

ISDA®

International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.

Disclosure Annex for Equity Derivative Transactions

This Annex supplements and should be read in conjunction with the General Disclosure Statement. NOTHING IN THIS ANNEX AMENDS OR SUPERSEDES THE EXPRESS TERMS OF ANY TRANSACTION BETWEEN YOU AND US OR ANY RELATED GOVERNING DOCUMENTATION. Accordingly, descriptions in this Annex of the operation of Equity Transactions (as defined below) and the consequences of various events are in all cases subject to the actual terms of an Equity Transaction executed between you and us and its governing documentation ([whether or not such qualification is expressly stated](#)).

We refer to Transactions in which the Underliers are corporate equity securities or baskets or indexes of equity securities as “**Equity Transactions**”. The terms of an Equity Transaction may incorporate standard definitions, master confirmations, transaction matrices and other market standard terms, which may in turn be amended or customized pursuant to the terms of the Equity Transaction and its governing documentation. Before entering into an Equity Transaction, you should obtain and review carefully any such materials incorporated by reference as their content could materially affect your rights and obligations under the Equity Transaction, its value and its appropriateness for your particular objectives.

Valuation of Underliers

Trading of equity securities typically takes place on securities exchanges, dealer quotation systems, electronic communications networks, and other trading facilities and execution venues, the regulation of which may differ from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Futures and option contracts related to equity securities and indexes may trade on futures exchanges, securities exchanges or other derivatives exchanges, depending on the type of contract. The same equity security may trade in multiple venues and in different forms, such as depository receipts.

The terms of your Equity Transaction will specify the method of determining prices relevant to the computation of ~~payment~~[payments](#) and deliveries and, if applicable, the satisfaction of exercise and other conditions, such as “knock-in” or “knock-out” events. Such methods may specify a time and an exchange or other venue in which prices are to be observed. Prices, which may be observable throughout the trading day, may change rapidly. As a result, your return on an Equity Transaction may be particularly sensitive to the choice of valuation times and valuation methods.

You should be aware that the price discovery mechanism on exchanges or other venues may not be uniform throughout the trading day, which may affect the valuation of an Equity Transaction. For example, exchanges may conduct auctions to set an opening or closing price, and trading characteristics and participants in after-hours trading sessions may differ from those during regular hour sessions.

Examples of valuation methods include:

- specifying an exchange or trading venue and a time of day at which the price is to be observed;
- use of an average price such as [the](#) arithmetic average of closing prices, or an intra-day average such as a volume-weighted average price, or a combination;
- use of the actual execution prices at which we or an affiliate are able to execute or unwind a hedge position in respect of an Equity Transaction;
- use of the official settlement price announced by an exchange for related listed derivatives contracts;
- a determination based on the price at which a hypothetical broker-dealer, subject to similar regulatory constraints as we or an affiliate, would be able to purchase or dispose of an amount of the Underlier corresponding to any hedge positions relating to an Equity Transaction; or
- use of an actual or estimated “risk bid” - i.e., the price at which we or another market participant would engage in a transaction as an at-risk principal to purchase or sell such amount of the Underlier.

The terms of an Equity Transaction may specify that any of the foregoing prices will be subject to deductions for fees, duties, taxes, costs or expenses. Such deductions may include fees that will be retained by us as an element of our profits on the Equity Transaction.

Other Factors Relevant to the Valuation of Equity Transactions

Please refer to Section II.F – “The economic return of a Transaction may not be the same as the return from the Underlier” – and Section III.A – “Transactions are subject to market risk” – of the General Disclosure Statement regarding other factors that may be relevant to the valuation of an Equity Transaction.

Market Disruption Events

The terms of an Equity Transaction may specify that certain events and conditions affecting an exchange or other venue relevant to an Equity Transaction, or related listed derivatives or other markets, will be treated as disruption events and their occurrence may result in postponement of a valuation date and/or changes in the method by which the price, level or value of an Underlier is determined for the relevant valuation date (such as using a price determined by the calculation agent if the disruption continues for a specified number of days or reducing the number of averaging dates used to determine an average price) and/or cancellation of the Equity Transaction. Subject to the terms of an Equity Transaction and the governing documentation, such events may include:

- the unscheduled or early closing of a market for an Underlier or related instruments (including closure due to technological failures or force majeure events affecting the relevant exchange) or the failure of a market for an Underlier or related instruments to open for trading as scheduled;
- suspension of or limitations on trading in an Underlier (or in some or all of its components in the case of an index or basket) or related instruments;

- other events that disrupt or impair the ability of market participants to execute transactions in an Underlier or related instruments;
- liquidity or trading volumes in an Underlier being insufficient; and
- conditions that affect the amount of time reasonably required for our or an affiliate's execution or unwinding of hedge positions, or the time that would be required for a hypothetical broker dealer to execute or unwind hedge positions.

The existence of such disruption events and their consequences may be subject to discretionary determinations by the calculation agent or other designated party, which may involve subjective judgment and uncertainty. The operation of such provisions may adversely affect the ~~value of the Equity Transaction, its usefulness for your intended purpose, the timing or amount of payments or deliveries or, if applicable, the likelihood that you will be able to exercise any option rights (collectively, the “Transaction Economics”)~~Transaction Economics.

Dividends

An Equity Transaction may provide for payments or adjustments to be made in respect of dividends paid or announced by the issuer of an Underlier, such as an adjustment, for example, to a price cap or other economic term if a dividend is declared or paid otherwise than in accordance with a specified schedule of times and amounts. In such cases, the Equity Transaction typically will specify whether the payments or adjustments take effect upon the occurrence of a record date, ex-dividend date, dividend payment date or other date. The Equity Transaction may provide that if one of these triggering dates occurs but the actual dividend subsequently paid by the issuer differs from the declared dividend amount, then the party that received the corresponding payment may be obligated to return it, or the adjustment will be reversed, in some cases even after the term of the Equity Transaction has ended.

The Equity Transaction may specify that only a portion of an issuer's declared gross cash dividend will be taken into account in determining payments or adjustments. You should ensure that you understand the tax consequences under the laws of all relevant jurisdictions of dividend payments by an underlying issuer during the term of an Equity Transaction and consult tax and other advisors as you deem appropriate.

Adjustments for dilutive, concentrative and other issuer events

Equity securities may be affected by events related to the issuer of such equity securities (“**issuer events**”) including: stock splits or consolidations, stock dividends and other distributions of securities, extraordinary dividends, spin-offs, capital calls, stock repurchases by the issuer or a subsidiary of the issuer, a distribution or separation of rights pursuant to certain takeover defense arrangements, mergers, reverse mergers, tender offers, partial tender offers, announcements of any of the foregoing, and other events with a dilutive or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of an Underlier or that affect the value of an Equity Transaction.

Subject to the terms of an Equity Transaction, the calculation agent may determine whether an event requires or permits an adjustment to be made and the terms and effective date of any

adjustment. The terms of the Equity Transaction may afford the calculation agent more flexibility in making such determinations than would be the case, for example, under a traditional equity-linked security or under simple, mechanical methods of adjustment such as replacing the notional number of shares underlying an Equity Transaction with the amount of shares and other property that a holder of the Underlier would have received. The terms of an Equity Transaction may specify whether or not the calculation agent may make adjustments to account solely for changes in volatility, expected dividends, stock loan rates or liquidity of an Underlier. Depending on the terms of the Equity Transaction, the calculation agent may or may not be obligated to follow any adjustments made by a derivatives exchange to related listed derivatives contracts. The calculation agent may be permitted to use its proprietary models in setting the terms of an adjustment, and it may be difficult for you to predict the resulting adjustments in advance. Verifying an adjustment's accuracy and its conformity to the terms of the Equity Transaction may require expertise in applying valuation models.

Depending on the terms of an Equity Transaction, there may be issuer events for which the calculation agent is not required to make adjustments. In such cases, the issuer event may adversely affect the Transaction Economics and there will be no compensating adjustments, notwithstanding that you had no opportunity to participate in benefits from the event that would have been available to a holder of the Underlier, such as an opportunity to sell into a partial tender offer or into the market at the prevailing price.

Certain methods of adjustment may be less favorable to you than other possible methods of adjustment, or no adjustment, and may adversely affect the Transaction Economics.

Changes to an Index

~~The applicable index sponsor is responsible for maintaining an index. The index sponsor may add, delete or substitute the securities included in the applicable index or make other methodological changes that could change the level of that index. Additionally, the index sponsor may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the applicable index. Any of these actions could adversely affect the Transaction Economics. Please see section III.O of the General Disclosure Statement – “Index Underliers” – for certain considerations relevant to Equity Transactions in which an Underlier is an index.~~ For certain ~~of these~~ actions, ~~of the index sponsor,~~ an Equity Transaction with an index Underlier may provide for adjustments similar to those described above or may treat the event ~~action~~ as an extraordinary event, as described below. ~~The index sponsor has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising an index.~~

Early Termination due to Extraordinary Events

Equity Transactions may be subject to early termination upon the occurrence of certain events affecting the issuer or its shares, changes to an index, changes in law or regulation, or events that may affect markets for an Underlier or related instruments or our or an affiliate's ability to maintain or realize proceeds from hedge positions related to the Equity Transaction or the costs of doing so. Such events (“extraordinary events”) will be specified in the terms of an Equity Transaction and may include:

- Issuer events (as defined above);
- Nationalization of an issuer;
- Delisting of shares;
- Insolvency or a similar proceeding that results in legal prohibitions on the transfer of shares or a requirement to transfer shares to a trustee or similar official;
- Modifications or cancellation of an equity index, or failure by the index sponsor to announce or calculate the index at the relevant times;
- Changes in law or regulation (and increased costs associated with such changes);
- Illiquidity in the market for an Underlier;
- Insolvency filing by or against an issuer;
- Events that affect our or an affiliate's ability to maintain hedge positions related to the Equity Transaction;
- Events that increase our costs associated with maintaining hedge positions related to the Equity Transaction or continuing to be a party to the Equity Transaction;
- Events that affect our ability to borrow shares at less than a specified cost or increase the cost of borrowing shares;
- Events that affect the transferability or convertibility of the foreign currency in which an Underlier or related hedge positions are denominated.

For events related to the merger of an issuer or a tender offer for its equity securities, the applicability of early termination may depend on the type of consideration offered to holders of the Underlier. For example, the terms of an Equity Transaction may provide that if the consideration consists of shares listed on same market as the predecessor shares and satisfies other conditions, then such successor shares may be substituted as Underliers, either with or without corresponding adjustments to other terms. Alternatively, the calculation agent may have discretion to make adjustments and/or terminate the Equity Transaction. For hedging or increased cost events, the hedging party or other designated party may have the ability to propose price adjustments to you and you may have the ability to choose between accepting the price adjustment (which may include the payment of increased costs) or ~~cancellation~~termination of the Equity Transaction (which may result in an associated termination payment).

The terms of an Equity Transaction referencing exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") or other collective investment vehicles may provide that specialized extraordinary events apply, including declines in net asset value, changes in or breaches of investment strategies, resignation of an investment manager or the departure of key persons.

~~If we are the party determining an early termination amount due to an extraordinary event, we may take into account, subject to the terms of the Equity Transaction and other governing documentation, our and your creditworthiness, our funding costs, hedging or hedge unwind costs (which may include costs related to the failure of a custodian or hedge counterparty), loss of bargain, relevant documentation terms, market data from internal sources and/or other factors. Such determinations may involve subjective judgment and uncertainty and may adversely affect the Transaction Economics.~~Please see Section II.I of the General Disclosure Statement – "Termination of Transactions" – for certain considerations that may be relevant to the early termination of Equity Transactions due to the occurrence of extraordinary events.

Regulation of Underlying Markets

Markets in equity securities are extensively regulated. Such regulation may include:

- reporting requirements relating to the acquisition of beneficial ownership of equity securities, changes in ownership, and arrangements that have the purpose or effect of changing or influencing control of an issuer;
- prohibitions on transacting on the basis of material non-public information and on manipulative trading;
- disgorgement of “short-swing” profits earned in connection with transactions (including Equity Transactions) in an issuer’s shares by affiliates or insiders of the issuer;
- procedural, disclosure and substantive requirements with respect to distributions or repurchases of securities by or on behalf of an issuer or affiliate and the commencement of tender offers;
- limits on the size of positions that may be maintained in options or other instruments; and
- limitations on extending or obtaining credit for the purpose of purchasing or carrying equity securities.

You should consult with appropriate advisors regarding the applicability of such laws and regulations to an Equity Transaction. Unless otherwise agreed, we do not undertake to investigate or inform you of the legal ramifications of entering into an Equity Transaction.

Evolving Documentation Practices

As of the publication date of this Disclosure Annex, documentation practices for Equity Transactions are evolving as a result of industry efforts to adopt a standardized definitional framework for a broad array of Equity Transactions and to facilitate greater use of automated trade processing. Accordingly, parties should monitor changing documentation practices and be especially alert to the possibility of documentation basis risk (i.e., the risk that Transactions that are intended to be economically similar ~~Equity Transactions~~ may behave differently in certain ~~contingencies~~ circumstances due to their incorporation of different documentation terms). Please refer to Section III.H – “Transactions may involve legal and documentation risks” - of the General Disclosure Statement.

A related effort may result in the creation of an equity determinations committee to determine whether market disruption events have occurred with respect to certain Underliers. Determinations may be made without the consensus of ~~all~~ market participants, and may not be binding on all Equity Transactions.

~~Dependence on Hedging Positions~~

~~The terms of an Equity Transaction may provide that costs incurred in connection with acquiring, maintaining or disposing of any hedge positions that we or an affiliate have entered into related to the Equity Transaction are passed through to you, including taxes, duties and fees, or that the terms of the Equity Transaction may be adjusted to account for the economic effect of events affecting such hedge positions. Further, our obligations under an Equity Transaction may be limited to~~

~~amounts actually received in respect of such hedge positions and, if applicable, which are able to be remitted out of or transferred between relevant accounts in the jurisdictions relevant to such hedging activity. Events that affect the transferability or convertibility of a currency in which such hedge positions are denominated could result in the postponement of valuation dates and payment dates, changes in the settlement currency or the value of an Underlier being deemed to be zero. Please refer to the Disclosure Annex for Foreign Exchange Transactions, published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (“FX Disclosure Annex”) for a discussion of certain events that may affect foreign exchange markets.~~

Additional Conflicts of Interest with respect to Issuers and Underliers

We or our affiliates may, now or in the future, engage in business with one or more issuers of equity securities, their affiliates and their competitors, including making loans to or equity investments in one or more issuers, their affiliates and their competitors, participating in loan restructurings or recapitalizations with respect to them, or providing them with investment banking, asset management or other advisory services, including merger and acquisition or bankruptcy-related advisory services. These activities may present a conflict between our or our affiliates’ obligations and your interests as a party to an Equity Transaction. Please see Section IV.A. —“Our financial market activities may adversely impact ~~Transaction~~[Transactions](#)” — of the General Disclosure Statement.

We may have information regarding an Underlier that you do not.

We and our affiliates may, whether by virtue of the types of relationships described above or otherwise, at any time, be in possession of information in relation to an issuer or any of its affiliates that is or may be material in the context of an Equity Transaction and that may or may not be publicly available or known to a party to the Equity Transaction. Unless we expressly agree otherwise, the terms of an Equity Transaction do not create any obligation on our part to disclose to you any such relationship or information (whether or not confidential).

Public information with respect to issuers of Underliers may be inaccurate or incomplete

Neither this risk disclosure statement nor any additional term sheet or disclosure statement is intended to provide information with respect to any issuer, or any financial or other risks relating to the business or operations of any issuer in general or to any of the issuer's securities. You, as a party to an Equity Transaction, should make your own investigation into any issuer. We make no endorsement, representation or warranty regarding the accuracy or completeness of the information publicly disclosed by an issuer, whether contained in filings with the applicable securities regulator(s) or otherwise. Furthermore, we cannot give any assurance that all events occurring prior to the trade date of an Equity Transaction, including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of the public filings of an underlying issuer or the value of the Underliers will have been publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any such events or the disclosure of or failure to disclose material future events concerning an issuer could adversely affect the Transaction Economics. You should undertake an independent investigation of each underlying issuer as in your and your advisors' judgment is appropriate to make an informed decision with respect to entering into an Equity Transaction.

Additional Considerations for Specific Product Types

The following is a discussion of certain material risks, terms and characteristics of some common types of Equity Transactions. The categories employed below are illustrative only, and are intended to assist you in understanding key features of prospective Equity Transactions. The discussion should not be viewed as a comprehensive description of any particular Equity Transaction that may be under discussion between you and us. Because nomenclature is neither standardized nor sufficiently descriptive to capture all important transaction features and variations, a particular Equity Transaction may have additional or different risks, terms and characteristics than described below, even if it is referred to by one of the following category names.

Equity Swaps

An equity swap is an Equity Transaction that transfers the return attributable to a specified notional amount or number of shares of one or more Underliers from one party (the "equity amount payer") to the other (the "equity amount receiver"). The return is generally determined based on changes in the price or level of the Underlier between one or more valuation dates (or, in the case of the first valuation date, between the price or level observed as of that first valuation date and an agreed upon initial price, or in some cases an initial price that is set according to an agreed upon methodology following the trade date). Payments under this "equity leg" of the equity swap are made by the equity amount payer if the return is positive and by the equity amount receiver if the return is negative. Such payments may be due only once upon the termination of the equity swap (if there is only a single, final valuation date), or periodically during the term of the equity swap following each interim valuation date. In addition, an equity swap generally will comprise a "financing leg" under which the equity amount receiver will make periodic payments to the equity amount payer ("financing amount payments") calculated by multiplying the notional amount by a specified fixed or floating rate (which may be specified as the sum of a spread plus a benchmark rate, such as a LIBOR rate, that is reset periodically). If the equity swap is physically settled with

respect to an Underlier or a component of an Underlier, then on the settlement date the equity amount payer will deliver a specified number of shares or other units of the Underlier or that component in exchange for a payment of the notional amount (or other specified amount) in respect of the Underlier or component.

Some of the important features which you should consider in reviewing the terms of a proposed equity swap include:

- *Dividends* -- The terms of the equity swap will specify whether or not payments in respect of dividends on the Underliers are included as part of the return paid to the equity amount receiver and how such payments are to be measured for purposes of the equity swap.
- *Notional amount* -- The notional amount may be specified as a monetary amount (e.g., a fixed dollar amount) or defined so that it corresponds to a fixed number of shares or units; it may or may not be reset on interim valuation dates. The notional amount may be in a different currency than the Underlier (in which case currency gains or losses associated with a direct long or short position in the Underlier will not be part of the return, although disruption events related to that currency may affect the Equity Transaction). Please refer to the FX Disclosure Annex for certain considerations related to foreign exchange market disruptions.
- *Financing leg* -- Please refer to the Disclosure Annex for Interest Rate Transactions, published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. for certain considerations relevant to the financing leg of an equity swap. You should note whether payment dates under the equity leg and the financing leg of a proposed equity swap coincide and consider the possibility that differences may arise due to business day conventions and disruption events. The interest rate paid or payable under the financing leg may differ from the rate at which either of the parties to the equity swap may fund itself.
- *Term and termination rights* -- The equity swap may provide that one or both of the parties has an optional early termination right. Early termination will result in the designation of a final valuation date, which will be used to determine the final payment. The terms of the equity swap may specify that a break fee is payable upon early termination. In evaluating an equity swap in which your counterparty has an optional early termination right, you should assess the potential magnitude of termination payments and your ability to pay them at the appropriate time.
- *Economic return* -- Please refer to Section II.F of the General Disclosure Statement – “The economic return of a Transaction may not be the same as owning the Underlier”.

Equity Transactions with Depository Receipts as Underliers

Some Equity Transactions may have depository receipts as Underliers or components of Underliers. Depository receipts are instruments issued by a depository institution and constituted under a deposit agreement that represent interests in the equity securities of an underlying issuer. Depository receipts may be listed on markets outside the jurisdiction of the underlying issuer and may trade and pay distributions in the currencies of other jurisdictions.

Before entering into an Equity Transaction with depository receipts as an Underlier or component, you should review and understand the terms describing how the transaction would be affected by

an amendment or termination of the deposit agreement and how the adjustment and extraordinary event provisions will operate with respect to the depository, the underlying issuer, the depository receipts and the underlying shares.

Variance Swaps

A variance swap typically is an Equity Transaction under which a “variance buyer” and a “variance seller” agree to exchange payments based on the difference between (A) an amount proportional to the observed variance (as defined under the terms of the variance swap) in the prices of an equity security or the levels of an equity index realized over a stated observation period and (B) a fixed amount that is agreed upon at execution. If this difference is positive, the variance buyer receives such amount from the variance seller, and if negative, the variance buyer pays its absolute value to the variance seller. If specified in the terms of the variance swap, the payment by the variance seller may be subject to an agreed upon cap. In the absence of a cap, the variance seller’s potential loss under a variance swap is not quantifiable and is potentially unlimited. Variance is not a measure of the rate of return on an Underlier. Variance differs from other measures, such as volatility, of the variability of the price or level of an Underlier.

The terms of a variance swap may provide that if a disruption event occurs on an observation date during the observation period, then the price or index level from the prior observation date may be used. You should be aware that under this methodology determinations regarding the occurrence of disruption events may have a significant effect on the return under variance swap. See “Market Disruption Events” above. In particular, prolonged price disruption events may tend to decrease the computed variance. If terminated early, the termination value of a variance swap may be significantly affected by the assumptions and judgments of the determining party. Please refer to Section ~~III~~II.I – “Termination of Transactions” – of the General Disclosure Statement.

In some cases, your objective in entering into a variance swap may be to hedge an investment portfolio or to hedge liabilities that are related to the value or performance of equity securities. There can be no assurance that prior observed relationships, if any, between realized variance and the behavior of such assets or liabilities will continue. See Section II.H – “No assurance of Transactions achieving your desired hedging objectives” – of the General Disclosure Statement.

The terms of a variance swap may specify that the realized variance is computed based on the closing prices or levels of the Underlier or related derivatives contracts. You should be aware that under this methodology technical factors that may affect the closing price, including the imposition or triggering of price fluctuation limits or changes in the methodology by which a derivatives or other exchange determines its official closing price, may affect the computed variance and could adversely affect the Transaction Economics.

Equity Transactions with Forward- or Option-like Features or Economics

Equity Transactions may include features that are economically similar or equivalent to forwards or options on equity securities, baskets or indexes of equity securities or related listed derivatives contracts. You should be aware, however, that not all contracts or transactions with such features are Equity Transactions or Transactions and that various differences in the applicable regulatory

[regimes and other circumstances may follow from this distinction](#). Please see Section II.A – “Arm’s length contractual counterparty to Transactions” – of the General Disclosure Statement ~~for certain consequences of this distinction~~.

A forward is an agreement under which one party is obligated to deliver an Underlier or make a payment of equivalent value on or as of a specified future date and the other party is obligated to pay a price (the “forward price”) that is fixed (or in some cases determined under a formula, the parameters of which are fixed) on the trade date. Common variations, which may be applicable under the terms of an Equity Transaction, may include:

- cash settlement based on the difference between forward price and the value of the Underlier determined as of a date or during an averaging period prior to settlement;
- prepayment of the forward price (in which case the party purchasing the Underlier has credit exposure to the other party); and
- variable obligation forwards, which contain embedded put and/or call option economics whereby the seller may retain exposure during the term of the forward to a portion of the return of the Underlier (delimited by cap and/or floor prices).

Equity Transactions with option-like features have the risks and characteristics described in Section III.J – “Option Transactions present special considerations” – of the General Disclosure Statement. In particular, you should review and understand the conditions and ~~procedural~~ requirements for exercising an option feature, ~~including requirements to deliver a notice of exercise, whether and how automatic exercise applies, the definitions of and method for determining any knock-in or knock-out events, whether the terms permit partial exercise and/or exercise on more than one date, and any requirements as to a minimum exercise amount or an exercise amount that is an integral multiple of a specified amount~~ [as described in such Section III.J](#). Although there are significant differences between Equity Transactions and listed equity options (see the General Disclosure Statement, including in particular Sections III.B, C, E and I), some of the considerations discussed in the document “Characteristics and Risks of Standardized Options”, including the supplements thereto, published by the Options Clearing Corporation may be relevant to Equity Transactions between you and us.

You should review and understand the effect of market disruptions on the exercise and expiration of any option-like features and on the operation of any automatic exercise provisions (which may require a valuation of the Underlier to determine if the option is in-the-money). Please refer to Section IV.A.2 – “Trade for our own account or the account of customers” – of the General Disclosure Statement for certain considerations regarding potential hedging activities in respect of options.

Equity Transactions which may involve delivery of an Underlier or component

If you enter into an Equity Transaction under which you are permitted or may be required to make or take delivery of an Underlier or a component of an Underlier, you should understand any applicable restrictions on your ability to make or take such delivery, including under applicable securities laws. The party delivering equity securities may be deemed to make certain representations, including that the securities are free of liens and freely transferable under

applicable securities laws, and give certain indemnities for failing to deliver. Depending on the terms of the Equity Transaction, one or both of the parties may have the ability to elect, subject to specified conditions, between cash and physical settlement. You should understand any restrictions, under applicable law (including with respect to awareness of material, non-public information) or the terms of an Equity Transaction, on making such an election. Settlement risk may be present in a physically-settled Equity Transaction if the parties do not use a mechanism for delivery-versus-payment (DVP) settlement.

You should be aware, however, that not all contracts or transactions with such physical delivery features are Equity Transactions or Transactions and that various differences in the applicable regulatory regimes and other circumstances may follow from this distinction. Please see Section II.A – “Arm’s length contractual counterparty to Transactions” – of the General Disclosure Statement ~~for certain consequences of this distinction~~.

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