



Nomura America Finance, LLC

\$9,098,000

Callable Contingent Coupon Index-Linked Notes due 2028

guaranteed by

Nomura Holdings, Inc.

Payment at Maturity: The amount that you will be paid on your notes at maturity, if they have not been redeemed by us, in addition to the final coupon, if any, is based on the performance of the underlier with the lowest underlier return. **You could lose your entire investment in the notes.**

Coupon Payments: The notes will pay a contingent monthly coupon on a coupon payment date if the closing level of each underlier is *greater than or equal to* its coupon trigger level on the related coupon observation date.

Company's Redemption Right: Prior to the stated maturity date, we may redeem your notes at our option on any coupon payment date commencing on August 26, 2026.

You should read the disclosure herein to better understand the terms and risks of your investment, including the credit risk of Nomura America Finance, LLC and Nomura Holdings, Inc. See page PS-10.

Key Terms

Issuer / Guarantor:	Nomura America Finance, LLC / Nomura Holdings, Inc.
Aggregate face amount:	\$9,098,000
Cash settlement amount:	subject to the early redemption feature, on the stated maturity date, in addition to any coupon then due, the issuer will pay, for each \$1,000 face amount of the notes, an amount in cash equal to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the final underlier level of each underlier is greater than or equal to its trigger buffer level: \$1,000; or • if the final underlier level of any underlier is less than its trigger buffer level: \$1,000 + (\$1,000 × the least performing underlier return)
Underliers:	the Dow Jones Industrial Average® (current Bloomberg symbol: "INDU Index"), the Russell 2000® Index (current Bloomberg symbol: "RTY Index"), and the Nasdaq-100 Index® (current Bloomberg symbol: "NDX Index")
Coupon trigger level:	35,199.96 with respect to INDU, 20,550.09 with respect to NDX, and 1,990.417 with respect to RTY, each of which is 70% of its initial underlier level (rounded to two decimal places with respect to INDU and NDX, and three decimal places with respect to RTY)
Trigger buffer level:	35,199.96 with respect to INDU, 20,550.09 with respect to NDX, and 1,990.417 with respect to RTY, each of which is 70% of its initial underlier level (rounded to two decimal places with respect to INDU and NDX, and three decimal places with respect to RTY)
Initial underlier level:	50,285.66 with respect to INDU, 29,357.27 with respect to NDX, and 2,843.453 with respect to RTY, each of which was the closing level of such underlier on the strike date
Final underlier level:	with respect to an underlier, the closing level of such underlier on the determination date*
Closing level:	the closing level of an underlier, as published on Bloomberg L.P. ("Bloomberg")
Underlier return:	with respect to an underlier: (its final underlier level - its initial underlier level) / its initial underlier level
Least performing underlier return:	the underlier return of the least performing underlier (the underlier with the lowest underlier return)
Calculation agent:	Nomura Securities International, Inc.
CUSIP / ISIN:	65541KQE7 / US65541KQE72

* subject to adjustment as described in the accompanying product prospectus supplement

Investing in the notes involves significant risks, including Nomura America Finance, LLC and Nomura Holdings, Inc.'s credit risk. You should carefully consider the risk factors under "Selected Risk Factors" beginning on page PS-9 of this pricing supplement, under "Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes" beginning on page PS-18 of the accompanying product prospectus supplement, under "Risk Factors" beginning on page 6 in the accompanying prospectus and any risk factors incorporated by reference into the accompanying prospectus before you invest in the notes.

The estimated value of your notes at the time the terms of your notes were set on the trade date (as determined by reference to pricing models used by Nomura Securities International, Inc.) is \$992.00 per \$1,000 face amount, which is less than the original issue price.

Delivery of the notes will be made against payment therefor on the original issue date.

The notes will be unsecured obligations of Nomura America Finance, LLC. Nomura America Finance, LLC is not a bank, and the notes will not constitute deposits insured by the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency or instrumentality.

	Original issue price	Underwriting discount ⁽¹⁾	Net proceeds to the issuer
Per Note	100.00% of the face amount	0.40%	99.60%
Total	\$9,098,000.00	\$36,392.00	\$9,061,608.00

⁽¹⁾ See "Supplemental Plan of Distribution."

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this pricing supplement. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC

May 26, 2026

Key Terms (continued)

Coupon:	subject to the early redemption feature, on each coupon payment date, the issuer will pay, for each \$1,000 of the outstanding face amount, an amount in cash equal to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• if the closing level of each underlier on the related coupon observation date is greater than or equal to its coupon trigger level: \$11.375 (1.1375% monthly, or the potential for up to 13.65% per annum); or• if the closing level of any underlier on the related coupon observation date is less than its coupon trigger level: \$0
Early redemption feature:	<p>The notes may be redeemed by the issuer at its option, in whole but not in part, on each coupon payment date commencing on August 26, 2026 and ending on April 26, 2028, for an amount in cash for each \$1,000 of the outstanding face amount on the redemption date equal to \$1,000 (along with any coupon then due).</p> <p>If the issuer chooses to exercise the issuer's redemption right, it will notify the holder of this note (The Depository Trust Company) and the trustee by giving at least three business days' prior notice. We will have no independent obligation to notify you directly. The day the issuer gives the notice, which will be a business day, will be the redemption notice date and the immediately following coupon payment date, which the company will state in the redemption notice, will be the redemption date. The company will not give a redemption notice that results in a redemption date later than the April 26, 2028 coupon payment date. A redemption notice, once given, shall be irrevocable.</p>
Strike date:	May 21, 2026
Trade date:	May 26, 2026
Original issue date:	May 29, 2026
Determination date:	the last coupon observation date, May 22, 2028*
Stated maturity date:	May 25, 2028*

Coupon observation dates*	Coupon payment dates*
June 22, 2026	June 25, 2026
July 21, 2026	July 24, 2026
August 21, 2026	August 26, 2026
September 21, 2026	September 24, 2026
October 21, 2026	October 26, 2026
November 23, 2026	November 27, 2026
December 21, 2026	December 24, 2026
January 21, 2027	January 26, 2027
February 22, 2027	February 25, 2027
March 22, 2027	March 25, 2027
April 21, 2027	April 26, 2027
May 21, 2027	May 26, 2027
June 21, 2027	June 24, 2027
July 21, 2027	July 26, 2027
August 23, 2027	August 26, 2027
September 21, 2027	September 24, 2027
October 21, 2027	October 26, 2027
November 22, 2027	November 26, 2027
December 21, 2027	December 27, 2027
January 21, 2028	January 26, 2028
February 22, 2028	February 25, 2028
March 21, 2028	March 24, 2028
April 21, 2028	April 26, 2028
May 22, 2028	May 25, 2028

* subject to adjustment as described in the accompanying product prospectus supplement

The issue price, underwriting discount and net proceeds listed above relate to the notes we sell initially. We may decide to sell additional notes after the date of this pricing supplement, at issue prices and with underwriting discounts and net proceeds that differ from the amounts set forth above. The return (whether positive or negative) on your investment in notes will depend in part on the issue price you pay for such notes.

Nomura America Finance, LLC may use this prospectus in the initial sale of the notes. In addition, Nomura Securities International, Inc. or any other affiliate of Nomura America Finance, LLC may use this prospectus in a market-making transaction in a note after its initial sale. ***Unless Nomura America Finance, LLC or its agent informs the purchaser otherwise in the confirmation of sale, this prospectus is being used in a market-making transaction.***

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

You should read this pricing supplement together with the prospectus, dated July 20, 2023 (the “prospectus”), and the product prospectus supplement, dated February 29, 2024 (the “product prospectus supplement”), relating to our Senior Global Medium-Term Notes, Series A, of which these notes are a part. **In the event of any conflict between the terms of this pricing supplement and the terms of the prospectus or the product prospectus supplement, the terms of this pricing supplement will control.**

This pricing supplement, together with the prospectus and the product prospectus supplement, contains the terms of the notes. You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth under “Risk Factors” in the accompanying prospectus, under “Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes” in the accompanying product prospectus supplement, and under “Selected Risk Factors” beginning on page PS-9 of this pricing supplement. We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisors before you invest in the notes.

We have not authorized anyone to provide any information or to make any representations other than those contained or incorporated by reference in this pricing supplement. We take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may provide. This pricing supplement is an offer to sell only the securities offered hereby, but only under circumstances and in jurisdictions where it is lawful to do so. The information contained in this pricing supplement is current only as of its date.

You may access the prospectus and the product prospectus supplement on the SEC website at www.sec.gov as follows:

- Prospectus dated July 20, 2023:

https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1383951/000110465923082805/tm2320650-3_424b3.htm

- Product Prospectus Supplement dated February 29, 2024:

https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1163653/000110465924029404/tm247408-1_424b3.htm

Some of the terms or features described in the listed documents may not apply to your notes.

SUPPLEMENTAL TERMS OF THE NOTES

For purposes of the notes offered by this pricing supplement, all references to each of the following terms used in the accompanying product prospectus supplement will be deemed to refer to the corresponding term used in this pricing supplement, as set forth in the table below:

Product Prospectus Supplement Term	Pricing Supplement Term
redemption settlement date	redemption date
contingent coupon barrier	coupon trigger level
final valuation date	determination date
initial valuation date	strike date
principal amount	face amount
reference asset	underlier
reference asset performance	underlier return
reference asset sponsor	underlier sponsor
scheduled trading day	trading day
closing value	closing level
initial value	initial underlier level
final value	final underlier level
barrier percentage	trigger buffer level

Market Disruption Event

The following description supersedes the market disruption event disclosure in “General Terms of the Notes — Market Disruption Events — Reference Assets Consisting of an Index” in the accompanying product prospectus supplement:

Any of the following will be a market disruption event with respect to any underlier:

- a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading in the underlying securities of such underlier constituting 20% or more, by weight, of the applicable underlier on their respective primary markets, in each case for more than two hours of trading or during the one-half hour before the close of trading in the relevant equity market or markets, as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion;
- a suspension, absence or material limitation of trading in options or futures contracts relating to such underlier or to underlying securities constituting 20% or more, by weight, of such underlier, if available, in the respective primary markets for those contracts, in each case for more than two hours of trading or during the one-half hour before the close of trading in that market, as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion; or
- underlying securities constituting 20% or more, by weight, of such underlier, or options or futures contracts relating to such underlier or to underlying securities constituting 20% or more, by weight, of such underlier, if available, do not trade on what were the respective primary markets for those underlying securities or contracts, as determined by the calculation agent in its sole discretion;

and, in the case of any of these events, the calculation agent determines in its sole discretion that such event materially interferes with our ability or the ability of any of our affiliates to unwind all or a portion of a hedge with respect to the notes. For more information about hedging by us or our affiliates, see “Use of Proceeds and Hedging” in the accompanying product prospectus supplement.

The following events will not be market disruption events with respect to any underlier:

- a limitation on the hours or numbers of days of trading, but only if the limitation results from an announced change in the regular business hours of the relevant market; or
- a decision to permanently discontinue trading in the options or futures contracts relating to such underlier or any underlying security.

HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLES

The following examples are provided for purposes of illustration only. The examples should not be taken as an indication or prediction of future investment results and merely are intended to illustrate (i) the impact that the various hypothetical closing levels of the underliers on a coupon observation date could have on the coupon payable, if any, on the related coupon payment date and (ii) the impact that the various hypothetical closing levels of the least performing underlier on the determination date could have on the cash settlement amount at maturity assuming all other variables remain constant and are not intended to predict the closing levels of the underliers.

The information in the following examples reflects hypothetical rates of return on the offered notes assuming that they are purchased on the original issue date at the face amount and held to the stated maturity date or date of early redemption. If you sell your notes in a secondary market prior to a the stated maturity date or date of early redemption, as the case may be, your return will depend upon the market value of your notes at the time of sale, which may be affected by a number of factors that are not reflected in the examples below, such as interest rates, the volatility of the underliers, the creditworthiness of Nomura America Finance, LLC, as issuer, and the creditworthiness of Nomura Holdings, Inc., as guarantor. The information in the examples also reflects the key terms and assumptions in the box below.

Key Terms and Assumptions

Face amount		\$1,000
Coupon	\$11.375 (1.1375% monthly, or the potential for up to 13.65% per annum)	
Coupon trigger level	with respect to each underlier, 70% of its initial underlier level	
Trigger buffer level	with respect to each underlier, 70% of its initial underlier level	
The notes are not redeemed, unless otherwise indicated below		
Neither a market disruption event nor a non-trading day occurs on any originally scheduled coupon observation date or the originally scheduled determination date		
No change in or affecting any of the stocks comprising an underlier or the method by which the applicable underlier sponsor calculates any underlier		
Notes purchased on original issue date at the face amount and held to the stated maturity date or date of early redemption		

For these reasons, the actual performance of the underliers over the life of your notes, the actual underlier levels on any coupon observation date, as well as the coupon payable, if any, on each coupon payment date, may bear little relation to the hypothetical examples shown below or to the historical underlier levels shown elsewhere in this pricing supplement.

Also, the hypothetical examples shown below do not take into account the effects of applicable taxes.

Hypothetical Coupon Payments

The examples below show the hypothetical coupon, if any, that we would pay on each coupon payment date with respect to each \$1,000 face amount of the notes if the hypothetical closing level of each underlier on the applicable coupon observation date was the percentage of its initial underlier level shown.

Scenario 1

Coupon Observation Date	Hypothetical Closing Level of the Dow Jones Industrial Average® (as Percentage of Initial Underlier Level)	Hypothetical Closing Level of the Russell 2000® Index (as Percentage of Initial Underlier Level)	Hypothetical Closing Level of the Nasdaq-100 Index® (as Percentage of Initial Underlier Level)	Hypothetical Coupon
1	130.00%	75.00%	45.00%	\$0.000
2	49.00%	130.00%	135.00%	\$0.000
3	85.00%	75.00%	87.00%	\$11.375
4	65.00%	50.00%	65.00%	\$0.000
5	65.00%	68.00%	30.00%	\$0.000
6	90.00%	45.00%	95.00%	\$0.000
7	90.00%	80.00%	110.00%	\$11.375
8	110.00%	105.00%	50.00%	\$0.000
9	50.00%	69.00%	55.00%	\$0.000
10	90.00%	65.00%	35.00%	\$0.000
11	110.00%	50.00%	55.00%	\$0.000
12-24	65.00%	65.00%	48.00%	\$0.000
Total Hypothetical Coupons				\$22.750

In Scenario 1, the hypothetical closing level of each underlier has increased or decreased relative to the initial underlier level on each hypothetical coupon observation date. On the coupon payment dates relating to coupon observation dates on which the hypothetical closing level of each underlier is greater than or equal to its coupon trigger level, you will receive a coupon payment. However, on the coupon payment dates relating to coupon observation dates on which the hypothetical closing level of at least one underlier is less than its coupon trigger level, you will not receive a coupon payment.

Scenario 2

Coupon Observation Date	Hypothetical Closing Level of the Dow Jones Industrial Average® (as Percentage of Initial Underlier Level)	Hypothetical Closing Level of the Russell 2000® Index (as Percentage of Initial Underlier Level)	Hypothetical Closing Level of the Nasdaq-100 Index® (as Percentage of Initial Underlier Level)	Hypothetical Coupon
1	130.00%	60.00%	45.00%	\$0.000
2	90.00%	50.00%	125.00%	\$0.000
3	90.00%	45.00%	82.00%	\$0.000
4	90.00%	135.00%	35.00%	\$0.000
5	90.00%	50.00%	65.00%	\$0.000
6	90.00%	70.00%	40.00%	\$0.000
7	50.00%	60.00%	105.00%	\$0.000
8	110.00%	50.00%	83.00%	\$0.000
9	50.00%	60.00%	55.00%	\$0.000
10	90.00%	53.00%	75.00%	\$0.000
11	110.00%	55.00%	30.00%	\$0.000
12-24	65.00%	65.00%	35.00%	\$0.000
Total Hypothetical Coupons				\$0.000

In Scenario 2, the hypothetical closing level of each underlier has increased or decreased relative to the initial underlier level on each hypothetical coupon observation date. However, you will not receive a coupon payment on any coupon payment date because in each case the hypothetical closing level of at least one underlier on the related coupon observation date is less than its coupon trigger level. The overall return you earn on your notes will be less than zero.

Scenario 3

Coupon Observation Date	Hypothetical Closing Level of the Dow Jones Industrial Average® (as Percentage of Initial Underlier Level)	Hypothetical Closing Level of the Russell 2000® Index (as Percentage of Initial Underlier Level)	Hypothetical Closing Level of the Nasdaq-100 Index® (as Percentage of Initial Underlier Level)	Hypothetical Coupon
1	60.00%	60.00%	65.00%	\$0.000
2	90.00%	70.00%	40.00%	\$0.000
3	110.00%	105.00%	105.00%	\$11.375
			Total Hypothetical Coupons	\$11.375

In Scenario 3, the hypothetical closing level of at least one underlier is less than its coupon trigger level on the first two hypothetical coupon observation dates, but increases to a level that is greater than its initial underlier level on the third hypothetical coupon observation date. Further, we also exercise our early redemption right with respect to a redemption on the third hypothetical coupon payment date (which is also the first hypothetical date with respect to which we could exercise such right). Therefore, on the third coupon payment date (the redemption date), in addition to the coupon payment, you will receive an amount in cash equal to \$1,000 for each \$1,000 face amount of your notes.

Hypothetical Payment at Maturity

If the notes are not redeemed, the cash settlement amount that we would deliver for each \$1,000 face amount of your notes on the stated maturity date will depend on the performance of the least performing underlier on the determination date, as shown in the table below. The table below assumes that **the notes have not been redeemed** and does not include the final coupon, if any. If the final underlier level of the least performing underlier is less than its coupon trigger level, you will not be paid a final coupon at maturity.

The levels in the left column of the table below represent hypothetical final underlier levels of the least performing underlier and are expressed as percentages of the initial underlier level of the least performing underlier. The amounts in the right column represent the hypothetical cash settlement amounts, based on the corresponding hypothetical final underlier level of the least performing underlier, and are expressed as percentages of the face amount of a note (rounded to the nearest one-thousandth of a percent). Thus, a hypothetical cash settlement amount of 100.000% means that the value of the cash payment that we would deliver for each \$1,000 of the outstanding face amount of the offered notes on the stated maturity date would equal 100.000% of the face amount of a note, based on the corresponding hypothetical final underlier level of the least performing underlier and the assumptions noted above.

The Notes Have Not Been Redeemed

Hypothetical Final Underlier Level of the Least Performing Underlier (as Percentage of Its Initial Underlier Level)	Hypothetical Cash Settlement Amount (as Percentage of Face Amount)
200.000%	100.000%*
175.000%	100.000%*
150.000%	100.000%*
125.000%	100.000%*
100.000%	100.000%*
90.000%	100.000%*
80.000%	100.000%*
70.000%	100.000%*
69.999%	69.999%
60.000%	60.000%
50.000%	50.000%
25.000%	25.000%
12.500%	12.500%
0.000%	0.000%

*Does not include the final coupon

As shown in the table above, if the notes have not been redeemed:

- If the final underlier level of the least performing underlier were determined to be 12.500% of its initial underlier level, the cash settlement amount that we would deliver on your notes at maturity would be 12.500% of the face amount of your notes.
 - As a result, if you purchased your notes on the original issue date at the face amount and held them to the stated maturity date, you would lose 87.500% of your investment (if you purchased your notes at a premium to face amount you would lose a correspondingly higher percentage of your investment).
- If the final underlier level of the least performing underlier were determined to be 200.000% of its initial underlier level, the cash settlement amount that we would deliver on your notes at maturity would be limited to 100.000% of each \$1,000 face amount of your notes.
 - As a result, if you held your notes to the stated maturity date, you would not benefit from any increase in the final underlier level of the least performing underlier over its initial underlier level.

SELECTED RISK FACTORS

Risks Relating to the Structure or Features of the Notes

The Notes Do Not Guarantee Any Return of Principal and You May Lose All of Your Face Amount.

The notes do not guarantee any return of principal. The notes differ from ordinary debt securities in that we will not pay you 100% of the face amount of your notes if the notes are not redeemed and the final underlier level of any underlier is less than its trigger buffer level. In this case, the payment at maturity you will be entitled to receive will be less than the face amount and you will lose 1% of the face amount of your notes for every 1% that the final underlier level of the least performing underlier is less than its initial underlier level. You may lose up to 100% of your investment at maturity. Even with any contingent coupons received prior to maturity, your return on the notes may be negative in this case.

The Return on Your Notes May Change Significantly Despite Only a Small Change in the Level of the Least Performing Underlier.

If your notes are not redeemed by us and the final underlier level of the least performing underlier is less than its trigger buffer level, you will receive less than the face amount of your notes and you could lose all or a substantial portion of your investment in the notes. This means that while a decrease in the final underlier level of the least performing underlier to its trigger buffer level will not result in a loss of principal on the notes, a decrease in the final underlier level of the least performing underlier to less than its trigger buffer level will result in a loss of a significant portion of the face amount of the notes despite only a small change in the level of the least performing underlier.

The Amount Payable on the Notes Is Not Linked to the Levels of the Underliers at Any Time Other Than the Coupon Observation Dates, Including the Determination Date.

The payments on the notes will be based on the closing level of each underlier on the coupon observation dates, including the determination date, subject to postponement for non-trading days and certain market disruption events. Even if the level of the least performing underlier is greater than or equal to its coupon trigger level during the term of the notes other than on a coupon observation date but then decreases on a coupon observation date to a level that is less than its coupon trigger level, the contingent coupon will not be payable for the relevant monthly period. Similarly, if the notes are not redeemed, even if the level of the least performing underlier is greater than or equal to its trigger buffer level during the term of the notes other than on the determination date but then decreases on the determination date to a level that is less than its trigger buffer level, the payment at maturity will be less, possibly significantly less, than it would have been had the payment at maturity been linked to the level of the least performing underlier prior to such decrease. Although the actual level of the least performing underlier on the maturity date or at other times during the term of the notes may be higher than its level on the coupon observation dates, whether each contingent coupon will be payable and the payment at maturity will be based solely on the closing level of the least performing underlier on the applicable coupon observation dates.

You May Not Receive Any Contingent Coupons.

We will not necessarily make periodic coupon payments on the notes. If the closing level of any underlier on a coupon observation date is less than its coupon trigger level, we will not pay you the contingent coupon applicable to that coupon observation date. If on each of the coupon observation dates, the closing level of any underlier is less than its coupon trigger level, we will not pay you any contingent coupons during the term of, and you will not receive a positive return on, the notes. Generally, this non-payment of the contingent coupon coincides with a period of greater risk of principal loss on the notes.

Your Return on the Notes Is Limited to the Face Amount Plus the Contingent Coupons, If Any, Regardless of Any Appreciation in the Level of Any Underlier.

You will not participate in any appreciation of the underliers. In addition to any contingent coupon payments received prior to maturity or early redemption, for each \$1,000 face amount, at maturity or upon early redemption, you will receive \$1,000 plus the final contingent coupon if the closing level of the least performing underlier on the relevant coupon observation date is equal to or greater than its coupon trigger level, regardless of any appreciation in the level of any underlier, which may be significant. Accordingly, the return on the notes may be significantly less than the return on a security, the return of which was directly linked to the performance of any underlier during the term of the notes.

We Are Able to Redeem Your Notes at Our Option.

On each coupon payment date commencing on August 26, 2026 and ending on April 26, 2028, we will be permitted to redeem your notes at our option. Even if we do not exercise our option to redeem your notes, our ability to do so may adversely affect the value of your notes. It is our sole option whether to redeem your notes prior to maturity and we may or may not exercise this option for any reason. Because of this redemption option, the term of your notes could be reduced.

The Notes May Be Redeemed Prior to the Maturity Date.

If the notes are redeemed early, the holding period over which you may receive contingent coupon payments may be significantly reduced. It is more likely that we will redeem the notes prior to maturity if we expect that the contingent

coupon payments are likely to be payable on most or all of the coupon payment dates during the term of the notes, resulting in a return on the notes which is greater than the interest that would be payable on other instruments issued by us of comparable maturity, terms and credit rating trading in the market. There is no guarantee that you would be able to reinvest the proceeds from an investment in the notes at a comparable return for a similar level of risk in the event the notes are redeemed prior to the maturity date.

The Coupon Does Not Reflect the Actual Performance of the Underliers from the Strike Date to Any Coupon Observation Date or from Coupon Observation Date to Coupon Observation Date.

The coupon for each coupon payment date is different from, and may be less than, a coupon determined based on the percentage difference of the closing levels of the underliers between the strike date and any coupon observation date or between two coupon observation dates. Accordingly, the coupons, if any, on the notes may be less than the return you could earn on another instrument linked to the underliers that pays coupons based on the performance of the underliers from the strike date to any coupon observation date or from coupon observation date to coupon observation date.

Since the Notes Are Linked to the Performance of More Than One Underlier, You Will Be Fully Exposed to the Risk of Fluctuations in the Level of Each Underlier.

Since the notes are linked to the performance of more than one underlier, the notes will be linked to the individual performance of each underlier. Because such notes are not linked to a basket, in which the risk is mitigated and diversified among all of the components of a basket, you will be exposed to the risk of fluctuations in the level of each underlier. For example, in the case of notes linked to a basket, the return would depend on the aggregate performance of the basket components reflected as the basket return. Thus, the depreciation of any basket component could be mitigated by the appreciation of another basket component. However, in the case of notes linked to the performance of more than one underlier, the individual performance of each of the underliers would not be combined to calculate your return and the depreciation of any underlier would not be mitigated by the appreciation of the other underliers. Instead, your return would depend on the least performing underlier.

Because the Notes Are Linked to the Performance of the Least Performing Underlier, You are Exposed to Greater Risks of Sustaining a Significant Loss on Your Investment Than if the Notes Were Linked to Just One Underlier.

The risk that you will suffer a significant loss on your investment is greater if you invest in such notes as opposed to substantially similar securities that are linked to the performance of just one underlier. With multiple underliers, it is more likely that the level of one of the underliers will be below its coupon trigger level on a coupon observation date or its trigger buffer level on the determination date, than if the notes were linked to only one underlier. Therefore, it is more likely that you will not receive any contingent coupon payments and suffer a significant loss on your investment.

Higher Contingent Coupon Rates or Lower Barrier Levels Are Generally Associated With Underliers With Greater Expected Volatility and Therefore Can Indicate a Greater Risk of Loss.

"Volatility" refers to the frequency and magnitude of changes in the level of an underlier. The greater the expected volatility with respect to an underlier on the strike date, the higher the expectation as of the strike date that the level of the underlier could close below its coupon trigger level on a coupon observation date or its trigger buffer level on the determination date, indicating a higher expected risk of non-payment of contingent coupons or loss on the notes. This greater expected risk will generally be reflected in a higher contingent coupon rate than the yield payable on our conventional debt securities with a similar maturity, or in more favorable terms (such as a lower trigger buffer level, a lower coupon trigger level or a higher contingent coupon rate) than for similar securities linked to the performance of underliers with lower expected volatility as of the strike date. You should therefore understand that a relatively higher contingent coupon rate may indicate an increased risk of loss. Further, a relatively lower trigger buffer level may not necessarily indicate that the notes have a greater likelihood of a repayment of principal at maturity. The volatility of any underlier can change significantly over the term of the notes. The level of any underlier for your notes could fall sharply, which could result in a significant loss of principal. You should be willing to accept the downside market risk of the underlier and the potential to lose some or all of your principal at maturity and to not receive any contingent coupons.

General Risk Factors

You Are Subject to Nomura's Credit Risk, and the Value of Your Notes May Be Adversely Affected by Negative Changes in the Market's Perception of Nomura's Creditworthiness.

By purchasing the notes, you are making, in part, a decision about Nomura's ability to pay you the amounts you are owed pursuant to the terms of your notes. Substantially all of our assets consist of loans to and other receivables from Nomura and its subsidiaries. Our obligations under your notes are guaranteed by Nomura. Therefore, as a practical matter, our ability to pay you amounts we owe on the notes is directly or indirectly linked solely to Nomura's creditworthiness. In addition, the market's perception of Nomura's creditworthiness generally will directly impact the value of your notes. If Nomura becomes or is perceived as becoming less creditworthy following your purchase of notes, you should expect that the notes will decline in value in the secondary market, perhaps substantially. If you sell your notes in the secondary market in such an environment, you may incur a substantial loss.

The Estimated Value of Your Notes at the Time the Terms of Your Notes Were Set on the Trade Date (as Determined by Reference to Our Affiliates' Pricing Models) Was Less Than the Original Issue Price of Your Notes.

The original issue price for your notes exceeds the estimated value of your notes as of the time the terms of your notes were set on the trade date, as determined by reference to our affiliates' pricing models. After the trade date, the estimated value, as determined by reference to these pricing models, may be affected by changes in market conditions, our and Nomura's creditworthiness and other relevant factors. If Nomura Securities International, Inc. buys or sells your notes, it will do so at prices that reflect the estimated value determined by reference to such pricing models at that time. The price at which Nomura Securities International, Inc. will buy or sell your notes at any time also will reflect, among other things, its then current bid and ask spread for similar sized trades of structured notes.

In estimating the value of your notes as of the time the terms of your notes were set on the trade date, as is disclosed on the front cover of this pricing supplement, our affiliates' pricing models considered certain variables, including principally Nomura's internal funding rates, interest rates (forecasted, current and historical rates), volatility, price-sensitivity analysis and the time to maturity of the notes. These pricing models are proprietary and rely in part on certain assumptions about future events, which may prove to be incorrect. In addition, our internal funding rate used in our affiliates' pricing models generally results in a higher estimated value of your notes than would result if we estimated the value using our credit spreads for our conventional fixed rate debt. As a result, the actual value you would receive if you sold your notes in the secondary market may differ, possibly even materially, from the estimated value of your notes that we determined by reference to our affiliates' pricing models as of the time the terms of your notes were set on the trade date due to, among other things, any differences in pricing models, third-parties' use of our credit spreads in their models, or assumptions used by other market participants.

The difference between the estimated value of your notes as of the time the terms of your notes were set on the trade date and the original issue price is a result of certain factors, including principally the underwriting discount and commissions, the expenses incurred in creating, documenting and marketing the notes, and an estimate of the difference between the amounts we pay to our affiliates and the amounts our affiliates pay to us in connection with their agreement to hedge our obligations on your notes. These costs will be used or retained by us or one of our affiliates, except for underwriting discounts paid to unaffiliated distributors.

If We Were to Repurchase Your Notes Immediately After the Original Issue Date, the Price You Receive May Be Higher Than the Estimated Value of The Notes.

Assuming that all relevant factors remain constant after the original issue date, the price at which we may initially buy or sell the notes in the secondary market, if any, and the value that may initially be used for customer account statements, if any, may exceed the estimated value on the trade date for a temporary period expected to be approximately 1 month after the original issue date. This temporary price difference may exist because, in our discretion, we may elect to effectively reimburse to investors a portion of the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the notes and other costs in connection with the notes that we will no longer expect to incur over the term of the notes. We will make such discretionary election and determine this temporary reimbursement period on the basis of a number of factors, including the tenor of the notes and any agreement we may have with the distributors of the notes. The amount of our estimated costs which we effectively reimburse to investors in this way may not be allocated ratably throughout the reimbursement period, and we may discontinue such reimbursement at any time or revise the duration of the reimbursement period after the original issue date of the notes based on changes in market conditions and other factors that cannot be predicted.

Because Nomura Is a Holding Company, Your Right to Receive Payments on Nomura's Guarantee of the Notes Is Subordinated to the Liabilities of Nomura's Other Subsidiaries.

The ability of Nomura to make payments, as guarantor, on the notes, depends upon Nomura's receipt of dividends, loan payments and other funds from subsidiaries. In addition, if any of Nomura's subsidiaries becomes insolvent, the direct creditors of that subsidiary will have a prior claim on its assets, and Nomura's rights and the rights of Nomura's creditors, including your rights as an owner of the notes, will be subject to that prior claim.

Nomura's subsidiaries are subject to various laws and regulations that may restrict Nomura's ability to receive dividends, loan payments and other funds from subsidiaries. In particular, many of Nomura's subsidiaries, including its broker-dealer subsidiaries, are subject to laws and regulations, including regulatory capital requirements, that authorize regulatory bodies to block or reduce the flow of funds to the parent holding company, or that prohibit such transfers altogether in certain circumstances. For example, Nomura Securities Co., Ltd., Nomura Securities International, Inc., Nomura International plc and Nomura International (Hong Kong) Limited, Nomura's main broker-dealer subsidiaries, are subject to regulatory capital requirements that could limit the transfer of funds to Nomura. These laws and regulations may hinder Nomura's ability to access funds needed to make payments on Nomura's obligations.

You Must Rely on Your Own Evaluation of the Merits of an Investment Linked to the Underliers.

In the ordinary course of business, Nomura or any of its affiliates may have expressed views on expected movements in the underliers, and may do so in the future. These views or reports may be communicated to Nomura's clients and clients of its affiliates. However, any such views are and will be subject to change from time to time. Moreover, other professionals who deal in markets relating to the underliers may at any time have significantly different views from those

of Nomura or its affiliates. For these reasons, you are encouraged to derive information concerning the underliers from multiple sources, and you should not rely on any of the views that may have been expressed or that may be expressed in the future by Nomura or any of its affiliates. Neither the offering of the notes nor any view which Nomura or any of its affiliates from time to time may express in the ordinary course of business constitutes a recommendation as to the merits of an investment in the notes or any of the component securities.

Your Return May Be Lower Than the Return on Other Debt Securities of Comparable Maturity.

Any contingent coupons payable on your notes may represent a return that is below the prevailing market rate for other debt securities of comparable maturity that are not linked to an underlier. Consequently, unless the cash settlement amount you receive on the maturity date substantially exceeds the amount you paid for your notes, the overall return you earn on your notes could be less than what you would have earned by investing in non-underlier-linked debt securities that bear interest at prevailing market rates. For example, your return may be less than the return you would earn if you bought a traditional interest-bearing debt security with the same maturity date. Your investment may not reflect the full opportunity cost to you when you take into account factors that affect the time value of money.

The Historical Performance of the Underliers Should Not Be Taken as an Indication of Its Future Performance.

The historical levels of the underliers included in this pricing supplement should not be taken as an indication of its future performance. Changes in the levels of the underliers will affect the market value of the notes, but it is impossible to predict whether the levels of the underliers will rise or fall during the term of the notes. The levels of the underliers will be influenced by complex and interrelated political, economic, financial and other factors.

Our or Our Affiliates' Hedging and Trading Activities May Adversely Affect the Market Value of the Notes.

As described under "*Use of Proceeds and Hedging*" in the accompanying product prospectus supplement, we or one or more of our affiliates may hedge our obligations under the notes by entering into transactions involving purchases of futures and/or other derivative instruments linked to the underliers. We also expect that we or one or more of our affiliates will adjust these hedges by, among other things, purchasing or selling any of the foregoing, and perhaps other instruments linked to any of the foregoing, at any time and from time to time, and unwind the hedge by selling any of the foregoing on or before the determination date for the notes or in connection with the redemption of the notes. Our or our affiliates' hedging activities may result in our or our affiliates' receiving a substantial return on these hedging activities even if your investment in the notes results in a loss to you. These hedging activities could adversely affect the levels of the underliers and, therefore, the market value of the notes and the cash settlement amount payable on the notes.

We or one or more of our affiliates may also issue or underwrite other securities or financial or derivative instruments with returns linked or related to changes in the performance of the underliers. By introducing competing products into the marketplace in this manner, we or one or more of our affiliates could adversely affect the market value of the notes and the cash settlement amount payable on the notes.

We or one or more of our affiliates may also engage in business with the component securities issuers or trading activities related to the component securities, which may present a conflict of interest between us (or our affiliates) and you.

There Are Potential Conflicts of Interest between You and the Calculation Agent and between You and Our Other Affiliates.

The calculation agent will make important determinations as to the notes. Among other things, the calculation agent will determine the applicable closing levels of the underliers. We have initially appointed our affiliate, Nomura Securities International, Inc., to act as the calculation agent. We may change the calculation agent after the original issue date without notice to you. For a fuller description of the calculation agent's role, see "*General Terms of the Notes—Role of Calculation Agent*" in the accompanying product prospectus supplement. The calculation agent will exercise its judgment when performing its functions and will make any determination required or permitted of it in its sole discretion. For example, the calculation agent may have to determine whether a market disruption event affecting an underlier has occurred and may also have to determine its closing level in such case. This determination may, in turn, depend on the calculation agent's judgment whether the event has materially interfered with our ability or the ability of one of our affiliates to unwind our hedge positions. The calculation agent may also have to select a substitute index if an underlier is discontinued. All determinations by the calculation agent are final and binding on you absent manifest error. Since this determination by the calculation agent will affect the cash settlement amount payable on the notes, the calculation agent may have a conflict of interest if it needs to make a determination of this kind, and the cash settlement amount payable on your notes may be adversely affected. In addition, if the calculation agent determines that a market disruption event has occurred, it can postpone any relevant valuation date, which may have the effect of postponing the maturity date. If this occurs, you will receive the cash settlement amount, if any, after the originally scheduled stated maturity date but will not receive any additional payment or any interest on such postponed cash settlement amount.

We or our affiliates may have other conflicts of interest with holders of the notes. See "*Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes—Our or Our Affiliates' Business Activities May Create Conflicts of Interest*" in the accompanying product prospectus supplement.

There May Not Be an Active Trading Market for the Notes—Sales in the Secondary Market May Result in Significant Losses.

The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange, and there may be little or no secondary market for the notes. Nomura Securities International, Inc. and other affiliates of ours currently intend to make a market for the notes, although they are not required to do so. Nomura Securities International, Inc. or any other affiliate of ours may stop any such market-making activities at any time. Even if a secondary market for the notes develops, it may not provide significant liquidity and the notes may not trade at prices advantageous to you. We expect that transaction costs in any secondary market would be high. As a result, the difference between bid and ask prices for your notes in any secondary market could be substantial.

Furthermore, if you sell your notes, you will likely be charged a commission for secondary market transactions, or the price will likely reflect a dealer discount.

If you sell your notes before the maturity date, you may have to do so at a substantial discount from the issue price and as a result you may suffer substantial losses.

You Have No Shareholder Rights or Rights to Receive Any Underlier Stock.

Investing in your notes will not make you a holder of any of the underlier stocks. Neither you nor any other holder or owner of your notes will have any rights with respect to the underlier stocks, including any voting rights, any rights to receive dividends or other distributions, any rights to make a claim against the underlier stocks or any other rights of a holder of the underlier stocks. Your notes will be paid in cash, as will any coupon payments, and you will have no right to receive delivery of any underlier stocks.

Risks Relating to the Underliers

Except to the Extent The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. Is One of the Companies Whose Common Stock Comprises the Dow Jones Industrial Average®, There Is No Affiliation Between the Underlier Stock Issuers or the Underlier Sponsors and Us or Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC.

The common stock of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. is one of the underlier stocks comprising the Dow Jones Industrial Average®. Neither we nor Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC (GS&Co.) are not otherwise affiliated with the issuers of the underlier stocks or the underlier sponsors. As we have told you above, however, we or our affiliates may currently or from time to time in the future own securities of, or engage in business with, the underlier sponsors or the underlier stock issuers. Neither we nor any of our affiliates have participated in the preparation of any publicly available information or made any “due diligence” investigation or inquiry with respect to the underliers or the other underlier stock issuers. You, as an investor in your notes, should make your own investigation into the underliers and the underlier stock issuers. See “The Underliers” below for additional information about the underliers.

Neither the underlier sponsors nor any of the other underlier stock issuers are involved in the offering of your notes in any way and none of them have any obligation of any sort with respect to your notes. Thus, neither the underlier sponsors nor any of the other underlier stock issuers have any obligation to take your interests into consideration for any reason, including in taking any corporate actions that might affect the market value of your notes.

Changes That Affect the Underliers May Affect the Level of the Underliers and the Market Value of the Notes and the Amount You Will Receive on the Notes and the Amount You Will Receive at Maturity.

The policies of the underlier sponsors of the underliers concerning additions, deletions and substitutions of the stocks included in the underliers, and the manner in which the reference sponsor takes account of certain changes affecting those stocks, may affect the level of the underliers. The policies of the underlier sponsors with respect to the calculation of the underliers could also affect the level of the underliers. The underlier sponsors may discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the underliers. Any such actions could affect the level of the underliers and the level of and the return on the notes.

An Investment In the Notes Is Subject to Small-capitalization Risks.

The RTY tracks companies that are considered small-capitalization. These companies often have greater stock price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than large-capitalization companies and therefore the level of the RTY may be more volatile than an investment in stocks issued by large-capitalization companies. Stock prices of small-capitalization companies are also more vulnerable than those of large-capitalization companies to adverse business and economic developments, and the stocks of small-capitalization companies may be thinly traded, making it difficult for the RTY to track them. In addition, small-capitalization companies are typically less stable financially than large-capitalization companies and may depend on a small number of key personnel, making them more vulnerable to loss of personnel. Small-capitalization companies are often subject to less analyst coverage and may be in early, and less predictable, periods of their corporate existences. Such companies tend to have smaller revenues, less diverse product lines, smaller shares of their product or service markets, fewer financial resources and less competitive strengths than large-capitalization companies and are more susceptible to adverse developments related to their products or services. Any of these factors may adversely affect the performance of the RTY and consequently, the return on the notes.

Non-U.S. Securities Risk.

Some of the equity securities included in the NDX are issued by non-U.S. companies. Investments in securities linked to the value of such non-U.S. equity securities, such as the notes, involve risks associated with the home countries of the issuers of those non-U.S. equity securities. The prices of securities in non-U.S. markets may be affected by political, economic, financial and social factors in those countries, or global regions, including changes in government, economic and fiscal policies and currency exchange laws.

As Compared to Other Index Sponsors, Nasdaq, Inc. Retains Significant Control and Discretionary Decision-Making Over the NDX, Which May Have an Adverse Effect on the Level of the NDX and on Your Notes.

Pursuant to the NDX methodology, Nasdaq, Inc. retains the right, from time to time, to exercise reasonable discretion as it deems appropriate in order to ensure NDX integrity, including, but not limited to, changes to quantitative inclusion criteria. Nasdaq, Inc. may also, due to special circumstances, apply discretionary adjustments to ensure and maintain quality of the NDX. Although it is unclear how and to what extent this discretion could or would be exercised, it is possible that it could be exercised by Nasdaq, Inc. in a manner that materially and adversely affects the level of the NDX and therefore your notes. Nasdaq, Inc. is not obligated to, and will not, take account of your interests in exercising the discretion described above.

Government Regulatory Action, Including Legislative Acts and Executive Orders, Could Result in Material Changes to the Composition of an Underlier with Underlier Stocks from One or More Foreign Securities Markets and Could Negatively Affect Your Investment in the Notes.

Government regulatory action, including legislative acts and executive orders, could cause material changes to the composition of an underlier with underlier stocks from one or more foreign securities markets and could negatively affect your investment in the notes in a variety of ways, depending on the nature of such government regulatory action and the underlier stocks that are affected. For example, recent executive orders issued by the United States Government prohibit United States persons from purchasing or selling publicly traded securities of certain companies that are determined to operate or have operated in the defense and related materiel sector or the surveillance technology sector of the economy of the People's Republic of China, or publicly traded securities that are derivative of, or that are designed to provide investment exposure to, those securities (including indexed notes). If the prohibitions in those executive orders (or prohibitions under other government regulatory action) become applicable to underlier stocks that are currently included in an underlier or that in the future are included in an underlier, such underlier stocks may be removed from an underlier. If government regulatory action results in the removal of underlier stocks that have (or historically have had) significant weight in an underlier, such removal could have a material and negative effect on the level of such underlier and, therefore, your investment in the notes. Similarly, if underlier stocks that are subject to those executive orders or subject to other government regulatory action are not removed from an underlier, the value of the notes could be materially and negatively affected, and transactions in, or holdings of, the notes may become prohibited under United States law. Any failure to remove such underlier stocks from an underlier could result in the loss of a significant portion or all of your investment in the notes, including if you attempt to divest the notes at a time when the value of the notes has declined.

Description of the INDU

S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC Publishes the INDU

The INDU was first calculated on May 26, 1896 with a base value of 40.94 and twelve constituent stocks. The INDU is a price-weighted index composed of 30 stocks that measures the performance of some of the largest U.S. companies. The stocks are selected at the discretion of an Averages Committee comprised of three representatives of Dow Jones Indices and two representatives of *The Wall Street Journal*. While stock selection is not governed by quantitative rules, a stock typically is added to the INDU only if the Averages Committee believes the company has an excellent reputation, demonstrates sustained growth and is of interest to a large number of investors. The Averages Committee evaluates stock price when considering a company for inclusion. The Averages Committee monitors whether the highest-priced stock in the index has a price more than 10 times that of the lowest. Maintaining adequate sector representation within the Dow Jones Industrial Average is also a consideration in the selection process. Each company should be incorporated and headquartered in the U.S. and a plurality of such company's revenue should be derived from the U.S. The INDU covers all industries except for the Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS") transportation industry group for the industrials sector and the utilities sector.

The U.S. dollar price return calculation (which does not include dividends or other distributions, only the trading prices of the stocks) of the INDU is reported by Bloomberg under the ticker symbol "INDU Index". Dow Jones is under no obligation to continue to publish the INDU and may discontinue publication of the INDU at any time. Additional information regarding the INDU (including the sector weights) may be obtained the following website: djindexes.com/averages/. We are not incorporating by reference the website or any material it includes in this pricing supplement.

Dow Jones intends for the INDU to serve as a measure of the entire U.S. market, and therefore the economy, and the INDU is not limited to traditionally defined industrial stocks. Changes in the composition of the INDU are made on an as-needed basis by the Averages Committee without consultation with the component companies represented in the INDU, any stock exchange, any official agency or us. There is no annual or semi-annual reconstitution and changes in response to corporate actions and market developments can be made at any time. In order to maintain continuity, changes to the index stocks included in the INDU tend to be made infrequently and generally occur only after a component company goes through a major change, such as a shift in its core business, corporate acquisition, or merger. Index reviews do not occur on any established or regular schedule, but only when corporate events with respect to a constituent stock require it. When one component stock is replaced, the entire index is reviewed. As a result, multiple component changes are often implemented simultaneously. The component stocks of the INDU may be changed at any time for any reason. Constituent changes are typically announced one to five days before they are scheduled to be implemented.

Components with more than one listing of common stock outstanding will only be represented by their designated listing, which is the share class with both the highest one-year (or all available data if less than one year of trading data is available as of the reference date, as defined below) trading liquidity (as defined by median daily value traded) and largest float-adjusted market capitalization. All other share classes are referred to as secondary listings. When the liquidity and market capitalization indicators are in conflict, Dow Jones analyzes the relative differences between the two values, placing a greater importance on liquidity. Once established, the designated listing is only changed if both the liquidity and market capitalization of a secondary listing exceed the liquidity and market capitalization of the designated listing by more than 20%. If only one measure exceeds 20%, Dow Jones analyzes the data as described above to determine if the designated listing should be changed. Otherwise, the designated listing remains unchanged. Dow Jones Indices reviews designated listings on an annual basis and any changes are implemented after the close of the third Friday of September. The last trading day in July is used as the reference date for the liquidity and market capitalization data.

The INDU is price weighted rather than market capitalization weighted. Therefore, the component stock weightings are affected only by changes in the stocks' prices, in contrast with the weightings of other indices that are affected by both price changes and changes in the number of shares outstanding. The value of the INDU is the *sum* of the primary exchange prices of each of the 30 common stocks included in the INDU, *divided* by a divisor. The divisor is changed in accordance with a mathematical formula to adjust for any price impacting corporate action on one of its member stocks; this includes price adjustments, special dividends, stock splits, rights offerings, constituent additions and constituent deletions. The current divisor of the INDU is published daily in the WSJ and other publications. While this methodology reflects current practice in calculating the INDU, no assurance can be given that Dow Jones will not modify or change this methodology in a manner that may affect the return on your securities. In addition to its daily governance of indices and maintenance of the INDU methodology, at least once within any 12 month period, the Averages Committee reviews the INDU methodology to ensure the INDU continues to achieve the stated objective, and that the data and methodology remain effective. Where any index component stock price is unavailable on any trading day, the index sponsor will generally use the last reported price for such component stock.

Adjustments for Corporate Actions

There is a large range of corporate actions that may affect companies included in the INDU. Certain corporate actions require Dow Jones Indices to make an adjustment to the divisor to prevent the value of the INDU from changing as a result

of the corporate action. Corporate actions are applied after the close of trading on the day prior to the ex-date. Several types of corporate actions, and their related adjustments, are listed in the table below.

Corporate Action	Adjustment Made To Index	Divisor Adjustment?
Spin-off	The price of the parent company is adjusted to the price of the parent company minus the price of the spun-off company/share exchange ratio. Any potential impacts on index constituents from a spin-off are evaluated by the Index Committee on a case by case basis.	Yes
Rights Offering	The price is adjusted according to the terms of the rights offering.	Yes
Stock dividend, stock split, reverse stock split	The price is adjusted according to the terms of the stock split.	Yes
Share Issuance, Share Repurchase, Equity Offering or Warrant Conversion	Index does not use a number of shares or investable weight factors – no impact	No
Special Dividends	Price of the stock making the special dividend payment is reduced by the per share special dividend amount after the close of trading on the day before the dividend ex-date.	Yes
Constituent Change	Deletions due to delistings, acquisition or any other corporate event resulting in the deletion of the stock from the index will be replaced on the effective date of the drop. In the case of a zero price spin-off, the spun-off company is not replaced.	Yes

Recalculation Policy

Dow Jones Indices reserves the right to recalculate an index under certain limited circumstances. Dow Jones Indices may choose to recalculate and republish an index if it is found to be incorrect or inconsistent within two trading days of the publication of the index level in question for one of the following events:

1. Incorrect or revised closing price of a stock on a given day
2. Missed or misapplied corporate event
3. Incorrect application of an index methodology
4. Late announcement of a corporate event
5. Incorrect calculation or data entry error

Late information that does not impact the divisor is applied at the earliest opportunity Dow Jones Indices becomes aware of the event. Late information impacting the divisor results in a correction and reposting within two trading days. All errors due to Dow Jones Indices' mistakes (e.g., data entry, methodology misapplication, etc.) are corrected and reposted, provided the error is identified within two trading days. Any other restatements or recalculations beyond two trading days will be determined by the Index Committee, which will review the possible market impact or disruption of such recalculations.

Unexpected Exchange Closures

An unexpected exchange closure is when an exchange fully or partially fails to open or trading is temporarily halted. This can apply to a single exchange or to a market as a whole, when all of the primary exchanges are closed and/or not trading. Unexpected exchange closures are usually due to unforeseen circumstances, such as natural disasters, inclement weather, outages, or other events.

To a large degree, Dow Jones Indices is dependent on the exchanges to provide guidance in the event of an unexpected exchange closure. Dow Jones Indices' decision making is dependent on exchange guidance regarding pricing and mandatory corporate actions.

NYSE Rule 123C provides closing contingency procedures for determining an official closing price for listed securities if the exchange is unable to conduct a closing transaction in one or more securities due to a system or technical issue.

3:00 PM ET is the deadline for an exchange to determine its plan of action regarding an outage scenario. As such, Dow Jones Indices also uses 3:00 PM ET as the cutoff.

If all exchanges fail to open or unexpectedly halt trading intraday due to unforeseen circumstances, Dow Jones Indices will take the following actions:

Market Disruption Prior to Open of Trading:

- (i) If all exchanges indicate that trading will not open for a given day, Dow Jones Indices will treat the day as an unscheduled market holiday. The decision will be communicated to clients as soon as possible through the normal channels. Indices containing multiple markets will be calculated as normal, provided that at least one market is open that day. Indices which only contain closed markets will not be calculated.
- (ii) If exchanges indicate that trading, although delayed, will open for a given day, Dow Jones Indices will begin index calculation when the exchanges open.

Market Disruption Intraday:

If exchanges indicate that trading will not resume for a given day, the index level will be calculated using prices determined by the exchanges based on the NYSE Rule 123C hierarchy. Intraday index values will continue to use the last traded composite price until the primary exchange publishes official closing prices.

License Agreement with S&P

Nomura or one of its affiliates has entered into a nonexclusive license agreement providing for the license to Nomura or to one of its affiliates, in exchange for a fee, of the right to use indices owned and published by S&P in connection with some products, including the notes.

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Historical Performance of the INDU

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the INDU based on the daily historical closing levels from January 1, 2021 through May 26, 2026. We obtained the closing levels below from Bloomberg. We have not undertaken any independent review of, or made any due diligence inquiry with respect to, the information obtained from Bloomberg.

Historical Performance of the INDU



The historical levels of the INDU should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the closing level of the INDU on any coupon observation date, including the determination date.

Description of the RTY

FTSE Russell Publishes the RTY

The RTY is an index calculated, published, and disseminated by FTSE Russell, and measures the composite price performance of stocks of 2,000 companies determined by FTSE Russell to be part of the U.S. equity market. The RTY was first launched in 1984 based on an initial value of 100 as of December 31, 1978. It is generally considered to be a “small-cap” index. Additional information about the RTY (including the top ten constituent stocks and sector weights) is available on the following website: ftse.com/analytics/factsheets/Home/Search#. We are not incorporating by reference the website or any material it includes in this pricing supplement.

The RTY includes approximately 2,000 of the smallest securities that form the Russell 3000® Index. The Russell 3000® Index is comprised of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies, or 98% based on market capitalization, of the investable U.S. equity market. The RTY is designed to track the performance of the small capitalization segment of the U.S. equity market.

Selection of Constituent Stocks of the RTY

The RTY is a sub-index of the Russell 3000® Index. To be eligible for inclusion in the Russell 3000® Index, and, consequently, the RTY, a company's stocks must be listed on the rank day and FTSE Russell must have access to documentation verifying the company's eligibility for inclusion. The rank day occurs on the last business day of April for the June reconstitution and the last business day of October for the December reconstitution. Membership eligibility is determined using public information available on the rank day and market capitalizations calculated at market close. Eligible initial public offerings (“IPOs”) are added to Russell U.S. Indices quarterly, based on total market capitalization rankings within the market-adjusted capitalization breaks established during the most recent reconstitution. To be added to any Russell U.S. index during a quarter outside of reconstitution, IPOs must meet additional eligibility criteria.

A company is included in the U.S. equity markets and is eligible for inclusion in the Russell 3000® Index, and consequently, the RTY, if that company incorporates in the U.S., has its headquarters in the U.S. and also trades with the highest liquidity in the U.S. If a company does not satisfy all of the above criteria, it can still be included in the U.S. equity market if any one of the following home country indicators is in the United States: (i) country of incorporation, (ii) country of headquarters and (iii) country in which the company trades with the highest liquidity (as defined by a two-year average daily dollar trading volume from all exchanges within the country), and the primary location of that company's assets or its revenue, based on an average of two years of assets or revenues data, is also in the United States. In addition, if there is insufficient information to assign a company to the U.S. equity markets based on its assets or revenue, the company may nonetheless be assigned to the U.S. equity markets if the headquarters of the company is located in the United States or if the headquarters of the company is located in certain “benefit-driven incorporation countries”, or “BDIs”, and that company's most liquid stock exchange is in the United States. The BDI countries are Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bonaire, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Cook Islands, Curaçao, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Panama, Saba, Sint Eustatius, Sint Maarten and Turks and Caicos Islands. A U.S.-listed company is not eligible for inclusion within the U.S. equity market if it has been classified by FTSE Russell as a China N share on the rank date of the index reconstitution. A company will be considered a China N share if the following criteria are satisfied: (i) the company is incorporated outside of mainland China, (ii) the company is listed on the NYSE, the Nasdaq or the NYSE American, (iii) the company has a headquarter or principal executive office or its establishment in mainland China, with the majority of its revenue or assets derived from the People's Republic of China, and (iv) the company is controlled by a mainland Chinese entity, company or individual (if the shareholder background cannot be determined with publicly available information, FTSE Russell will consider whether the establishment and origin of the company are in mainland China and whether the company is headquartered in mainland China). An existing China N Share which fails one or more of the following criteria will cease to be classified as a China N share: (i) the company is no longer incorporated outside the People's Republic of China, (ii) the company is no longer listed on the NYSE, the Nasdaq exchange, or the NYSE American, (iii) the percentages of revenue and assets derived from the People's Republic of China have both fallen below 45 percent, or (iv) the company is acquired/a controlling stake is held by a non-Mainland Chinese state entity, company or individual. Only asset and revenue data from the most recent annual report is considered when evaluating whether a company should be classified a China N share (i.e., there will be no two year averaging). ADRs and ADSs are not eligible for inclusion in the RTY.

In addition, all securities eligible for inclusion in the Russell 3000® Index, and consequently, the RTY, must trade on an eligible exchange (CBOE, NYSE, NYSE American, NYSE Arca and Nasdaq).

Exclusions from the RTY

FTSE Russell specifically excludes the following companies and securities from the RTY: (i) preferred and convertible preferred stock, redeemable shares, participating preferred stock, warrants, rights, depositary receipts, installment receipts and trust receipts; (ii) royalty trusts, U.S. limited liability companies, closed-end investment companies, companies that are required to report Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (as defined by the SEC), including business development companies, blank check companies, special-purpose acquisition companies and limited partnerships; (iii) companies with a total market capitalization less than \$30 million; (iv) companies with only a small portion of their shares available in the free-float as defined by FTSE Russell (companies with less than an absolute 5% of shares available); (v) bulletin board, pink sheets or over-the-counter traded securities, including securities for which prices are displayed on the FINRA ADF;

(vi) real estate investment trusts and publicly traded partnerships that generate, or have historically generated, unrelated business taxable income and have not taken steps to block their unrelated business taxable income to equity holders; and
(vii) companies with less than 5% of the company's voting rights in the hands of unrestricted shareholders.

Initial List of Eligible Securities

The primary criterion FTSE Russell uses to determine the initial list of securities eligible for the Russell 3000® Index and, consequently, the RTY, is total market capitalization, which is calculated by multiplying the total outstanding shares for a company by the market price as of the rank day for those securities being considered at reconstitution. IPOs may be added between constitutions as noted below. All common stock share classes are combined in determining a company's total shares outstanding. If multiple share classes have been combined, the number of total shares outstanding will be multiplied by the primary exchange close price and used to determine the company's total market capitalization. In cases where the common stock share classes act independently of each other (e.g., tracking stocks), each class is considered for inclusion separately. Stocks must have a closing price at or above \$1.00 on their primary exchange or an eligible secondary exchange on the last trading day of May of each year to be eligible for inclusion in the RTY. In order to reduce unnecessary turnover, if an existing member's closing price is less than \$1.00 on the rank day, it will be considered eligible if the average of the daily closing prices from their primary exchange during the 30 days prior to the rank day is equal to or greater than \$1.00. If an existing member does not trade on the rank day, it must price at \$1.00 or above on another eligible U.S. exchange to remain eligible.

Multiple Share Classes

If an eligible company trades under multiple share classes or if a company distributes shares of an additional share class to its existing shareholders through a mandatory corporate action, each share class will be reviewed independently for inclusion. Share classes in addition to the primary vehicle (the pricing vehicle) that have a total market capitalization larger than \$30 million, an average daily dollar trading value that exceeds that of the global median, and a float of 5% or greater of shares available in the free-float as defined by FTSE Russell are eligible for inclusion.

The pricing vehicle will generally be designated as the share class with the highest two-year trading volume as of the rank day. In the absence of two years' worth of data, all available data will be used for this calculation. If the difference between trading volumes for each share class is less than 20%, the share class with the most available shares outstanding will be used as the pricing vehicle. At least 100 day trading volume is necessary to consider the class as a pricing vehicle for existing members. New members will be analyzed on all available data, even if that data is for less than 100 days.

Reconstitution

The RTY is reconstituted by FTSE Russell to reflect changes in the marketplace. The list of companies is ranked based on total market capitalization on the rank day, with the actual reconstitution occurring on the fourth Friday in June and the second Friday in December. A full calendar for reconstitution is published each spring.

A company's total shares are multiplied by the primary exchange close price of the pricing vehicle and used to determine the company's total market capitalization for the purpose of ranking of companies and determination of index membership. If no volume exists on the primary exchange on the rank day, the last trade price from an eligible secondary exchange will be used where volume exists (using the lowest trade price above \$1.00 if multiple secondary markets exist). The company's rank will be determined based on the cumulative market capitalization. As of the June 2016 reconstitution, any share class not qualifying for eligibility independently will not be aggregated with the pricing vehicle within the available shares calculation.

For mergers and spin-offs that are effective between the rank day and the business day immediately before the index lock down takes effect ahead of the reconstitution, the market capitalizations of the impacted securities are recalculated and membership is reevaluated as of the effective date of the corporate action. For corporate events that occur during the reconstitution lock down period (which takes effect from the open on the first day of the lock down period onwards), market capitalizations and memberships will not be reevaluated. Non index members that have been considered ineligible as of rank day will not be reevaluated in the event of a subsequent corporate action that occurs between rank day and the reconstitution effective date.

Index Calculation and Capitalization Adjustments

As a capitalization-weighted index, the RTY reflects changes in the capitalization, or market value, of the index stocks relative to the capitalization on a base date. This discussion describes the "price return" calculation of the RTY. The current RTY value is the compounded result of the cumulative daily (or monthly) return percentages, where the starting value of the RTY is equal to the base value (100) and base date (December 31, 1978). Returns between any two dates can then be derived by dividing the ending period index value (IV_1) by the beginning period (IV_0) index value, so that the return equals $[(IV_1 / IV_0) - 1] * 100$.

Constituent stocks of the index are weighted in the RTY by their free-float market capitalization, which is calculated by multiplying the primary closing price by the number of free-float shares. Free-float shares are shares that are available to the public for purchase as determined by FTSE Russell. Adjustments to shares are reviewed quarterly (including at reconstitution) and for major corporate actions such as mergers.

The table below lists shareholder types that are restricted when calculating free float.

Shareholder Type	Shareholder Description	Restriction %*
Corporations and Employee Share Plans (ESOP)	Shares held by public companies, non-listed subsidiaries of public companies, private companies, employee share plans (ESOP), or holding companies.	0
Foundations	Shares held by foundations and endowments.	0
Government Agencies	Shares directly owned by state, regional, municipal and local governments (excluding shares held by independently managed pension schemes for governments).	0
Individual Investors	All individual holders disclosed within corporate filings will be restricted, regardless of amount. This includes disclosed officer and director holdings.	0
Portfolio Holdings	Where a single portfolio holding is 30% or greater, it will be regarded as strategic and therefore restricted. Examples of portfolio holdings may include shares held by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banks and Trusts • Finance Companies • Hedge Funds • Investment Advisors • Insurance Companies • Pension Funds • Investment Management Companies • Brokerage Firms • Mutual Funds • Exchange Traded Funds 	30
Sovereign Wealth Funds	Shares that are held by sovereign wealth funds.	10**
Treasury Shares	Shares that are held in treasury.	0
Venture Capital and Private Equity	Shares held by private equity firms and venture capital funds are considered restricted.	0

* Any holding greater than or equal to this number will be deemed restricted and therefore removed from free float, e.g. a 0% restriction means all disclosed holdings are restricted for this shareholder type.

** The 10% threshold will not apply to an existing or prospective constituent that is eligible for addition to the index with an investability weight of less than 5%. The shares will be restricted regardless of percentage held.

Additional Clarifications Concerning Free Float:

- Shares subject to lock-up provisions are removed from free float. Changes resulting from the expiry of lock-ups will be implemented at the next quarterly review subject to the lock-in or incentive expiry date occurring on or prior to the share and float change information cut-off date.
- US eligible companies that conduct their initial public offering via a de-SPAC transaction will only be considered for index inclusion following expiry of the longest stated lock-up. Former SPACs will be evaluated at the quarterly review following the expiry of the lock-up within the stated data cut-off window.
- All shares where the holder has a stated incentive to retain the shares (e.g. bonus shares paid if holding is retained for a set period of time) will be removed from free float.
- Shares that are subject to on-going contractual agreements (such as swaps) where they would ordinarily be treated as restricted are treated as restricted.
- Shares disclosed as being held by a nominee account are typically regarded as free float. However, if a restricted shareholder is identified as holding shares through a nominee account then that portion of shares will be restricted.

FTSE Russell primarily classifies shares held as portfolio holdings and within sovereign wealth funds as part of available free float (subject to 30% and 10% thresholds, respectively). However, when utilizing publicly available shareholder information, if FTSE Russell determines that the shareholder's investment objectives indicate these holdings are not likely to be freely available in the market, FTSE Russell reserves the right to exclude them from free float.

Corporate Actions Affecting the Index

FTSE Russell adjusts the RTY on a daily basis in response to certain corporate actions and events. Therefore, a company's membership in the RTY and its weight in the RTY can be impacted by these corporate actions. The adjustment

is applied based on sources of public information, including press releases and Securities and Exchange Commission filings. Prior to the completion of a corporate action or event, FTSE Russell estimates the effective date. FTSE Russell will then adjust the anticipated effective date based on public information until the date is considered final. Depending on the time on a given day that an action is determined to be final, FTSE Russell will generally either (1) apply the action before the open on the ex-date or (2) apply the action after providing appropriate notice. If FTSE Russell has confirmed the completion of a corporate action, scheduled to become effective subsequent to a rebalance, the event may be implemented in conjunction with the rebalance to limit turnover, provided appropriate notice can be given. FTSE Russell applies the following methodology guidelines when adjusting the RTY in response to corporate actions and events:

“No Replacement” Rule — Securities that are deleted from the RTY between reconstitution dates, for any reason (e.g., mergers, acquisitions or other similar corporate activity) are not replaced. Thus, the number of securities in the RTY over the past year will fluctuate according to corporate activity.

Mergers and Acquisitions

Adjustments due to mergers and acquisitions are applied to the RTY after the action is determined to be final. In the event that a constituent is being acquired for cash or is delisted subsequent to an index review, such constituent will be removed from the RTY in conjunction with the index review, assuming that the action is determined to be final and a minimum of two days’ notice can be provided.

Between constituents: When mergers and acquisitions take place between companies that are both constituents of a Russell index for cash, the target company is deleted from the RTY at the last traded price. When mergers and acquisitions take place between companies that are both constituents of a Russell index for stock, the target company is deleted from the RTY and the shares of the acquiring stock are increased according to the offer terms. When mergers and acquisitions take place between companies that are both constituents of a Russell index for cash or stock or a combination thereof, the target company is deleted from the RTY and the shares of the acquiring company are simultaneously increased per the merger terms.

Between a constituent and a non-constituent: If the target company is a member of the RTY, it is deleted from the RTY and the acquiring company will be included initially in the RTY provided it is eligible in all other respects at the time of the merger, regardless of previous eligibility screenings. If the acquiring company is deemed eligible it will be added to the RTY on the effective date and the opening price will be calculated using the offer terms. When the target company is a FTSE Russell Universe member, the shares of the member acquiring company will be updated to reflect the merger. Any share update will be made giving appropriate notice.

Given sufficient market hours after the confirmation of a merger or acquisition, FTSE Russell effects the action after the close on the last day of trading of the target company, or at an appropriate time once the transaction has been deemed to be final.

Rights Offerings — Rights offered to shareholders are reflected in the RTY only if the subscription price of the rights is at a discount to the market price of the stock. Provided that FTSE Russell has been alerted to the rights offer prior to the ex-date, it will adjust the price of the stock for the value of the rights and increased shares according to the terms of the offering before the open on the ex-date.

Spin-offs— If the spin-off entity meets the eligibility requirements for the RTY, the spin-off entity will be added to the RTY on the ex-date of the distribution. The spin-off entity will be retained in the RTY until the next reconstitution, when it will be evaluated for inclusion. If the spin-off entity does not meet the eligibility requirements for the RTY, the spin-off entity will be added to the RTY on the ex-date of the distribution. It will remain in the RTY until listing and settlement and then deleted at market price with notice.

Initial Public Offerings — Eligible IPOs are added to the RTY based on total market capitalization ranking within the market-adjusted capitalization breaks established at the most recent reconstitution.

An IPO of additional share classes will be considered for eligibility and must meet the same eligibility criteria for all other multiple share classes. If at the time of the IPO the additional share class does not meet the eligibility criteria for separate index membership, it will not be added to the RTY and will subsequently be reviewed for index membership during the next annual reconstitution.

Once IPO additions have been announced, an IPO may be added to the RTY prior to the previously announced schedule, if a corporate action has deemed this to be appropriate and notice can be provided (e.g. an index member automatically receives shares via a stock distribution into a projected IPO add).

Tender Offers — A company acquired as a result of a tender offer is removed when (i) (a) the bidder’s shareholding has reached at least 90%; (b) shareholders have validly tendered and the shares have been irrevocably accepted for payment; and (c) all pertinent offer conditions have been reasonably met and the acquirer has not explicitly stated that it does not intend to acquire the remaining shares; (ii) there is reason to believe that the remaining free float is under 5% based on information available at the time; (iii) following completion of the offer the acquirer has stated intent to finalize the acquisition via a short-form merger, squeeze-out, top-up option or any other compulsory mechanism; or (iv) delisting is confirmed.

Where the conditions for index deletion are not met, FTSE Russell may implement a free float change based on the reported acceptance results at the expiration of the initial, subsequent or final offer period where (i) the minimum acceptance level as stipulated by the acquiror is met; (ii) shareholders have validly tendered and the shares have been irrevocably accepted for payment; (iii) all pertinent offer conditions have been reasonably met and (iv) the change to the current float factor is greater than 3%. FTSE Russell uses the published results of the offer to determine the new free float of the target company. If no information is published in conjunction with the results from which FTSE Russell can determine which shareholders have and have not tendered, the free float change will reflect the total shares now owned by the acquiring company. A minimum T+2 notice period of the change is generally provided. Any subsequent disclosure on the updated shareholder structure will be reviewed during the quarterly review cycle. If the offer includes a stock consideration, the acquiring company's shares will be increased proportionate to the free float change of the target company. If the target company's free float change is greater than 3%, the associated change to the acquiring company's shares will be implemented regardless of size. Additionally, if the change to the target company is less than 3%, then no change will be implemented to the target or the acquiring company at the time of the event, regardless of any change to the acquiring company's shares. The target company will then be deleted as a second-step, if the conditions for deletion are achieved at the expiration of a subsequent offer period.

In the event that a tender offer results in an additional listed and active "tendered" line prior to the tendered shares being accepted and exchanged for settlement, FTSE Russell will generally evaluate the following factors to determine whether to switch to the tendered line: (i) the objective of the offer is to fully acquire and delist the target company (and FTSE Russell is not aware of any obstacles designed to prevent this objective; e.g. there are no major shareholders who have publicly disclosed that they will not be tendering); (ii) the offer is deemed to be successful (i.e. the minimum acceptance threshold has been achieved); (iii) more than 50% of the shares subject to the offer have been tendered; (iv) there is an additional tender offer period to provide a window for index users to tender into the tendered shares' line; and (v) there are outstanding regulatory or other substantive hurdles preventing the transaction completing immediately at the conclusion of the tender offer, with the results not expected to be known for some time. Index implementation will generally occur immediately after the opening of the additional offer period (with the provision of appropriate notice) – with an informative notice published announcing the change, to supplement the information within the applicable tracker files. In the event that the tendered line is halted prior to index implementation, its close price will be updated to reflect the deal terms until implementation. In the event that the prerequisites for deletion are not achieved and the target company is retained within the RTY at a reduced weight, the tendered line will be removed at deal terms (if no active market) with the ordinary line being re-added at a reduced weight at its last close price.

In exceptional circumstances, any review changes due to be effective for the companies involved in a tender offer may be retracted if FTSE Russell becomes aware of a tender offer which is due to complete on or around the effective date of such index review changes. Such exceptional circumstances may include undue price pressure being placed on the companies involved, or if proceeding with the review changes would compromise the replicability of the RTY.

Delisted and Suspended Stocks — A constituent will be deleted if it is delisted from all eligible exchanges. A constituent will be deleted if FTSE Russell becomes aware (in the country of assigned nationality) that the stock has become bankrupt, has filed for bankruptcy protection, enters into administration or receivership, commenced accelerated safeguarding procedures, is insolvent or is liquidated (or local equivalents); or has filed for delisting and no regulatory or shareholder approvals are outstanding, converts into an ineligible corporate structure or where evidence of a change in circumstances makes it ineligible for index inclusion. If, however, FTSE Russell becomes aware that a constituent is suspended, index treatment will be determined as follows:

- unless the circumstances regarding deletions set forth below apply, a constituent will continue to be included in the RTY for a period of up to 20 business days at its last traded price;
- if a constituent continues to be suspended at the end of that 20 business day period (the suspension period), it will be subject to review. FTSE Russell will take into account the stated reasons for the suspension. These reasons may include announcements made by the company regarding a pending acquisition or restructuring, and any stated intentions regarding a date for the resumption of trading. If following review, a decision is taken to remove the constituent, FTSE Russell will provide notice of 20 business days (the notice period) that it intends to remove the constituent, at zero value, at the conclusion of the notice period. If the security has not resumed trading at the conclusion of the notice period, it will be removed with two days' notice. If during the notice period further details are disclosed as to the reason for a company's suspension, those reasons (and any possible resumption of trade date) will be taken into account when determining if the company should remain on notice;
- if a suspended constituent resumes trading on or before the last business day of the notice period, the deletion notice will be rescinded and the constituent will be retained in the RTY. However, where the constituent resumes trading after the 40th business day of suspension, the constituent will continue to be removed from the RTY as previously announced but in these circumstance the deletion will be implemented at market value unless there are barriers that render a market value irreplicable. In this event, the company will continue to be removed at zero;
- if the notice period expires in the week preceding an index review, the company will be removed in conjunction with the index review;

- in certain limited circumstances where the index weight of the constituent is significant and FTSE Russell determines that a market-related value can be established for the suspended constituent, for example because similar company securities continue to trade, deletion may take place at the market-related value instead. In such circumstances, FTSE Russell will set out its rationale for the proposed treatment of the constituent at the end of the suspension period. The company would then be removed at that value at the end of the notice period;
- subject to the second following paragraph, if a constituent has been removed from the RTY and trading is subsequently restored, the constituent will only be reconsidered for inclusion after a period of 12 months from its deletion. For the purposes of index eligibility it will be treated as a new issue.

For example, if FTSE Russell becomes aware that a U.S. company has filed for Chapter 7 bankruptcy, Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection, a receiver is appointed, has filed for delisting under a Form 25, or a liquidation plan is filed, it will be removed from the RTY with notice. If a constituent is removed pursuant to this rule and is not trading and there is no express confirmation that shareholders will receive a fixed cash amount per share held, FTSE Russell will remove the stock at a nominal price of \$0.0001. If a price on an ineligible market (e.g. OTC) is available, the constituent may be removed using this price.

A company emerging from bankruptcy protection or insolvency will be reconsidered for index inclusion at the next semi-annual reconstitution (i.e., there will be no 12 month exclusion).

A constituent will be deleted if FTSE Russell becomes aware that the price of the constituent has reached its minimum permissible trade price. The constituent will be removed from the RTY in conjunction with the next index review subject to it still being at the minimum permissible trade price at the start of the quarterly review lock down period. The stock will only be reconsidered for index eligibility after a period of 12 months from its deletion. For purposes of index eligibility it will be evaluated as a new issue.

Stock Distributions and distributions in specie— A price adjustment for stock distributions is applied on the ex-date of the distribution. Where FTSE Russell is able to value a distribution in specie prior to the ex-date, a price adjustment is made to the company paying the dividend at the open on the ex-date. If no valuation of the distribution exists prior to the ex-date, no price adjustment is applied. Where the company whose holders are receiving the distribution is an index member, its shares will be increased according to the terms of the distribution. If such company is not an index member, the distributed shares will be added to the RTY until they have been settled and have listed, at which point they will be removed at the last traded price giving appropriate notice.

Special Cash Dividends — If a constituent pays out a special cash dividend, the price of the stock is adjusted to deduct the dividend amount before the open on the ex-date. No adjustment for regular cash dividends is made in the price return calculation of the RTY.

Updates to Shares Outstanding and Free Float — FTSE Russell reviews the RTY quarterly for updates to shares outstanding and to free floats used in calculating the RTY. The changes are implemented at the close of the market within each of the quarterly review processes (third Friday of March, fourth Friday in June (unless the last Friday occurs on the 29th or 30th, when reconstitution will occur on the Friday prior), third Friday in September and second Friday in December).

For the June review, no buffers will be observed for ranking total capitalization or implementation of free float changes (i.e. float updates will be implemented regardless of size as buffers will not be applied). For the December review, no buffers will be observed for ranking total capitalization. However, free float updates will be implemented with observation of the 3% buffers. Both the March and September quarterly review processes will apply buffers on both share and float changes to reflect (i) cumulative share changes greater than 1%, (ii) for constituents with a free float less than or equal to 15%, cumulative free float changes greater than 1%, and (iii) for constituents with a free float greater than 15%, cumulative free float changes greater than 3%.

Outside of the quarterly update cycle, outstanding shares and free float will be updated with at least two days' notice if prompted by primary or secondary offerings if (i) there is a USD \$1 billion investable market capitalization change related to a primary/secondary offering measured by multiplying the change to index shares by the subscription price or (ii) there is a resultant 5% change in index shares related to a primary or secondary offering and a USD \$250 million investable market capitalization change measured by multiplying the change to index shares by the subscription price. The pricing date will serve as the trigger for implementation; i.e. once FTSE Russell is aware that an offering has priced, the update will be implemented with two days' notice from market close (contingent on the thresholds described above being triggered). If discovery of the pricing date occurs more than two days after the pricing date, the update will be deferred until the next quarterly review.

In exceptional circumstances, FTSE Russell may defer implementation until after the new shares are listed and with the provision of two days' notice. An offering may be deemed exceptional if implementation prior to the listing of the new shares may cause undue price pressure on the company, or if proceeding with the changes may compromise the replicability of the index.

If a company distributes shares of an additional share class to its existing shareholders through a mandatory corporate action, the additional share class will be evaluated for separate index membership. The new share class will be deemed

eligible if the market capitalization of the distributed shares meets the minimum size requirement (the market capitalization of the smallest member of the Russell 3000E Index from the previous rebalance as adjusted for performance to date). If the additional share class is not eligible at the time of distribution, it will not be added to the RTY.

License Agreement with FTSE Russell

Nomura or one of its affiliates has entered into a nonexclusive license agreement providing for the license to it, in exchange for a fee, of the right to use the RTY in connection with some products, including the notes.

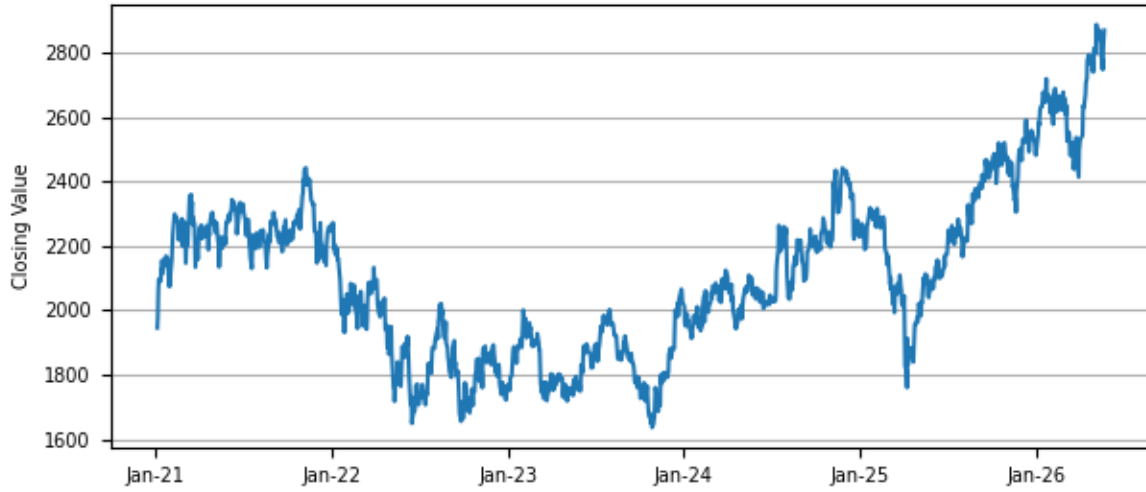
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Historical Performance of the RTY

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the RTY based on the daily historical closing levels from January 1, 2021 through May 26, 2026. We obtained the closing levels below from Bloomberg. We have not undertaken any independent review of, or made any due diligence inquiry with respect to, the information obtained from Bloomberg.

Historical Performance of the RTY



The historical levels of the RTY should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the closing level of the RTY on any coupon observation date, including the determination date.

Description of the NDX

Nasdaq, Inc. Publishes the NDX

The NDX is an index that is calculated, maintained and published by Nasdaq, Inc., and is designed to measure the performance of 100 of the largest Nasdaq listed non-financial stocks. The NDX is a “price return” index and is calculated using a modified market capitalization-weighted methodology. Additional information about the NDX (including the top ten constituent stocks and weights and sector weights) is available on the following website: indexes.nasdaqomx.com/Index/Overview/NDX. We are not incorporating by reference the website or any material it includes in this pricing supplement.

Security Eligibility Criteria

To qualify for index inclusion, securities must meet the following Security Eligibility Criteria which are applied as of the reconstitution reference date.

Eligible security types include common stocks, tracking stocks, and American depositary receipts, including New York registry shares. Real estate investment trusts, special purpose acquisition companies and “when-issued” securities are not eligible.

Multiple classes of securities issued by the same company are each eligible, subject to meeting all other security eligibility criteria.

For constituent selection and weighting purposes, the market capitalization of each company is the combined market capitalization of all eligible share classes. Unless otherwise noted, unlisted share classes are ineligible and will not be considered in the calculation of a company’s market capitalization. To be eligible for index inclusion, a company’s primary US listing must be listed exclusively on the Nasdaq Global Select Market or the Nasdaq Global Market. To be eligible, a company must not be classified as being in the financial industry according to the Industry Classification Benchmark, a product of FTSE International Limited that is used under license.

Companies classified as being in the real estate industry, according to the Industry Classification Benchmark, are eligible unless organized as a real estate investment trust.

There is no minimum or maximum market capitalization criterion, although the security selection process is based in part on a ranking of companies by market capitalization. A security must have a three-month average daily traded value of at least \$5 million (USD).

To be eligible for initial index inclusion, a security must have been listed and available for trading on an eligible exchange for at least three full calendar months, not including the month of initial listing. For seasoning purposes, eligible exchanges include Nasdaq (Nasdaq Global Select Market, Nasdaq Global Market, or Nasdaq Capital Market), NYSE, NYSE American and CBOE BZX. Seasoning eligibility is determined as of the constituent selection reference date and includes that month, therefore:

- To be considered for inclusion at the annual December reconstitution, a security must have been listed and available for trading on an eligible exchange no later than the last business day of August, with seasoning occurring over the months of September, October, and November.
- To be considered for inclusion as a replacement, a security must be seasoned by the last day of the month preceding the replacement event. For example, if a replacement event were to occur in July, the required seasoning period would include all of April, May, and June.

The trading history of a special purpose acquisition company prior to its combination with an operating company will not count towards satisfying the seasoning requirement, regardless of whether the special purpose acquisition company is determined to be the acquirer or the target in the transaction.

Any security that is already a member of the NDX, including those added as the result of a spin-off event, will be exempt from the seasoning requirement. A security must have a free float of at least 10%.

Companies that have filed for bankruptcy, or equivalent protection from creditors, will not be considered for initial inclusion in the NDX.

A company that has entered into a definitive agreement or other arrangement that is expected to make it ineligible will not be considered for initial inclusion in the NDX. Such agreements and arrangements include, but are not limited to:

- An agreement to be purchased by another entity or to become privately owned.
- A plan to delist or to transfer to an ineligible exchange.
- A plan to reorganize as an ineligible security type.
- A decision to liquidate or otherwise permanently cease operations.

Constituent Selection

A reconstitution is conducted on an annual basis, at which time all eligible companies are ranked based on market capitalization, as of the reconstitution reference date.

The market capitalization of each company is the combined market capitalization of all eligible share classes. For inclusion purposes, the market capitalization of an American depositary receipt will normally be determined based on the depositary shares outstanding, as reported by the depositary banks. This means that a non-US company represented by an American depositary receipt may be considered for inclusion in the NDX at less than its full global market capitalization. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an American depositary receipt that serves as a company's primary global listing (i.e., the underlying shares are not listed or available for trading elsewhere) will be considered for inclusion based on its full global market capitalization, in the same manner as a direct listing.

1. Once ranked, companies are selected for index inclusion based on the following order of criteria: The top 75 ranked companies are selected for inclusion in the NDX.
2. Any other companies that were members of the NDX as of the reconstitution reference date and are ranked within the top 100 ranked companies are also selected for inclusion in the NDX.
3. If fewer than 100 companies are selected based on the first two criteria, then the remaining positions will first be filled, in rank order, by companies currently in the NDX as of the reconstitution reference date, which are ranked in positions 101-125, as long as they were:
 - a. ranked in the top 100 as of the reference date of the previous reconstitution, or
 - b. added as a replacement since the previous reconstitution, or
 - c. added as the result of a spinoff event since the previous reconstitution.
4. If fewer than 100 companies are selected based on the first three criteria, the remaining positions will be filled, in rank order, by any companies ranked in the top 100 that were not already members of the NDX as of the reconstitution reference date.

Constituent Weighting

Constituent Weighting Scheme

The NDX employs a modified capitalization weighting scheme.

Constituent Weighting Process

The quarterly weight process uses company-level weights, which are derived using the price and total shares outstanding ("TSO") of each security, as of the rebalance reference date. For any company represented by more than one eligible share class, the company weight is the combined weight of the eligible securities representing its share classes. All American depositary receipt securities selected for index inclusion will have their weights assigned according to the market capitalization of the depositary shares outstanding, as reported by the depositary banks.

For quarterly rebalances in March, June, and September, index shares for each security are adjusted by the percentage change in that company's TSO since the previous TSO update. Following those adjustments, the resulting company weights are evaluated based on two constraints:

- No company's weight may exceed 24%.
- The aggregate weight of the companies whose weights exceed 4.5% may not exceed 48%.

If neither constraint is violated, then no further adjustments are made, and the quarterly constituent weighting process is complete.

Only in cases where either or both of the constraints above are violated, or when the quarterly rebalance coincides with the annual reconstitution (i.e., December), quarterly weight adjustments are made according to a two-stage adjustment process described below. This process uses the price and TSO of each security, as of the rebalance reference date, to derive the initial company-level weights.

Stage 1 adjustment. If no company's initial weight exceeds 24% of the NDX, initial weights are used as Stage 1 weights without adjustment. Otherwise, initial weights are adjusted such that no company's weight may exceed 20% of the NDX.

Stage 2 adjustment. If the aggregate weight of the companies whose Stage 1 weights exceed 4.5% does not exceed 48%, Stage 1 weights are used as the final weights. Otherwise, Stage 1 weights are adjusted such that:

- The aggregate weight of the companies whose Stage 1 weights exceeded 4.5% is set to 40%.
- Companies with Stage 1 weights below 4.5% may also have their weights adjusted to preserve the initial rank order of all companies.

If the two-stage process results in a violation of the weighting constraints as previously detailed in this section, then the process is repeated until the company weights meet the constraints.

Annual Weight Adjustment

The annual reconstitution employs an additional two-stage weight adjustment using security-level constraints. For any company with more than one eligible share class, the securities representing those share classes are considered separately.

Final security weights from the quarterly weight adjustment are used as the initial security weights for the annual weight adjustment process.

Stage 1 adjustment. If no security's initial weight exceeds 15%, initial weights are used as Stage 1 weights. Otherwise, initial weights are adjusted such that no security's weight may exceed 14% of the NDX.

Stage 2 adjustment. If the aggregate weight of the securities with the five largest Stage 1 weights does not exceed 40%, Stage 1 weights are used as final weights. Otherwise, Stage 1 weights are adjusted such that:

- The aggregate weight of the securities with the five largest Stage 1 weights is set to 38.5%.
- In order to preserve the initial rank order of the securities, the final index weight of any security outside the five largest will be capped at the lesser of 4.4% or the weight of the fifth largest security.

If the two-stage process results in a violation of the weighting constraints as previously detailed in this section, then the process is repeated until the security weights meet the constraints.

NDX Calculation

The discussion below describes the "price return" calculation of the Nasdaq-100 Index®. As compared to the gross total return or net total return versions of the NDX, the price return version is ordinarily calculated without regard to ordinary cash dividends on the NDX stocks. However, all NDX calculations reflect special cash dividends.

The NDX is a modified market capitalization-weighted index. The value of the Nasdaq-100 Index® equals the NDX market value divided by the NDX divisor. The overall NDX market value is the aggregate of each NDX stock's market value, as may be adjusted for any corporate actions. A NDX stock's market value is determined by multiplying the last sale price by the number of shares of the index security included in the NDX. In other words, the value of the

NDX is equal to (i) the sum of the products of (a) the index shares of each of the NDX stocks multiplied by (b) each such stock's last sale price (adjusted for corporate actions, if any), divided by (ii) the divisor of the NDX.

The price return NDX divisor is calculated as the ratio of (i) the start of day market value of the NDX divided by (ii) the previous day NDX value.

If an index security does not trade on the relevant Nasdaq exchange on a given day or the relevant Nasdaq exchange has not opened for trading, the previous index calculation day's closing price for index security (adjusted for corporate actions occurring prior to market open on the current day, if any) is used. If an index security is halted during the trading day, the most recent last sale price is used until trading resumes. For securities where the Nasdaq Stock Market is the relevant Nasdaq exchange, the last sale price may be the Nasdaq Official Closing Price when it is closed.

Index Calendar

Reconstitution Frequency	Annually
Rebalance Frequency	Quarterly
Reconstitution Reference Dates	Last trading day of November
Reconstitution Announcement Dates	After the close on the second Friday in December
Reconstitution Effective Dates	At market open on the first trading day following the third Friday in December
Rebalance Reference Dates	Last trading day of February, May, August, and November, respectively
Rebalance Announcement Dates	After the close on the second Friday in March, June, September, and December
Rebalance Effective Dates	At market open on the first trading day following the third Friday in March, June, September, and December

A special rebalance may be triggered, if either of the following weighting restrictions are violated, based on end-of-day values:

- No company's weight may exceed 24%.
- The aggregate weight of the companies whose weights exceed 4.5% may not exceed 48%.

Notice of a special rebalance, including the effective date and reference date, will be published in advance through the normal channels, and will follow the quarterly update process described in the constituent weighting section.

The NDX is calculated Monday through Friday, except on days when the US markets are closed.

The NDX is calculated during the trading day based on the last sale price and are disseminated once per second from 09:30:01 to 17:16:00 ET. The closing value of the NDX may change up until 17:15:00 ET due to corrections to the last sale price of the index securities.

Index Maintenance

Deletion Policy

If, at any time, it is determined that an index security is ineligible for continued inclusion, it will be removed as soon as practicable. Advanced notice of an index security deletion, including the effective date, will be announced through the normal channels. Criteria for security removal include, but are not limited to:

- Delisting or transferring to an ineligible exchange.
- Reorganizing as an ineligible security type (e.g., a real estate investment trust).
- Reclassification as a financial company, according to the ICB.
- Involvement in a merger, acquisition, or other major corporate event that would make continued inclusion impossible, impractical, or inappropriate.
- Failure to maintain a weight of at least 0.10% for two consecutive month ends. Any company that fails to maintain a weight of at least 0.10% for two consecutive month-ends will be removed if it also ranked outside of the top 100 eligible companies by market capitalization as of the most recent month-end.
- For a security added to the NDX as the result of a spin-off event, failure to establish a weight of at least 0.10% at the end of its second day of regular-way trading as an index member.
- Declaring bankruptcy, liquidating, or otherwise permanently ceasing operations.

In circumstances where it is not possible to provide sufficient advanced notification of the removal event and/or the identity of a replacement, the security being removed may be persisted in the NDX at its last sale price, or at an appropriate "deal price", until the effective date of the replacement company's entry into the NDX. In such cases, a temporary placeholder security may be utilized, and will be denoted by adding a dollar sign to the beginning and end of the security's ticker symbol.

Securities that are added to the NDX as the result of a spin-off event are normally maintained in the NDX, subject to the removal criteria specified above. Those that are not immediately removed may be removed at a later date to protect the integrity of the NDX, for example, if a spun-off security demonstrates liquidity characteristics that diverge materially from the security eligibility criteria.

Replacement Policy

Other than at the index reconstitution, except for spin-offs, additions to the NDX occur only when there is a deletion that requires replacement. The company with the largest market capitalization that meets all eligibility criteria as of the prior month-end, and which is not already an index member, will replace the deleted company.

For companies represented by more than one share class, the company will only be considered deleted when all its share classes have been removed from the NDX. If a security is removed, but other securities representing the same company remain in the NDX, a replacement event will not be triggered.

A security that was added to the NDX as the result of a spin-off event, and then removed before the next reconstitution, will not be replaced.

For pending deletions set to occur soon after a reconstitution and/or rebalance effective date, the removal may be accelerated to occur in conjunction with the reconstitution and/or rebalance event.

Corporate Actions

In the periods between scheduled index reconstitution and rebalancing events, individual index securities may be subject to a variety of corporate actions and events that require maintenance and adjustments to the NDX.

At the quarterly rebalancing, no changes are made to the NDX from the previous month end until the quarterly share change effective date, with the exception of corporate actions with an ex-date.

Special Cash Dividends

A special cash dividend is a cash payment by the issuer of the index security to shareholders that the issuer does not consider to be part of its regular dividend paying cycle. A dividend is considered special in the NDX if the information

provided by the vendor or the index exchange indicates that the dividend is special. Other nomenclature for a special dividend may include but not be limited to extra, extraordinary, non-recurring, one-time, unusual, etc.

The start of day price of the index security is adjusted downward for the amount of the special cash dividend with no adjustment to the index shares resulting in a change to the divisor.

Return of Capital

A return of capital is a cash distribution paid from the company's capital surplus rather than its net income or retained earnings. For the purposes of index calculation, Nasdaq will determine the treatment (regular vs. special) of each return of capital event based on whether the payment fits with the company's regular pattern of dividend payments, or if the payment appears to be extraordinary in nature.

Liquidation Distributions

A liquidation distribution, sometimes referred to as a "liquidating dividend" is a cash distribution made by an issuer in conjunction with the dissolution of its business. Bankruptcy liquidations rarely result in liquidation payments to equity shareholders. Voluntary liquidations, on the other hand, will generally produce one or more liquidation payment events. For the purposes of index calculation, Nasdaq generally treats liquidation distributions in the same manner as special dividends. However, in the case of voluntary liquidations, Nasdaq may instead elect to remove the index security at the liquidation distribution per share if it is available.

Stock Split / Stock Dividend / Bonus Issue

A stock split, stock dividend and bonus issue are similar transactions which generally result in no change to the market capitalization of the security. They essentially imply the same event and the only difference is in the way the terms are quoted. A stock split or bonus issue is quoted in terms of shares received to shares held and stock dividends are quoted in percentages. This event increases the index shares of the index security based on an adjustment factor, while simultaneously reducing its per share price by applying a corresponding inverse adjustment factor, such that the weight of the index security remains similar before and after the event resulting in no change or a minimal change to the divisor.

Cash and Stock Dividend

An issuer of a security may pay a cash and stock dividend on the same security on the same date. In this case, the cash dividend is processed in the NDX before the stock dividend unless otherwise indicated.

Optional Dividend

An issuer of a security may permit the shareholder to choose between receiving a dividend in cash or stock. In this case, the adjustment is made to the index security in the manner the dividend is announced.

Reverse Stock Split / Consolidation

A reverse split generally results in no change to the market capitalization of the security. Reverse splits are quoted in terms of shares received to shares held. This event decreases the number of index shares of the index security based on an adjustment factor while simultaneously increasing its per share price by applying a corresponding inverse adjustment factor, such that the weight of the index security remains similar before and after the event resulting in no change or a minimal change to the divisor.

Rights Offering / Issue

An issuer may offer to existing shareholders the right to participate in a new issuance of shares in proportion to each shareholder's existing holdings of the security at a set price (the subscription price) during a subscription period. Shareholders are allotted rights in accordance with the ratio set by the company. The rights may trade for a certain period of time during the subscription period, allowing shareholders the opportunity to sell their rights in the market. Failure to subscribe to the rights prior to the end of the subscription period will result in their expiration and the shareholders forfeiture of the opportunity to purchase new shares under the rights issuance.

Renounceable rights offering: The rights issued to an existing shareholder are transferable in the open market and are able to be sold separately from the shares to other investors during the life of the right. Renounceable rights are referred to as "transferable" or "tradable".

Non-renounceable rights offering: The rights issued to an existing shareholder cannot be traded. Shareholders must either subscribe to the rights or they lapse upon expiration of the subscription period.

Whether the rights offering is renounceable or non-renounceable, if the distribution is of the same index security, the price and index shares are adjusted if the rights have a subscription price on an equivalent per share basis that is less than its last sale price (in-the money) of the index security. The price is adjusted downward for the value of the right.

The index shares are increased to reflect the full exercise of the rights offering. The number of additional index shares is determined by multiplying the number of rights issued per index security by the current number of index shares, then

dividing that product by the number of rights required to purchase one new index security. This results in a divisor adjustment.

If the rights have a subscription price on an equivalent per share basis that is greater than the last sale price (out of the money) of the index security on the day before the ex-distribution date, no adjustment will be made to the price or index shares of the index security, even if the offering is underwritten or otherwise guaranteed in some way. If the distribution is not available to all shareholders, then no adjustment is made to either the price or index shares of the index security.

Stock Distribution of Another Security

An issuer may distribute shares of another pre-existing publicly traded company to its own shareholders. These events are often announced as “in specie”, “in kind”, or “spinoff” distributions. Such events generally do not result in the issuance of new shares or the formation of a new corporate entity, and may not fall within the traditional definition of a spinoff. Nevertheless, regardless of the terminology used to announce the event, this distribution will be handled as a “spin-off” as described below.

In cases where the distributed security is already a member of the NDX, its index shares will be increased, on the effective date, to reflect the value of the distribution.

Spin-offs

A spin-off (also known as a de-merger) occurs when the issuer of an equity security (the parent) “spins off” a business it owns into a separate new issuer (the spinco). Shares of the spinco are distributed to the shareholders of the parent, on a pro-rata basis, at a ratio established by the parent. Any spinco which does not meet the traditional definition of a security, or is not expected to be publicly listed, may be disregarded by the NDX. Spinco securities will be added to the NDX as their parent security on the effective date. Index shares of the spinco are calculated by multiplying the index shares of the parent times the spinoff ratio. If the parent security’s listing exchange applies a price adjustment to the parent security, the spinco security will be assigned an initial price consistent with that amount, adjusted according to the spinoff ratio. If no price adjustment is applied to the parent, the spinco will be assigned a price of zero. In any case, including events involving multiple spincos, the total value of the parent and spinco(s) reflected within the NDX at the start-of-day on the effective date will be equal to the value of the parent security at the prior end-of-day. Resulting divisor changes, if any, are not expected to be meaningful. Passive investors should not expect to take any action at the time the spinoff event becomes effective.

Once the spinoff event has been completed, the spinco will be evaluated for continued inclusion in the NDX. By default, the security will remain in the NDX until at least the next scheduled reconstitution, unless there is a specific reason for immediate disqualification. Reasons for disqualification include, but are not limited to:

- The spun-off company is assigned to an industry or sector that is incompatible with the eligibility criteria.
- The spun-off company is assigned to a country or other geographical designation that is incompatible with the eligibility criteria.
- The spun-off company is not expected to be listed on an eligible exchange.
- The spun-off company is not expected to have sufficient price history to be evaluated at the next rebalance or reconstitution event.

Regardless of the reason(s) for disqualification, a disqualified spinco will be held in the NDX until regular-way trading is established, and removed only after sufficient advanced notice is provided through the normal communication channels.

A disqualified spinco is normally removed at the last sale price of the day prior to the announced removal date. There is no adjustment to the index shares of the parent. This will not result in a divisor adjustment.

Mergers & Acquisitions (M&A)

A merger/acquisition is the combination of two (or more) companies into one larger company, involving an exchange of stock and/or cash payment to the shareholders of the acquired company.

If the issuer of the index security is the company being acquired, the index security is removed the day following the shareholder vote or the expected expiration of the tender offer, provided the acquisition is not contested. In the event the acquisition is contested, the deletion occurs once results have been received that indicate the acquisition will likely be successful. If the approval is by written consent, then the removal occurs as soon as reasonably practical thereafter.

When the acquiring company is an index security, it may incur an increase in its index shares if the acquisition involves an exchange of stock as payment.

Additions / Deletions

The addition or deletion of a security will generally result in a divisor change. Index securities are added or removed from the NDX at their last sale price on the day prior to the effective date of the change.

Halted Securities

If an index security is halted during the trading day, the most recent last sale price is used until trading resumes or Nasdaq determines it be removed from the index. If, at the time of its removal from the NDX, the index security is halted from trading on its index exchange and its current last sale price cannot readily be determined, the index security may, at Nasdaq's discretion, be removed at a price of 0.00000001 ("zero price"). This price is applied to the index security after the close of all the trading markets in the NDX but prior to the time the official closing value of the NDX is disseminated.

Long-Term Suspensions

Securities that are halted or otherwise suspended will normally have their last sale price carried forward for the purpose of index valuation. Those whose suspension periods exceed a threshold of 40 consecutive business days, as of the last trading day of the month, are reviewed for possible Index removal. Removals will typically not occur if the suspension is due to a planned reorganization or other specific corporate action, if a trading resumption date has been announced, or if the suspension is otherwise deemed to be temporary, at the discretion of Nasdaq.

If it is determined that removal is warranted, the removal will occur as soon as practicable, at a price of 0.00000001 ("zero price"). The removal will typically be announced with five business days' notice. If a security is in an index with an upcoming rebalancing or reconstitution event, the suspension review may occur before the 40-day threshold in order to align the removal with the event.

Once it is announced that a security will be removed from an Index due to a prolonged suspension, the removal will occur even if trading resumes between the announcement and the removal, in which case, removal would occur at the last sale price. After its removal, a security will be eligible for inclusion at the next Index evaluation, subject to meeting all inclusion criteria.

Index Share and TSO Changes

A security's index shares may change as a result of events other than those corporate actions/events noted above. If a change in TSO arising from other corporate events is greater than or equal to 10%, an adjustment to index shares is made as soon as practicable after being sufficiently verified. If the change in TSO is less than 10%, then all such changes are accumulated and made effective at one time on a quarterly basis after the close of trading on the third Friday in each of March, June, September and December. The index shares are adjusted by the same percentage amount by which the TSO has changed.

Bankruptcy

In most cases, securities which have begun bankruptcy proceedings are not eligible for initial inclusion in Nasdaq. In the event that an existing index constituent files for bankruptcy or equivalent protection from creditors, affected securities will be removed from their respective indexes, on a best-efforts basis, as soon as practicable after Nasdaq becomes aware of the filing.

If the index constituent is still available for trading on its primary exchange, it is removed from the NDX at the security's last trading price. If the security is no longer trading per its primary exchange, the constituent may be removed at an OTC price, if judged reliable. In the case of voluntary liquidations, Nasdaq may elect to remove the index constituent at the liquidation distribution per share if it is available. When no sufficiently reliable price exists, for an index constituent subject to removal due to bankruptcy, it is removed at a price of zero.

Sanctions

Generally, Nasdaq Indices will approach the treatment of sanctions through the lens of United States, United Kingdom, and/or European Union based investors. Most sanctions can be thought of as being either comprehensive or selective:

Comprehensive sanctions programs are geographically oriented, and often apply broad-based financial restrictions on entire countries. Examples include Cuba, North Korea, Iran, and Syria. Companies in countries targeted by comprehensive sanctions are not eligible for inclusion in the NDX.

Other sanctions programs are more selective, and target specific companies and individuals regardless of their locations. Nasdaq consults multiple sources in order to identify and interpret relevant sanctions on a best-efforts basis.

Because different sanctions programs include a variety of evolving restrictions and requirements, sanctions generally require a case-by-case review. Any resulting index adjustments, if necessary, will be made at the sole discretion of the Nasdaq Index Management Committee.

Other Adjustments

Nasdaq may make adjustments in circumstances other than those detailed in the index methodology, but not limited to adjustments necessary to ensure NDX and/or market integrity. Nasdaq may exercise discretion or expert judgement (other than that which is purely mechanical and, where relevant, implemented in accordance with the index methodology) when the situation calls for the interpretation of data in calculating and maintaining the NDX, including application of corporate actions. The use of expert judgement is overseen by the index governance process and mandates that the discretion or

expert judgement would be exercised (i) in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner and (ii) in such a manner as to ensure, as far as commercially reasonable, consistency in the approach it adopts with regard to the exercise of such discretion or expert judgement.

Index Governance

All Nasdaq Indexes are managed by the governance committee structure and have transparent governance, oversight, and accountability procedures for the index determination process.

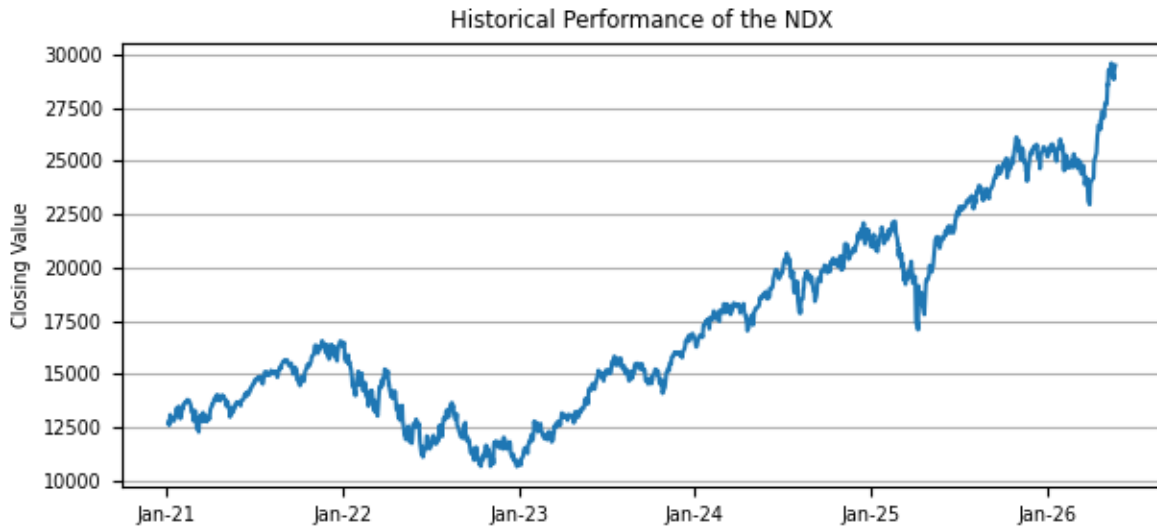
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Historical Performance of the NDX

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the NDX based on the daily historical closing levels from January 1, 2021 through May 26, 2026. We obtained the closing levels below from Bloomberg. We have not undertaken any independent review of, or made any due diligence inquiry with respect to, the information obtained from Bloomberg.



The historical levels of the NDX should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the closing level of the NDX on any coupon observation date, including the determination date.

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCUSSION OF U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

You should carefully consider the matters set forth in “U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” in the accompanying prospectus. The following discussion summarizes the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the purchase, beneficial ownership, and disposition of the notes. This summary supplements the section “U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” in the accompanying prospectus and supersedes it to the extent inconsistent therewith.

There is no direct legal authority as to the proper tax treatment of the notes, and therefore significant aspects of the tax treatment of the notes are uncertain as to both the timing and character of any inclusion in income in respect of the notes. Under one approach, a note should be treated as a contingent income-bearing pre-paid derivative contract with respect to the underliers. We intend to treat the notes consistent with this approach. Pursuant to the terms of the notes, you agree to treat the notes under this approach for all U.S. federal income tax purposes. Subject to the limitations described therein, and based on certain factual representations received from us, in the opinion of our special U.S. tax counsel, Mayer Brown LLP, it is reasonable to treat a note as a contingent income-bearing pre-paid derivative contract with respect to the underliers. Because there are no statutory provisions, regulations, published rulings or judicial decisions addressing the characterization for U.S. federal income tax purposes of securities with terms that are substantially the same as those of the notes, other characterizations and treatments are possible and the timing and character of income in respect of the notes might differ from the treatment described herein.

U.S. Holders. Please see the discussion under the heading “U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Tax Treatment of U.S. Holders — Certain Notes Treated as a Put Option and a Deposit or a Derivative Contract — Certain Notes Treated as Prepaid Derivative Contracts” in the accompanying prospectus for a further discussion of U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to U.S. holders (as defined in the accompanying prospectus). Pursuant to the approach discussed above, we intend to treat any gain or loss upon maturity or an earlier sale, exchange, or redemption as capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount you receive at such time (other than with respect to any contingent coupon) and your tax basis in the note. Any such gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held the note for more than one year at such time for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Your tax basis in a note generally will equal your cost of the note. In addition, the tax treatment of the contingent coupons is unclear. Although the tax treatment of the contingent coupons is unclear, we intend to treat any contingent coupon, including on the maturity date, as ordinary income includible in income by you at the time it accrues or is received in accordance with your normal method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Non-U.S. Holders. Please see the discussion under the heading “U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations — Tax Treatment of Non-U.S. Holders” in the accompanying prospectus for further discussion of U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to non-U.S. holders (as defined in the accompanying prospectus). Because the U.S. federal income tax treatment (including the applicability of withholding) of the contingent coupons is uncertain, to the extent we have a withholding obligation, we intend to withhold U.S. federal income tax on the entire amount of any contingent coupons at a 30% rate (or at a lower rate under an applicable income tax treaty). Even if we do not have a withholding obligation, another withholding agent in the chain of payments may effectuate withholding to the same extent. Any U.S. federal withholding tax should generally be imposed once. We will not pay any additional amounts in respect of any such withholding.

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 U.S. Treasury Department 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, Internal Revenue Service 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, 2027. Based on the Issuer’s 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 underliers 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 underliers 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.

PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS OF NOTES SHOULD CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF NOTES.

SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

See “Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” in the accompanying prospectus.

Nomura America Finance, LLC will sell to GS&Co., and GS&Co. will purchase from Nomura America Finance, LLC, the aggregate face amount of the offered notes specified on the front cover of this pricing supplement. GS&Co. proposes initially to offer the notes to the public at the original issue price set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement, and to certain securities dealers at such price less a concession not in excess of 0.40% of the face amount.

We will deliver the notes against payment therefor in New York, New York on the original issue date set forth on page PS-2 of this pricing supplement. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in one business day, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade notes on any date prior to one business day before delivery will be required to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

We have been advised by Nomura Securities International, Inc. that it intends to make a market in the notes. However, neither Nomura Securities International, Inc. nor any of its other affiliates that makes a market is obligated to do so and any of them may stop doing so at any time without notice. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity or trading market for the notes.

The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange or interdealer quotation system.

VALIDITY OF THE NOTES

In the opinion of Mayer Brown LLP, as counsel to the Issuer and the Guarantor, when this pricing supplement has been attached to, and duly notated on, the master note that represents the notes pursuant to the Indenture referred to in the prospectus and product prospectus supplement, and issued and paid for as contemplated herein, (i) such notes will be valid, binding and enforceable obligations of the Issuer, and (ii) the related Guarantee will be a valid, binding and enforceable obligation of the Guarantor, in each case entitled to the benefits of the Indenture, subject to applicable bankruptcy, insolvency and similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, concepts of reasonableness and equitable principles of general applicability (including, without limitation, concepts of good faith, fair dealing and the lack of bad faith). This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the laws of the State of New York, the laws of the State of Delaware and the federal laws of the United States of America. Insofar as this opinion involves matters governed by Japanese law, Mayer Brown LLP has relied, with the Issuer's permission, on the opinion of Anderson Mori & Tomotsune, dated as of July 20, 2023, filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement by the Issuer on July 20, 2023, and this opinion is subject to the same assumptions, qualifications and limitations as set forth in such opinion of Anderson Mori & Tomotsune. This opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the Trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the Indenture and the genuineness of signatures and to such counsel's reliance on the Issuer and other sources as to certain factual matters, all as stated in the legal opinion dated July 20, 2023, which has been filed as Exhibit 5.2 to the Issuer's Registration Statement on Form F-3 dated July 20, 2023.