

**BofA Finance LLC \$3,915,000**

# Contingent Income Buffered Auto-Callable Yield Notes

Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by Bank of America Corporation

Pricing Supplement  
(To Prospectus dated December 31, 2019,  
Series A Prospectus Supplement dated December 31, 2019 and  
Product Supplement EQUITY-1 dated January 3, 2020)

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2)  
Registration Statement No. 333-234425

April 27, 2021

## Linked to the Least Performing of the iShares Global Clean Energy ETF and the Invesco Solar ETF

- Approximate 2.75 year term if not called prior to maturity.
- Payments on the Notes will depend on the individual performance of the iShares Global Clean Energy ETF and the Invesco Solar ETF (each an "Underlying").
- Contingent coupon rate of 10.50% per annum (0.875% per month) payable monthly if the Observation Value of **each** Underlying on the applicable Observation Date is greater than or equal to 70% of its Starting Value.
- Beginning in October 2021, automatically callable quarterly for an amount equal to the principal amount plus the relevant contingent coupon if the Observation Value of **each** Underlying is greater than or equal to its Starting Value on the relevant Observation Date occurring each quarter.
- Assuming the Notes are not called prior to maturity, if **any** Underlying declines by more than 20% from its Starting Value, at maturity your investment will be subject to a 1:1 downside exposure to any decrease in the Least Performing Underlying beyond the 20% decline, with up to 80% of the principal at risk; otherwise, at maturity investors will receive the principal amount. At maturity the investor will also receive the final contingent coupon if the Observation Value of **each** Underlying on the final Observation Date is greater than or equal to 70% of its Starting Value.
- All payments on the Notes are subject to the credit risk of BofA Finance LLC ("BofA Finance") and Bank of America Corporation ("BAC" or the "Guarantor").
- The Notes priced on April 27, 2021, will issue on April 30, 2021 and will mature on February 1, 2024.
- The Notes will not be listed on any securities exchange.
- CUSIP No. 09709UGC6.

The initial estimated value of the Notes as of the pricing date is \$950.30 per \$1,000 in principal amount of Notes, which is less than the public offering price listed below. The actual value of your Notes at any time will reflect many factors and cannot be predicted with accuracy. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-9 of this pricing supplement and "Structuring the Notes" on page PS-22 of this pricing supplement for additional information.

Potential purchasers of the Notes should consider the information in "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-9 of this pricing supplement, page PS-5 of the accompanying product supplement, page S-5 of the accompanying prospectus supplement, and page 7 of the accompanying prospectus. None of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), any state securities commission, or any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Note Prospectus (as defined on page PS-27) is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Public offering price	Underwriting discount <sup>(1)</sup>	Proceeds, before expenses, to BofA Finance <sup>(1)</sup>
Per Note	\$1,000.00	\$35.00	\$965.00
Total	\$3,915,000.00	\$133,475.00	\$3,781,525.00

(1) The underwriting discount per \$1,000 in principal amount of Notes may be as high as \$35.00, resulting in proceeds, before expenses, to BofA Finance of as low as \$965.00 per \$1,000 in principal amount of Notes. The total underwriting discount and proceeds, before expenses, to BofA Finance specified above reflect the aggregate of the underwriting discounts per \$1,000 in principal amount of Notes.

### The Notes and the related guarantee:

Are Not FDIC Insured	Are Not Bank Guaranteed	May Lose Value
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**BofA SECURITIES** 

Selling Agent



## Terms of the Notes

The Contingent Income Buffered Auto-Callable Yield Notes Linked to the Least Performing of the iShares Global Clean Energy ETF and the Invesco Solar ETF (the “Notes”) provide a monthly Contingent Coupon Payment of \$8.75 on the applicable Contingent Payment Date if, on any monthly Observation Date, the Observation Value of **each** Underlying is greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier. Beginning in October 2021, if the Observation Value of **each** Underlying is greater than or equal to its Call Value on the relevant Observation Date occurring each quarter indicated by the second footnote appearing below the table beginning on page PS-4, the Notes will be automatically called, in whole but not in part, at 100% of the principal amount, together with the relevant Contingent Coupon Payment. No further amounts will be payable following an Automatic Call. If the Notes are not automatically called prior to maturity and the Least Performing Underlying declines by more than 20% from its Starting Value, there is full exposure to declines in the Least Performing Underlying beyond a 20% decline, and you will lose some or a significant portion of your investment in the Notes. Otherwise, at maturity you will receive the principal amount. At maturity you will also receive the final Contingent Coupon Payment if the Observation Value of **each** Underlying on the final Observation Date is greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier. The Notes are not traditional debt securities and it is possible that the Notes will not pay any Contingent Coupon Payments, and you may lose some or a significant portion of your principal amount at maturity. Any payments on the Notes will be calculated based on \$1,000 in principal amount of Notes and will depend on the performance of the Underlyings, subject to our and BAC’s credit risk.

<b>Issuer:</b>	BofA Finance
<b>Guarantor:</b>	BAC
<b>Denominations:</b>	The Notes will be issued in minimum denominations of \$1,000 and whole multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.
<b>Term:</b>	Approximately 2.75 years, unless previously automatically called.
<b>Underlyings:</b>	The iShares Global Clean Energy ETF (Bloomberg symbol: “ICLN”) and the Invesco Solar ETF (Bloomberg symbol: “TAN”).
<b>Pricing Date:</b>	April 27, 2021
<b>Issue Date:</b>	April 30, 2021
<b>Valuation Date:</b>	January 29, 2024, subject to postponement as described under “Description of the Notes—Certain Terms of the Notes—Events Relating to Observation Dates” in the accompanying product supplement.
<b>Maturity Date:</b>	February 1, 2024
<b>Starting Value:</b>	ICLN: \$24.54 TAN: \$90.83
<b>Observation Value:</b>	With respect to each Underlying, its Closing Market Price on the applicable Observation Date multiplied by its Price Multiplier, as determined by the calculation agent.
<b>Ending Value:</b>	With respect to each Underlying, its Observation Value on the Valuation Date.
<b>Call Value:</b>	ICLN: \$24.54, which is 100% of its Starting Value. TAN: \$90.83, which is 100% of its Starting Value.
<b>Price Multiplier</b>	With respect to each Underlying, 1, subject to adjustment for certain events as described under “Description of the Notes—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to ETFs” beginning on page PS-27 of the accompanying product supplement.
<b>Coupon Barrier:</b>	ICLN: \$17.18, which is 70% of its Starting Value (rounded to two decimal places). TAN: \$63.58, which is 70% of its Starting Value (rounded to two decimal places).
<b>Threshold Value:</b>	ICLN: \$19.63, which is 80% of its Starting Value (rounded to two decimal places). TAN: \$72.66, which is 80% of its Starting Value (rounded to two decimal places).





<b>Contingent Coupon Payment:</b>	If, on any monthly Observation Date, the Observation Value of <b>each</b> Underlying is greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier, we will pay a Contingent Coupon Payment of \$8.75 per \$1,000 in principal amount of Notes (equal to a rate of 0.875% per month or 10.50% per annum) on the applicable Contingent Payment Date (including the Maturity Date).
<b>Automatic Call:</b>	Beginning in October 2021, all (but not less than all) of the Notes will be automatically called if the Observation Value of <b>each</b> Underlying is greater than or equal to its Call Value on the relevant Observation Date occurring each quarter indicated by the second footnote appearing below the table beginning on page PS-4. If the Notes are automatically called, the Early Redemption Amount will be paid on the applicable Contingent Payment Date. No further amounts will be payable following an Automatic Call.
<b>Early Redemption Amount:</b>	For each \$1,000 in principal amount of Notes, \$1,000 plus the applicable Contingent Coupon Payment.
<b>Redemption Amount:</b>	<p>If the Notes have not been automatically called prior to maturity, the Redemption Amount per \$1,000 in principal amount of Notes will be:</p> <p>a) If the Ending Value of the Least Performing Underlying is greater than or equal to its Threshold Value: \$1,000; or</p> <p>b) If the Ending Value of the Least Performing Underlying is less than its Threshold Value:</p> $\$1,000 - \left[ \$1,000 \times \left( \frac{\text{Threshold Value of the Least Performing Underlying} - \text{Ending Value of the Least Performing Underlying}}{\text{Starting Value of the Least Performing Underlying}} \right) \right]$ <p>In this case, the Redemption Amount will be less than the principal amount and you could lose up to 80% of your principal amount.</p> <p>The Redemption Amount will also include the final Contingent Coupon Payment if the Ending Value of the Least Performing Underlying is greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier.</p>
<b>Observation Dates:</b>	As set forth beginning on page PS-4.
<b>Contingent Payment Dates:</b>	As set forth beginning on page PS-4.
<b>Calculation Agent:</b>	BofA Securities, Inc. ("BofAS"), an affiliate of BofA Finance.
<b>Selling Agent:</b>	BofAS
<b>CUSIP:</b>	09709UGC6
<b>Underlying Return:</b>	With respect to each Underlying, $\frac{(\text{Ending Value} - \text{Starting Value})}{\text{Starting Value}}$
<b>Least Performing Underlying:</b>	The Underlying with the lowest Underlying Return.
<b>Events of Default and Acceleration:</b>	If an Event of Default, as defined in the senior indenture relating to the Notes and in the section entitled "Description of Debt Securities—Events of Default and Rights of Acceleration" beginning on page 22 of the accompanying prospectus, with respect to the Notes occurs and is continuing, the amount payable to a holder of the Notes upon any acceleration permitted under the senior indenture will be equal to the amount described under the caption "Redemption Amount" above, calculated as though the date of acceleration were the Maturity Date of the Notes and as though the Valuation Date were the third trading day prior to the date of acceleration. We will also determine whether the final Contingent Coupon Payment is payable based upon the prices of the Underlyings on the deemed Valuation Date; any such final Contingent Coupon Payment will be prorated by the calculation agent to reflect the length of the final contingent payment period. In case of a default in the payment of the Notes, whether at their maturity or upon acceleration, the Notes will not bear a default interest rate.





## Observation Dates and Contingent Payment Dates

Observation Dates*	Contingent Payment Dates
May 27, 2021	June 2, 2021
June 28, 2021	July 1, 2021
July 27, 2021	July 30, 2021
August 27, 2021	September 1, 2021
September 27, 2021	September 30, 2021
October 27, 2021**	November 1, 2021
November 29, 2021	December 2, 2021
December 27, 2021	December 30, 2021
January 27, 2022**	February 1, 2022
February 28, 2022	March 3, 2022
March 28, 2022	March 31, 2022
April 27, 2022**	May 2, 2022
May 27, 2022	June 2, 2022
June 27, 2022	June 30, 2022
July 27, 2022**	August 1, 2022
August 29, 2022	September 1, 2022
September 27, 2022	September 30, 2022
October 27, 2022**	November 1, 2022
November 28, 2022	December 1, 2022
December 27, 2022	December 30, 2022
January 27, 2023**	February 1, 2023
February 27, 2023	March 2, 2023
March 27, 2023	March 30, 2023
April 27, 2023**	May 2, 2023
May 30, 2023	June 2, 2023
June 27, 2023	June 30, 2023
July 27, 2023**	August 1, 2023
August 28, 2023	August 31, 2023
September 27, 2023	October 2, 2023
October 27, 2023**	November 1, 2023
November 27, 2023	November 30, 2023







December 27, 2023	January 2, 2024
January 29, 2024 (the "Valuation Date")	February 1, 2024 (the "Maturity Date")

\* The Observation Dates are subject to postponement as set forth in "Description of the Notes—Certain Terms of the Notes—Events Relating to Observation Dates" beginning on page PS-22 of the accompanying product supplement.

\*\* The Notes will be automatically called if, on such Observation Date, the Observation Value of each Underlying is greater than or equal to its Call Value. If the Notes are automatically called, the Early Redemption Amount will be paid on the applicable Contingent Payment Date. No further amounts will be payable following an Automatic Call.

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Any payments on the Notes depend on the credit risk of BofA Finance, as Issuer, and BAC, as Guarantor, and on the performance of the Underlyings. The economic terms of the Notes are based on BAC's internal funding rate, which is the rate it would pay to borrow funds through the issuance of market-linked notes, and the economic terms of certain related hedging arrangements BAC's affiliates enter into. BAC's internal funding rate is typically lower than the rate it would pay when it issues conventional fixed or floating rate debt securities. This difference in funding rate, as well as the underwriting discount and the hedging related charges described below (see "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-9), reduced the economic terms of the Notes to you and the initial estimated value of the Notes. Due to these factors, the public offering price you are paying to purchase the Notes is greater than the initial estimated value of the Notes as of the pricing date.

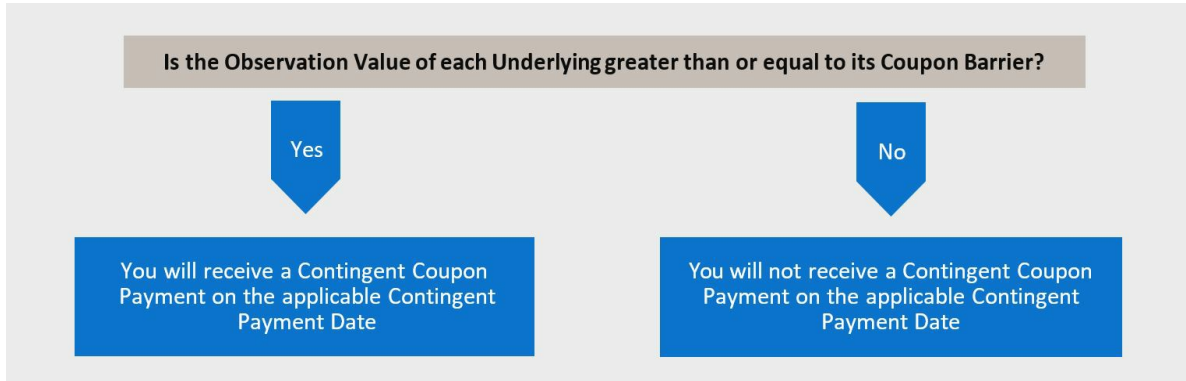
The initial estimated value of the Notes as of the pricing date is set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement. For more information about the initial estimated value and the structuring of the Notes, see "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-9 and "Structuring the Notes" on page PS-22.



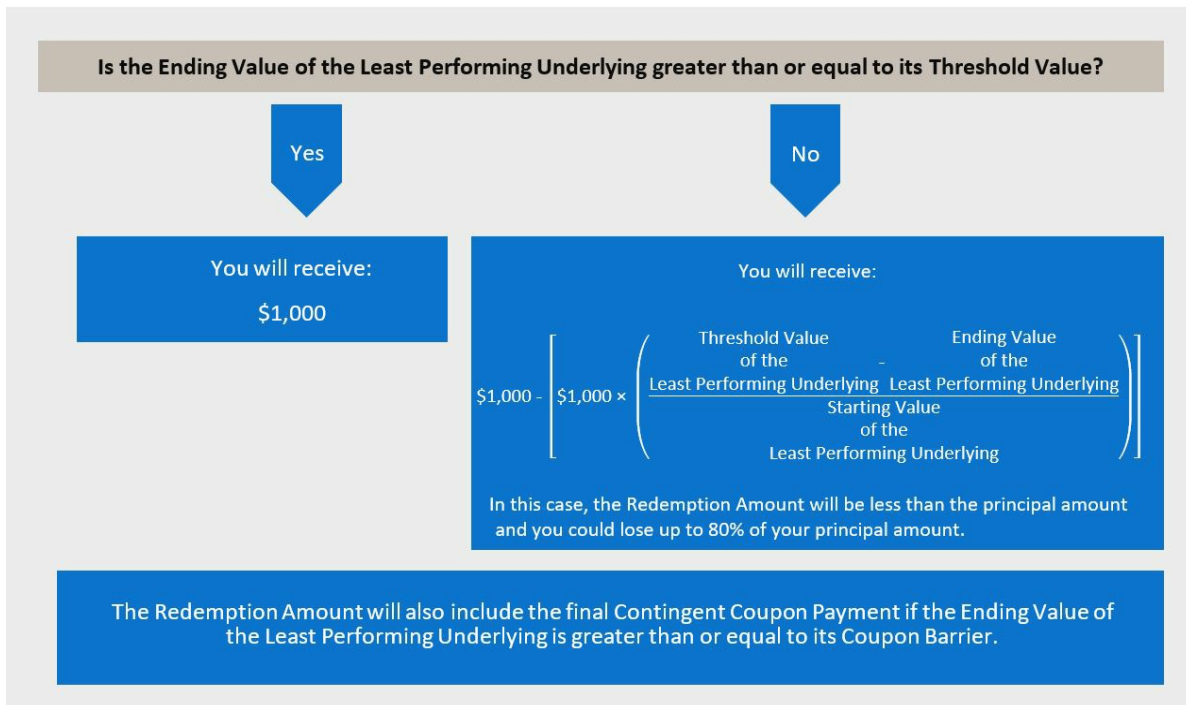


# Contingent Coupon Payment and Redemption Amount Determination

On each Contingent Payment Date, you may receive a Contingent Coupon Payment per \$1,000 in principal amount of Notes determined as follows:



Assuming the Notes have not been automatically called, on the Maturity Date, you will receive a cash payment per \$1,000 in principal amount of Notes determined as follows:



All payments described above are subject to Issuer and Guarantor credit risk.





## Total Contingent Coupon Payment Examples

The table below illustrates the hypothetical total Contingent Coupon Payments per \$1,000 in principal amount of Notes over the term of the Notes, based on the Contingent Coupon Payment of \$8.75, depending on how many Contingent Coupon Payments are payable prior to an Automatic Call or maturity. Depending on the performance of the Underlyings, you may not receive any Contingent Coupon Payments during the term of the Notes.

Number of Contingent Coupon Payments	Total Contingent Coupon Payments
0	\$0.00
4	\$35.00
8	\$70.00
12	\$105.00
16	\$140.00
20	\$175.00
24	\$210.00
28	\$245.00
33	\$288.75





# Hypothetical Payout Profile and Examples of Payments at Maturity

## Contingent Income Buffered Auto-Callable Yield Notes Table

The following table is for purposes of illustration only. It assumes the Notes have not been automatically called prior to maturity and is based on **hypothetical** values and shows **hypothetical** returns on the Notes. The table illustrates the calculation of the Redemption Amount and the return on the Notes based on a hypothetical Starting Value of 100 for the Least Performing Underlying, a hypothetical Coupon Barrier of 70 for the Least Performing Underlying, a hypothetical Threshold Value of 80 for the Least Performing Underlying, the Contingent Coupon Payment of \$8.75 per \$1,000 in principal amount of Notes and a range of hypothetical Ending Values of the Least Performing Underlying. **The actual amount you receive and the resulting return will depend on the actual Starting Values, Coupon Barriers, Threshold Values, Observation Values and Ending Values of the Underlyings, whether the Notes are automatically called prior to maturity, and whether you hold the Notes to maturity.** The following examples do not take into account any tax consequences from investing in the Notes.

For recent actual prices of the Underlyings, see “The Underlyings” section below. The Ending Value of each Underlying will not include any income generated by dividends paid on an Underlying or on the stocks or assets represented by that Underlying, which you would otherwise be entitled to receive if you invested in those securities or assets directly. In addition, all payments on the Notes are subject to Issuer and Guarantor credit risk.

Ending Value of the Least Performing Underlying	Underlying Return of the Least Performing Underlying	Redemption Amount per Note (including any final Contingent Coupon Payment)	Return on the Notes <sup>(1)</sup>
160.00	60.00%	\$1,008.75 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.875%
150.00	50.00%	\$1,008.75	0.875%
140.00	40.00%	\$1,008.75	0.875%
130.00	30.00%	\$1,008.75	0.875%
120.00	20.00%	\$1,008.75	0.875%
110.00	10.00%	\$1,008.75	0.875%
105.00	5.00%	\$1,008.75	0.875%
102.00	2.00%	\$1,008.75	0.875%
100.00 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.00%	\$1,008.75	0.875%
90.00	-10.00%	\$1,008.75	0.875%
80.00 <sup>(4)</sup>	-20.00%	\$1,008.75	0.875%
79.99	-20.01%	\$1,008.65	0.865%
70.00 <sup>(5)</sup>	-30.00%	\$908.75	-9.125%
60.00	-40.00%	\$800.00	-20.000%
40.00	-60.00%	\$600.00	-40.000%
0.00	-100.00%	\$200.00	-80.000%

(1) The “Return on the Notes” is calculated based on the Redemption Amount and potential final Contingent Coupon Payment, not including any Contingent Coupon Payments paid prior to maturity.

(2) This amount represents the sum of the principal amount and the final Contingent Coupon Payment.

(3) The **hypothetical** Starting Value of 100 used in the table above has been chosen for illustrative purposes only. The actual Starting Value for each Underlying is set forth on page PS-2 above.

(4) This is the **hypothetical** Threshold Value of the Least Performing Underlying.

(5) This is the **hypothetical** Coupon Barrier of the Least Performing Underlying.







## Risk Factors

Your investment in the Notes entails significant risks, many of which differ from those of a conventional debt security. Your decision to purchase the Notes should be made only after carefully considering the risks of an investment in the Notes, including those discussed below, with your advisors in light of your particular circumstances. The Notes are not an appropriate investment for you if you are not knowledgeable about significant elements of the Notes or financial matters in general. You should carefully review the more detailed explanation of risks relating to the Notes in the "Risk Factors" sections beginning on page PS-5 of the accompanying product supplement, page S-5 of the accompanying prospectus supplement and page 7 of the accompanying prospectus, each as identified on page PS-27 below.

### 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. If the Notes are not automatically called prior to maturity and the Ending Value of any Underlying is less than its Threshold Value at maturity, you will lose 1% of the principal amount for each 1% that the Ending Value of the Least Performing Underlying is less than its Threshold Value. In that case, you will lose some or a significant portion of your investment in the Notes.
- **Your return on the Notes is limited to the return represented by the Contingent Coupon Payments, if any, over the term of the Notes.** Your return on the Notes is limited to the Contingent Coupon Payments paid over the term of the Notes, regardless of the extent to which the Observation Value or Ending Value of any Underlying exceeds its Coupon Barrier or Starting Value, as applicable. Similarly, the amount payable at maturity or upon an Automatic Call will never exceed the sum of the principal amount and the applicable Contingent Coupon Payment, regardless of the extent to which the Observation Value of any Underlying exceeds its Starting Value. In contrast, a direct investment in one or more of the Underlyings or in the securities or assets included in one or more of the Underlyings would allow you to receive the benefit of any appreciation in their values. Thus, any return on the Notes will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned those securities or assets and received the dividends paid or distributions made on them.
- **The Notes are subject to a potential Automatic Call, which would limit your ability to receive the Contingent Coupon Payments over the full term of the Notes.** The Notes are subject to a potential Automatic Call. Beginning in October 2021, the Notes will be automatically called if, on any Observation Date (other than the final Observation Date), the Observation Value of each Underlying is greater than or equal to its Call Value. If the Notes are automatically called, you will be entitled to receive the principal amount and the Contingent Coupon Payment with respect to the applicable Observation Date. In this case, you will lose the opportunity to continue to receive Contingent Coupon Payments after the date of the Automatic Call. If the Notes are called prior to the Maturity Date, you may be unable to invest in other securities with a similar level of risk that could provide a return that is similar to the Notes.
- **You may not receive any Contingent Coupon Payments.** The Notes do not provide for any regular fixed coupon payments. Investors in the Notes will not necessarily receive any Contingent Coupon Payments on the Notes. If the Observation Value of any Underlying is less than its Coupon Barrier on an Observation Date, you will not receive the Contingent Coupon Payment applicable to that Observation Date. If the Observation Value of any Underlying is less than its Coupon Barrier on all the Observation Dates during the term of the Notes, you will not receive any Contingent Coupon Payments during the term of the Notes, and will not receive a positive return on the Notes.
- **The Contingent Coupon Payment, Early Redemption Amount or Redemption Amount, as applicable, will not reflect the prices of the Underlyings other than on the Observation Dates.** The prices of the Underlyings during the term of the Notes other than on the Observation Dates will not affect payments on the Notes. Notwithstanding the foregoing, investors should generally be aware of the performance of the Underlyings while holding the Notes. The calculation agent will determine whether each Contingent Coupon Payment is payable and will calculate the Early Redemption Amount or the Redemption Amount, as applicable, by comparing only the Call Value, the Coupon Barrier or the Threshold Value, as applicable, to the Observation Value or the Ending Value for each Underlying. No other prices of the Underlyings will be taken into account. As a result, if the Notes are not automatically called prior to maturity, and the Ending Value of the Least Performing Underlying is less than its Threshold Value, you will receive less than the principal amount at maturity even if the price of each Underlying was always above its Threshold Value prior to the Valuation Date.
- **Because the Notes are linked to the least performing (and not the average performance) of the Underlyings, you may not receive any return on the Notes and may lose some or a significant portion of your principal amount even if the Observation Value or Ending Value of one Underlying is always greater than or equal to its Coupon Barrier or Threshold Value, as applicable.** Your Notes are linked to the least performing of the Underlyings, and a change in the price of one Underlying may not correlate with changes in the price of the other Underlying(s). The Notes are not linked to a basket composed of the Underlyings, where the depreciation in the price of one Underlying could be offset to some extent by the appreciation in the price of the other Underlying(s). In the case of the Notes, the individual performance of each Underlying would not be combined, and the depreciation in the price of one Underlying would not be offset by any appreciation in the price of the other Underlying(s). Even if the Observation Value of an Underlying is at or above its Coupon Barrier on an Observation Date, you will not receive the Contingent Coupon Payment with respect to that Observation Date if the Observation Value of another Underlying is below its Coupon Barrier on that day. In addition, even if the Ending Value of an Underlying is at or above its Threshold Value, you will lose a portion of your principal if the Ending Value of the Least Performing Underlying is below its Threshold Value.





- **Your return on the Notes may be less than the yield on a conventional debt security of comparable maturity.** Any return that you receive on the Notes may be less than the return you would earn if you purchased a conventional debt security with the same Maturity Date. As a result, your investment in the Notes may not reflect the full opportunity cost to you when you consider factors, such as inflation, that affect the time value of money. In addition, if interest rates increase during the term of the Notes, the Contingent Coupon Payment (if any) may be less than the yield on a conventional debt security of comparable maturity.
- **Any payment on the Notes is subject to the credit risk of BofA Finance and the Guarantor, and actual or perceived changes in BofA Finance's or the Guarantor's creditworthiness are expected to affect the value of the Notes.** The Notes are our senior unsecured debt securities. Any payment on the Notes will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Guarantor. The Notes are not guaranteed by any entity other than the Guarantor. As a result, your receipt of the Early Redemption Amount or the Redemption Amount at maturity, as applicable, will be dependent upon our ability and the ability of the Guarantor to repay our respective obligations under the Notes on the applicable Contingent Payment Date or the Maturity Date, regardless of the Ending Value of the Least Performing Underlying as compared to its Starting Value.

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 of your Notes may adversely affect the market value of the Notes. However, because your return on the Notes depends upon factors in addition to our ability and the ability of the Guarantor to pay our respective obligations, such as the values of the Underlyings, an improvement in our or the Guarantor's credit ratings will not reduce the other investment risks related to the Notes.

- **We are a finance subsidiary and, as such, have no independent assets, operations or revenues.** We are a finance subsidiary of BAC, 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. Therefore our ability to make payments on the Notes may be limited.

#### **Valuation and Market-related Risks**

- **The public offering price you are paying for the Notes exceeds their initial estimated value.** The initial estimated value of the Notes that is provided on the cover page of this pricing supplement is an estimate only, determined as the pricing date by reference to our and our affiliates' pricing models. These pricing models consider certain assumptions and variables, including our credit spreads and those of the Guarantor, the Guarantor's internal funding rate, mid-market terms on hedging transactions, expectations on interest rates, dividends and volatility, price-sensitivity analysis, and the expected term of the Notes. These pricing models rely in part on certain forecasts about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. If you attempt to sell the Notes prior to maturity, their market value may be lower than the price you paid for them and lower than their initial estimated value. This is due to, among other things, changes in the prices of the Underlyings, changes in the Guarantor's internal funding rate, and the inclusion in the public offering price of the underwriting discount and the hedging related charges, all as further described in "Structuring the Notes" below. These factors, together with various credit, market and economic factors over the term of the Notes, are expected to reduce the price at which you may be able to sell the Notes in any secondary market and will affect the value of the Notes in complex and unpredictable ways.
- **The initial estimated value does not represent a minimum or maximum price at which we, BAC, BofAS or any of our other affiliates would be willing to purchase your Notes in any secondary market (if any exists) at any time.** The value of your Notes at any time after issuance will vary based on many factors that cannot be predicted with accuracy, including the performance of the Underlyings, our and BAC's creditworthiness and changes in market conditions.
- **We cannot assure you that a trading market for your Notes will ever develop or be maintained.** We will not list the Notes on any securities exchange. We cannot predict how the Notes will trade in any secondary market or whether that market will be liquid or illiquid.

#### **Conflict-related Risks**

- **Trading and hedging activities by us, the Guarantor and any of our other affiliates, including BofAS, may create conflicts of interest with you and may affect your return on the Notes and their market value.** We, the Guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including BofAS, may buy or sell shares of the Underlyings or the securities or assets held by or included in the Underlyings, or futures or options contracts on the Underlyings or those securities or assets, or other listed or over-the-counter derivative instruments linked to the Underlyings or those securities or assets. While we, the Guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including BofAS, may from time to time own the Underlyings or the securities or assets represented by the Underlyings, except to the extent that BAC's common stock may be included in the Underlyings, we, the Guarantor and our other affiliates, including BofAS, do not control any company included in the Underlyings, and have not verified any disclosure made by any other company. We, the Guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including BofAS, 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 may present a conflict of interest between your interest in the Notes and the interests we, the Guarantor and our other affiliates, including BofAS, may have in our or their proprietary accounts, in facilitating transactions, including block trades, for our or their other customers, and in accounts under our or their management. These transactions may adversely





affect the value of the Underlyings in a manner that could be adverse to your investment in the Notes. On or before the pricing date, any purchases or sales by us, the Guarantor or our other affiliates, including BofAS or others on its behalf (including for the purpose of hedging some or all of our anticipated exposure in connection with the Notes), may have affected the value of the Underlyings. Consequently, the value of the Underlyings may change subsequent to the pricing date, which may adversely affect the market value of the Notes.

We, the Guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including BofAS, may also have engaged in hedging activities that could have affected the value of the Underlyings on the pricing date. In addition, these hedging activities, including the unwinding of a hedge, may decrease the market value of your Notes prior to maturity, and may affect the amounts to be paid on the Notes. We, the Guarantor or one or more of our other affiliates, including BofAS, may purchase or otherwise acquire a long or short position in the Notes and may hold or resell the Notes. For example, BofAS may enter into these transactions in connection with any market making activities in which it engages. We cannot assure you that these activities will not adversely affect the value of the Underlyings, the market value of your Notes prior to maturity or the amounts payable on the Notes.

- **There may be potential conflicts of interest involving the calculation agent, which is an affiliate of ours.** We have the right to appoint and remove the calculation agent. One of our affiliates will be the calculation agent for the Notes and, as such, will make a variety of determinations relating to the Notes, including the amounts that will be paid on the Notes. Under some circumstances, these duties could result in a conflict of interest between its status as our affiliate and its responsibilities as calculation agent.

#### **Underlying-related Risks**

- **The stocks held by each Underlying are concentrated in one sector.** The ICLN and the TAN hold securities issued by companies in the clean energy and solar energy sectors, respectively. As a result, the stocks that will determine the performance of the Notes are concentrated in two sectors. Although an investment in the Notes will not give holders any ownership or other direct interests in the securities held by the Underlyings, the return on an investment in the Notes will be subject to certain risks associated with a direct equity investment in companies in these sectors. Accordingly, by investing in the Notes, you will not benefit from the diversification which could result from an investment linked to companies that operate in multiple sectors.
- **Adverse conditions in the clean energy may reduce your return on the Notes.** All of the stocks held by the ICLN are issued by companies whose primary lines of business are directly associated with the clean energy sector. Clean energy companies may be highly dependent upon government subsidies, contracts with government entities, and the successful development of new and proprietary technologies. In addition, seasonal weather conditions, fluctuations in the supply of and the demand for clean energy products, changes in energy prices, and international political events may cause fluctuations in the performance of clean energy companies and the prices of their securities. The profitability of clean energy companies may also be adversely affected by existing and future laws, regulations, government actions and other legal requirements relating to protection of the environment, health and safety matters and others that may increase the costs of conducting their business or may reduce or delay available business opportunities. Any adverse developments affecting the clean energy sector could adversely affect the price of the ICLN and, in turn, the value of the Notes
- **Adverse conditions in the solar energy sector may reduce your return on the Notes.** All of the stocks held by the TAN are issued by companies whose primary lines of business are directly associated with the solar energy sector. Solar companies may be impacted by the obsolescence of existing technology, short product lifecycles, falling prices and profits, competition from new market entrants and general economic conditions. The solar industry can also be significantly affected by fluctuations in energy prices and supply and demand of alternative energy fuels, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects, tax incentives, subsidies and other government regulations and policies. Companies in the solar industry may be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, availability of certain inputs and materials required for production, depletion of resources, technological developments and labor relations. Recently, the price of oil has declined significantly and experienced significant volatility, which may materially impact companies operating in the solar energy sector. Any adverse developments affecting the biotechnology sector could adversely affect the price of the TAN and, in turn, the value of the Notes.
- **The anti-dilution adjustments will be limited.** The calculation agent may adjust the applicable Price Multipliers of the Underlyings and other terms of the Notes to reflect certain actions by the Underlyings, as described in the section “Description of the Notes—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to ETFs” in the accompanying product supplement. The calculation agent will not be required to make an adjustment for every event that may affect the Underlyings and will have broad discretion to determine whether and to what extent an adjustment is required.
- **The sponsor or investment advisor of an Underlying may adjust that Underlying in a way that affects its prices, and the sponsor or investment advisor has no obligation to consider your interests.** The sponsor or investment advisor of an Underlying can add, delete, or substitute the components included in that Underlying or make other methodological changes that could change its price. Any of these actions could adversely affect the value of your Notes.
- **The performance of an Underlying may not correlate with the performance of its underlying index as well as the net asset value per share of the Underlying, especially during periods of market volatility.** The performance of an Underlying 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 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 not holding all or substantially all of the underlying assets included in its underlying index and/or holding assets that are not included in its underlying index, the temporary unavailability of certain securities in the secondary market, the performance of any derivative instruments held by the Underlying, differences in trading hours between the Underlying (or the underlying assets held by the Underlying) and its underlying index, or other circumstances. This variation in performance is called the “tracking error,” and, at times, the tracking error may be significant. In addition, because the shares of each Underlying are traded on a securities exchange and are subject to market supply and investor demand, the market price of one share of the Underlying may differ from its net asset value per share; shares of the Underlying may trade at, above, or below its net asset value per share. During periods of market volatility, securities held by an Underlying may be unavailable in the secondary market, market participants may be unable to calculate accurately the net asset value per share of the Underlying and the liquidity of the Underlying may be adversely affected. Market volatility may also disrupt the ability of market participants to trade shares of the Underlying. Further, market volatility may adversely affect, sometimes materially, the prices at which market participants are willing to buy and sell shares of the Underlying. As a result, under these circumstances, the market value of shares of the Underlying may vary substantially from the net asset value per share of the Underlying.

#### **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. Under the terms of the Notes, you will have agreed with us to treat the Notes as contingent income-bearing single financial contracts, as described below under “U.S. Federal Income Tax Summary—General.” If the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) were successful in asserting an alternative characterization for the Notes, the timing and character of income, gain or loss with respect to the Notes may differ. No ruling will be requested from the IRS with respect to the Notes and no assurance can be given that the IRS will agree with the statements made in the section entitled “U.S. Federal Income Tax Summary.” **You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor regarding all aspects of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of investing in the Notes.**







## The Underlyings

All disclosures contained in this pricing supplement regarding the Underlyings, including, without limitation, their make-up, method of calculation, and changes in their components, have been derived from publicly available sources. The information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by BlackRock Fund Advisors ("BFA"), the advisor to the ICLN, and Invesco Ltd. and Invesco Capital Management LLC ("Invesco"), the advisor to the TAN. We refer to BFA and Invesco as the "Investment Advisors." The Investment Advisors, which license the copyright and all other rights to the Underlyings, have no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the Underlyings. The consequences of the Investment Advisors discontinuing publication of the applicable Underlying are discussed in "Description of the Notes—Anti-Dilution and Discontinuance Adjustments Relating to ETFs—Discontinuance of or Material Change to an ETF" in the accompanying product supplement. None of us, the Guarantor, the calculation agent, or BofAS accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance or publication of any Underlying or any successor underlying. None of us, the Guarantor, BofAS or any of our other affiliates makes any representation to you as to the future performance of the Underlyings. You should make your own investigation into the Underlyings.

### The iShares Global Clean Energy ETF

ICLN seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the S&P Global Clean Energy Index<sup>TM</sup>. The S&P Global Clean Energy Index<sup>TM</sup> was developed by S&P and is designed to track the performance of 30 clean energy-related companies. BFA uses a representative sampling strategy for ICLN, according to which it invests in a representative sample of stocks underlying the S&P Global Clean Energy Index<sup>TM</sup> that collectively has an investment profile similar to the S&P Global Clean Energy Index<sup>TM</sup>. BFA expects that, over time, the correlation between ICLN's performance and that of the S&P Global Clean Energy Index<sup>TM</sup>, before fees and expenses, will be 90% or better. The S&P Global Clean Energy Index<sup>TM</sup> is further described below.

### The S&P Global Clean Energy Index<sup>TM</sup>

The S&P Global Clean Energy Index<sup>TM</sup> (the "SPGTCLN") was developed by S&P and is calculated, maintained and published by S&P. The SPGTCLN is reported by Bloomberg under the ticker symbol "SPGTCLN." The SPGTCLN is a non-market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure the performance of 30 of the largest companies in global clean energy related businesses from both developed and emerging markets.

The SPGTCLN is part of the part of the S&P Thematic Indices series and draws from the S&P<sup>®</sup> Global BMI Index.

### Eligibility Factors

To be eligible for inclusion in the SPGTCLN, stocks must have a total market capitalization of greater than or equal to \$300 million, an FMC of greater than or equal to \$100 million, 3-month average daily value traded of \$3 million (or \$2 million for current constituents) and must be trading on a developed market exchange.

To be eligible for inclusion in the SPGTCLN, an eligible stock must have a minimum total market capitalization of US\$ 300 million and a minimum float-adjusted market capitalization of US\$ 100 million. Eligible stocks must also maintain a 3-month Average Daily Value Traded Liquidity Threshold of US\$ 3 million (US\$ 2 million for current constituents). Eligible stocks must be included in The S&P<sup>®</sup> Global BMI Index in order to be considered for inclusion in the SPGTCLN. Only developed market listings are eligible for stocks domiciled in emerging markets. For more information about the S&P<sup>®</sup> Global BMI Index's constituent selection process, please see "The S&P<sup>®</sup> Global BMI Index Constituent Selection" below.

### The S&P<sup>®</sup> Global BMI Constituent Selection

The S&P<sup>®</sup> Global BMI Index is designed to measure global stock market performance. Securities issued by companies domiciled in countries classified as developing or emerging markets are eligible for inclusion in the S&P<sup>®</sup> Global BMI Index. The S&P<sup>®</sup> Global BMI Index covers all publicly listed equities with float-adjusted market capitalizations of at least \$100 million. At the S&P<sup>®</sup> Global BMI Index reconstitution, an index constituent is removed if its float-adjusted market capitalization falls below US\$ 75 million.

At the annual reconstitution, the liquidity of each stock being considered for inclusion is evaluated using two median daily value traded metrics:

Eligible stocks must have a minimum USD 12 month median value traded ratio (MVTR) to be eligible. The ratio is calculated by taking the USD median daily value traded (MDVT) amount for each of the 12 months preceding the rebalancing reference date, multiplying the monthly amount by the number of days that the stock traded during that month, and then dividing by its end-of-month float-adjusted market capitalization, also calculated in USD. The sum of the 12 monthly values is the MVTR for that stock. If a stock has traded for less than 12 months, the average of the available monthly values is taken and multiplied by 12.





Eligible stocks must have a minimum USD MDVT over the six months prior to the rebalancing reference date to be eligible. If a stock has traded for less than six months, the MDVT amount for as long as the stock has been trading is used. The requirements vary based on a stock's country classification, whether emerging or developed. These requirements are summarized in the following table:

Liquidity Thresholds for Potential Constituents		
Region	12-Month MVTR (%)	6-Month MDVT (US\$M)
Emerging	10	0.1
Developed	20	0.25

At annual reconstitution, current constituents of the S&P® Global BMI Index are removed if either of the liquidity metrics fall below the thresholds in the following table:

Liquidity Thresholds for Current Constituents		
Region	12-Month MVTR (%)	6-Month MDVT (US\$M)
Emerging	7	0.07
Developed	14	0.175

All investable primary market share classes are included in the S&P® Global BMI Index. All publicly listed multiple share class lines are eligible for inclusion in the S&P® Global BMI Index, subject to meeting the eligibility criteria and foreign investors may hold shares in the class.

IPO additions to the S&P® Global BMI Index take place quarterly. The criteria for inclusion of an IPO are the same as that used at the annual reconstitution of the S&P® Global BMI Index. In addition, IPOs must have a trading history of at least three months as of the reference date. The reference date for IPO inclusions will be five weeks prior to the effective rebalancing date, and additions are effective at the open of Monday following the third Friday of March, June, September and December. Market cap and liquidity of IPOs are evaluated as of the reference date. Since an IPO will have traded less than a full year, the trading value data that is available is annualized to determine S&P® Global BMI Index eligibility.

Certain large IPOs may be eligible for fast track entry, subject to the following conditions:

- Only newly public IPOs and direct placement listings will be considered eligible for fast track entry. Formerly bankrupt companies that switch from Over-the-Counter Exchange ("OTC") or a non-covered exchange to an S&P covered exchange are ineligible.
- Fast track IPO additions must meet a minimum float-adjusted market capitalization ("FMC") threshold of US\$ 2 billion, calculated using the shares offered (excluding over-allotment options) and the closing price on the first day of trading on an eligible exchange. The threshold level is reviewed from time to time and updated as needed to assure consistency with market conditions.
- In addition, the IPO will need to meet all other applicable S&P® Global BMI Index eligibility rules except for the liquidity requirement. If all necessary public information is available, S&P verifies that the fast track conditions have been met. Once S&P announces that the IPO is eligible for fast track addition, it is added to the S&P® Global BMI Index with five business days lead time. At the discretion of the relevant index committee of S&P, fast track IPO additions eligible to be added during a quarterly rebalancing freeze period may instead be added on the rebalancing effective date.

If the practical available limit for an existing constituent (as defined by the known shares actually available to foreign investors) falls below 5%, then it will be removed from the S&P® Global BMI Index at the next quarterly rebalancing. A stock can be added only if the practical available limit is 10% or more.

### Index Construction

Stocks that meet the eligibility criteria are reviewed for specific practices related to clean energy in their business description. Index constituents are drawn from S&P Global BMI Index. The universe of companies that may be considered eligible for potential index inclusion is determined by S&P based on factors such as a company's business description and its most recent reported revenue by segment. Companies are identified as being in the clean energy business for their involvement in the production of Clean Energy or provision of Clean Energy Technology & Equipment, including but not limited to:

- Biofuel & Biomass Energy Production
- Biofuel & Biomass Technology & Equipment
- Ethanol & Fuel Alcohol Production





**Fuel Cells Technology & Equipment**

- Geothermal Energy Production
- Hydro Electricity Production
- Hydro-Electric Turbines & Other Equipment
- Photo Voltaic Cells & Equipment
- Solar Energy Production
- Wind Energy Production
- Wind Turbines & Other Wind Energy Equipment

After determining the eligible universe, the index components are selected as follows:

1. S&P defines exposure scores for each company based on its primary business.
2. The 30 largest companies, as ranked by the FMC, with exposure scores of 1 from the eligible universe are selected.
3. In the event of fewer than 30 qualifying stocks with an exposure score of 1, the largest companies, as ranked by FMC, from within the eligible universe with an exposure score of 0.5 are selected until the count reaches 30.
4. From the 30 companies selected in the prior steps, those with an S&P Trucost Limited (Trucost) carbon-to-revenue footprint standard score greater than three are excluded from index inclusion and replaced with the next highest ranked stock in order to satisfy the index's target constituent count of 30. Replacement stocks must have a carbon-to-revenue footprint lower than those being replaced to qualify for index addition. Companies without Trucost coverage are eligible for index inclusion.

Constituents are weighted based on the product of each constituent's FMC and exposure score, subject to a single constituent weight cap of 4.5%.

Index	Exposure Scores		
SPGTCLN	0	0.5	1
	Eliminated, no exposure.	Multi-industry with significant clean energy exposure	Primary business is clean energy

Carbon-to-Revenue Footprint. The carbon-to-revenue footprint data used in the methodology is calculated by Trucost, and is defined as the company's annual GHG emissions (direct and first tier indirect), expressed as metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e) emissions, divided by annual revenues for the corresponding year, expressed in millions of US dollars.

Trucost's annual research process evaluates the environmental performance of a given company with one output of this process being its annual greenhouse gas emissions profile.

**Index Calculation**

The SPGTCLN is a non-market capitalization-weighted index where index constituents have a defined weight in the SPGTCLN. The index value of the SPGTCLN is simply the market value of the SPGTCLN divided by the index divisor:

Index Value = (Index Market Value) / Divisor

Index Market Value =  $\sum_{i=1}^N P_i \times \text{Shares}_i \times \text{IWF}_i \times \text{AWF}_i \times \text{FxRate}$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N$$

where N is the number of stocks in the index,  $P_i$  the price of stock i,  $\text{IWF}_i$  is the float factor of stock i (as defined below),  $\text{AWF}_i$  is the adjustment factor of stock i assigned at each index rebalancing date, t, which adjusts the market capitalization for all index constituents to achieve the user-defined weight, while maintaining the total market value of the overall index and  $\text{FxRate}$  is the exchange rate from the local currency into index currency for stock i.

The AWF for each index constituent, i, at rebalancing date, t, is calculated by:

$\text{AWF}_{i,t} = Z / \text{FloatAdjustedMarketValue}_{i,t} \times W_{i,t} \times \text{FxRate}$

Where Z is an index specific constant set for the purpose of deriving the AWF and, therefore, each stock's share count used in the index calculation (often referred to as modified index shares).  $W_{i,t}$  is the user-defined weight of stock i on rebalancing date t and  $\text{FxRate}$  is the exchange rate from the local currency into index currency for stock i.

Float Adjustment. Float adjustment means that the number of shares outstanding is reduced to exclude closely held shares from the calculation of the index value because such shares are not available to investors. The goal of float adjustment is to distinguish between strategic (control) shareholders, whose holdings depend on concerns such as maintaining control rather than the economic fortunes of the company, and those





holders whose investments depend on the stock's price and their evaluation of a company's future prospects. Generally, these "control holders" include officers and directors, private equity, venture capital & special equity firms, other publicly traded companies that hold shares for control, strategic partners, holders of restricted shares, employee stock ownership plans, employee and family trusts, foundations associated with the company, holders of unlisted share classes of stock or government entities at all levels (other than government retirement/pension funds) and any individual person who controls a 5% or greater stake in a company as reported in regulatory filings. Shares that are not considered outstanding are also not included in the available float. These generally include treasury stock, stock options, equity participation units, warrants, preferred stock, convertible stock and rights.

For each component, S&P calculates an Investable Weight Factor ("IWF"), which represents the portion of the total shares outstanding that are considered part of the public float for purposes of the SPGTCLN.

Divisor. Continuity in index values of the SPGTCLN is maintained by adjusting its divisor for all changes in its constituents' share capital after its base date. This includes additions and deletions to the SPGTCLN, rights issues, share buybacks and issuances and non-zero price spin-offs. The value of the SPGTCLN's divisor over time is, in effect, a chronological summary of all changes affecting the base capital of the SPGTCLN. The divisor of the SPGTCLN is adjusted such that the index value of the SPGTCLN at an instant just prior to a change in base capital equals the index value of the SPGTCLN at an instant immediately following that change.

### Index Maintenance

The SPGTCLN is maintained by the S&P Dow Jones Index Committee (the "Index Committee"). The Index Committee meets regularly. At each meeting, the Index Committee may review pending corporate actions that may affect the SPGTCLN constituents, statistics comparing the composition of the SPGTCLN to the market, companies that are being considered as candidates for addition to the SPGTCLN, and any significant market events. In addition, the Index Committee may revise index policy covering rules for selecting companies, treatment of dividends, share counts or other matters.

S&P considers information about changes to the SPGTCLN and related matters to be potentially market moving and material. Therefore, all Index Committee discussions are confidential.

The Index Committee reserves the right to make exceptions when applying the methodology if the need arises. In any scenario where the treatment differs from the general rules S&P will provide sufficient notice, whenever possible.

In addition to the daily governance of the SPGTCLN and maintenance of index methodologies, at least once within any 12-month period, the Index Committee reviews the methodology to ensure the SPGTCLN continues to achieve the stated objectives, and that the data and methodology remain effective. In certain instances, S&P may publish a consultation inviting comments from external parties.

### Historical Performance of the ICLN

The following graph sets forth the daily historical performance of the ICLN in the period from January 1, 2009 through the pricing date. We obtained this historical data from Bloomberg L.P. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg L.P. The horizontal orange line in the graph represents the ICLN's Coupon Barrier of \$17.18 (rounded to two decimal places), which is 70% of the ICLN's Starting Value of \$24.54. The horizontal grey line in the graph represents the ICLN's Threshold Value of \$19.63 (rounded to two decimal places), which is 80% of the ICLN's Starting Value.







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

Before investing in the Notes, you should consult publicly available sources for the prices and trading pattern of the ICLN.

## The Invesco Solar ETF

TAN seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the MAC Global Solar Energy Index. The MAC Global Solar Energy Index is calculated by S&P Dow Jones Indices ("S&P") and is designed to track the performance of the global solar energy equity sector. Invesco uses a representative sampling strategy for TAN, according to which it invests in a representative sample of stocks underlying the MAC Global Solar Energy Index that collectively has an investment profile similar to the MAC Global Solar Energy Index. Invesco expects that, over time, the correlation between TAN's performance and that of the MAC Global Solar Energy Index, before fees and expenses, will be 90% or better. The MAC Global Solar Energy Index is further described below.

### MAC Global Solar Energy Index

The MAC Global Solar Energy Index ("SUNIDX") is calculated by S&P and is designed to track the global solar energy equity sector. SUNIDX is reported by Bloomberg under the ticker symbol "SUNIDX." SUNIDX includes companies listed on exchanges in specified countries that derive a significant amount of their revenues from solar business activities.

#### Eligibility Factors

Constituent stocks must be listed on an exchange in one of the following countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, or the United States, and effective March 2021, the following countries will be added to the list of countries in which constituent stocks must be listed: Israel, Luxembourg, South Korea, and Taiwan.

SUNIDX selects stocks based upon the relative importance of solar power within the company's business model. Segment revenue is the primary metric used for determining a company's solar exposure if available, but other metrics may be used for determining solar exposure depending on availability, such as EBITDA, net income, earnings, balance sheet, portfolio holdings, cash flow, cash available for distribution ("CAFD"), solar electricity capacity or production in energy terms, or other relevant metrics.

Companies that qualify for inclusion in SUNIDX must derive a significant portion of their revenue, or other relevant metric, from operating in the following business segments of the solar industry: solar power equipment producers including ancillary or enabling products such as tracking systems, inverters, batteries, or other energy storage systems; suppliers of raw materials, components or services to solar producers or developers; companies that produce solar equipment fabrication systems; companies involved in solar power system installation, development, integration, maintenance, or finance; companies that produce hydrogen using solar energy; companies that provide solar-powered charging systems for electric vehicles or other electric devices; companies selling systems that use solar thermal energy to produce heat or electricity; or companies that sell electricity derived from solar power.

#### Index Construction

To determine whether solar power is a significant component of a company's business, SUNIDX uses the following process. All publicly-traded companies with any connection to the solar industry, and are listed in one of the relevant countries, are identified by company description database searches and bottom-up industry research of publicly available information and databases. Based on a review of the company's public filings and company description, companies that are identified through the initial search are put into groups:

- Pure-Play Group — Companies that generate in excess of two thirds of their revenue from solar related business are considered to have their primary business in the solar industry and are placed in the Pure-Play Group. These are assigned an "Exposure Factor" of 1.0.
- Medium-Play Group — Companies that operate in multiple industries but have significant exposure to the solar industry — defined as generating less than approximately two thirds but more than approximately one third of their revenue from solar related business — are placed in the Medium-Play Group. These are assigned an Exposure Factor of 0.5.
- Eliminated Group — Companies with marginal exposure to the solar industry — defined as generating less than approximately one third of their revenue from solar related business — are eliminated from consideration as an SUNIDX constituent.

From the securities in the Pure-Play Group and Medium-Play Group, securities eligible for inclusion in SUNIDX that are not existing constituents of SUNIDX must be listed on an exchange in a specified country, as defined herein, have a minimum float-adjusted market capitalization greater than or equal to \$150 million at the reference date preceding each rebalance, and have a minimum one month average daily trading value of





\$750,000 at the reference date preceding each rebalance. Securities in the Pure-Play Group or Medium-Play Group that do not meet these criteria are excluded from consideration as a SUNIDX constituent. Securities that are already in SUNIDX are not subject to the minimum market capitalization and trading value to remain constituents of SUNIDX.

The weighting of SUNIDX constituents on the rebalance date is determined as follows:

- The float-adjusted market capitalization for each security is multiplied by its Exposure Factor of either 1.0 or 0.5, meaning the market capitalization for the securities in the Pure-Play Group is taken at full value and for the Medium-Play Group is reduced by one half.
- The resulting adjusted market capitalizations are used to create a standard market-capitalization-weighted index with raw weighting factors.
- If necessary, the raw weighting factors are modified through a weighting-gap rebalancing algorithm to ensure that, at the time of rebalance, no security in SUNIDX has an individual weighting greater than 10% and that the aggregate weighting of securities in the Index with individual weightings of more than 4.5% is no more than 45.0% of the total SUNIDX. The weighting-gap rebalancing algorithm progressively reduces the weighting gap between adjacent securities, as ranked by their raw weighting factors, on a proportional basis, until the weighting parameters specified above are met. SUNIDX may adjust the weights to account for liquidity, solar exposure, ownership, or diversification factors. SUNIDX in addition follows an “80% investment policy” whereby at least 80% of the combined weight of the index constituents must be represented by companies that derive at least 50% of their revenues from the solar industry. Stocks with less than 50% solar revenue will either be dropped from SUNIDX, not included in SUNIDX, or have a weight adjustment to the extent necessary to comply with this policy.

If a constituent is determined to be delisted; illiquid; in bankruptcy or debt restructuring proceedings; acquired; or in extreme legal, regulatory or financial distress, that constituent may be removed from SUNIDX effective immediately and the stock will not be replaced. A constituent that is under a trading halt or suspension will be reviewed on an ongoing basis for possible deletion. A spin-off from an existing constituent will automatically be included in SUNIDX if it meets the standard criteria but will be dropped from SUNIDX as soon as is reasonably practicable if the spun-off company does not meet the standard constituent criteria.

A company that recently completed an initial public offering (“IPO”) and that meets the criteria above can be considered for inclusion as a constituent only at the time of the quarterly Index rebalance, and only after the security has completed at least two (2) months of trading history.

Except in unusual circumstances (including, but not limited to, mergers, spin-offs, delisting, tender offers, or the acquisition or bankruptcy of a company), SUNIDX will be rebalanced quarterly on the third Friday of the last month of each calendar quarter, with a reference date for the data being the first business day of the last month of the calendar quarter. At the quarterly Index rebalance:

- securities may be added or deleted as constituents according to the criteria defined above;
- the Exposure Factor may be changed based on a shift in a company’s relative exposure to the solar industry; and
- constituent weightings may be adjusted to reflect a change in the Exposure Factor for a particular stock, the addition or deletion of constituents and/or the need to meet the specified weighting requirements.

### **Historical Performance of the TAN**

The following graph sets forth the daily historical performance of the TAN in the period from January 1, 2009 through the pricing date. We obtained this historical data from Bloomberg L.P. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg L.P. The horizontal orange line in the graph represents the TAN’s Coupon Barrier of \$63.58 (rounded to two decimal places), which is 70% of the TAN’s Starting Value of \$90.83. The horizontal grey line in the graph represents the TAN’s Threshold Value of \$72.66 (rounded to two decimal places), which is 80% of the TAN’s Starting Value.







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

Before investing in the Notes, you should consult publicly available sources for the prices and trading pattern of the TAN.





## Supplement to the Plan of Distribution; Role of BofAS and Conflicts of Interest

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

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

Under our distribution agreement with BofAS, BofAS will purchase the Notes from us as principal at the public offering price indicated on the cover of this pricing supplement, less the indicated underwriting discount. BofAS will sell the Notes to other broker-dealers that will participate in the offering and that are not affiliated with us, at an agreed discount to the principal amount. Each of those broker-dealers may sell the Notes to one or more additional broker-dealers. BofAS has informed us that these discounts may vary from dealer to dealer and that not all dealers will purchase or repurchase the Notes at the same discount. Certain dealers who purchase the Notes for sale to certain fee-based advisory accounts may forgo some or all of their selling concessions, fees or commissions. The public offering price for investors purchasing the Notes in these fee-based advisory accounts may be as low as \$965.00 per \$1,000 in principal amount of Notes.

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

At BofAS’s discretion, for a short, undetermined initial period after the issuance of the Notes, BofAS may offer to buy the Notes in the secondary market at a price that may exceed the initial estimated value of the Notes. Any price offered by BofAS for the Notes will be based on then-prevailing market conditions and other considerations, including the performance of the Underlyings and the remaining term of the Notes. However, none of us, the Guarantor, BofAS or any of our other affiliates is obligated to purchase your Notes at any price or at any time, and we cannot assure you that any party will purchase your Notes at a price that equals or exceeds the initial estimated value of the Notes.

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

### European Economic Area and United Kingdom

None of this pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying prospectus or the accompanying prospectus supplement is a prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Regulation (as defined below). This pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement have been prepared on the basis that any offer of Notes in any Member State of the European Economic Area (the “EEA”) or in the United Kingdom (each, a “Relevant State”) will only be made to a legal entity which is a qualified investor under the Prospectus Regulation (“Qualified Investors”). Accordingly any person making or intending to make an offer in that Relevant State of Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated in this pricing supplement, the accompanying product supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement may only do so with respect to Qualified Investors. Neither BofA Finance nor BAC have authorized, nor do they authorize, the making of any offer of Notes other than to Qualified Investors. The expression “Prospectus Regulation” means Regulation (EU) 2017/1129.

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







## United Kingdom

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

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

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





## Structuring the Notes

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

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

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

For further information, see "Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-9 above and "Supplemental Use of Proceeds" on page PS-19 of the accompanying product supplement.

## Validity of the Notes

In the opinion of McGuireWoods LLP, as counsel to BofA Finance and BAC, when the trustee has made the appropriate entries or notations on the applicable schedule to the master global note that represents the Notes (the "master note") identifying the Notes offered hereby as supplemental obligations thereunder in accordance with the instructions of BofA Finance and the provisions of the indenture governing the Notes and the related guarantee, and the Notes have been delivered against payment therefor as contemplated in this pricing supplement and the related prospectus, prospectus supplement and product supplement, such Notes will be the legal, valid and binding obligations of BofA Finance, and the related guarantee will be the legal, valid and binding obligation of BAC, subject, in each case, to the effects of applicable bankruptcy, insolvency (including laws relating to preferences, fraudulent transfers and equitable subordination), reorganization, moratorium and other similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, and to general principles of equity. This opinion is given as of the date of this pricing supplement and is limited to the laws of the State of New York and the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act and the Delaware General Corporation Law (including the statutory provisions, all applicable provisions of the Delaware Constitution and reported judicial decisions interpreting the foregoing) as in effect on the date hereof. In addition, this opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the indenture governing the Notes and due authentication of the master note, the validity, binding nature and enforceability of the indenture governing the Notes and the related guarantee with respect to the trustee, the legal capacity of individuals, the genuineness of signatures, the authenticity of all documents submitted to McGuireWoods LLP as originals, the conformity to original documents of all documents submitted to McGuireWoods LLP as copies thereof, the authenticity of the originals of such copies and certain factual matters, all as stated in the letter of McGuireWoods LLP dated December 30, 2019, which has been filed as an exhibit to Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement (File No. 333-234425) of BofA Finance and BAC, filed with the SEC on December 30, 2019.

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





# 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 under “U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” in the accompanying prospectus supplement and is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations. This summary is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), regulations promulgated under the Code by the U.S. Treasury Department (“Treasury”) (including proposed and temporary regulations), rulings, current administrative interpretations and official pronouncements of the IRS, and judicial decisions, all as currently in effect and all of which are subject to differing interpretations or to change, possibly with retroactive effect. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax consequences described below. This summary does not include any description of the tax laws of any state or local governments, or of any foreign government, that may be applicable to a particular holder.

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

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

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

## General

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

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

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

We will not attempt to ascertain whether the issuer of either Underlying 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 either Underlying were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could possibly apply to a holder of the Notes. You should refer to information filed with the SEC by the issuers of the Underlyings and consult your tax advisor regarding the possible consequences to you, if any, if the issuer of either Underlying is or becomes a PFIC or is or becomes a United States real property holding corporation.

## U.S. Holders

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

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





amount paid by that holder to acquire them. 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.

*Possible Application of Section 1260 of the Code.* Since the Underlyings are 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 the 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.

As described below, the IRS, as indicated in Notice 2008-2 (the “Notice”), is considering whether Section 1260 of the Code generally applies or should apply to the Notes, including in situations where the Underlyings are not the type of financial asset described under Section 1260 of the Code.

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

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

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

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

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

Because of the absence of authority regarding the appropriate tax characterization of the Notes, it is also possible that the IRS could seek to characterize the Notes in a manner that results in tax consequences that are different from those described above. For example, the IRS could







possibly assert that any gain or loss that a holder may recognize at maturity or upon the sale, exchange, or redemption of the Notes should be treated as ordinary gain or loss.

## Non-U.S. Holders

Because the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the Notes (including 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 (not including, for the avoidance of doubt, amounts representing any Contingent Coupon Payment which would be subject to the rules discussed in the previous paragraph) upon the sale, exchange or redemption of the Notes or their settlement at maturity, provided that the Non-U.S. Holder complies with applicable certification requirements and that the payment is not effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a U.S. trade or business. Notwithstanding the foregoing, gain from the sale, exchange, or redemption of the Notes or their settlement at maturity may be subject to U.S. federal income tax if that Non-U.S. Holder is a non-resident alien individual and is present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year of the sale, exchange, redemption, or settlement and certain other conditions are satisfied.

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

A "dividend equivalent" payment is treated as a dividend from sources within the United States and such payments generally would be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax if paid to a Non-U.S. Holder. Under Treasury regulations, payments (including deemed payments) with respect to equity-linked instruments ("ELIs") that are "specified ELIs" may be treated as dividend equivalents if such specified ELIs reference an interest in an "underlying security," which is generally any interest in an entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes if a payment with respect to such interest could give rise to a U.S. source dividend. However, IRS guidance provides that withholding on dividend equivalent payments will not apply to specified ELIs that are not delta-one instruments and that are issued before January 1, 2023. Based on our determination that the Notes are not delta-one instruments, Non-U.S. Holders should not be subject to withholding on dividend equivalent payments, if any, under the Notes. However, it is possible that the Notes could be treated as deemed reissued for U.S. federal income tax purposes upon the occurrence of certain events affecting the Underlyings or the Notes, and following such occurrence the Notes could be treated as subject to withholding on dividend equivalent payments. Non-U.S. Holders that enter, or have entered, into other transactions in respect of the Underlyings or the Notes should consult their tax advisors as to the application of the dividend equivalent withholding tax in the context of the Notes and their other transactions. If any payments are treated as dividend equivalents subject to withholding, we (or the applicable paying agent) would be entitled to withhold taxes without being required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld.

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

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





### **Backup Withholding and Information Reporting**

Please see the discussion under “U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — General — 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.





## Where You Can Find More Information

The terms and risks of the Notes are contained in this pricing supplement and in the following related product supplement, prospectus supplement and prospectus, which can be accessed at the following links:

- Product Supplement EQUITY-1 dated January 3, 2020:  
<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/70858/000119312520001483/d836196d424b5.htm>
- Series A MTN prospectus supplement dated December 31, 2019 and prospectus dated December 31, 2019:  
<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/70858/000119312519326462/d859470d424b3.htm>

These documents (together, the “Note Prospectus”) have been filed as part of a registration statement with the SEC, which may, without cost, be accessed on the SEC website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov) or obtained from BofAS by calling 1-800-294-1322. Before you invest, you should read the Note Prospectus, including this pricing supplement, for information about us, BAC and this offering. Any prior or contemporaneous oral statements and any other written materials you may have received are superseded by the Note Prospectus. Certain terms used but not defined in this pricing supplement have the meanings set forth in the accompanying product supplement or prospectus supplement. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this document to “we,” “us,” “our,” or similar references are to BofA Finance, and not to BAC.

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



