way from the performance of the better performing Index, Underlying Fund or Basket. If your notes are Worst-Performing Notes, the return on the notes will depend solely on the performance of the Worst-Performing Index, Underlying Fund or Basket, and you will not benefit in any way from the performance of the better performing Index, Underlying Fund or Basket. The notes may underperform a similar investment in each of the Indices, Underlying Funds or Baskets or a similar alternative investment linked to a basket composed of the Indices, Underlying Funds or Baskets. In either such case, the performance of the better performing Index, Underlying Fund or Basket would be blended with the performance of the Worst-Performing Index, Underlying Fund or Basket, resulting in a potentially better return than what you would receive on the notes.

If your notes are Worst-Performing Notes, it is more likely that you will not receive a positive return on the notes and will lose some or all of your investment. With two Indices, Underlying Funds or Baskets, it is more likely that the value of one Index, Underlying Fund or Basket will close below its Starting Value, Call Value, Coupon Barrier or Threshold Value, as applicable, on each relevant date during the term of the notes than if the notes were linked to only one of the Indices, Underlying Funds or Baskets. In this case, you would not receive a positive return on the notes, would lose some or all of your investment and would not benefit from the performance of the better performing Index, Underlying Fund or Basket.

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If your notes are Worst-Performing Notes, you will be subject to risks relating to the relationship between the Indices, Underlying Funds or Baskets. By investing in Worst-Performing Notes, you assume the risk that the Indices, Underlying Funds or Baskets may not exhibit a positive correlation (i.e., a tendency for their values to increase or decrease at similar times and by similar magnitudes). The less correlated the Indices, Underlying Funds or Baskets, the more likely it is that the value of one Index, Underlying Fund or Basket will close below its Starting Value, Call Value, Coupon Barrier or Threshold Value, as applicable, on each relevant date during the term of the notes. In this case, you would not receive a positive return on the notes, would lose some or all of your investment, and would not benefit from the performance of the better performing Index, Underlying Fund or Basket. It is impossible to predict what the relationship between the Indices, Underlying Funds or Baskets will be over the term of the notes.

Your return on the notes may be less than the yield on a conventional fixed or floating rate 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. Any Coupon payable on the notes may be less than the yield on a conventional debt security of comparable maturity.

Payments on the notes are subject to our credit risk and the credit risk of the Guarantor, and any actual or perceived changes in our or the Guarantor's creditworthiness are expected to affect the value of, or any amounts payable on, the notes. The notes are our senior unsecured debt securities, the payment on which 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 payments on the notes is 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 whether the Market Measure increases from the Starting Value to the Ending Value. 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.

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 value of the Market Measure, an improvement in our or the Guarantor's credit ratings will not reduce the other investment risks related to the notes.

We are a finance subsidiary and, as such, have no independent assets, operations or revenues. We are a finance subsidiary of the Guarantor, have no operations other than those related to the issuance, administration and repayment of our debt securities that are guaranteed by the Guarantor, and are dependent upon the Guarantor and/or its other subsidiaries to meet our obligations under the notes in the ordinary course. However, we will have no assets available for distributions to holders of the notes if they make claims in respect of such notes in a bankruptcy, resolution or similar proceeding. Accordingly, any recoveries by such holders in respect of such claims in any such proceeding will be limited to those available under the Guarantor's guarantee of such notes, and any obligations under that guarantee will rank equally in right of payment with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Guarantor, except obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences by law, and senior in right of payment to the Guarantor's subordinated obligations. Holders of the notes will have recourse only to a single claim against the Guarantor and its assets under the

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Guarantor's guarantee of the notes, and holders of the notes should accordingly assume that in any bankruptcy, resolution or similar proceeding, they would not have priority over, and should be treated equally with, the claims of all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Guarantor, including claims of holders of unsecured senior debt securities issued by the Guarantor.

The Guarantor's ability to make payments under its guarantee of the notes will depend upon its receipt of funds from its subsidiaries, and applicable laws and regulations, and actions taken under the Guarantor's resolution plan, could restrict the ability of its subsidiaries to transfer such funds. The Guarantor is a holding company and conducts substantially all of its operations through its subsidiaries. The Guarantor depends on dividends and other distributions, loans and other payments from its subsidiaries to fund payments under its guarantee of our payment obligations on the notes. Any inability of these subsidiaries to pay dividends or make payments to the Guarantor may adversely affect its cash flow and financial condition. Many of these subsidiaries, including bank and broker-dealer subsidiaries, are subject to laws that restrict dividend payments or authorize regulatory bodies to block or reduce the flow of funds from those subsidiaries to the Guarantor or to its other subsidiaries. In addition, the Guarantor's bank and broker-dealer subsidiaries are subject to restrictions on their ability to lend or transact with affiliates and to minimum regulatory capital and liquidity requirements. Lower earnings in the Guarantor's subsidiaries can reduce the amount of funds available to the Guarantor as a holding company. Adverse business and economic conditions, including changes in interest and currency exchange rates, illiquidity or volatility in areas where the Guarantor has concentrated credit risk, and a failure in or breach of the Guarantor's operational or security systems or infrastructure, could affect the Guarantor's business and results of operations. Intercompany arrangements the Guarantor has entered into in connection with its resolution planning could restrict the amount of funding available to it from its subsidiaries under certain adverse conditions, as described below under "—A resolution under the Guarantor's single point of entry resolution strategy could materially adversely affect its liquidity and financial condition and its ability to make payments under its guarantee of our payment obligations on the notes." These restrictions could prevent the Guarantor's subsidiaries from paying dividends or making other distributions to the Guarantor or otherwise providing funds to the Guarantor that the Guarantor needs in order to make payments under its guarantee of our payment obligations on the notes. In addition, the Guarantor's right to participate in any distribution of assets of any of its subsidiaries upon such subsidiary's liquidation or otherwise, will be subject to the prior claims of creditors of that subsidiary, except to the extent that any of the Guarantor's claims as a creditor of such subsidiary may be recognized.

A resolution under the Guarantor's single point of entry resolution strategy could materially adversely affect its liquidity and financial condition and its ability to make payments under its guarantee of our payment obligations on the notes. The Guarantor is required periodically to submit a plan to the FDIC and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System describing its resolution strategy under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in the event of material financial distress or failure. In the Guarantor's current plan, its preferred resolution strategy is a single point of entry ("SPOE") strategy. This strategy provides that only the Guarantor (the parent holding company) would file for bankruptcy under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and contemplates providing certain key operating subsidiaries with sufficient capital and liquidity to operate through severe stress and to enable such subsidiaries to continue operating or be wound down in a solvent manner following a Guarantor bankruptcy. The Guarantor has entered into intercompany arrangements governing the contribution of most of its capital and liquidity with these key subsidiaries. As part of these arrangements, the Guarantor has transferred most of its assets (and has agreed to transfer additional assets) to a wholly-owned holding company subsidiary in exchange for a subordinated note. Certain of the Guarantor's remaining assets secure its ongoing obligations under these intercompany arrangements. The

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wholly-owned holding company subsidiary also has provided the Guarantor with a committed line of credit that, in addition to the Guarantor's cash, dividends and interest payments, including interest payments the Guarantor receives in respect of the subordinated note, may be used to fund the Guarantor's obligations. These intercompany arrangements include provisions to terminate the line of credit and forgive the subordinated note and require the Guarantor to contribute its remaining financial assets to the wholly-owned holding company subsidiary if the Guarantor's projected liquidity resources deteriorate so severely that resolution becomes imminent, which could materially and adversely affect the Guarantor's liquidity and ability to meet its payment obligations, including under its guarantee of our payment obligations on the notes. In addition, the Guarantor's preferred resolution strategy could result in holders of the notes being in a worse position and suffering greater losses than would have been the case under a bankruptcy proceeding or other resolution scenarios or plans.

The Guarantor's obligations under its guarantee of the notes will be structurally subordinated to liabilities of the Guarantor's subsidiaries.

Because the Guarantor is a holding company, its right to participate in any distribution of assets of any subsidiary upon such subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization or otherwise is subject to the prior claims of creditors of that subsidiary, except to the extent the Guarantor may itself be recognized as a creditor of that subsidiary. As a result, any obligations of the Guarantor under its guarantee of the notes will be structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities of the Guarantor's subsidiaries, and claimants should look only to the assets of the Guarantor for payments under the Guarantor's guarantee of the notes. Further, creditors of the Guarantor's subsidiaries recapitalized pursuant to the Guarantor's resolution plan generally would be entitled to payment of their claims from the assets of the subsidiaries, including the Guarantor's contributed assets. In addition, any obligations of the Guarantor under its guarantee of the notes will be unsecured and, therefore, in a bankruptcy or similar proceeding, will effectively rank junior to the Guarantor's secured obligations to the extent of the value of the assets securing such obligations.

Each of BofA Finance LLC and the Guarantor is permitted to sell, convey or transfer all or substantially all of its assets to one or more of the Guarantor's majority-owned subsidiaries and, in either such event, such subsidiary or subsidiaries will not be required under the indenture relating to the notes to assume our obligations under the notes or the Guarantor's obligations under its guarantee of the notes, as the case may be. We and the Guarantor each may sell, convey or transfer all or substantially all of its assets to one or more entities that are direct or indirect subsidiaries of the Guarantor in which the Guarantor and/or one or more of its subsidiaries owns more than 50% of the combined voting power, and under the indenture under which the notes will be issued, including the provisions thereof relating to the Guarantor's guarantee of the notes, such subsidiary or subsidiaries will not be required to assume our obligations under the notes or the Guarantor's obligations under its guarantee thereof, as the case may be. In either such event, (i) we will remain the sole obligor on the notes and the Guarantor will remain the sole obligor on the guarantee of the notes, as the case may be, (ii) creditors of any such subsidiary or subsidiaries would have additional assets from which to recover on their claims and (iii) obligations of the Guarantor under its guarantee of our notes would be structurally subordinated to creditors of such subsidiary or subsidiaries with respect to such transferred assets. See "Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance LLC—Limitation on Mergers and Sales of Assets" beginning on page 52 of the accompanying prospectus for more information.

The notes issued by us will not have the benefit of any cross-default or cross-acceleration with other indebtedness of BofA Finance LLC or the Guarantor; events of bankruptcy or insolvency or resolution proceedings relating to the Guarantor and covenant breach by the Guarantor will not constitute an event of default with respect to the notes. The notes issued by us will not have the benefit of any cross-default or cross-acceleration with other indebtedness of BofA Finance LLC or the Guarantor. In addition, events of bankruptcy or insolvency or resolution or similar proceedings relating to the Guarantor will not constitute an event of default with respect to the notes. Furthermore, it will not constitute an event of default with respect to the notes if the guarantee by the Guarantor ceases to be in full force and effect for any reason. Therefore, events of bankruptcy or insolvency or resolution or similar proceedings relating to the Guarantor (in the absence of any such event occurring with respect to us) will not permit the notes to be declared due and payable. In addition, a breach of a covenant by the Guarantor (including, for example, a breach of the Guarantor's covenants with respect to mergers or the sale of all or substantially all its assets), will not permit the notes to be declared due and payable. The value you receive on the notes may be significantly less than what you otherwise would have received had the notes been declared due and payable immediately upon certain events of bankruptcy or insolvency or resolution or similar proceedings relating to the Guarantor or the breach of a covenant by the Guarantor or upon the Guarantor's guarantee ceasing to be in full force and effect.

Valuation- and Market-related Risks

The initial estimated value of the notes considers certain assumptions and variables and relies in part on certain forecasts about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. The initial estimated value of the notes, which will be set forth in the applicable term sheet, is an estimate only, determined as of a particular point in time 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 on the pricing date, mid-market terms on hedging transactions, expectations on interest rates 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.

The public offering price you pay for the notes will exceed the initial estimated value. 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 the initial estimated value. This is due to, among other things, changes in the value of the Market Measure, changes in the Guarantor's internal funding rate, and the inclusion in the public offering price of the underwriting discount and an expected hedging-related charge. 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, the Guarantor, 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 Market Measure, our and the Guarantor's creditworthiness and changes in market conditions.

We cannot assure you that there will be a trading market for your notes. If a secondary market exists, we cannot predict how the notes will trade, or whether that market will be liquid or illiquid. The development of a trading market for the notes will depend on various factors, including the Guarantor's financial performance and changes in the value of the Market Measure. The number of potential buyers of your notes in any secondary market may be limited. There is no assurance that any party will be willing to purchase your notes at any price in any secondary market.

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We anticipate that one or more of the selling agents or their affiliates will act as a market-maker for the notes that it offers, but none of them is required to do so and may cease to do so at any time. Any price at which a selling agent or its affiliate may bid for, offer, purchase, or sell any notes may be higher or lower than the applicable public offering price, and that price 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 transaction costs may adversely affect the prices, if any, at which those notes might otherwise trade in the market. In addition, if at any time any selling agent or their affiliate were to cease acting as a market-maker for any issue of the notes, it is likely that there would be significantly less liquidity in that secondary market. In such a case, the price at which those notes could be sold likely would be lower than if an active market existed.

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable term sheet, we will not list the notes on any securities exchange or quotation system. Even if an application were made to list your notes, we cannot assure you that the application will be approved or that your notes will be listed and, if listed, that they will remain listed for their entire term. The listing of the notes on any securities exchange or quotation system will not necessarily ensure that a trading market will develop or, if a trading market does develop, that there will be liquidity in the trading market.

The notes are not designed to be short-term trading instruments, and if you attempt to sell the notes prior to maturity, their market value, if any, will be affected by various factors that interrelate in complex ways, and their market value may be less than the principal amount. The notes are not designed to be short-term trading instruments. You have no right to have your notes redeemed prior to maturity. The limited protection against the risk of losses provided by the Threshold Value, if applicable, will only apply if you hold the notes to maturity. If you wish to liquidate your investment in the notes prior to maturity, your only option would be to sell them in the secondary market. At that time, there may be an illiquid market for your notes or no market at all. Even if you were able to sell your notes, there are many factors outside of our control that may affect their market value, some of which, but not all, are stated below. The impact of any one factor may be offset or magnified by the effect of another factor. These factors may interact with each other in complex and unpredictable ways. The following paragraphs describe a specific factor's expected impact on the market value of the notes, *assuming all other conditions remain constant.*

- **Value of the Market Measure.** We anticipate that the market value of the notes prior to maturity or a call generally will depend to a significant extent on the value of the Market Measure. In general, it is expected that the market value of the notes will decrease as the value of the Market Measure decreases. However, as the value of the Market Measure increases, the market value of the notes may decrease or may not increase at the same rate. If you sell your notes when the value of the Market Measure is less than, or not sufficiently above, the applicable Starting Value, then you may receive less than the principal amount of your notes.

In addition, we do not expect that the notes will trade in any secondary market at a price that is greater than the sum of the principal amount and the value of any expected remaining Coupons.

- **Volatility of the Market Measure.** Volatility is the term used to describe the size and frequency of market fluctuations. The volatility of the Market Measure during the term of the notes may vary. In addition, an unsettled international environment and related uncertainties may result in greater market volatility, which may continue over the term of the notes. Increases or decreases in the volatility of the Market Measure may have an adverse impact on the market value of the notes. Even if the value of the Market Measure increases after the applicable pricing date, if you are able to sell your notes before their

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maturity date, you may receive substantially less than the amount that would be payable upon a call or at maturity based on that value because of the anticipation that the value of the Market Measure will continue to fluctuate until the notes are called or the Ending Value is determined.

- **Economic and Other Conditions Generally.** The general economic conditions of the capital markets in the United States, as well as geopolitical conditions and other financial, political, public health, regulatory and judicial events, natural disasters, acts of terrorism or war, and related uncertainties that affect stock or commodity markets generally, may adversely affect the value of the Market Measure and the market value of the notes. If the Market Measure or a Basket Component, as applicable, includes one or more Underlying Funds or Indices that have returns that are calculated based upon securities, commodities or other assets traded in one or more non-U.S. markets (a “**non-U.S. Market Measure**”), the value of your notes may also be adversely affected by similar events in the markets of the relevant foreign countries.
- **Interest Rates.** We expect that changes in interest rates will affect the market value of the notes. In general, if U.S. interest rates increase, we expect that the market value of the notes will decrease. In general, we expect that the longer the amount of time that remains until maturity, the more significant the impact of these changes will be on the value of the notes. In the case of non-U.S. Market Measures, the level of interest rates in the relevant foreign countries may also affect their economies and in turn the value of the non-U.S. Market Measure, and, thus, the market value of the notes may be adversely affected.
- **Dividend Yields.** In general, if the cumulative dividend yields on the securities included in the Market Measure or a Basket Component, as applicable, increase, we anticipate that the market value of the notes will decrease.
- **Exchange Rate Movements and Volatility.** If the Market Measure of your notes or any Basket Component, as applicable, consists of or includes any non-U.S. Market Measures, changes in, and the volatility of, the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the relevant non-U.S. currency or currencies could have an adverse impact on the value of your notes, and the payments on the notes may depend in part on the relevant exchange rates. In addition, the correlation between the relevant exchange rate and any applicable non-U.S. Market Measure reflects the extent to which a percentage change in that exchange rate corresponds to a percentage change in the applicable non-U.S. Market Measure, and changes in these correlations may have an adverse impact on the value of your notes.
- **Our and the Guarantor’s Financial Condition and Creditworthiness.** Our and the Guarantor’s perceived creditworthiness, including any increases in our respective credit spreads and any actual or anticipated decreases in our respective credit ratings, may adversely affect the market value of the notes. In general, we expect the longer the amount of time that remains until maturity, the more significant the impact will be on the value of the notes. However, a decrease in our or the Guarantor’s credit spreads or an improvement in our or the Guarantor’s credit ratings will not necessarily increase the market value of the notes.
- **Time to Maturity or the Next Call Observation Date.** There may be a disparity between the market value of the notes prior to maturity or prior to a Call Observation Date and their value at maturity or as of the next Call Observation Date, as applicable. This disparity is often called a time “value,” “premium,” or “discount,” and reflects expectations concerning the value of the Market Measure prior to the maturity date. As the time to maturity or the next Call Observation Date decreases, this disparity may decrease, such that the value of the notes will approach the expected Redemption Amount to be paid at maturity or the Call Payment to be paid at the next Call Payment Date.

Conflict-related Risks

Trading and hedging activities by us, the Guarantor and any of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, may affect your return on the notes and their market value. We, the Guarantor and our other affiliates, including the selling agents, may buy or sell shares or units of the Market Measure or the Basket Components, or any of their respective underlying assets, as applicable, or futures or options contracts or exchange-traded instruments on the Market Measure or Basket Component or their respective underlying assets, or other listed or over-the-counter derivative instruments whose value is derived from the Market Measure or Basket Component or their respective underlying assets. We, the Guarantor and any of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, 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. These transactions could adversely affect the value of these assets and, in turn, the value of a Market Measure in a manner that could be adverse to your investment in the notes. On or before the applicable pricing date, any purchases or sales by us, the Guarantor or our other affiliates, including the selling agents, or others on our or their behalf (including those for the purpose of hedging some or all of our anticipated exposure in connection with the notes), may have the effect of increasing the value of a Market Measure or Basket Component or their respective underlying assets. Consequently, the values of that Market Measure or Basket Component or the assets included in that Market Measure or Basket Component may decrease subsequent to the pricing date of an issue of the notes, which may adversely affect the market value of the notes.

We, the Guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, also expect to engage in hedging activities that could have the effect of increasing the value of the Market Measure on the applicable pricing date. In addition, these hedging activities, including the unwinding of a hedge, may decrease the market value of your notes prior to maturity, including on each Coupon Observation Date and Call Observation Date and during the Maturity Valuation Period, and may adversely affect the payments on the notes.

We, the Guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, may purchase or otherwise acquire a long or short position in the notes, the Market Measure, a Basket Component or the assets included in the Market Measure or Basket Component and may hold or resell the notes, the Market Measure, a Basket Component or the assets included in the Market Measure or Basket Component. For example, the selling agents may enter into these transactions in connection with any market making activities in which they engage. We cannot assure you that these activities will not adversely affect the value of the Market Measure, the market value of your notes prior to maturity, or the payments on the notes.

Our trading, hedging and other business activities, and those of the Guarantor and any of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, may create conflicts of interest with you. We, the Guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, may engage in trading activities related to the Market Measure or a Basket Component, as applicable, and to any underlying assets included in the Market Measure or Basket Component that are not for your account or on your behalf. We, the Guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, also may issue or underwrite other financial instruments with returns based upon the applicable Market Measure or Basket Component. These trading and other business activities may present a conflict of interest between your interest in the notes and the interests we, the Guarantor and our other affiliates, including the selling agents, may have in our or their proprietary accounts, in facilitating

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transactions, including block trades, for our or their other customers, and in accounts under our or their management. These trading and other business activities, if they influence the value of the Market Measure or secondary trading in your notes, could be adverse to your interests as a beneficial owner of the notes.

We, the Guarantor and one or more of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, 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 the selling agents, also may enter into hedging transactions relating to other notes or instruments that we or they issue, some of which may have returns calculated in a manner related to that of a particular issue of the notes. We may enter into such hedging arrangements with one or more of our affiliates. Our affiliates may enter into additional hedging transactions with other parties relating to the notes and the applicable Market Measure or Basket Components. 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, but could also result in a loss. We, the Guarantor and our affiliates, including the selling agents, will price these hedging transactions with the intent to realize a profit, regardless of whether the value of the notes increases or decreases, whether the notes will be automatically called, or whether the Redemption Amount on the notes is more or less than the principal amount of the notes. Any profit in connection with such hedging activities will be in addition to any other compensation that we, the Guarantor and any of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, receive for the sale of the notes, which creates an additional incentive to sell the notes to you.

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 determine the Starting Value, the Price Multiplier, the Observation Value, the Ending Value, whether the Coupons are payable, whether the notes will be called and the Redemption Amount. Under some circumstances, these duties could result in a conflict of interest between its status as our affiliate and its responsibilities as calculation agent. These conflicts could occur, for instance, in connection with the calculation agent's determination as to whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred, or in connection with judgments that the calculation agent would be required to make if the publication of a Market Measure is discontinued or certain events occur with respect to any Underlying Fund. See the sections entitled "Description of the Notes—Market Disruption Events," "—Adjustments to an Index," "—Discontinuance of an Index" and "—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds." The calculation agent will be required to carry out its duties in good faith and use its reasonable judgment. However, because we expect that the Guarantor will control the calculation agent, potential conflicts of interest could arise. None of us, the Guarantor or any of our affiliates will have any obligation to consider your interests as a holder of the notes in taking any action that might affect the value of the notes.

Market Measure-related Risks

No sponsor, publisher, or investment advisor of an Underlying Fund, an Index, or any index underlying an Underlying Fund ("Underlying Index") (each a "Market Measure Publisher") will have any obligations relating to the notes. No Market Measure Publisher will have any financial or legal obligation with respect to the notes or the amounts to be paid to you, including any obligation to take our needs or the needs of noteholders into consideration for any reason, including taking any actions that might adversely affect the value of the Market Measure or the value of the notes. No Market Measure Publisher will receive any of the proceeds from any offering of the notes, and no Market Measure Publisher will be responsible for, or participate in, the offering of the notes. No Market Measure Publisher will be responsible for, or participate in, the determination or calculation of the amount receivable by holders of the notes.

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We, the Guarantor and our other affiliates, including the selling agents, do not make any representation to any purchasers of the notes regarding any matters whatsoever relating to the issuers of the securities included in a Market Measure or Basket Component. Any prospective purchaser of the notes should undertake an independent investigation of the companies included in the Market Measure or Basket Component to a level that, in its judgment, is appropriate to make an informed decision regarding an investment in the notes. Neither we nor any agent has made any independent investigation as to the completeness or accuracy of publicly available information regarding any Market Measure or as to the future performance of any Market Measure.

The Market Measure Publisher of an Index or an Underlying Index may adjust it in a way that affects its level, and that Market Measure Publisher has no obligation to consider your interests. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, we, the Guarantor, the selling agents and our respective affiliates have no affiliation with any Market Measure Publisher of an Index or an Underlying Index. Consequently, we have no control of the actions of any Market Measure Publisher of an Index or Underlying Index. The Market Measure Publisher can add, delete, or substitute the components included in that Index or Underlying Index or make other methodological changes that could change its level. A new security included in an Index or Underlying Index may perform significantly better or worse than the replaced security, and the performance will impact the level of the applicable Index or Underlying Index. Additionally, a Market Measure Publisher may alter, discontinue, or suspend calculation or dissemination of an Index or Underlying Index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of your notes. The Market Measure Publishers will have no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising any Index or any Underlying Index.

You must rely on your own evaluation of the merits of an investment linked to the applicable Market Measure. In the ordinary course of business, our affiliates may have expressed views on expected movements in a Market Measure, a Basket Component or the assets included in the Market Measure or Basket Component, and may do so in the future. These views or reports may be communicated to our clients and clients of our affiliates. However, these views are subject to change from time to time. Moreover, other professionals who deal in markets relating to a Market Measure or a Basket Component may at any time have significantly different views from those of our affiliates. For these reasons, you are encouraged to derive information concerning a Market Measure or Basket Component and their respective assets from multiple sources, and you should not rely on the views expressed by our affiliates.

You will have no rights as a security holder, you will have no rights to receive shares or units of the Market Measure or Basket Component, as applicable, or any of the assets included in the Market Measure or a Basket Component, as applicable, and you will not be entitled to dividends or other distributions by the issuers of those securities. The notes are our debt securities. They are not equity instruments, shares of stock, or securities of any other issuer, other than the related guarantees, which are the securities of the Guarantor. Investing in the notes will not make you a holder of shares or units of the Market Measure or Basket Component or any of the assets included in the Market Measure or a Basket Component, as applicable. You will not have any voting rights, any rights to receive dividends or other distributions, any rights against a Market Measure Publisher, or any other rights with respect to the Market Measure or any of its underlying assets. As a result, the return on your notes may not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the Market Measure or Basket Component or any of its underlying assets and received the

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dividends paid or other distributions made in connection with them. Additionally, the values of certain Underlying Funds or Indices reflect only the prices of the securities included in such Underlying Funds or Indices and do not take into consideration the value of dividends paid on those securities. Your notes will be paid in cash and you have no right to receive the Market Measure or any of its underlying assets.

Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, we, the Guarantor and any of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, do not control any company included in any Market Measure or Basket Component, as applicable, and have not verified any disclosure made by any Market Measure Publisher or any of those companies. We, the Guarantor or our other affiliates, including the selling agents, currently, or in the future, may engage in business with Market Measure Publishers or companies included in a Market Measure or Basket Component, as applicable, or Underlying Index, and we, the Guarantor or our other affiliates, including the selling agents, may from time to time own securities of an Underlying Fund or of companies included in a Market Measure or Basket Component or an Underlying Index. However, none of us, the Guarantor or any of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, have the ability to control the actions of any Market Measure Publisher or any of these companies or have undertaken any independent review of, or made any due diligence inquiry with respect to, any Market Measure Publisher or any of these companies, unless (and only to the extent that) our securities or the securities of the Guarantor or our other affiliates are included in that Market Measure or Basket Component or Underlying Index. In addition, unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, none of us, the Guarantor or any of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, are responsible for the calculation of any Index, Underlying Fund or Underlying Index. You should make your own investigation into the Market Measure or Basket Component or Underlying Index.

The business activities of us, the Guarantor and any of our other affiliates, including the selling agents, relating to the companies included in a Market Measure or Basket Component, as applicable, may create conflicts of interest with you. We, the Guarantor and/or our other affiliates, including the selling agents, at the time of any offering of the notes or in the future, may engage in business with the companies included in a Market Measure or Basket Component, including making loans to or equity investments in, or providing investment banking, asset management, or other services to those companies, their affiliates and their competitors.

In connection with these activities, we, the Guarantor or our other affiliates, including the selling agents, may receive information about those companies that we or they will not divulge to you or other third parties. One or more of our affiliates may have published, and in the future may publish, research reports on one or more of these companies. This research is modified from time to time without notice and may express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding your notes. Any of these activities may adversely affect the value of the Market Measure or Basket Component and, consequently, the market value of your notes. We, the Guarantor and our other affiliates, including the selling agents, do not make any representation to any purchasers of the notes regarding any matters whatsoever relating to the issuers of the securities included in a Market Measure or Basket Component. Any prospective purchaser of the notes should undertake an independent investigation of the companies included in the Market Measure or Basket Component to a level that, in its judgment, is appropriate to make an informed decision regarding an investment in the notes. The composition of the Market Measure or Basket Component does not reflect any investment recommendations from us, the Guarantor or our other affiliates, including the selling agents.

Exchange rate movements may adversely impact the value of the notes. If any security or commodity represented by a Market Measure or a Basket Component, as applicable, is traded in a currency other than U.S. dollars, and, for purposes of calculating the value of the Market Measure, is converted into U.S. dollars, then the value of the Market Measure may depend in part on the relevant exchange rates. If the value of the U.S. dollar strengthens against the currencies of those underlying assets, the value of the applicable Market Measure may be adversely affected and the Redemption Amount may be reduced.

Exchange rate movements may be impacted particularly by existing and expected rates of inflation and interest rate levels; political, civil or military unrest; the balance of payments between countries; and the extent of governmental surpluses or deficits in the relevant countries and the United States. All of these factors are in turn sensitive to the monetary, fiscal and trade policies pursued by the governments of those countries and the United States and other countries important to international trade and finance.

If the Market Measure or a Basket Component, as applicable, to which your notes are linked includes equity securities traded on foreign exchanges, your return may be affected by factors affecting international securities markets. The value of securities traded outside of the U.S. may be adversely affected by a variety of factors relating to the relevant securities markets. Factors which could affect those markets, and therefore the return on your notes, include:

- **Market Liquidity and Volatility.** The relevant foreign securities markets may be less liquid and/or more volatile than U.S. or other securities markets and may be affected by market developments in different ways than U.S. or other securities markets.
- **Political, Economic and Other Factors.** The prices and performance of securities of companies in foreign countries may be affected by political, economic, financial, and social factors in those regions. Direct or indirect government intervention to stabilize a particular securities market and cross-shareholdings in companies in the relevant foreign markets may affect prices and the volume of trading in those markets. In addition, recent or future changes in government, economic and fiscal policies in the relevant jurisdictions, the possible imposition of, or changes in, currency exchange laws, or other laws or restrictions, and possible fluctuations in the rate of exchange between currencies, are factors that could adversely affect the relevant securities markets. The relevant foreign economies may differ from the U.S. economy in economic factors such as growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency.

In particular, many emerging nations are undergoing rapid change involving the restructuring of economic, political, financial and legal systems. Regulatory and tax environments may be subject to change without review or appeal, and many emerging markets suffer from underdevelopment of capital markets and tax systems. In addition, in some of these nations, issuers of the relevant securities face the threat of expropriation of their assets and/or nationalization of their businesses. The economic and financial data about some of these countries may be unreliable.

- **Publicly Available Information.** There is generally less publicly available information about foreign companies than about U.S. companies that are subject to the reporting requirements of the SEC. Additionally, the accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements applicable to foreign companies may differ from those applicable to U.S. companies.

Additional Risks Relating to Underlying Funds

There are liquidity and management risks associated with Underlying Funds. Although shares or units of any Underlying Fund to which your notes are linked will be listed for trading on a securities exchange and a number of similar products have been traded on various exchanges for varying periods of time, there is no assurance that an active trading market will continue for the shares or units of that Underlying Fund or that there will be liquidity in the trading market.

Underlying Funds are subject to management risk, which is the risk that the investment adviser's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results.

A Market Measure Publisher may adjust the Underlying Fund or its Underlying Index in a way that affects its value, and it has no obligation to consider your interests. A Market Measure Publisher can change the investment policies of the applicable Underlying Fund or the policies concerning the calculation of the applicable Underlying Fund's net asset value, or add, delete, or substitute the underlying assets held by the Underlying Fund or the components included in an Underlying Index, as the case may be, or make other methodological changes that could change the value of that Underlying Fund or Underlying Index. Additionally, a Market Measure Publisher may alter, discontinue, or suspend calculation or dissemination of the price of its Underlying Fund, the net asset value of its Underlying Fund, or the level of its Underlying Index, as the case may be. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of your notes. This could also result in the early redemption of your notes. See "Description of the Notes—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds—Discontinuance of or Material Change to an Underlying Fund." The Market Measure Publishers will have no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising any Underlying Fund or Underlying Index.

Risks associated with the applicable Underlying Index, or underlying assets of an Underlying Fund, as applicable, will affect the value of that Underlying Fund and hence the value of the notes. An Underlying Fund is a fund that may hold a variety of underlying assets, including stocks, bonds, commodities or derivative instruments, and its performance may be designed to track the performance of an Underlying Index. While the notes are linked to an Underlying Fund and not to its underlying assets or Underlying Index, risks associated with its underlying assets or Underlying Index will affect the share or unit price of that Underlying Fund and hence the value of the notes. Some of the risks that relate to an Underlying Fund include those discussed below in this product supplement in relation to equity based- and commodity-based Underlying Funds, which you should review before investing in the notes.

The performance of an Underlying Fund may not correlate with the performance of its Underlying Index, as applicable, as well as the net asset value per share or unit of the Underlying Fund, especially during periods of market volatility. If an Underlying Fund is designed to track the performance of an Underlying Index, the performance of the Underlying Fund and that of its Underlying Index generally will vary due to, for example, transaction costs, management fees, certain corporate actions, and timing variances. Moreover, it is also possible that the performance of an Underlying Fund may not fully replicate or may, in certain circumstances, diverge significantly from the performance of its Underlying Index. This could be due to, for example, the Underlying Fund not holding all or substantially all of the underlying assets included in the Underlying Index and/or holding assets that are not included in the Underlying Index, the temporary unavailability of certain securities in the secondary market, the performance of any derivative instruments held by the Underlying Fund, differences in trading hours between the Underlying Fund (or the underlying assets held by the Underlying Fund) and the Underlying Index, or due to other circumstances. This variation in performance is called the "tracking error," and, at times, the tracking error may be significant.

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In addition, because the shares or units of an Underlying Fund are traded on a securities exchange and are subject to market supply and investor demand, the market price of one share or unit of the Underlying Fund may differ from its net asset value per share or unit; shares or units of the Underlying Fund may trade at, above, or below its net asset value per share or unit.

During periods of market volatility, securities held by an Underlying Fund may be unavailable in the secondary market, market participants may be unable to calculate accurately the net asset value per share or unit of the Underlying Fund and the liquidity of the Underlying Fund may be adversely affected. This kind of market volatility may also disrupt the ability of market participants to create and redeem shares or units of the Underlying Fund. Further, market volatility may adversely affect, sometimes materially, the prices at which market participants are willing to buy and sell shares or units of the Underlying Fund. As a result, under these circumstances, the market value of shares or units of the Underlying Fund may vary substantially from the net asset value per share or unit of the Underlying Fund.

For the foregoing reasons, the performance of an Underlying Fund may not match the performance of its Underlying Index over the same period. Because of this variance, the return on the notes to the extent dependent on the performance of the Underlying Fund may not be the same as an investment directly in the securities, commodities or other assets included in the Underlying Index or the same as a debt security with a return linked to the performance of the Underlying Index.

If an Underlying Fund holds underlying assets traded on foreign exchanges, time zone differences may create discrepancies between the values of those underlying assets and the value of the notes. As a result of the time zone difference, if applicable, between the cities where the underlying assets held by an Underlying Fund trade and the cities in which shares or units of that Underlying Fund are traded, there may be discrepancies between the values of the relevant underlying assets and the trading prices of that Underlying Fund. In addition, there may be periods when the foreign exchange markets are closed for trading (for example during holidays in a country other than the United States) that may result in the values of the relevant non-U.S. underlying assets remaining unchanged for multiple Market Measure Business Days (as defined below in “Description of the Notes—The Starting Value and the Ending Value—Ending Value”) in the locations where the notes (or any related Underlying Fund) trade. Conversely, there may be periods in which the foreign exchange markets are open, but the securities markets in which the notes (or any related Underlying Fund) trade are closed.

The payment on the notes will not be adjusted for all events that could affect an Underlying Fund. The Price Multiplier(s), each Observation Value, the Ending Value, the amount payable on the notes, and other terms of the notes may be adjusted for specified events affecting any Underlying Fund, as described in the section entitled “Description of the Notes—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds.” However, these adjustments do not cover all events that could affect the market price of an Underlying Fund. The occurrence of any event that does not require the calculation agent to adjust the applicable Price Multiplier or the amount payable on the notes may adversely affect the Closing Market Price of any Underlying Fund, each Observation Value, the Ending Value and the amount payable on the notes, and, as a result, the market value of the notes.

Risks Relating to Commodity-Based Underlying Funds

The prices of commodities held by an Underlying Fund may change unpredictably, affecting the value of your notes in unforeseeable ways. Trading in commodities and futures contracts is speculative and can be extremely volatile. Their market prices may fluctuate rapidly based on numerous factors, including: changes in supply and demand relationships; weather; trends in agriculture; trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs; domestic and foreign political and economic events and policies; disease, pestilence and technological developments; changes in interest rates, whether through governmental action or market movements; currency exchange rates; volatility from speculative activities; the development, availability and/or decrease in price of substitutes; monetary and other governmental policies, action and inaction; macroeconomic or geopolitical and military events, including political instability in some oil-producing countries or other countries in which the production of particular commodities may be concentrated; and natural or nuclear disasters. These factors may affect the value of an Underlying Fund in varying ways, and different factors may cause the levels and volatilities of commodity prices to move in inconsistent directions at inconsistent rates. Additionally, certain Underlying Funds may be concentrated in only a few industries or even a single industry (e.g., energy). These Underlying Funds are likely to be more volatile than those that hold a broad base of commodities.

If the liquidity of the components of any Underlying Fund is limited, the notes would likely be impaired. Commodities and derivatives contracts on commodities may be difficult to buy or sell, particularly during adverse market conditions. Reduced liquidity would likely have an adverse effect on the value of any such Underlying Fund and, therefore, on the return, if any, on your notes. Limited liquidity relating to the components of an Underlying Fund may also result in the Market Measure Publisher being unable to determine the value of its Underlying Fund using its normal means. The resulting discretion by the Market Measure Publisher of an Underlying Fund in determining the value could adversely affect the value of the notes.

Suspension or disruptions of market trading in the applicable commodities and related futures contracts may adversely affect the value of your notes. The commodity markets are subject to disruptions due to various factors, including the lack of liquidity in the markets, the participation of speculators, and government regulation and intervention. In addition, U.S. futures exchanges and some foreign exchanges have regulations that limit the amount of fluctuation in futures contract prices that may occur during a single business day. These limits are generally referred to as “daily price fluctuation limits,” and the maximum or minimum price of a contract on any given day as a result of these limits is referred to as a “limit price.” Once the limit price has been reached in a particular contract, no trades may be made at a different price. Limit prices have the effect of precluding trading in a particular contract or forcing the liquidation of contracts at disadvantageous times or prices. Any such disruption, or any other force majeure (such as an act of God, fire, flood, severe weather conditions, act of governmental authority, labor difficulty, etc.) could have an adverse effect on the value of or trading in shares of an Underlying Fund and therefore, the value of the notes.

Legal and regulatory changes could adversely affect the return on and value of your notes. The value of the commodities held by an Underlying Fund could be adversely affected by new laws or regulations or by the reinterpretation of existing laws or regulations (including, without limitation, those related to taxes and duties on commodities and futures contracts) by one or more governments, courts, or other official bodies.

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In the U.S., the regulation of commodity transactions is subject to ongoing modification by governmental and judicial action. For example, the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“**CFTC**”) has interpreted the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (**Dodd-Frank**), which was enacted in July 2010, to require the CFTC to impose limits on the size of positions that can be held by market participants in futures contracts and OTC derivatives on certain physical commodities. The CFTC adopted final position limits rules in October 2020; the final rules became effective in March 2021 and are in the process of being phased in. While the ultimate effect of the final position limit rules are not yet known, these limits will likely restrict the ability of many market participants to trade in the commodities markets to the same extent as they have in the past, including affecting their ability to enter into or maintain hedge positions in the applicable commodity or futures contracts. These rules and various other legislative and regulatory requirements may, among other things, reduce liquidity, increase market volatility, and increase costs in these markets. These consequences could adversely affect an Underlying Fund and the value of your notes.

In addition, other governmental or regulatory bodies (such as the European Commission) have proposed or may propose in the future legislation or regulations containing restrictions similar to those contemplated by Dodd-Frank, or other legislation or regulations containing other restrictions that could adversely impact the liquidity of and increase costs of participating in the commodities markets. If such legislation or regulations are adopted or other legislation or regulations are adopted in the future, they could have an adverse effect on the value of the applicable Underlying Fund and your notes.

The notes will not be regulated by the CFTC. The notes will not be interests in a commodity pool nor will they be regulated by the CFTC as a commodity pool. Further, we will not be registered with the CFTC as a commodity pool operator. The notes will not constitute investments by you or by us on your behalf in futures contracts traded on regulated futures exchanges, which may only be transacted through a person registered with the CFTC as a “futures commission merchant” (“**FCM**”). We are not registered with the CFTC as an FCM, and you will not benefit from the CFTC’s or any other non-U.S. regulatory authority’s regulatory protections for persons who trade in futures contracts or who invest in regulated commodity pools.

An Underlying Fund may include commodities or futures contracts traded on foreign exchanges that are less regulated than U.S. markets and may involve different and greater risks than trading on U.S. exchanges. An Underlying Fund may own commodities or futures contracts that trade on exchanges located outside the U.S. The regulations of the CFTC do not apply to trading on foreign exchanges, and trading on foreign exchanges may involve different and greater risks than trading on U.S. exchanges. Certain foreign markets may be more susceptible to disruption than U.S. exchanges due to the lack of a government-regulated clearinghouse system. Trading on foreign exchanges also involves certain other risks that are not applicable to trading on U.S. exchanges. Those risks include: (a) exchange rate risk relative to the U.S. dollar; (b) exchange controls; (c) expropriation; (d) burdensome or confiscatory taxation; and (e) moratoriums, and political or diplomatic events. It may also be more costly and difficult for participants in those markets to enforce the laws or regulations of a foreign country or exchange, and it is possible that the foreign country or exchange may not have laws or regulations which adequately protect the rights and interests of investors in the relevant commodities or contracts. These factors could reduce the value of the applicable Underlying Fund and the value of your notes.

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Other Risk Factors Relating to the Applicable Market Measure

The applicable term sheet may set forth additional risk factors as to the Market Measure or Basket Components, as applicable, that you should review prior to purchasing the notes.

Tax-related Risks

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. If the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) were successful in asserting an alternative characterization for the notes that differs from the characterization described elsewhere in this product supplement, 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.**

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, we intend to lend the net proceeds we receive from each sale of the notes to the Guarantor and/or its other subsidiaries. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the Guarantor expects that it and/or its subsidiaries will use the proceeds from these loans to provide additional funds for operations and for other general corporate purposes. In addition, we may use a portion of the net proceeds from the sale of the notes to hedge our obligations under the notes by entering into hedging arrangements with one or more of our affiliates.

See “Use of Proceeds” in the accompanying prospectus.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

General

Each issue of the notes will be part of a series of medium-term notes entitled “Medium-Term Notes, Series A” that will be issued under the senior indenture, as amended and supplemented from time to time, among us, the Guarantor and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company N.A., as trustee. The senior indenture is described more fully in the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement. The following description of the notes supplements and, to the extent it is inconsistent with, supersedes the description of the general terms and provisions of the notes and debt securities set forth under the headings “Description of the Notes” in the prospectus supplement and “Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance LLC” in the prospectus. These documents should be read in connection with the applicable term sheet.

Our payment obligations on the notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Guarantor. The notes will rank equally in right of payment with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations from time to time outstanding, except obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences by law. The guarantee of the notes will rank equally in right of payment with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Guarantor from time to time outstanding, except obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences by law, and senior in right of payment to its subordinated obligations. Any payments due on the notes, including any repayment of principal, are subject to our credit risk, as issuer, and the credit risk of Bank of America Corporation, as guarantor.

The maturity date of the notes and the aggregate principal amount of each issue of the notes will be stated in the applicable term sheet. If the scheduled maturity date is not a business day (as defined in the accompanying prospectus supplement in “Description of the Notes—Payment of Principal, Interest and Other Amounts Payable—Business Day Conventions”), we will make the required payment on the next business day, and no interest will accrue as a result of such delay.

The notes do not guarantee the return of principal at maturity. The notes will be payable only in U.S. dollars. Prior to the maturity date, the notes are not repayable at the option of any holder. The notes are not subject to any sinking fund.

We will issue the notes in denominations of whole units. Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet, each unit will have a principal amount of \$10.00. The CUSIP number for each issue of the notes will be set forth in the applicable term sheet. You may transfer the notes only in whole units.

Call Feature

The applicable term sheet will indicate the Call Feature applicable to the notes. The following is a summary of the different Call Features we may offer on the notes.

Issuer Callable Notes

Issuer Callable Notes are notes which are callable by the Issuer in whole, but not in part, prior to maturity. To call the notes, we will give notice to the trustee at least five business days but not more than 60 calendar days before the applicable Call Payment Date. We or the calculation agent will have no independent obligation to notify you directly and you should expect to receive such notifications from your broker. If the notes are called, the Call Payment will be paid on the applicable Call Payment Date and the notes will cease to be outstanding and no further amounts will be payable with respect to the notes. Issuer Callable Notes will pay Contingent Coupon Payments, Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory) or Fixed Coupon Payments (each as defined below) during their term. The Issuer Callable Notes may be Buffered Notes or Barrier Notes (each as defined below).

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Autocallable Notes

Autocallable Notes are notes which will be automatically called in whole prior to maturity if the Observation Value of the Market Measure is greater than or equal to its Call Value on any Call Observation Date. If the notes are called, the Call Payment will be paid on the applicable Call Payment Date and the notes will cease to be outstanding and no further amounts will be payable with respect to the notes. Autocallable Notes will pay Contingent Coupon Payments, Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory), Snowball Coupon Payments (as defined below) or Fixed Coupon Payments during their term. The Autocallable Notes may be Buffered Notes or Barrier Notes.

With respect to the notes:

The “**Call Value**” will be specified in the applicable term sheet and will be a percentage of the Starting Value of the Market Measure.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the “**Call Payment**” will equal the principal amount *plus* any Coupon otherwise due on the applicable Call Payment Date.

The “**Call Observation Dates**” will be specified in the applicable term sheet, subject to postponement if a Market Disruption Event or non-Market Measure Business Day occurs as described below.

The “**Call Payment Dates**” will be specified in the applicable term sheet.

Coupon Feature

The applicable term sheet will indicate the Coupon Feature applicable to the notes. The following is a summary of the different Coupon Features we may offer on the notes:

Contingent Coupon Payments

Contingent Coupon Payments are coupons which are payable if the Observation Value of the Market Measure on the applicable Coupon Observation Date is greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier. If a Contingent Coupon Payment is payable, it will be paid on the related Coupon Payment Date. The amount of each Contingent Coupon Payment will be specified in the applicable term sheet.

Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory)

Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory) are coupons which are payable if the Observation Value of the Market Measure on the applicable Coupon Observation Date is greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier. If a Contingent Coupon Payment (with Memory) is payable, it will be paid on the related Coupon Payment Date. If any Contingent Coupon Payment (with Memory) is not payable on a Coupon Payment Date because the Observation Value of the Market Measure on the applicable Coupon Observation Date is less than its Coupon Barrier, such missed Contingent Coupon Payment(s) will be payable on the next subsequent Coupon Payment Date that a Contingent Coupon Payment (with Memory) is payable with respect to such date, if any. The amount of the Contingent Coupon Payment (with Memory) applicable to a single Coupon Payment Date will be specified in the applicable term sheet.

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The Contingent Coupon Payment (with Memory) payable on any Coupon Payment Date will be calculated according to the following formula:

(i) the *product* of the Contingent Coupon Payment (with Memory) applicable to a single Coupon Payment Date *times* the number of Coupon Payment Dates that have occurred up to the relevant Coupon Payment Date (inclusive of the relevant Coupon Payment Date) *minus* (ii) the *sum* of all Contingent Coupon Payments (with Memory) previously paid.

Snowball Coupon Payments

Snowball Coupon Payments are coupons which are payable only if the notes are automatically called. If a Snowball Coupon Payment is payable, it will be paid on the related Call Payment Date as part of the Call Payment. The amount of each Snowball Coupon Payment will be specified in the applicable term sheet.

Fixed Coupon Payments

Fixed Coupon Payments are coupons which are payable regardless of the performance of the Market Measure. Fixed Coupon Payments will be paid on each Coupon Payment Date. The amount of each Fixed Coupon Payment will be specified in the applicable term sheet.

With respect to the notes:

The “**Coupon Barrier**” will be specified in the applicable term sheet and will be a percentage of the Starting Value of the Market Measure.

The “**Coupon Observation Dates**” will be specified in the applicable term sheet, subject to postponement if a Market Disruption Event or non-Market Measure Business Day occurs as described below.

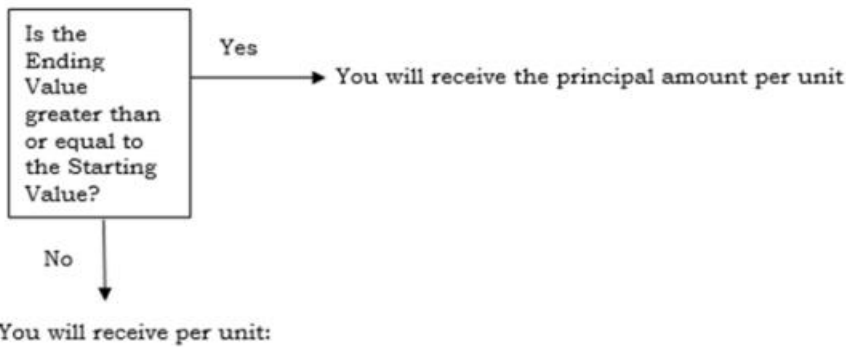
The “**Coupon Payment Dates**” will be specified in the applicable term sheet.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, for so long as the notes are held in book-entry form only, we will pay any Coupons to the persons in whose names the notes are registered at the close of business one business day prior to the relevant Coupon Payment Date.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the final Coupon and the Call Payment or the Redemption Amount, as applicable, will be paid to the person in whose names the notes are registered on the applicable Call Payment Date or the maturity date.

Payment at Maturity

If the notes are not called, at maturity, subject to our credit risk as issuer of the notes and the credit risk of Bank of America Corporation as guarantor of the notes, in addition to any final Coupon, if payable, you will receive a Redemption Amount that is based on the performance of the Market Measure, denominated in U.S. dollars. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the Redemption Amount will never be less than zero, and, for notes that are not Buffered Notes or Barrier Notes, will be calculated as follows:

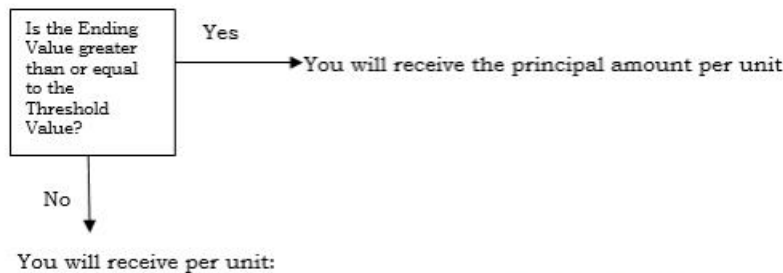


$$\text{Principal Amount} - \left[\text{Principal Amount} \times \left(\frac{\text{Starting Value} - \text{Ending Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \right]$$

You will lose some or all of the principal amount of the notes if the Ending Value is less than the Starting Value. Even with any Coupons, the return on the notes could be negative.

The applicable term sheet may indicate that a **“Buffer”** or **“Barrier”** is applicable to the notes, each of which will provide limited protection against the downside performance of the Market Measure. The extent of the Buffer or the Barrier will be indicated by the **“Threshold Value”**, which will be a percentage of the Starting Value of the Market Measure. We refer to notes with a Buffer as **“Buffered Notes”** and notes with a Barrier as **“Barrier Notes”**.

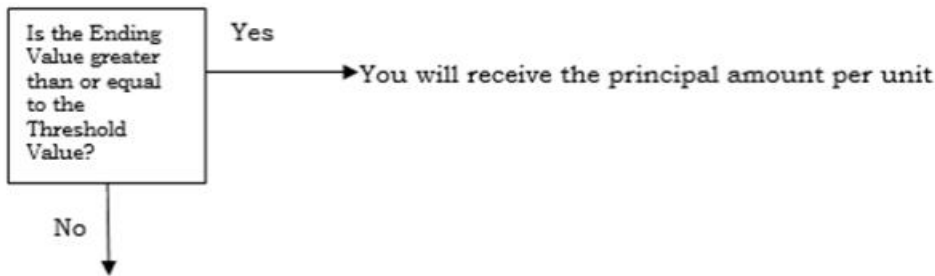
For Buffered Notes, the Redemption Amount will be calculated as follows:



$$\text{Principal Amount} - \left[\text{Principal Amount} \times \left(\frac{\text{Threshold Value} - \text{Ending Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \right] \times \text{Buffer Rate}$$

The **“Buffer Rate”** will be either 1 or equal the *quotient* of the Starting Value *divided by* the Threshold Value, and will be specified in the applicable term sheet. You will lose all or a significant portion of the principal amount of the notes if the Ending Value is less than the Threshold Value. Even with any Coupons, the return on the notes could be negative.

For Barrier Notes, the Redemption Amount will be calculated as follows:



You will receive per unit:

$$\text{Principal Amount} - \left[\text{Principal Amount} \times \left(\frac{\text{Starting Value} - \text{Ending Value}}{\text{Starting Value}} \right) \right]$$

You will lose all or a significant portion of the principal amount of the notes if the Ending Value is less than the Threshold Value. Even with any Coupons, the return on the notes could be negative.

The applicable term sheet will provide examples of Redemption Amounts based on a range of hypothetical Ending Values.

The applicable term sheet will set forth information as to the specific Market Measure, including information as to the historical values of the Market Measure or the Basket Components, as applicable. However, historical values of the Market Measure or the Basket Components are not indicative of its future performance or the performance of your notes.

An investment in the notes does not entitle you to any ownership interest in or any other rights with respect to the Market Measure or any of its underlying assets, including any voting rights, dividends paid, or other distributions made, or any other rights with respect to the Market Measure, a Basket Component or their respective underlying assets.

The Starting Value, the Observation Value and the Ending Value

Starting Value

In the case of an Index, unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the ‘**Starting Value**’ will be the closing level of the Index on the applicable pricing date.

In the case of an Underlying Fund, unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the ‘**Starting Value**’ will be the Closing Market Price (as defined below) of the Underlying Fund on the applicable pricing date.

In the case of a Basket, the Starting Value will be equal to 100. See “—Baskets.”

Observation Value

In the case of an Index, unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the ‘**Observation Value**’ will be the closing level of the Index on the relevant Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date.

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In the case of an Underlying Fund, unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the **‘Observation Value’** will equal the Closing Market Price of the Underlying Fund on the relevant Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date times the Price Multiplier on that day.

In the case of a Basket, the Observation Value will be determined as described in “—Baskets.”

The **‘Worst-Performing Market Measure’** as of any Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date will be the Index, Underlying Fund or Basket with the lowest Observation Value as compared to its Starting Value.

If a scheduled Coupon Observation Date (other than the final Coupon Observation Date) or Call Observation Date (other than the final Call Observation Date for notes in which the Coupon Feature is Snowball Coupon Payments) is determined by the calculation agent not to be a Market Measure Business Day (as defined below) by reason of an extraordinary event, occurrence, declaration or otherwise, or, if there is a Market Disruption Event on that day, the applicable Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date will be the immediately succeeding Market Measure Business Day during which no Market Disruption Event occurs or is continuing; provided that the Observation Value will not be determined on a date later than the fifth scheduled Market Measure Business Day after the scheduled Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date, and if such date is not a Market Measure Business Day, or if there is a Market Disruption Event on that date, the calculation agent will determine (or, if not determinable, estimate) the Observation Value in a manner which the calculation agent considers commercially reasonable under the circumstances on that fifth scheduled Market Measure Business Day.

If, due to a Market Disruption Event or otherwise, a scheduled Coupon Observation Date (other than the final Coupon Observation Date) or Call Observation Date (other than the final Call Observation Date for notes in which the Coupon Feature is Snowball Coupon Payments) is postponed, the applicable Coupon Payment Date or Call Payment Date, as applicable, will be approximately the fifth business day following the Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date as postponed, unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a scheduled Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date overlaps with a calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period and is determined by the calculation agent not to be a Market Measure Business Day by reason of an extraordinary event, occurrence, declaration or otherwise, or, if there is a Market Disruption Event on that day, such Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date will be postponed, and the closing level or the Closing Market Price of the applicable Index or Underlying Fund for such Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date will be determined, in accordance with the same procedures for such overlapped calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period as described under “—Ending Value” below.

For the avoidance of doubt, if your notes are linked to more than one Index or Underlying Fund, the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event or non-Market Measure Business Day as to any Index or Underlying Fund will not impact any other Index or Underlying Fund that is not so affected.

Ending Value

In the case of an Index, unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the **‘Ending Value’** will equal the average of the closing levels of the Index determined on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period.

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In the case of an Underlying Fund, unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the **Ending Value** will equal the average of the products of the Closing Market Price of the Underlying Fund on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period and its Price Multiplier on that day.

If the Market Measure consists of a Basket, the Ending Value of the Basket will be determined as described in “Baskets—Observation Value or Ending Value of the Basket.”

The Worst-Performing Market Measure at maturity will be the Index, Underlying Fund or Basket with the lowest Ending Value as compared to its Starting Value.

The **“Closing Market Price”** for one share of an Underlying Fund (or one unit of any other security for which a Closing Market Price must be determined) on any Market Measure Business Day means any of the following:

- if the Underlying Fund (or such other security) is listed or admitted to trading on a national securities exchange, the last reported sale price, regular way (or, in the case of The Nasdaq Stock Market, the official closing price), of the principal trading session on that day on the principal U.S. securities exchange registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, on which the Underlying Fund (or such other security) is listed or admitted to trading;
- if the Underlying Fund (or such other security) is not listed or admitted to trading on any national securities exchange but is included in the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board (the **“OTC Bulletin Board”**), the last reported sale price of the principal trading session on the OTC Bulletin Board on that day;
- if the closing price of the Underlying Fund (or such other security) cannot be determined as set forth in the two bullet points above, and the Underlying Fund (or such other security) is listed or admitted to trading on a non-U.S. securities exchange or market, the last reported sale price, regular way, of the principal trading session on that day on the primary non-U.S. securities exchange or market on which the Underlying Fund (or such other security) is listed or admitted to trading (converted to U.S. dollars using such exchange rate as the calculation agent, in its sole discretion, determines to be commercially reasonable); or
- if the Closing Market Price cannot be determined as set forth in the prior bullets, the mean, as determined by the calculation agent, of the bid prices for the Underlying Fund (or such other security) obtained from as many dealers in that security (which may include us, BofAS and/or any of our respective affiliates), but not exceeding three, as will make the bid prices available to the calculation agent. If no such bid price can be obtained, the Closing Market Price will be determined (or, if not determinable, estimated) by the calculation agent in its sole discretion in a commercially reasonable manner.

Unless otherwise set forth in the applicable pricing supplement, for any applicable Market Measure Business Day under the terms of the notes, the value of an Underlying Fund will be determined by multiplying its Closing Market Price on that day by its **“Price Multiplier.”** The initial Price Multiplier for each Underlying Fund will be 1, unless otherwise set forth in the applicable term sheet. The Price Multiplier for each Underlying Fund will be subject to adjustment for certain events relating to that Underlying Fund as described in “—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds.”

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The “**Maturity Valuation Period**” means a period consisting of one or more calculation days shortly before the maturity date. The timing and length of the period will be set forth in the applicable term sheet.

A “**calculation day**” means any scheduled Market Measure Business Day during the Maturity Valuation Period.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, as to any Index, a “**Market Measure Business Day**” means a day on which (1) the New York Stock Exchange (the “**NYSE**”) and The Nasdaq Stock Market, or their successors, are open for trading and (2) the Index(es) (or any successor) is calculated and published. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, as to any Underlying Fund, a “**Market Measure Business Day**” means a day on which the securities exchange on which that Underlying Fund has its primary listing is open for trading.

Notes with a Maturity Valuation Period which Consists of Two or More Scheduled Calculation Days If the Maturity Valuation Period for the notes consists of two or more scheduled calculation days and, with respect to an Index or Underlying Fund, (i) a Market Disruption Event occurs on a scheduled calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period or (ii) any scheduled calculation day is determined by the calculation agent not to be a Market Measure Business Day by reason of an extraordinary event, occurrence, declaration, or otherwise (any such day in either (i) or (ii) being a “**non-calculation day**”), the closing level or the Closing Market Price, as applicable, of the Index or the Underlying Fund for the applicable non-calculation day will be the closing level or the Closing Market Price, as applicable, of the Index or the Underlying Fund on the next calculation day that occurs during the Maturity Valuation Period. For example, if the first and second scheduled calculation days during the Maturity Valuation Period are non-calculation days, then the closing level or the Closing Market Price, as applicable, of the Index or the Underlying Fund on the next calculation day will also be deemed to be the closing level or the Closing Market Price, as applicable, of the Index or the Underlying Fund on the first and second scheduled calculation days during the Maturity Valuation Period. If no further scheduled calculation days occur after a non-calculation day, or if every scheduled calculation day after that non-calculation day is also a non-calculation day, then the closing level or the Closing Market Price, as applicable, of the Index or the Underlying Fund for that non-calculation day and each following non-calculation day, if any, will be determined (or, if not determinable, estimated) by the calculation agent in a manner which the calculation agent considers commercially reasonable under the circumstances on the final scheduled calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period, regardless of whether that final scheduled calculation day is a non-calculation day.

In the case of a Basket, the Ending Value of the Basket will be determined as described in “—Baskets.”

For the avoidance of doubt, if your notes are linked to more than one Index or Underlying Fund, the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event or non-Market Measure Business Day as to any Index or Underlying Fund will not impact any other Index or Underlying Fund that is not so affected.

Notes with a Maturity Valuation Period which Consists of Only One Scheduled Calculation Day If the Maturity Valuation Period for the notes consists of only one scheduled calculation day and, with respect to an Index or Underlying Fund, the scheduled calculation day is determined by the calculation agent not to be a Market Measure Business Day by reason of an extraordinary event, occurrence, declaration or otherwise, or, if there is a Market Disruption Event on that day, the calculation day will be the immediately succeeding Market Measure Business Day during which no Market Disruption Event occurs or is continuing; provided that the Ending Value will be determined (or, if not determinable, estimated) by the calculation agent in a manner which the calculation agent considers commercially reasonable under the circumstances on a date no later than the second scheduled Market Measure Business Day prior to the maturity date, regardless of the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event or non-Market Measure Business Day on that second scheduled Market Measure Business Day.

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In the case of a Basket, the Ending Value of the Basket will be determined as described in “—Baskets.”

For the avoidance of doubt, if your notes are linked to more than one Index or Underlying Fund, the occurrence of a Market Disruption Event or non-Market Measure Business Day as to any Index or Underlying Fund will not impact any other Index or Underlying Fund that is not so affected.

Market Disruption Events

As to any Index, a “**Market Disruption Event**” means one or more of the following events, as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion:

- (A) the suspension of or material limitation on trading, in each case, for more than two consecutive hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading, on the primary exchange where the securities included in the Index trade, as determined by the calculation agent (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session), in 20% or more of the securities which then comprise the Index or any successor index (as defined in “—Discontinuance of an Index”); or
- (B) the suspension of or material limitation on trading, in each case, for more than two consecutive hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading, on the primary exchange that trades options contracts or futures contracts related to the Index, as determined by the calculation agent (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session), in options contracts or futures contracts related to the Index, or any successor index, whether by reason of movements in price otherwise exceeding levels permitted by the relevant exchange or otherwise.

For the purpose of determining whether a Market Disruption Event as to any Index has occurred:

- (1) a limitation on the hours in a Market Measure Business Day and/or number of days of trading will not constitute a Market Disruption Event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant exchange;
- (2) a decision to permanently discontinue trading in the relevant futures or options contracts related to the Index, or any successor index, will not constitute a Market Disruption Event;
- (3) a suspension in trading in a futures or options contract on the Index, or any successor index, by a major securities market by reason of (a) a price change violating limits set by that securities market, (b) an imbalance of orders relating to those contracts, or (c) a disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to those contracts will constitute a suspension of or material limitation on trading in futures or options contracts related to the Index, or any successor index;
- (4) a suspension of or material limitation on trading on the relevant exchange will not include any time when that exchange is closed for trading under ordinary circumstances; or

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- (5) if applicable to Indices with component securities listed on the NYSE, for the purpose of clause (A) above, any limitations on trading during significant market fluctuations under NYSE Rule 80B, or any applicable rule or regulation enacted or promulgated by the NYSE or any other self-regulatory organization or the SEC of similar scope as determined by the calculation agent, will be considered “material.”

As to any Underlying Fund, a Market Disruption Event means one or more of the following events, as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion:

- (A) the suspension of or material limitation on trading, in each case, for more than two consecutive hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading, of the shares or units of the Underlying Fund (or successor underlying fund, as defined in “—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds—Discontinuance of or Material Change to an Underlying Fund”) on the primary exchange where such shares or units trade, as determined by the calculation agent (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session);
- (B) the suspension of or material limitation on trading, in each case, for more than two consecutive hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading, on the primary exchange that trades options contracts or futures contracts related to the shares or units of the Underlying Fund (or successor underlying fund) as determined by the calculation agent (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session), in options contracts or futures contracts related to the shares or units of the Underlying Fund;
- (C) with respect to an Underlying Fund that holds equity securities, the suspension of or material limitation on trading, in each case, for more than two consecutive hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading, on the primary exchange where component stocks of the relevant Underlying Index (or the successor underlying index, as defined in “—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds—Discontinuance of or Material Change to an Underlying Fund”) trade, as determined by the calculation agent (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session), in 20% or more of the stocks which then comprise the Underlying Index or any successor underlying index; or
- (D) the suspension of or material limitation on trading, in each case, for more than two consecutive hours of trading, or during the one-half hour period preceding the close of trading, on the primary exchange that trades options contracts or futures contracts related to the relevant Underlying Index (or the successor underlying index) as determined by the calculation agent (without taking into account any extended or after-hours trading session), in options contracts or futures contracts related to the Underlying Index or any successor underlying index;

The applicable term sheet will identify, if applicable, any additions or changes to the Market Disruption Events for an Underlying Fund, including a commodity-based Underlying Fund.

For the purpose of determining whether a Market Disruption Event as to any Underlying Fund has occurred:

- (1) a limitation on the hours in a Market Measure Business Day and/or number of days of trading will not constitute a Market Disruption Event if it results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant exchange;

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- (2) a decision to permanently discontinue trading in the shares or units of the Underlying Fund (or the successor underlying fund) or the relevant futures or options contracts relating to such shares or units or the relevant Underlying Index (or any successor underlying index) will not constitute a Market Disruption Event;
- (3) a suspension in trading in a futures or options contract on the shares or units of the Underlying Fund (or the successor underlying fund) or the relevant Underlying Index (or any successor underlying index), by a major securities market by reason of (a) a price change violating limits set by that securities market, (b) an imbalance of orders relating to those contracts, or (c) a disparity in bid and ask quotes relating to those contracts, will each constitute a suspension of or material limitation on trading in futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying Fund;
- (4) subject to paragraph (3) above, a suspension of or material limitation on trading on the relevant exchange will not include any time when that exchange is closed for trading under ordinary circumstances; or
- (5) if applicable to an Underlying Fund or an Underlying Index with component stocks listed on the NYSE, for the purpose of clauses (A) and (C) above, any limitations on trading during significant market fluctuations under NYSE Rule 80B, or any applicable rule or regulation enacted or promulgated by the NYSE or any other self-regulatory organization or the SEC of similar scope as determined by the calculation agent, will be considered “material.”

Adjustments to an Index

After the applicable pricing date, the publisher of an Index to which your notes are linked (an “**Index Publisher**”) may make a material change in the method of calculating an Index or in another way that changes the Index such that it does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the level of the Index had those changes or modifications not been made. In this case, the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York, New York, on each date that the closing level is to be calculated, make adjustments to the Index. Those adjustments will be made in good faith as necessary to arrive at a calculation of a level of the Index as if those changes or modifications had not been made, and calculate the closing level of the Index, as so adjusted.

Discontinuance of an Index

After the applicable pricing date, an Index Publisher may discontinue publication of an Index to which an issue of the notes is linked. The Index Publisher or another entity may then publish a substitute index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the original Index (a “**successor index**”). If this occurs, the calculation agent will substitute the successor index as calculated by the relevant Index Publisher or other entity and calculate the Observation Values and the Ending Value as described in “—The Starting Value, the Observation Value and the Ending Value” or “—Baskets,” as applicable. If the calculation agent selects a successor index, the calculation agent will give written notice of the selection to the trustee, to us, to the Guarantor and to the holders of the notes.

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If an Index Publisher discontinues publication of the applicable Index before a Coupon Observation Date, a Call Observation Date or the end of the Maturity Valuation Period and the calculation agent does not select a successor index, then on each day that would have been a Coupon Observation Date, Call Observation Date or calculation day, as applicable, until the earlier to occur of:

- the occurrence of a call of the notes (whether by the Issuer or automatically)
- the determination of the Ending Value; and
- a determination by the calculation agent that a successor index is available,

the calculation agent will compute a substitute level for the Index in accordance with the procedures last used to calculate the Index before any discontinuance. The calculation agent will make available to holders of the notes information regarding those levels by means of Bloomberg L.P., Thomson Reuters, a website, or any other means selected by the calculation agent in its reasonable discretion.

If a successor index is selected or the calculation agent calculates a level as a substitute as to any Index, the successor index or level will be used as a substitute for all purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a Market Disruption Event exists.

Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, any modification or discontinuance of the publication of any Index to which your notes are linked may adversely affect trading in the notes.

Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds

As to any Underlying Fund, the calculation agent, in its sole discretion, may adjust the Price Multiplier (and as a result, the Observation Values or Ending Value), and any other terms of the notes (such as the Starting Value), if an event described below occurs after the applicable pricing date and on or before the final calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period and if the calculation agent determines that such an event has a dilutive or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the shares of the applicable Underlying Fund or successor underlying fund.

The Price Multiplier for any Underlying Fund resulting from any of the adjustments specified below will be rounded to the eighth decimal place with five one-billionths being rounded upward. No adjustments to the Price Multiplier will be required unless the adjustment would require a change of at least 0.1% in the Price Multiplier then in effect. Any adjustment that would require a change of less than 0.1% in the Price Multiplier which is not applied at the time of the event may be reflected at the time of any subsequent adjustment that would require an adjustment of the Price Multiplier. The required adjustments specified below do not cover all events that could affect an Underlying Fund.

No adjustments to the Price Multiplier for any Underlying Fund or any other terms of the notes will be required other than those specified below. However, the calculation agent may, at its sole discretion, make additional adjustments or adjustments that differ from those described herein to the Price Multiplier or any other terms of the notes to reflect changes to an Underlying Fund if the calculation agent determines in good faith and a commercially reasonable manner that the adjustment is appropriate to ensure an equitable result.

The calculation agent will be solely responsible for the determination of any adjustments to the Price Multiplier for any Underlying Fund or any other terms of the notes and of any related determinations with respect to any distributions of stock, other securities or other property or assets, including cash, in connection with any event described below; its determinations and calculations will be conclusive absent a determination of a manifest error.

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No adjustments are required to be made for certain other events, such as offerings of equity securities by the Underlying Fund for cash or in connection with the occurrence of a partial tender or exchange offer for shares of the Underlying Fund by the Underlying Fund.

Following an event that results in an adjustment to the Price Multiplier for any Underlying Fund or any of the other terms of the notes, the calculation agent may (but is not required to) provide holders of the notes with information about that adjustment as it deems appropriate, depending on the nature of the adjustment. Upon written request by any holder of the notes, the calculation agent will provide that holder with information about such adjustment.

Anti-Dilution Adjustments

The calculation agent, in its sole discretion and as it deems reasonable, may adjust the Price Multiplier for any Underlying Fund and the other terms of the notes, and hence the Observation Values or Ending Value, as a result of certain events related to an Underlying Fund, which include, but are not limited to, the following:

Share Splits and Reverse Share Splits. If an Underlying Fund is subject to a share split or reverse share split, then once such split has become effective, the Price Multiplier for that Underlying Fund will be adjusted such that the new Price Multiplier will equal the product of:

- the prior Price Multiplier; and
- the number of shares or units that a holder of one share or unit of the Underlying Fund before the effective date of the share split or reverse share split would have owned immediately following the applicable effective date.

For example, a two-for-one share split would ordinarily change a Price Multiplier of one into a Price Multiplier of two. In contrast, a one-for-two reverse share split would ordinarily change a Price Multiplier of one into a Price Multiplier of one-half.

Share Dividends. If an Underlying Fund is subject to (i) a share dividend (i.e., an issuance of additional shares or units of Underlying Fund) that is given ratably to all holders of the Underlying Fund, then, once the dividend has become effective and the Underlying Fund is trading ex-dividend, the Price Multiplier for that Underlying Fund will be adjusted on the ex-dividend date such that the new Price Multiplier will equal the prior Price Multiplier *plus* the product of:

- the prior Price Multiplier; and
- the number of additional shares or units issued in the share dividend with respect to one share or unit of the Underlying Fund;

provided that no adjustment will be made for a share dividend for which the number of shares or units of the Underlying Fund paid or distributed is based on a fixed cash equivalent value, unless such distribution is an Extraordinary Dividend (as defined below).

For example, a share or unit dividend of one new share or unit for each share or unit held would ordinarily change a Price Multiplier of one into a Price Multiplier of two.

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Extraordinary Dividends. There will be no adjustments to the Price Multiplier of an Underlying Fund to reflect any cash dividends or cash distributions paid with respect to that Underlying Fund other than Extraordinary Dividends, as defined below, and distributions described in “—Other Distributions” below and in “—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds—Reorganization Events” below.

An “**Extraordinary Dividend**” means, with respect to a cash dividend or other distribution with respect to an Underlying Fund, a dividend or other distribution that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, is not declared or otherwise made according to the relevant Underlying Fund’s then existing policy or practice of paying such dividends on a quarterly or other regular basis. If an Extraordinary Dividend occurs, the Price Multiplier for that Underlying Fund will be adjusted on the ex-dividend date so that the new Price Multiplier will equal the product of:

- the prior Price Multiplier; and
- a fraction, the numerator of which is the Closing Market Price per share or unit of the Underlying Fund on the Market Measure Business Day preceding the ex-dividend date and the denominator of which is the amount by which the Closing Market Price per share or unit of the Underlying Fund on that preceding Market Measure Business Day exceeds the Extraordinary Dividend Amount.

The “**Extraordinary Dividend Amount**” with respect to an Extraordinary Dividend will equal:

- in the case of cash dividends or other distributions that are paid as regular dividends, the amount per share or unit of the applicable Underlying Fund of that Extraordinary Dividend minus the amount per share or unit of the immediately preceding non-Extraordinary Dividend for that share or unit; or
- in the case of cash dividends or other distributions that are not paid as regular dividends, the amount per share or unit of the applicable Underlying Fund of that Extraordinary Dividend.

To the extent an Extraordinary Dividend is not paid in cash, the value of the non-cash component will be determined by the calculation agent, whose determination will be conclusive. A distribution on the applicable Underlying Fund described in “—Other Distributions” below and in “—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to Underlying Funds—Reorganization Events” below that also constitutes an Extraordinary Dividend will only cause an adjustment under those respective sections.

Other Distributions. If an Underlying Fund, after the applicable pricing date, declares or makes a distribution to all holders of the shares or units of the applicable Underlying Fund of any class of its securities (other than shares or units of the applicable Underlying Fund), evidences of its indebtedness or other non-cash assets, including, but not limited to, transferable rights and warrants, then, in each of these cases, once the distribution has become effective and the shares or units are trading ex-dividend, the Price Multiplier for such Underlying Fund will be adjusted such that the new Price Multiplier will equal the product of:

- the prior Price Multiplier; and
- a fraction, the numerator of which will be the Current Market Price per share or unit of the applicable Underlying Fund, and the denominator of which will be the Current Market Price per share or unit of the applicable Underlying Fund, less the fair market value, as determined by the calculation agent, as of the time the adjustment is effected of the portion of the capital stock, evidences of indebtedness, rights or warrants, or other non-cash assets so distributed or issued applicable to one share or unit of the applicable Underlying Fund.

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The “**Current Market Price**” of any Underlying Fund means the arithmetic average of the Closing Market Prices of one share of such Underlying Fund for the five Market Measure Business Days prior to the Market Measure Business Day immediately preceding the ex-dividend date of the distribution requiring an adjustment to the Price Multiplier.

“**Ex-dividend date**” means the first Market Measure Business Day on which transactions in the shares or units of the Underlying Fund trade on the relevant exchange without the right to receive that cash dividend or other cash distribution.

The “**fair market value**” of any such distribution means the value of such distribution on the ex-dividend date for such distribution, as determined by the calculation agent. If such distribution consists of property traded on the ex-dividend date on a U.S. national securities exchange, the fair market value will equal the Closing Market Price of such distributed property on such ex-dividend date.

Reorganization Events

If after the pricing date and on or before the final calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period as to any Underlying Fund, the Underlying Fund (or successor underlying fund, as defined below) has been subject to a merger, combination, consolidation, or statutory exchange of securities with another exchange traded fund, and the Underlying Fund (or successor underlying fund) is not the surviving entity, then, on or after the date of such event, the calculation agent shall, in its sole discretion, make an adjustment to the Price Multiplier for such Underlying Fund (or successor underlying fund) or any other terms of the notes as the calculation agent, in its sole discretion, determines appropriate to account for the economic effect on the notes of that event (including adjustments to account for changes in volatility, expected dividends, stock loan rate, or liquidity relevant to the Underlying Fund (or successor underlying fund) or to the notes), and determine the effective date of that adjustment. If the calculation agent determines that no adjustment that it could make will produce a commercially reasonable result, then the calculation agent may deem the Underlying Fund (or successor underlying fund) to be de-listed, liquidated, discontinued, or otherwise terminated, the treatment of which is described in “—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Events Relating to Underlying Funds—Discontinuance of or Material Change to an Underlying Fund.” For the avoidance of doubt, any adjustment will be made after the effective date of the reorganization and not on the date of the announcement or a plan or intention to effect such an event.

Discontinuance of or Material Change to an Underlying Fund

If shares or units of an Underlying Fund are de-listed from its primary securities exchange (or any other relevant exchange), liquidated, or otherwise terminated, the calculation agent will substitute an exchange traded fund that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, is comparable to the discontinued Underlying Fund (that exchange traded fund being referred to herein as a “**successor underlying fund**”). In that event, the calculation agent will adjust the applicable Price Multiplier, as necessary, such that the successor underlying fund closely replicates the performance of the Underlying Fund.

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If an Underlying Fund (or a successor underlying fund) is de-listed, liquidated, or otherwise terminated and the calculation agent determines that no adequate substitute for the Underlying Fund (or a successor underlying fund) is available, then the calculation agent will, in its sole discretion, calculate the Closing Market Price of that Underlying Fund (or a successor underlying fund) by a computation methodology that the calculation agent determines will as closely as reasonably possible replicate that Underlying Fund (or a successor underlying fund). If the calculation agent determines that no such computation methodology will produce a commercially reasonable result, then the calculation agent, in its discretion, may cause the maturity date of the notes to be accelerated as described below.

If a successor underlying fund is selected or the calculation agent calculates the Closing Market Price by a computation methodology that the calculation agent determines will as closely as reasonably possible replicate the Underlying Fund (or a successor underlying fund), that successor underlying fund or substitute computation methodology, as applicable, will be substituted for the Underlying Fund (or that successor underlying fund) for all purposes of the notes.

If at any time:

- the Underlying Index of an Underlying Fund (or the underlying index related to a successor underlying fund) is discontinued or ceases to be published and (i) the Market Measure Publisher of the Underlying Index or another entity does not publish a successor or substitute underlying index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the Underlying Index (a “**successor underlying index**”) or (ii) the Market Measure Publisher of the Underlying Fund does not announce that the Underlying Fund will track the successor underlying index; or
- an Underlying Fund (or a successor underlying fund) in any way is modified (including, but not limited to, a material change in the investment policies, objectives or methodology of the Underlying Fund, or a material change to the related Underlying Index) so that the Underlying Fund does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the price per share or unit of that Underlying Fund (or that successor underlying fund) had those changes or modifications not been made;

then, from and after that time, the calculation agent will make those calculations and adjustments that, in the good faith judgment of the calculation agent, may be necessary in order to arrive at a Closing Market Price of that Underlying Fund (or that successor underlying fund) as if those changes or modifications had not been made. The calculation agent also may determine that no adjustment is required. If the calculation agent determines that no such calculation or adjustment will produce a commercially reasonable result, then the calculation agent, in its discretion, may cause the maturity date of the notes to be accelerated as described below.

The calculation agent will be solely responsible for the method of calculating the Closing Market Price of the Underlying Fund (or any successor underlying fund) and of any related determinations and calculations, and its determinations and calculations with respect thereto will be conclusive in the absence of manifest error.

Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, any modification or discontinuance of the Underlying Fund or the related Underlying Index may adversely affect trading in the notes.

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If the calculation agent determines that no adjustment that it could make will produce a commercially reasonable result, then the calculation agent, in its discretion, may cause the payment of the notes to be accelerated to the fifth business day (the “**date of acceleration**”) following the date of that determination and the amount payable to you will be calculated as though the date of acceleration were the stated maturity date of the notes and as if the final calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period were the fifth Market Measure Business Day prior to the date of acceleration. In addition, the notes will not bear a default interest rate.

Baskets

If the Market Measure includes a Basket, the Basket Components and if necessary, the definition of Market Measure Business Day will be set forth in the applicable term sheet. We will assign each Basket Component a weighting (the “**Initial Component Weight**”) so that each Basket Component represents a percentage of the Starting Value of the Basket on the pricing date. The Basket Components may or may not have equal Initial Component Weights, as set forth in the applicable term sheet.

Determination of the Component Ratio for Each Basket Component

The “**Starting Value**” of the Basket will be equal to 100. We will set a fixed factor (the “**Component Ratio**”) for each Basket Component on the applicable pricing date, based on the weighting of that Basket Component. The Component Ratio for each Basket Component will equal:

- the Initial Component Weight (expressed as a percentage) for that Basket Component, multiplied by 100; *divided by*
- the closing level or the Closing Market Price, as applicable of that Basket Component on the applicable pricing date.

Each Component Ratio will be rounded to eight decimal places.

The Component Ratios will be calculated in this way so that the Starting Value of the Basket will equal 100 on the applicable pricing date. The Component Ratios will not be revised subsequent to their determination on the applicable pricing date, except that the calculation agent may in its good faith judgment adjust the Component Ratio of any Basket Component in the event that Basket Component is materially changed or modified in a manner that does not, in the opinion of the calculation agent, fairly represent the value of that Basket Component had those material changes or modifications not been made.

The following table is for illustration purposes only, and does not reflect the actual composition, Initial Component Weights, or Component Ratios of a Basket, all of which will be set forth in the applicable term sheet.

Example: The **hypothetical** Basket Components are Underlying Fund ABC, Index XYZ, and Index RST, with their Initial Component Weights being 50.00%, 25.00% and 25.00%, respectively, on a **hypothetical** pricing date:

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| Basket Component | Initial Component Weight | Hypothetical Closing Level or Closing Market Price⁽¹⁾ | Hypothetical Component Ratio⁽²⁾ | Initial Basket Value Contribution |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Underlying Fund ABC | 50.00% | 500.00 | 0.10000000 | 50.00 |
| Index XYZ | 25.00% | 2,420.00 | 0.01033058 | 25.00 |
| Index RST | 25.00% | 1,014.00 | 0.02465483 | 25.00 |
| Starting Value | | | | 100.00 |

- (1) This column sets forth the **hypothetical** closing level or Closing Market Price, as applicable, of each Basket Component on the **hypothetical** pricing date.
- (2) The **hypothetical** Component Ratio for each Basket Component equals its Initial Component Weight (expressed as a percentage) multiplied by 100, and then divided by the **hypothetical** closing level or Closing Market Price, as applicable, of that Basket Component on the **hypothetical** pricing date, with the result rounded to eight decimal places.

Unless otherwise stated in the applicable term sheet, if a Market Disruption Event occurs on the applicable pricing date as to any Basket Component or the pricing date is determined by the calculation agent not to be a Market Measure Business Day for any Basket Component by reason of an extraordinary event, occurrence, declaration or otherwise, the calculation agent will establish the closing level or the Closing Market Price, as applicable, of that Basket Component (the “**Basket Component Closing Level**”), and thus its Component Ratio, based on the closing level or the Closing Market Price, as applicable, of that Basket Component on the first Market Measure Business Day following the pricing date on which no Market Disruption Event occurs for that Basket Component. In the event that a Market Disruption Event or non-Market Measure Business Day occurs for that Basket Component on the pricing date and on each scheduled Market Measure Business Day thereafter to and including the second scheduled Market Measure Business Day following the pricing date, the calculation agent (not later than the close of business in New York, New York on the second scheduled Market Measure Business Day following the pricing date) will estimate the Basket Component Closing Level, and thus the applicable Component Ratio, in a manner that the calculation agent considers commercially reasonable. The final term sheet will provide the Basket Component Closing Level, a brief statement of the facts relating to the establishment of the Basket Component Closing Level (including the applicable Market Disruption Event(s)), and the applicable Component Ratio.

For purposes of determining whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred as to any Basket Component, “Market Disruption Event” will have the meaning set forth in “—Market Disruption Events.”

Observation Value or Ending Value of the Basket

The “**Observation Value**” of the Basket will be the value of the Basket on the applicable Coupon Observation Date or Call Observation Date.

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The “**Ending Value**” of the Basket will equal the average of the values of the Basket on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period.

The calculation agent will calculate the value of the Basket for an applicable day by summing the products of the closing level or the Closing Market Price, as applicable, of each Basket Component on such day (multiplied by its Price Multiplier on such day, if applicable) and the Component Ratio for that Basket Component. The value of the Basket will vary based on the increase or decrease in the value of each Basket Component. Any increase in the value of a Basket Component (assuming no change in the value of the other Basket Component or Basket Components) will result in an increase in the value of the Basket. Conversely, any decrease in the value of a Basket Component (assuming no change in the value of the other Basket Component or Basket Components) will result in a decrease in the value of the Basket.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, if, for any Basket Component (an “**Affected Basket Component**”), (i) a Market Disruption Event occurs on a scheduled Coupon Observation Date, Call Observation Date or calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period or (ii) any such date is determined by the calculation agent not to be a Market Measure Business Day by reason of an extraordinary event, occurrence, declaration, or otherwise (any such day in either (i) or (ii) being a “**non-calculation day**”), the calculation agent will determine the closing levels or the Closing Market Prices, as applicable, of the Basket Components for such non-calculation day, and as a result, the Observation Value or Ending Value, as follows:

- The closing level or the Closing Market Price, as applicable, of each Basket Component that is not an Affected Basket Component will be its closing level or the Closing Market Price, as applicable, on such non-calculation day.
- The closing level or the Closing Market Price, as applicable, of each Basket Component that is an Affected Basket Component for the applicable non-calculation day will be determined in the same manner as described in “—The Starting Value, the Observation Value and the Ending Value—Observation Value,” and “—The Starting Value, the Observation Value and the Ending Value—Ending Value,” as applicable, provided that references to “Observation Value” or “Ending Value” will be references to “closing level or the Closing Market Price, as applicable, of the Basket Component.”

For purposes of determining whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred as to any Basket Component, “Market Disruption Event” will have the meaning stated above in “—Market Disruption Events.”

Role of the Calculation Agent

The calculation agent has the sole discretion to make all determinations regarding the notes as described in this product supplement, including determinations regarding the Starting Value, the Threshold Value and/or the Call Value, if applicable, the Observation Values, the Ending Value, the Price Multiplier, the Market Measure, the Redemption Amount, any Market Disruption Events, a successor index or successor underlying fund, Market Measure Business Days, business days, calculation days, non-calculation days, any anti-dilution adjustments, and determinations related to any adjustments to, or discontinuance of, any Index or Underlying Fund. Absent manifest error, all determinations of the calculation agent will be conclusive for all purposes and final and binding on you and us, without any liability on the part of the calculation agent.

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We expect to appoint BofAS or one of our other affiliates as the calculation agent for each issue of the notes. However, we may change the calculation agent at any time without notifying you. The identity of the calculation agent will be set forth in the applicable term sheet.

Same-Day Settlement and Payment

The notes will be delivered in book-entry form only through The Depository Trust Company against payment by purchasers of the notes in immediately available funds. We will pay the amounts payable on the notes in immediately available funds so long as the notes are maintained in book-entry form.

Events of Default and Acceleration

Events of Default are defined in the senior indenture relating to the notes and in the section entitled “Description of Debt Securities of BofA Finance LLC—Events of Default and Rights of Acceleration; Covenant Breaches” on page 54 of the accompanying prospectus. If such event occurs and is continuing, unless otherwise stated in the applicable term sheet, the amount payable to a holder of the notes upon any acceleration permitted under the senior indenture will be equal to the Redemption Amount described in “—Payment at Maturity,” determined as if the notes matured on the date of acceleration, and as if the final calculation day of the Maturity Valuation Period were the fifth Market Measure Business Day prior to the date of acceleration. If a bankruptcy proceeding is commenced in respect of us, your claim may be limited under applicable bankruptcy law. In case of a default in payment of the notes, whether at their maturity or upon acceleration, they will not bear a default interest rate.

If the notes are Autocallable Notes with Snowball Coupon Payments and an event of default occurs on or prior to the first scheduled calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period, then the payment on the notes will be determined as described under the caption “—Call Feature—Autocallable Notes,” as if the next scheduled Call Observation Date were the fifth Market Measure Business Day prior to the date of acceleration, provided that the applicable Observation Value as of that date is greater than or equal to the Call Value. In such a case, the calculation agent shall pro-rate the applicable Call Payment according to the period of time elapsed between the settlement date of the notes and the date of acceleration. For the avoidance of doubt, if the Observation Value of the Market Measure as of that date is less than the Call Value, the payment on the notes will be calculated as set forth in the prior paragraph.

Listing

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable term sheet, the notes will not be listed on a securities exchange or quotation system.

SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

One or more of our affiliates may act as our selling agent for any offering of the notes. The selling agents will act on a principal basis, as set forth in the applicable term sheet. Each selling agent will be a party to the distribution agreement described in “Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” beginning on page S-54 of the accompanying prospectus supplement.

Each selling agent will receive an underwriting discount or commission that is a percentage of the aggregate principal amount of the notes sold through its efforts, which will be set forth in the applicable term sheet. You must have an account with the applicable selling agent in order to purchase the notes.

None of the selling agents is acting as your fiduciary or advisor solely as a result of the making of any offering of the notes, and you should not rely upon this product supplement, the applicable term sheet, or the accompanying prospectus or prospectus supplement as investment advice or a recommendation to purchase any notes. You should make your own investment decision regarding the notes after consulting with your legal, tax and other advisors.

BofAS and any of our other affiliates may use this product supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, together with the applicable term sheet, in a market-making transaction for any notes after their initial sale.

U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX SUMMARY

The following summary of the material U.S. federal income and estate 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 is based upon the advice of Sidley Austin LLP, our tax counsel. 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. If the tax consequences associated with the notes are different than those described below, they will be described in the applicable pricing supplement.

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

Notes Treated as Single Financial Contracts

Although there is no statutory, judicial, or administrative authority directly addressing the characterization of the notes, in the opinion of our counsel, Sidley Austin LLP, and based on certain factual representations received from us, the notes with terms described in this product supplement that do not pay any coupons should be treated as single financial contracts with respect to the Market Measure that are “open transactions” for U.S. federal income tax purposes, 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. This discussion assumes that the notes with terms described in this product supplement that do not pay any coupons constitute single financial contracts with respect to the Market Measure for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the notes did not constitute single financial contracts, the tax consequences described below would be materially different.

Notes Treated as Income-Bearing Single Financial Contracts

Although there is no statutory, judicial, or administrative authority directly addressing the characterization of the notes with terms described in this product supplement that have one or more associated Contingent Coupon Payments, we intend to treat the notes for all tax purposes as income-bearing single financial contracts with respect to the Market Measure. 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

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treat the notes with terms described in this product supplement that have one or more associated Contingent Coupon Payments as income-bearing single financial contracts with respect to the Market Measure, unless otherwise specified in the applicable pricing supplement. 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 with terms described in this product supplement that have one or more associated Contingent Coupon Payments constitute income-bearing single financial contracts with respect to the Market Measure for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the notes did not constitute income-bearing single financial contracts, the tax consequences described below would be materially different.

Notes Treated as Put Options and Deposits

No statutory, judicial or administrative authority directly addresses the proper treatment of the notes with terms described in this product supplement that have one or more associated Fixed Coupon Payments or instruments substantially similar to such notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and no ruling is being requested from the IRS with respect to such notes. Significant aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes with one or more associated Fixed Coupon Payments are uncertain, and no assurance can be given that the IRS or a court will agree with the tax treatment described herein. In the opinion of our counsel, Sidley Austin LLP, the treatment of the notes with terms described in this product supplement that have one or more associated Fixed Coupon Payments described below is reasonable under current law; however, our counsel has advised us that it is unable to conclude affirmatively that this treatment is more likely than not to be upheld, and that alternative treatments are possible. Accordingly, you should consult your tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes with terms described in this product supplement that have one or more associated Fixed Coupon Payments (including alternative treatments of such notes). Unless otherwise expressly stated, the remainder of this discussion is based upon, and assumes, the treatment of each note with terms described in this product supplement that have one or more associated Fixed Coupon Payments as a Unit consisting of the Put Option and the Deposit, as well as the allocation of the Coupon payments and issue price of the note described below.

We intend to treat the notes with terms described in this product supplement that have one or more associated Fixed Coupon Payments for all tax purposes as a unit (a "Unit") consisting of the following:

- (i) a put option (the "Put Option") written by you to us that, if exercised, requires you to pay us an amount equal to the Deposit (as defined below) in exchange for a cash amount based upon the performance of the Market Measure; and
- (ii) a deposit with us of a fixed amount of cash, equal to the issue price of the Note, to secure your obligation under the Put Option (the "Deposit") that pays you interest based on our cost of borrowing at the time of issuance (the "Deposit Interest").

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 product 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.

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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 Market Measure or any component stock included in a Market Measure that is an index 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 any Market Measure or of one or more stocks included in a Market Measure that is an index 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 issuer of any Market Measure or any component stock included in a Market Measure that is an index and consult your tax advisor regarding the possible consequences to you, if any, if any issuer of any Market Measure or any component stock included in a Market Measure that is an index is or becomes a PFIC or is or becomes a United States real property holding corporation.

U.S. Holders

Notes Treated as Single Financial Contracts

Upon receipt of a cash payment at maturity or upon a sale, exchange or redemption of the notes that do not pay any coupons prior to maturity, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized 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. Subject to the discussion below concerning the possible application of the “constructive ownership” rules of Section 1260 of the Code, 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. If the U.S. Holder held the notes for one year or less, the gain or loss generally will be short-term capital gain or loss. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. A U.S. Holder should not be required to recognize income over the term of the notes prior to maturity, other than pursuant to an earlier taxable disposition of the notes.

Notes Treated as Income-Bearing Single Financial Contracts

Although the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a 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. Subject to the discussion below concerning the possible application of the “constructive ownership” rules of Section 1260 of the Code, 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.

Notes Treated as Put Options and Deposits

The Deposit Interest payments will be included in the income of a U.S. Holder as interest at the time that such interest is accrued or received in accordance with such U.S. Holder's regular method of tax accounting. The Put Option premium will not be included in the income of a U.S. Holder until the sale, exchange, redemption or maturity of the notes. Accordingly, all of the Put Option premium payments on the notes (except for the last Put Option premium payment) generally will not be included in the income of a U.S. Holder when they are received.

If at maturity the U.S. Holder receives cash equal to the full principal amount plus the last Deposit Interest payment and the last Put Option premium payment, then such U.S. Holder (i) would include the last Deposit Interest payment in income as interest in the manner described above and (ii) would recognize short-term capital gain equal to the entire amount of Put Option premiums received, which amount is equal to the sum of all of the Put Option premium payments received.

If at maturity the U.S. Holder receives an amount of cash that is less than the full principal amount and receives the last Deposit Interest payment and the last Put Option premium payment, then such U.S. Holder (i) will include the last Deposit Interest payment in income as interest in the manner described above and (ii) will recognize long-term capital gain or loss (or, short-term capital gain or loss if the term of the notes are one year or less) with respect to the remaining cash received at maturity (other than the last Put Option premium payment) in an amount equal to the difference between (1) the sum of all of the Put Option premiums received (including the last Put Option premium payment) and (2) the excess of the principal amount of the note over the amount of such cash received.

Upon a redemption of the notes prior to maturity, a U.S. Holder (i) would include the last Deposit Interest payment in income as interest in the manner described above and (ii) would recognize short-term capital gain equal to the sum of all the Put Option premium payments received.

Upon a sale or exchange of a notes prior to maturity (except upon redemption of the notes prior to maturity, which is described above), a U.S. Holder will generally recognize short-term or long-term capital gain or loss with respect to the Deposit (depending upon the U.S. Holder's holding period for the notes). The U.S. Holder will also generally recognize short-term capital gain or loss with respect to the Put Option. For purposes of determining the amount of such gain or loss, a U.S. Holder should apportion the amount realized on the sale or exchange (other than amounts attributable to accrued but unpaid Deposit Interest payments, which would be taxed as described above) between the Deposit and the Put Option based upon their respective fair market values on the date of such sale or exchange. In general, the amount of capital gain or loss on the Deposit will equal the amount realized that is attributable to the Deposit, less the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Deposit. The amount realized that is attributable to the Put Option plus the total Put Option premiums previously received by the U.S. Holder should be treated as short-term capital gain. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the fair market value of the Deposit on the date of such sale or exchange exceeds the total amount realized on the sale or exchange (other than amounts attributable to accrued but unpaid Deposit Interest payments), the U.S. Holder should be treated as having (i) sold or exchanged the Deposit for an amount equal to its fair market value on such date and (ii) made a payment (the "Put Option Assumption Payment") equal to the amount of such excess in exchange for the purchaser's assumption of the U.S. Holder's rights and obligations under the Put Option. In such event, the U.S. Holder should recognize short-term capital gain or loss in respect of the Put Option in an amount equal to the difference between the total Put Option premiums previously received by the U.S. Holder and the Put Option Assumption Payment.

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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, if the notes have a term that exceeds one year, 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. If the notes have a term of one year or less, the IRS could assert that the notes are short-term debt instruments. If the IRS were successful in that regard, a U.S. holder who uses the accrual method of accounting generally should be required to accrue any original issue discount on the notes on a straight-line basis. At maturity, or upon a sale, exchange or redemption, a U.S. holder using either a cash or accrual method of accounting generally should recognize taxable gain (all or a portion of which may be treated as ordinary income) or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized and such holder’s tax basis in the notes.

The IRS could also assert that the notes are short-term debt instruments, with the result that the timing and character of income or loss on the notes might differ from the tax treatment described above.

In addition, it is possible that the notes with terms described in this product supplement that have one or more associated Contingent Coupon Payments 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.

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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.

If any Market Measure is an index that periodically rebalances, it is possible that the notes could be treated as a series of 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.

Possible Application of Section 1260 of the Code. As described above, the IRS, as indicated in the Notice, is considering whether Section 1260 of the Code generally applies or should apply to the notes, including in situations where a Market Measure is not the type of financial asset described under Section 1260 of the Code.

If any Market Measure is the type of financial asset described under Section 1260 of the Code (including, among others, any equity interest in pass-through entities such as exchange traded funds, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, partnerships, and passive foreign investment companies, each a "Section 1260 Financial Asset"), while the matter is not entirely clear, there may exist a risk that an investment in the notes will be treated, in whole or in part, as a "constructive ownership transaction" to which Section 1260 of the Code applies. If Section 1260 of the Code applies, all or a portion of any long-term capital gain recognized by a U.S. Holder in respect of the notes will be recharacterized as ordinary income (the "Excess Gain"). In addition, an interest charge will also apply to any deemed underpayment of tax in respect of any Excess Gain to the extent such gain would have resulted in gross income inclusion for the U.S. Holder in taxable years prior to the taxable year of the sale, exchange, redemption or settlement (assuming such income accrued at a constant rate equal to the applicable federal rate as of the date of sale, exchange, redemption or settlement).

If an investment in the notes is treated as a constructive ownership transaction, it is not clear to what extent any long-term capital gain of a U.S. Holder in respect of notes will be recharacterized as ordinary income. It is possible, for example, that the amount of the Excess Gain (if any) that would be recharacterized as ordinary income in respect of the notes will equal the excess of (i) any long-term capital gain recognized by the U.S. Holder in respect of the notes and attributable to Section 1260 Financial Assets, over (ii) the "net underlying long-term capital gain" (as defined in Section 1260 of the Code) such U.S. Holder would have had if such U.S. Holder had acquired an amount of the corresponding Section 1260 Financial Assets at fair market value on the original issue date for an amount equal to the portion of the issue price of the notes attributable to the corresponding Section 1260 Financial Assets and sold such amount of Section 1260 Financial Assets at maturity or upon sale, exchange or redemption of the notes at fair market value. Unless otherwise established by clear and convincing evidence, the net underlying long-term capital gain is treated as zero and therefore it is possible that all long-term capital gain recognized by a U.S. Holder in respect of the notes will be recharacterized as ordinary income if Section 1260 of the Code applies to an investment in the notes. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the potential application of Section 1260 of the Code to an investment in the notes.

Non-U.S. Holders

Notes Treated as Single Financial Contracts

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 that do not pay any coupons, 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.

Notes Treated as Income-Bearing Single Financial Contracts

Because the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the notes with one or more associated Contingent Coupon Payments (including the tax treatment of any Contingent Coupon Payment) is uncertain, we (or the applicable paying agent) 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 (or the applicable paying agent) 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 with one or more associated Contingent Coupon Payments (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.

Notes Treated as Put Options and Deposits

Assuming the treatment of the notes treated as Put Options and Deposits is respected and subject to the discussions below regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) of the Code, of Section 897 of the Code, and the discussions in the accompanying prospectus regarding FATCA, Fixed Coupon Payments with respect to a note, and gain realized on the sale, exchange or redemption of such note, should not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax under current law, provided that:

- the Non-U.S. Holder does not own, directly or by attribution, ten percent or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote;

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- the Non-U.S. Holder is not a controlled foreign corporation related, directly or indirectly, to us through stock ownership;
- the Non-U.S. Holder is not a bank receiving interest under Section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Code;
- the certification requirement described below has been fulfilled with respect to the beneficial owner; and
- the payment is not effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a U.S. trade or business.

Certification Requirement. The certification requirement referred to in the preceding paragraph will be fulfilled if the beneficial owner of a note (or a financial institution holding a note on behalf of the beneficial owner) furnishes to the applicable withholding agent an IRS Form W-8BEN or IRS Form W-8BEN-E (or other appropriate form), on which the beneficial owner certifies under penalties of perjury that it is not a U.S. person.

Moreover, among the issues addressed in the Notice described in “U.S. Holders—Alternative Tax Treatments” is the degree, if any, to which income realized by Non-U.S. Holders should be subject to withholding tax. It is possible that any Treasury regulations or other guidance issued after consideration of this issue could materially and adversely affect the withholding tax consequences of ownership and disposition of the notes, possibly with retroactive effect. Accordingly, prospective investors should consult their tax advisors regarding all aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes treated as Put Options and Deposits, including the possible implications of the Notice discussed above. Prospective investors should note that we currently do not intend to withhold on any of the payments made with respect to the notes to Non-U.S. Holders (subject to compliance by such holders with the certification requirement described above, to the discussion regarding Section 871(m) below and to the discussion regarding FATCA in the accompanying prospectus). However, in the event of a change of law or any formal or informal guidance by the IRS, the Treasury or Congress, we (or the applicable paying agent) may decide to withhold on payments made with respect to the notes to Non-U.S. Holders and we will not be required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts withheld.

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 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 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.

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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, 2025. 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 Market Measure 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 Market Measure 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. Non-U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of such alternative characterizations.

FIRPTA. Section 897 of the Code, commonly referred to as “FIRPTA,” applies to certain interests in entities that beneficially own significant amounts of United States real property interests (each, a “USRPI”). As discussed above, we will not attempt to ascertain whether the issuer of any Market Measure or the issuer of any component stock included in a Market Measure should be treated as a USRPHC for purposes of Section 897 of the Code (including a non-corporate entity treated for relevant purposes of Section 897 of the Code as a USRPHC). If a relevant issuer were so treated, it is possible that, subject to the exceptions discussed in the following paragraph, a security could be treated as a USRPI, in which case any gain from the disposition of the security would generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax and would be required to be reported by the non-U.S. holder on a U.S. federal income tax return, generally in the same manner as if the non-U.S. holder were a U.S. holder, and would in certain cases be subject to withholding in the amount of 15% of the gross proceeds of such disposition.

An exception to the FIRPTA rules applies in respect of interests in entities that have a regularly traded class of interests outstanding. Under this exception, a security that is not “regularly traded” on an established securities market generally should not be subject to the FIRPTA rules unless its fair market value upon acquisition exceeds 5% of the relevant issuer’s regularly traded class of interests, as specified in the applicable Treasury regulations. In the case of securities that are regularly traded, an interest in 5% or less of the outstanding securities of that class or series generally should not be subject to the FIRPTA rules. Certain attribution and aggregation rules apply, and prospective purchasers are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding whether their ownership interest in the securities will be subject to an exemption from the FIRPTA rules in light of their circumstances, including any other interest they might have in a relevant issuer.

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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—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.