

PRICING SUPPLEMENT TO THE PROSPECTUS DATED JULY 20, 2023 AND THE PRODUCT PROSPECTUS
SUPPLEMENT DATED FEBRUARY 29, 2024

NOMURA

US\$2,888,000

Nomura America Finance, LLC

Senior Global Medium-Term Notes, Series A

Fully and Unconditionally Guaranteed by Nomura Holdings, Inc.

Autocallable Contingent Coupon Barrier Notes Linked to the Least Performing of the S&P 500[®] Index and the Nikkei 225 Index due April 1, 2032

- Nomura America Finance, LLC is offering the autocallable contingent coupon barrier notes linked to the least performing of the S&P 500[®] Index and the Nikkei 225 Index (each, a “reference asset” and together, the “reference assets”) due April 1, 2032 (the “notes”) described below. The notes are unsecured securities. All payments on the notes are subject to our credit risk and that of the guarantor of the notes, Nomura Holdings, Inc.
- Quarterly contingent coupon payments at a rate of 2.75% (equivalent to 11.00% per annum), payable if the closing value of each reference asset on the applicable coupon observation date is greater than or equal to 75% of its initial value.
- Callable quarterly at the principal amount plus the applicable contingent coupon on any call observation date on or after September 28, 2026 if the closing value of each reference asset is at or above its call barrier level.
- If the notes are not called and the least performing reference asset declines by more than 25%, there is full exposure to declines in the least performing reference asset, and you will lose all or a portion of your principal amount at maturity. The reference asset with the lowest reference asset performance is the “least performing reference asset.”
- Approximately a six year maturity, if not called.
- The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange.
- The notes are not ordinary debt securities, and you should carefully consider whether the notes are suited to your particular circumstances.**

Investing in the notes involves significant risks, including our and Nomura’s credit risk. You should carefully consider the risk factors under “Additional Risk Factors Specific to Your Notes” beginning on page PS-6 of this pricing supplement, under “Risk Factors” beginning on page 6 in the accompanying prospectus, under “Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes” beginning on page PS-18 of the accompanying product prospectus supplement, 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 \$922.20 per \$1,000 principal amount, which is less than the price to public.

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

The notes will be our unsecured obligations. We are 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.

	Price to Public	Agent’s Commission	Proceeds to Issuer
Per Note	100.00%	3.00%	97.00%
Total	\$2,888,000.00	\$86,640.00	\$2,801,360.00

Nomura Securities International, Inc., acting as the distribution agent, will purchase the notes from us at the price to the public less the agent’s commission. We will pay referral fees of 0.30% per \$1,000 principal amount in connection with the distribution of the notes to other registered broker-dealers. In no case will the sum of the agent’s commission and referral fees exceed 3.30% per \$1,000 principal amount. The price to public, agent’s commission and proceeds to issuer listed above relate to the notes we sell initially. We may decide to sell additional notes after the trade date but prior to the original issue date, at a price to public, agent’s commission and proceeds to issuer that differ from the amounts set forth above, but the agent’s commission will not exceed the amount set forth above and the proceeds to issuer will not be less than the amount set forth above. Certain dealers who purchase the notes for sale to certain fee-based advisory accounts may forgo some or all of their selling concessions, fees or commissions.

We will use this pricing supplement in the initial sale of the notes. In addition, Nomura Securities International, Inc. or another of our affiliates may use this pricing supplement in market-making transactions in the notes after their initial sale. **Unless we or our agent informs the purchaser otherwise in the confirmation of sale, this pricing supplement is being used in a market-making transaction.**

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.

Nomura

March 26, 2026

TERMS OF THE NOTES

Issuer:	Nomura America Finance, LLC (“we” or “us”)
Guarantor:	Nomura Holdings, Inc. (“Nomura”)
Principal Amount:	US\$2,888,000
Reference Assets:	The least performing of the S&P 500® Index (Ticker: SPX) (“SPX”) and the Nikkei 225 Index (Ticker: NKY)(“NKY”), (each, a “reference asset” and together, the “reference assets”)
Trade Date:	March 26, 2026
Original Issue Date:	March 31, 2026
Final Valuation Date:	March 29, 2032, subject to postponement as described under “ <i>General Terms of the Notes—Market Disruption Events</i> ” in the accompanying product prospectus supplement.
Stated Maturity Date:	April 1, 2032, unless that date is not a business day, in which case the maturity date will be the next following business day. The actual maturity date for the notes may be different if postponed as described under “ <i>General Terms of the Notes—Market Disruption Events</i> ” in the accompanying product prospectus supplement.

Coupon Observation Dates and Coupon Payment Dates:

Coupon Observation Dates		Coupon Payment Dates	
June 26, 2026		July 1, 2026	
September 28, 2026	*	October 1, 2026	**
December 28, 2026	*	January 4, 2027	**
March 29, 2027	*	April 1, 2027	**
June 28, 2027	*	July 1, 2027	**
September 27, 2027	*	September 30, 2027	**
December 27, 2027	*	December 30, 2027	**
March 27, 2028	*	March 30, 2028	**
June 26, 2028	*	June 29, 2028	**
September 26, 2028	*	September 29, 2028	**
December 26, 2028	*	December 29, 2028	**
March 26, 2029	*	March 29, 2029	**
June 26, 2029	*	June 29, 2029	**
September 26, 2029	*	October 1, 2029	**
December 26, 2029	*	January 4, 2030	**
March 26, 2030	*	March 29, 2030	**
June 26, 2030	*	July 1, 2030	**
September 26, 2030	*	October 1, 2030	**
December 26, 2030	*	January 6, 2031	**
March 26, 2031	*	March 31, 2031	**
June 26, 2031	*	July 1, 2031	**
September 26, 2031	*	October 1, 2031	**
December 26, 2031	*	January 5, 2032	**
March 29, 2032	*	April 1, 2032	**

(the Final Valuation Date)

(the Stated Maturity Date)

*These coupon observation dates are also call observation dates

**These coupon payment dates are also call settlement dates

Each subject to postponement as described under “*General Terms of the Notes—Market Disruption Events*” in the accompanying product prospectus supplement.

Contingent Coupon: **If the closing value of each reference asset is greater than or equal to its contingent coupon barrier on a coupon observation date, you will receive the**

contingent coupon of \$27.50 per \$1,000 principal amount on the applicable coupon payment date.

If the closing value of any reference asset is less than its contingent coupon barrier on a coupon observation date, the contingent coupon applicable to such coupon observation date will not be payable.

You may not receive any contingent coupon payments over the term of the notes.

Contingent Coupon Rate: 2.75% quarterly (equivalent to 11.00% per annum)

Automatic Call Feature: The notes will be automatically called if the closing value of each reference asset is at or above its call barrier level on any call observation date on or after September 28, 2026. In that case, you will receive a cash payment, per \$1,000 principal amount of notes, equal to the principal amount plus the contingent coupon payable on the corresponding call settlement date.

Call Barrier Level: 6,477.16 with respect to SPX and 53,603.65 with respect to NKY, each of which is 100.00% of its initial value.

Call Observation Dates: The applicable coupon observation dates starting on September 28, 2026, as indicated above.

Call Settlement Dates: The applicable coupon payment dates starting on October 1, 2026, as indicated above.

Payment at Maturity: Unless the notes are automatically called, on the maturity date, for each \$1,000 principal amount of notes, we will pay you the cash settlement amount.

Cash Settlement Amount: Unless the notes are automatically called, for each \$1,000 principal amount, you will receive a cash payment on the maturity date, calculated as follows:

If the final value of the least performing reference asset is greater than or equal to its barrier value:

\$1,000 + final contingent coupon

If the final value of the least performing reference asset is less than its barrier value:

\$1,000 + (\$1,000 × reference asset performance of the least performing reference asset).

If the notes are not called and the final value of the least performing reference asset is less than its barrier value, you will lose up to 100% of the principal amount. Even with any contingent coupons, your return on the notes may be negative in this case.

Least Performing Reference Asset: The reference asset with the lowest reference asset performance.

Reference Asset Performance: With respect to each reference asset, the quotient, expressed as a percentage, calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{final value} - \text{initial value}}{\text{initial value}}$$

Initial Value: 6,477.16 with respect to SPX and 53,603.65 with respect to NKY, each of which was its closing value on the trade date.

Final Value: For each reference asset, its closing value on the final valuation date.

Contingent Coupon Barrier: 4,857.87 with respect to SPX and 40,202.74 with respect to NKY, each of which is 75.00% of the initial value.

Barrier Value: 4,857.87 with respect to SPX and 40,202.74 with respect to NKY, each of which is 75.00% of the initial value.

Denominations: \$1,000 and integral multiples thereof

Defeasance:	Not applicable
Program:	Senior Global Medium-Term Notes, Series A
CUSIP No.:	65541KMX9
ISIN No.:	US65541KMX99
Currency:	U.S. dollars
Calculation Agent:	Nomura Securities International, Inc.
Trustee, Paying Agent and Transfer Agent:	Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas
Clearance and Settlement:	The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) (including through its indirect participants Euroclear and Clearstream, as described under “ <i>Legal Ownership and Book-Entry Issuance</i> ” in the accompanying prospectus)
Minimum Initial Investment Amount:	\$1,000
Original Issue Price (Price to Public):	100.00%
Listing:	The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange
Distribution Agent:	Nomura Securities International, Inc.

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 “Additional Risk Factors Specific to Your Notes” beginning on page PS-6 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 Securities and Exchange Commission (“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

ADDITIONAL RISK FACTORS SPECIFIC TO YOUR NOTES

An investment in the notes is subject to the risks described below, as well as the risks described under “Risk Factors” in the accompanying prospectus and under “Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes” in the accompanying product prospectus supplement. You should carefully consider whether the notes are suited to your particular circumstances. The notes are not secured debt.

Please note that in this section entitled “Additional Risk Factors Specific to Your Notes,” references to “holders” mean those who own notes registered in their own names, on the books that we, Nomura or the trustee maintain for this purpose, and not those who own beneficial interests in notes registered in street name or in notes issued in book-entry form through DTC or another depository. Owners of beneficial interests in the notes should read the section entitled “Legal Ownership and Book-Entry Issuance” in the accompanying prospectus.

We urge you to read all of the following information about some of the risks associated with the notes, together with the other information in this pricing supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the accompanying product prospectus supplement before investing in the notes.

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 Principal 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 principal amount of your notes if the notes are not called and the final value of any reference asset is less than its barrier value. In this case, the payment at maturity you will be entitled to receive will be less than the principal amount and you will lose 1% of the principal amount of your notes for every 1% that the final value of the least performing reference asset is less than its initial value. 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 Amount Payable on The Notes is Not Linked to The Values of The Reference Assets At Any Time Other Than The Coupon Observation Dates, Including The Final Valuation Date.

The payments on the notes will be based on the closing value of each reference asset on the coupon observation dates, including the final valuation date, subject to postponement for non-trading days and certain market disruption events. Even if the value of the least performing reference asset is greater than or equal to its contingent coupon barrier during the term of the notes other than on a coupon observation date but then decreases on a coupon observation date to a value that is less than its contingent coupon barrier, the contingent coupon will not be payable for the relevant quarterly period. Similarly, if the notes are not called, even if the value of the least performing reference asset is greater than or equal to its barrier value during the term of the notes other than on the final valuation date but then decreases on the final valuation date to a value that is less than its barrier value, the payment at maturity will be less, possibly significantly less, than it would have been had the payment at maturity been linked to the value of the least performing reference asset prior to such decrease. Although the actual value of the least performing reference asset on the maturity date or at other times during the term of the notes may be higher than its value on the coupon observation dates, whether each contingent coupon will be payable and the payment at maturity will be based solely on the closing value of the least performing reference asset 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 value of any reference asset on a coupon observation date is less than its contingent coupon barrier, we will not pay you the contingent coupon applicable to that coupon observation date. If on each of the coupon observation dates, the closing value of any reference asset is less than its contingent coupon barrier, 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 Principal Amount Plus The Contingent Coupons, If Any, Regardless of Any Appreciation in The Value of Any Reference Asset.

You will not participate in any appreciation of the reference assets. In addition to any contingent coupon payments received prior to maturity, for each \$1,000 principal amount, you will receive \$1,000 at maturity plus the final contingent coupon if the final value of the least performing reference asset is equal to or greater than its contingent coupon barrier, regardless of any appreciation in the value of any reference asset, 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 reference asset during the term of the notes.

The Notes May Be Called Prior to The Maturity Date.

If the notes are called early, the holding period over which you may receive coupon payments could be as little as approximately six months. There is no guarantee that you would be able to reinvest the proceeds from an investment in the notes at a comparable return for a similar level of risk in the event the notes are called prior to the maturity date.

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

Since the notes are linked to the performance of more than one reference asset, the notes will be linked to the individual performance of each reference asset. 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 value of each reference asset. 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 reference asset, the individual performance of each of the reference assets would not be combined to calculate your return and the depreciation of any reference asset would not be mitigated by the appreciation of the other reference assets. Instead, your return would depend on the least performing reference asset.

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

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 reference asset. With multiple reference assets, it is more likely that the value of one of the reference assets will be below its contingent coupon barrier on a coupon observation date or its barrier value on the final valuation date, than if the notes were linked to only one reference asset. Therefore, it is more likely that you will not receive any contingent coupon payments and will suffer a significant loss on your investment.

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

"Volatility" refers to the frequency and magnitude of changes in the value of a reference asset. The greater the expected volatility with respect to a reference asset on the trade date, the higher the expectation as of the trade date that the value of the reference asset could close below its contingent coupon barrier on a coupon observation date or its barrier value on the final valuation 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 barrier value, a lower contingent coupon barrier or a higher contingent coupon rate) than for similar securities linked to the performance of a reference asset with a lower expected volatility as of the trade date. You should therefore understand that a relatively higher contingent coupon rate may indicate an increased risk of loss. Further, a relatively lower barrier value may not necessarily indicate that the notes have a greater likelihood of a repayment of principal at maturity. The volatility of a reference asset can change significantly over the term of the notes. The value of the reference asset 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 reference asset and the potential to lose some or all of your principal at maturity and to not receive any contingent coupons.

Risks Relating to the Reference Assets

Changes That Affect the Reference Assets May Affect the Value of the Reference Assets 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 reference asset sponsors of the reference assets concerning additions, deletions and substitutions of the stocks included in the reference assets, and the manner in which the reference sponsor takes account of certain changes affecting those stocks, may affect the value of the reference assets. The policies of the reference asset sponsors with respect to the calculation of the reference assets could also affect the value of the reference assets. The reference asset sponsors may discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the reference assets. Any such actions could affect the value of the reference assets and the value of and the return on the notes.

An Investment in the Offered Notes Is Subject to Risks Associated with Foreign Securities.

The value of your notes is linked to reference assets that are comprised of stocks from one or more foreign securities markets. Investments linked to the value of foreign equity securities involve particular risks. Any foreign securities market may be less liquid, more volatile and affected by global or domestic market developments in a different way than are the U.S. securities market or other foreign securities markets. Both government intervention in a foreign securities market, either directly or indirectly, and cross-shareholdings in foreign companies, may affect trading prices and volumes in that market. Also, there is generally less publicly available information about foreign companies than about those U.S. companies that are subject to the reporting requirements of the SEC. Further, foreign companies are subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements that differ from those applicable to U.S. reporting companies.

The prices of securities in a foreign country are subject to political, economic, financial and social factors that are unique to such foreign country's geographical region. These factors include: recent changes, or the possibility of future changes, in the applicable foreign government's economic and fiscal policies; the possible implementation of, or changes in, currency exchange laws or other laws or restrictions applicable to foreign companies or investments in foreign equity securities; fluctuations, or the possibility of fluctuations, in currency exchange rates; and the possibility of outbreaks of hostility, political instability, natural disaster or adverse public health developments. Further, geographical regions may react to global factors in different ways, which may cause the prices of securities in a foreign securities market to fluctuate in a way that differs from those of securities in the U.S. securities market or other foreign securities markets. Foreign economies may also differ from the U.S. economy in important respects, including growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency, which may have a positive or negative effect on foreign securities prices.

Your Notes Are Linked to the NKY, Which Is Comprised of Underlier Stocks That Are Traded in a Foreign Currency But Not Adjusted to Reflect Their U.S. Dollar Value, and, Therefore, the Return on Your Notes Will Not Be Adjusted for Changes in the Foreign Currency Exchange Rate.

Your notes are linked to the NKY whose underlier stocks are traded in a foreign currency but not adjusted to reflect their U.S. dollar value. The amount payable on your notes will not be adjusted for changes in the euro/U.S. dollar exchange rate. The amount payable will be based solely upon the overall change in the level of the reference asset. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates, however, may reflect changes in the economy of the foreign countries in which the underlier stocks are listed that, in turn, may affect the level of the reference asset.

Government Regulatory Action, Including Legislative Acts and Executive Orders, Could Result in Material Changes to the Composition of a Reference Asset 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 a reference asset 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 a reference asset or that in the future are included in a reference asset, such underlier stocks may be removed from a reference asset. If government regulatory action results in the removal of underlier stocks that have (or historically have had) significant weight in a reference asset, such removal could have a material and negative effect on the level of such reference asset 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 a reference asset, 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 a reference asset 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.

Tax Risks

The Tax Treatment of the Notes Is Uncertain.

Significant aspects of the tax treatment of the notes are uncertain. You should consult your tax advisor about your own tax situation. See “U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” in the prospectus and “Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” in this pricing supplement.

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) Is 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, 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 agent’s 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 agent’s commissions 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 Reference Assets

In the ordinary course of business, Nomura or any of its affiliates may have expressed views on expected movements in the reference assets, 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 reference assets 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 reference assets 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 a reference asset. 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 Reference Assets Should Not Be Taken as an Indication of Its Future Performance.

The historical levels of the reference assets included in this pricing supplement should not be taken as an indication of its future performance. Changes in the levels of the reference assets will affect the market value of the notes, but it is impossible to predict whether the levels of the reference assets will rise or fall during the term of the notes. The levels of the reference assets 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 reference assets. 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 final valuation 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 reference assets 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 reference assets. 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 values of the reference assets. 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 a reference asset has occurred and may also have to determine its closing value 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 a reference asset 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.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

The following table and examples are provided for illustrative purposes only and are hypothetical. They do not purport to be representative of every possible scenario concerning increases or decreases in the value of the reference assets relative to its initial value. We cannot predict the closing value of the reference assets on any coupon observation date, including the final valuation date. The assumptions we have made in connection with the illustrations set forth below may not reflect actual events. You should not take this illustration or these examples as an indication or assurance of the expected performance of the reference assets or the return on the notes.

The table and examples below illustrate how the cash settlement amount would be calculated with respect to a \$1,000 investment in the notes, given a range of hypothetical performances of the least performing reference asset. The hypothetical returns on the notes below are numbers, expressed as percentages, that result from comparing the cash settlement amount per \$1,000 principal amount to \$1,000. The potential returns described below assume that the notes have not been automatically called prior to maturity and are held to maturity, and are calculated excluding any contingent coupon payments paid prior to maturity. The numbers appearing in the following table and examples may have been rounded for ease of analysis. The following table and examples assume the following. **These are not the actual terms of the notes and the notes' terms may be more or less favorable than those shown in the following table and examples:**

▶ Principal amount:	\$1,000
▶ Hypothetical initial value of the least performing reference asset:	1,000.00
▶ Hypothetical call barrier level of the least performing reference asset:	1,000.00 (100.00% of its hypothetical initial value)
▶ Hypothetical barrier value of the least performing reference asset:	750.00 (75.00% of its hypothetical initial value)
▶ Hypothetical contingent coupon barrier of the least performing reference asset:	750.00 (75.00% of its hypothetical initial value)
▶ Contingent coupon rate:	2.75% quarterly (equivalent to 11.00% per annum)

Hypothetical Final Value of the Least Performing Reference Asset	Hypothetical Reference Asset Performance of the Least Performing Reference Asset	Hypothetical Cash Settlement Amount	Hypothetical Return on the Notes (Excluding Any Contingent Coupons Paid Prior to Maturity)
2,000.00	100.00%	\$1,027.50 ⁽¹⁾	2.75%
1,500.00	50.00%	\$1,027.50	2.75%
1,250.00	25.00%	\$1,027.50	2.75%
1,000.00⁽²⁾	0.00%	\$1,027.50	2.75%
950.00	-5.00%	\$1,027.50	2.75%
850.00	-15.00%	\$1,027.50	2.75%
750.00⁽³⁾	-25.00%	\$1,027.50	2.75%
749.90	-25.01%	\$749.90	-25.01%
400.00	-60.00%	\$400.00	-60.00%
300.00	-70.00%	\$300.00	-70.00%
250.00	-75.00%	\$250.00	-75.00%
0.00	-100.00%	\$0.00	-100.00%

- (1) The cash settlement amount will not exceed the principal amount plus the final contingent coupon.
- (2) The **hypothetical** initial value of 1,000.00 used in these examples has been chosen for illustrative purposes only. The actual initial value of each reference asset is set forth under "Terms of the Notes".
- (3) This is the **hypothetical** barrier value and **hypothetical** contingent coupon barrier of the least performing reference asset.

The following examples indicate how the cash settlement amount would be calculated with respect to a hypothetical \$1,000 investment in the notes assuming that the notes have not been automatically called prior to maturity and are held to maturity.

Example 1: The reference asset performance of the least performing reference asset is 50.00%.

Because the final value of the least performing reference asset is greater than or equal to its barrier value, the cash settlement amount would be \$1,027.50 per \$1,000 principal amount, calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \$1,000 + \text{final contingent coupon} \\ & = \$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times 2.75\%) \\ & = \$1,027.50 \end{aligned}$$

Example 1 shows that the cash settlement amount will be fixed at the principal amount plus the final contingent coupon when the final value of the least performing reference asset is at or above its barrier value, regardless of the extent to which the price of the least performing reference asset increases.

Example 2: The reference asset performance of the least performing reference asset is -5.00%.

Because the final value of the least performing reference asset is greater than or equal to its barrier value, the cash settlement amount would be \$1,027.50 per \$1,000 principal amount, calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \$1,000 + \text{final contingent coupon} \\ & = \$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times 2.75\%) \\ & = \$1,027.50 \end{aligned}$$

Example 2 shows that the cash settlement amount will equal the principal amount plus the final contingent coupon when the final value of the least performing reference asset is at or above its barrier value, although the price of the least performing reference asset has decreased moderately.

Example 3: The reference asset performance of the least performing reference asset is -75.00%.

Because the final value of the least performing reference asset is less than its barrier value, the cash settlement amount would be \$250.00 per \$1,000 principal amount, calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times \text{reference asset performance of the least performing reference asset}) \\ & = \$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times -75.00\%) \\ & = \$250.00 \end{aligned}$$

Example 3 shows that you are exposed on a 1-to-1 basis to any decrease in the price of the least performing reference asset from its initial value if its final value is less than its barrier value. You may lose up to 100% of your principal amount at maturity. Even with any contingent coupons, the return on the notes could be negative.

These examples illustrate that you will not participate in any appreciation of any reference asset, but will be fully exposed to a decrease in the least performing reference asset if the notes are not called and the final value of the least performing reference asset is less than its barrier value, even if the final values of the other reference assets have appreciated or have not declined below their respective barrier values.

THE REFERENCE ASSETS

Description of the SPX

S&P Publishes the SPX

The SPX, which we also refer to in this description as the “index,” was first launched on March 4, 1957 based on an initial value of 10 from 1941-1943, and it is sponsored by S&P. The SPX includes a representative sample of 500 companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The 500 companies are not the 500 largest companies listed on the NYSE and not all 500 companies are listed on the NYSE. S&P chooses companies for inclusion in the SPX with an aim of achieving a distribution by broad industry groupings that approximates the distribution of these groupings in the common stock population of the U.S. domiciled equity market. Although the SPX contains 500 constituent companies, at any one time it may contain greater than 500 constituent trading lines since some companies included in the SPX prior to July 31, 2017 may be represented by multiple share class lines in the SPX. The SPX is calculated, maintained and published by S&P and is part of the S&P Dow Jones Indices family of indices. Additional information is available on the following websites: spglobal.com/spdji/en/indices/equity/sp-500 and spglobal.com.

S&P intends for the SPX to provide a performance benchmark for the large-cap U.S. domiciled equity markets. Constituent changes are made on an as-needed basis and there is no schedule for constituent reviews. Index additions and deletions are announced with at least three business days advance notice. Less than three business days’ notice may be given at the discretion of the S&P Index Committee. Relevant criteria for additions to the SPX that are employed by S&P include: the company proposed for addition should have an unadjusted company market capitalization of \$14.6 billion or more and a security level float-adjusted market capitalization of at least 50% of such threshold (for spin-offs, eligibility is determined using when-issued prices, if available); the float-adjusted liquidity ratio of annual dollar value traded divided by the float-adjusted market capitalization) should be greater than or equal to 1.0 at the time of the addition to the S&P 500® Index and the stock should trade a minimum of 250,000 shares in each of the six months leading up to the evaluation date (current constituents have no minimum requirement), where the annual dollar value traded is calculated as the average closing price multiplied by the historical volume over the 365 calendar days prior to the evaluation date (reduced to the available trading period for IPOs or spinoffs that do not have 365 calendar days of trading history); the company must be a U.S. company (characterized as a Form 10-K filer with its U.S. portion of fixed assets and revenues constituting a plurality of the total and with a primary listing of the common stock on the NYSE, NYSE Arca, NYSE American, Nasdaq Global Select Market, Nasdaq Select Market, Nasdaq Capital Market, Cboe BZX, Cboe BYX, Cboe EDGA or Cboe EDGX (each, an “eligible exchange”)); the proposed constituent has an investable weight factor (“IWF”) of 10% or more; the inclusion of the company will contribute to sector balance in the SPX relative to sector balance in the market in the relevant market capitalization range; financial viability (the sum of the most recent four consecutive quarters’ Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) earnings (net income excluding discontinued operations) should be positive as should the most recent quarter); and, for IPOs, the company must be traded on an eligible exchange for at least twelve months (for former SPACs, S&P considers the de-SPAC transaction to be an event equivalent to an IPO, and 12 months of trading post the de-SPAC event are required before a former SPAC can be considered for inclusion in the S&P 500® Index; spin-offs or in-specie distributions from existing constituents do not need to be traded on an eligible exchange for twelve months prior to their inclusion in the SPX). In addition, constituents of the S&P MidCap 400® Index and the S&P SmallCap 600® Index can be added to the SPX provided they meet the unadjusted company level market capitalization eligibility criteria for the SPX. Migrations from the S&P MidCap 400® Index or the S&P SmallCap 600® Index do not need to meet the financial viability, liquidity, or 50% of the SPX’s unadjusted company level minimum market capitalization threshold criteria. Further, constituents of the S&P Total Market Index Ex S&P Composite 1500 (which includes all eligible U.S. common equities except for those included in the SPX, the S&P MidCap 400® Index and the S&P SmallCap 600® Index) that acquire a constituent of the SPX, the S&P MidCap 400® Index or the S&P SmallCap 600® Index that do not fully meet the financial viability or IWF criteria may still be added to the SPX at the discretion of the Index Committee if the Index Committee determines that the addition could minimize turnover and enhance the representativeness of the SPX as a market benchmark. Certain types of organizational structures and securities are always excluded, including, but not limited to, business development companies (BDCs), limited partnerships, master limited partnerships, limited liability companies (LLCs), OTC bulletin board issues, closed-end funds, ETFs, ETNs, royalty trusts, tracking stocks, special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs), preferred stock and convertible preferred stock, unit trusts, equity warrants, convertible bonds, investment trusts, rights and American depositary receipts (ADRs). Stocks are deleted from the SPX when they are involved in mergers, acquisitions or significant restructurings such that they no longer meet the inclusion criteria, and when they substantially violate one or more of the addition criteria. Stocks that are delisted or moved to the pink sheets or the

bulletin board are removed, and those that experience a trading halt may be retained or removed in S&P's discretion. S&P evaluates additions and deletions with a view to maintaining SPX continuity.

For constituents included in the SPX prior to July 31, 2017, all publicly listed multiple share class lines are included separately in the SPX, subject to, in the case of any such share class line, that share class line satisfying the liquidity and float criteria discussed above and subject to certain exceptions. It is possible that one listed share class line of a company may be included in the SPX while a second listed share class line of the same company is excluded. For companies that issue a second publicly traded share class to index share class holders, the newly issued share class line is considered for inclusion if the event is mandatory and the market capitalization of the distributed class is not considered to be de minimis.

As of July 31, 2017, companies with multiple share class lines are no longer eligible for inclusion in the SPX. Only common shares are considered when determining whether a company has a multiple share class structure. Constituents of the SPX prior to July 31, 2017 with multiple share class lines will be grandfathered in and continue to be included in the SPX. If an SPX constituent reorganizes into a multiple share class line structure, that company will be reviewed for continued inclusion in the SPX at the discretion of the S&P Index Committee.

Calculation of the SPX

The SPX is calculated using a base-weighted aggregative methodology. This discussion describes the "price return" calculation of the SPX. The applicable Terms and Conditions will describe the calculation if the underlier for your securities is not the price return calculation. The value of the SPX on any day for which an index value is published is determined by a fraction, the numerator of which is the aggregate of the market price of each stock in the SPX *times* the number of shares of such stock included in the SPX, and the denominator of which is the divisor, which is described more fully below. The "market value" of any index stock is the *product* of the market price per share of that stock *times* the number of the then-outstanding shares of such index stock that are then included in the SPX.

The SPX is also sometimes called a "base-weighted aggregative index" because of its use of a divisor. The "divisor" is a value calculated by S&P that is intended to maintain conformity in index values over time and is adjusted for all changes in the index stocks' share capital after the "base date" as described below. The level of the SPX reflects the total market value of all index stocks relative to the index's base period of 1941-1943.

In addition, the SPX is float-adjusted, meaning that the share counts used in calculating the SPX reflect only those shares available to investors rather than all of a company's outstanding shares. S&P seeks to exclude shares held by long-term, strategic shareholders concerned with the control of a company, a group that generally includes the following: officers and directors and related individuals whose holdings are publicly disclosed, private equity, venture capital, special equity firms, asset managers and insurance companies with board of director representation, publicly traded companies that hold shares in another company, holders of restricted shares (except for shares held as part of a lock-up agreement), company-sponsored employee share plans/trusts, defined contribution plans/savings, investment plans, foundations or family trusts associated with the company, government entities at all levels (except government retirement or pension funds), sovereign wealth funds and any individual person listed as a 5% or greater stakeholder in a company as reported in regulatory filings (collectively, "strategic holders"). To this end, S&P excludes all share-holdings (other than depositary banks, pension funds (including government pension and retirement funds), mutual funds, exchange traded fund providers, investment funds, asset managers (including hedge funds with no board of director representation), investment funds of insurance companies and independent foundations not associated with the company) with a position greater than 5% of the outstanding shares of a company from the float-adjusted share count to be used in SPX calculations.

The exclusion is accomplished by calculating an IWF for each stock that is part of the numerator of the float-adjusted index fraction described above:

$$\text{IWF} = (\text{available float shares})/(\text{total shares outstanding})$$

where available float shares is defined as total shares outstanding less shares held by strategic holders. In most cases, an IWF is reported to the nearest one percentage point. For companies with multiple share class lines, a separate IWF is calculated for each share class line.

Maintenance of the SPX

In order to keep the SPX comparable over time S&P engages in an index maintenance process. The SPX maintenance process involves changing the constituents as discussed above, and also involves maintaining quality assurance processes and procedures, adjusting the number of shares used to calculate the SPX, monitoring and completing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, adjusting for stock splits and stock dividends and adjusting for other corporate actions. In addition to its daily governance of indices and maintenance of the SPX methodology, at least once within any 12 month period, the S&P Index Committee reviews the SPX methodology to ensure the SPX continues to achieve the stated objective, and that the data and methodology remain effective. The S&P Index Committee may at times consult with investors, market participants, security issuers included in or potentially included in the SPX, or investment and financial experts.

Divisor Adjustments

The two types of adjustments primarily used by S&P are divisor adjustments and adjustments to the number of shares (including float adjustments) used to calculate the SPX. Set forth below is a table of certain corporate events and their resulting effect on the divisor and the share count. If a corporate event requires an adjustment to the divisor, that event has the effect of altering the market value of the affected index stock and consequently of altering the aggregate market value of the index stocks following the event. In order that the level of the SPX not be affected by the altered market value (which could be an increase or decrease) of the affected index stock, S&P generally derives a new divisor by dividing the post-event market value of the index stocks by the pre-event index value, which has the effect of reducing the SPX's post-event value to the pre-event level.

Changes to the Number of Shares of a Constituent

The index maintenance process also involves tracking the changes in the number of shares included for each of the index companies. Changes as a result of mandatory events, such as mergers or acquisition driven share/IWF changes, stock splits and mandatory distributions are not subject to a minimum threshold for implementation and are implemented when the transaction occurs. At S&P's discretion, however, de minimis merger and acquisition changes may be accumulated and implemented with the updates made with the quarterly share updates as described below. Material share/IWF changes resulting from certain non-mandatory corporate actions follow the accelerated implementation rule. Non-material share/IWF changes are implemented quarterly.

Accelerated Implementation Rule

1. Public offerings. Public offerings of new company-issued shares and/or existing shares offered by selling shareholders, including block sales and spot secondaries, will be eligible for accelerated implementation treatment if the size of the event meets the materiality threshold criteria:

- (a) at least \$150 million, and
- (b) at least 5% of the pre-event total shares.

In addition to the materiality threshold, public offerings must satisfy the following conditions:

- be underwritten.
- have a publicly available prospectus, offering document, or prospectus summary filed with the relevant authorities.
- have a publicly available confirmation from an official source that the offering has been completed.

For public offerings that involve a concurrent combination of new company shares and existing shares offered by selling shareholders, both events are implemented if either of the public offerings represent at least 5% of total shares and \$150 million. Any concurrent share repurchase by the affected company will also be included in the implementation.

2. Dutch Auctions, self-tender offer buybacks, and split-off exchange offers. These nonmandatory corporate action types will be eligible for accelerated implementation treatment regardless of size once their results are publicly announced and verified by S&P.

Exception to the Accelerated Implementation Rule

For non-mandatory corporate actions subject to the accelerated implementation rule with a size of at least \$1 billion, S&P will apply the share change, and any resulting IWF change, using the latest share and ownership information publicly available at the time of the announcement, even if the offering size is below the 5% threshold. This exception ensures that very large events are recognized in a timely manner using the latest available information.

All non-mandatory events not covered by the accelerated implementation rule (including but not limited to private placements, acquisition of private companies, and conversion of non-index share lines) will be implemented quarterly coinciding with the third Friday of the third month in each calendar quarter. In addition, events that were not implemented under the accelerated implementation rule but were found to have been eligible, (e.g., due to lack of publicly available information at the time of the event) are implemented as part of a quarterly rebalancing.

Announcement Policy

For accelerated implementation, S&P will provide two (2) business days' notice for all non-U.S. domiciled stocks and U.S. listed depository receipts, and one (1) business days' notice for all U.S. domiciled stocks.

IWF Updates

Accelerated implementation for events less than \$1 billion will include an adjustment to the company's IWF only to the extent that such an IWF change helps the new float share total mimic the shares available in the offering. To minimize unnecessary turnover, these IWF changes do not need to meet any minimum threshold requirement for implementation. Any IWF change resulting in an IWF of 0.96 or greater is rounded up to 1.00 at the next annual IWF review.

For accelerated implementation of events of at least US \$1 billion, any change in a company's IWF will include the latest share and ownership information publicly available at the time of the announcement. Any IWF change resulting in an IWF of 0.96 or greater is rounded up to 1.00.

IWF changes will only be made at the quarterly review if the change represents at least 5% of total current shares outstanding and is related to a single corporate action that did not qualify for the accelerated implementation rule.

Quarterly share change events resulting from the conversion of derivative securities, acquisitions of private companies, or acquisitions of non-index companies that do not trade on a major exchange are considered to be available to investors unless there is explicit information stating that the new owner is a strategic holder.

Other than the situations described above, please note that IWF changes are only made at the annual IWF review.

Share Updates

For companies with multiple share class lines, the criteria specified under the heading "Accelerated Implementation Rule" above apply to each individual multiple share class line rather than total company shares.

Exceptions:

Any non-fully paid or non-fully settled offering such as forward sales agreements are not eligible for accelerated implementation. Share updates resulting from completion of subscription receipts terms or the settlement of forward sale agreements are updated at a future quarterly share rebalance.

Rebalancing Guidelines – Share/IWF Freeze

A reference date, after the market close five weeks prior to the third Friday in March, June, September, and December, is the cutoff for publicly available information used for quarterly shares outstanding and IWF changes. All shares outstanding and ownership information contained in public filings and/or official sources dated on or before the reference date are included in that quarter's update. In addition, there is a freeze period on a quarterly basis for any changes that result from the accelerated implementation rules. The freeze period begins after the market close on the Tuesday prior to the second Friday of each rebalancing month (i.e. March, June, September, and December) and ends after the market close on the third Friday of the rebalancing month.

Pro-forma files for float-adjusted market capitalization indices are generally released after the market close on the first Friday, two weeks prior to the rebalancing effective date. Pro-forma files for capped and alternatively weighted indices are generally released after the market close on the second Friday, one week prior to the rebalancing effective date. For illustration

purposes, if rebalancing pro-forma files are scheduled to be released on Friday, March 5, the share/IWF freeze period will begin after the close of trading on Tuesday, March 9 and will end after the close of trading the following Friday, March 19 (i.e., the third Friday of the rebalancing month).

During the share/IWF freeze period, shares and IWFs are not changed except for mandatory corporate action events (such as merger activity, stock splits, and rights offerings), and the accelerated implementation rule is suspended. The suspension includes all changes that qualify for accelerated implementation and would typically be announced or effective during the share/IWF freeze period. At the end of the freeze period all suspended changes will be announced on the third Friday of the rebalancing month and implemented five business days after the quarterly rebalancing effective date.

Adjustments for Corporate Actions

There is a large range of corporate actions that may affect companies included in the SPX. Certain corporate actions require S&P to recalculate the share count or the float adjustment or to make an adjustment to the divisor to prevent the value of the SPX from changing as a result of the corporate action. This helps ensure that the movement of the SPX does not reflect the corporate actions of individual companies in the SPX.

Spin-Offs

As a general policy, a spin-off security is added to the SPX on the ex-date at a price of zero (with no divisor adjustment) and will remain in the SPX for at least one trading day. The spin-off security will remain in the SPX if it meets all eligibility criteria. If the spin-off security is determined ineligible to remain in the SPX, it will generally be removed after at least one day of regular way trading (with a divisor adjustment). The weight of the spin-off being deleted is reinvested across all the index components proportionately such that the relative weights of all index components are unchanged. The net change in index market capitalization will cause a divisor change.

Companies that are spun off from a constituent of the SPX do not need to meet the eligibility criteria for new constituents, but they should be considered U.S. domiciled for index purposes. At the discretion of the Index Committee, a spin-off company may be retained in the SPX if the Index Committee determines it has a total market capitalization representative of the SPX. If the spin-off company's estimated market capitalization is below the minimum unadjusted company market capitalization for the SPX but there are other constituent companies in the SPX that have a significantly lower total market capitalization than the spin-off company, the Index Committee may decide to retain the spin-off company in the SPX.

Several additional types of corporate actions, and their related treatment, are listed in the table below.

Corporate Action	Treatment
Company addition/deletion	<p><u>Addition</u></p> <p>Companies are added at the float market capitalization weight. The net change to the index market capitalization causes a divisor adjustment.</p> <p><u>Deletion</u></p> <p>The weights of all stocks in the index will proportionally change. Relative weights will stay the same. The index divisor will change due to the net change in the index market capitalization</p>
Change in shares outstanding	Increasing (decreasing) the shares outstanding increases (decreases) the market capitalization of the index. The change to the index market capitalization causes a divisor adjustment.
Split/reverse split	Shares outstanding are adjusted by split ratio. Stock price is adjusted by split ratio. There is no change to the index market capitalization and no divisor adjustment.
Change in IWF	Increasing (decreasing) the IWF increases (decreases) the market capitalization of the index. A net change to the index market capitalization causes a divisor adjustment.
Ordinary dividend	When a company pays an ordinary cash dividend, the index does not make any adjustments to the price or shares of the stock. As a result there are no divisor adjustments to the index.
Special dividend	The stock price is adjusted by the amount of the dividend. The net change to the index market capitalization causes a divisor adjustment

Rights offering	All rights offerings that are in the money on the ex-date are applied under the assumption the rights are fully subscribed. The stock price is adjusted by the value of the rights and the shares outstanding are increased by the rights ratio. The net change in market capitalization causes a divisor adjustment.
-----------------	---

Any company that is removed from the SPX, the S&P MidCap 400® Index or the S&P SmallCap 600® Index must wait a minimum of one year from its removal date before being reconsidered as a replacement candidate for the SPX.

Recalculation Policy

S&P reserves the right to recalculate and republish the SPX at its discretion in the event one of the following issues has occurred: (1) incorrect or revised closing price of one or more constituent securities; (2) missed or misapplied corporate action; (3) incorrect application of an index methodology; (4) late announcement of a corporate action; or (5) incorrect calculation or data entry error. The decision to recalculate the SPX is made at the discretion of the index manager and/or index committee, as further discussed below. The potential market impact or disruption resulting from a recalculation is considered when making any such decision. In the event of an incorrect closing price, a missed or misapplied corporate action, a late announcement of a corporate action, or an incorrect calculation or data entry error that is discovered within two trading days of its occurrence, generally the SPX is recalculated. In the event any such event is discovered beyond the two trading day period, the index committee shall decide whether the SPX should be recalculated. In the event of an incorrect application of the methodology that results in the incorrect composition and/or weighting of index constituents, the index committee shall determine whether or not to recalculate the SPX following specified guidelines. In the event that the SPX is recalculated, it shall be done within a reasonable timeframe following the detection and review of the issue.

Calculations and Pricing Disruptions

Closing levels for the SPX are calculated by S&P based on the closing price of the individual constituents of the SPX as set by their primary exchange. Closing prices are received by S&P from one of its third party vendors and verified by comparing them with prices from an alternative vendor. The vendors receive the closing price from the primary exchanges. Real-time intraday prices are calculated similarly without a second verification. Official end-of-day calculations are based on each stock’s primary market closing price. Prices used for the calculation of real time index values are based on the “Consolidated Tape.” The Consolidated Tape is an aggregation of trades for each constituent over all regional exchanges and trading venues and includes the primary exchange. If there is a failure or interruption on one or more exchanges, real-time calculations will continue as long as the “Consolidated Tape” is operational.

If an interruption is not resolved prior to the market close, official closing prices will be determined by following the hierarchy set out in NYSE Rule 123C. A notice is published on the S&P website at spglobal.com indicating any changes to the prices used in SPX calculations. In extreme circumstances, S&P may decide to delay index adjustments or not publish the SPX. Real-time indices are not restated.

Unexpected Exchange Closures

An unexpected market/exchange closure occurs when a market/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 market/exchange closures are usually due to unforeseen circumstances, such as natural disasters, inclement weather, outages, or other events.

To a large degree, S&P is dependent on the exchanges to provide guidance in the event of an unexpected exchange closure. S&P’s 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, S&P also uses 3:00 PM ET as the cutoff.

If all major exchanges fail to open or unexpectedly halt trading intraday due to unforeseen circumstances, S&P 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, S&P 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, S&P will begin index calculation when the exchanges open.

Market Disruption Intraday:

- (i) If exchanges indicate that trading will not resume for a given day, the SPX level will be calculated using prices determined by the exchanges based on NYSE Rule 123C. Intraday SPX 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 it, 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.

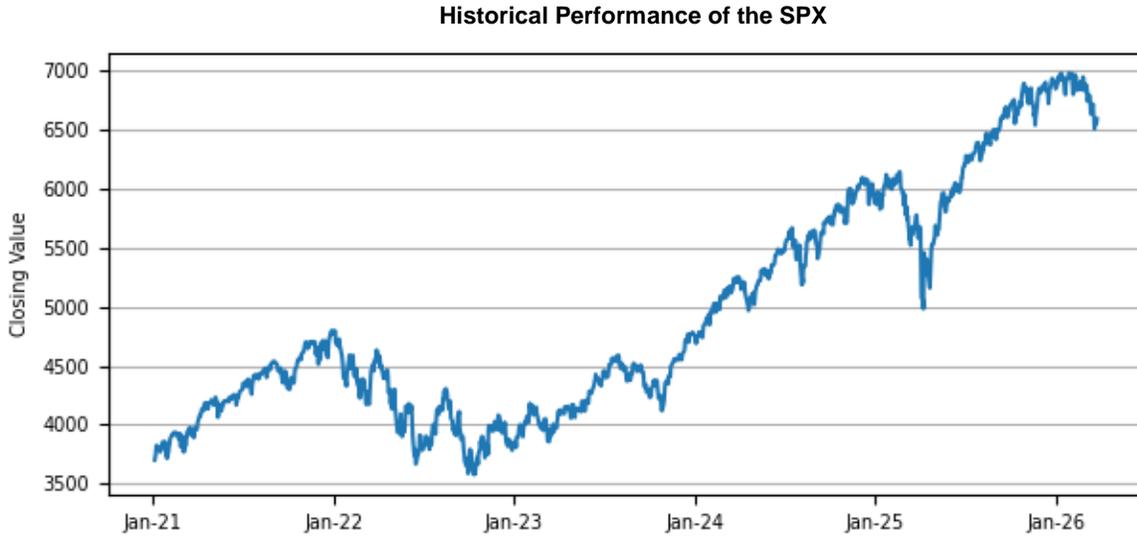
Standard & Poor's® and S&P® are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor's. "Standard & Poor's®," "S&P 100®," "S&P 500®" and "S&P®" are trademarks of Standard & Poor's and have been licensed for use by S&P and its affiliates and sublicensed for certain purposes by us. The SPX is a product of S&P, and has been licensed for use by us.

The notes are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P Dow Jones Indices. S&P makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the notes or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the notes particularly or the ability of the SPX to track general market performance. S&P's only relationship to us is the licensing of the SPX and certain trademarks, service marks and/or trade names of S&P. The SPX is determined, composed and calculated by S&P without regard to us or the notes. S&P has no obligation to take the needs of us or the owners of the notes into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the SPX. S&P is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the prices and amount of the notes or the timing of the issuance or sale of the notes or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the notes are to be converted into cash. S&P has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the notes. There is no assurance that investment products based on the SPX will accurately track index performance or provide positive investment returns. S&P is not an investment advisor. Inclusion of a security within the SPX is not a recommendation by S&P to buy, sell or hold such security, nor is it considered to be investment advice.

S&P DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE SPX OR ANY DATA RELATED THERETO OR ANY COMMUNICATION, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ORAL OR WRITTEN COMMUNICATION (INCLUDING ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS) WITH RESPECT THERETO. S&P SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY DAMAGES OR LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR DELAYS THEREIN. S&P MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE OR AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY US, OWNERS OF THE NOTES, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE SPX OR WITH RESPECT TO ANY DATA RELATED THERETO. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT WHATSOEVER SHALL S&P BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOSS OF PROFITS, TRADING LOSSES, LOST TIME OR GOODWILL, EVEN IF THEY HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE. THERE ARE NO THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARIES OF ANY AGREEMENTS OR ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN S&P AND US, OTHER THAN THE LICENSORS OF S&P.

Historical Performance of the SPX

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the SPX based on the daily historical closing values from January 1, 2021 through March 26, 2026. We obtained the closing values 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 values of the SPX should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the closing value of the SPX on any coupon observation date, including the final valuation date.

Description of the NKY

The Nikkei 225 Index (the “NKY”) is an adjusted price weight index that measures the composite price performance of selected Japanese stocks. The NKY is based on 225 underlying stocks (the “Nikkei Underlying Stocks”) trading on the Tokyo Stock Exchange (“TSE”) representing a broad cross-section of Japanese industries. All 225 Nikkei Underlying Stocks are stocks listed on the TSE Prime Market. Stocks listed on the TSE Prime Market are among the most actively traded stocks on the TSE. Nikkei Inc. rules require that the 75 most liquid issues (one-third of the component count of the NKY) be included in the NKY.

The NKY was developed, and is calculated, maintained and published, by Nikkei Inc. The NKY is also commonly referred to as the Nikkei 225. The NKY is reported by Bloomberg Professional® service under the symbol “NKY.”

The 225 companies included in the NKY are divided into six sector categories: Technology, Financials, Consumer Goods, Materials, Capital Goods/Others and Transportation and Utilities. These six sector categories are further divided into 36 industrial classifications as follows:

- Technology — Pharmaceuticals, Electric Machinery, Automobiles and Auto Parts, Precision Instruments, Communications;
- Financials — Banking, Other Financial Services, Securities, Insurance;
- Consumer Goods — Fishery, Foods, Retail, Services;
- Materials — Mining, Textiles and Apparel, Paper and Pulp, Chemicals, Petroleum, Rubber, Glass and Ceramics, Steel, Nonferrous Metals, Trading Companies;
- Capital Goods/Others — Construction, Machinery, Shipbuilding, Transportation Equipment, Other Manufacturing, Real Estate; and
- Transportation and Utilities — Railway and Bus, Land Transport, Marine Transport, Air Transport, Warehousing, Electric Power, Gas.

Calculation of the NKY

The NKY is a price-weighted equity index (i.e., a Nikkei Underlying Stock’s weight in the NKY is based on its price per share rather than the total market capitalization of the issuer) which is calculated by (i) multiplying the per share price of each Nikkei Underlying Stock by the corresponding weighting factor for such Nikkei Underlying Stock (a “Weight Factor”), (ii) calculating the sum of all these products and (iii) dividing such sum by a divisor (the “Divisor”). The Divisor was initially set at 225 for the date of May 16, 1949 (the date on which the TSE was reopened after World War II) using historical numbers from that date. The Divisor is subject to periodic adjustments as set forth below. Each Weight Factor is computed by dividing ¥50 by the presumed par value of the relevant Nikkei Underlying Stock, so that the share price of each Nikkei Underlying Stock when multiplied by its Weight Factor corresponds to a share price based on a uniform par value of ¥50. The stock prices used in the calculation of the NKY are those reported by a primary market for the Nikkei Underlying Stocks (currently the TSE). The level of the NKY is calculated once every 5 seconds during TSE trading hours.

In order to maintain continuity in the NKY in the event of certain changes due to non-market factors affecting the Nikkei Underlying Stocks, such as the addition or deletion of stocks, substitution of stocks, stock splits or distributions of assets to stockholders, the Divisor used in calculating the NKY is adjusted in a manner designed to prevent any instantaneous change or discontinuity in the level of the NKY. Thereafter, the Divisor remains at the new value until a further adjustment is necessary as the result of another change. As a result of such change affecting any Nikkei Underlying Stock, the Divisor is adjusted in such a way that the sum of all share prices immediately after such change multiplied by the applicable Weight Factor and divided by the new Divisor (i.e., the level of the NKY immediately after such change) will equal the level of the NKY immediately prior to the change.

Standards for Listing and Maintenance

A Nikkei Underlying Stock may be deleted or added by Nikkei Inc. Any stock becoming ineligible for listing on the TSE Prime Market due to any of the following reasons will be deleted from the Nikkei Underlying Stocks: (i) designed to be “securities to be delisted” or “securities on alert”, (ii) delisted due to corporate restructuring such as merger, share exchange or share transfer,

or (iii) transfer to the market other than the TSE Prime Market. In addition, component stocks designated as “securities under supervision” remain to be constituents at the time of designation. However, Nikkei Inc. may replace such a constituent with a pre-announcement when it is highly inappropriate to keep such stock as a constituent (e.g., the probability of delisting is extremely high). Nikkei Underlying Stocks with relatively low liquidity, based on trading value and rate of price fluctuation, may be deleted by Nikkei Inc. Upon deletion of a stock from the Nikkei Underlying Stocks, Nikkei Inc. will select a replacement for such deleted Nikkei Underlying Stock in accordance with certain criteria. A list of the issuers of the Nikkei Underlying Stocks constituting the NKY is available from the Nikkei Economic Electronic Databank System and from the Stock Market Indices Data Book published by Nikkei Inc. Nikkei Inc. may delete, add or substitute any stock underlying the NKY.

Property Rights and Disclaimers

The Nikkei Stock Average is an intellectual property of Nikkei Inc. “Nikkei,” “Nikkei Stock Average,” and “Nikkei 225” are the service marks of Nikkei Inc. Nikkei Inc. reserves all the rights, including copyright, to the NKY. Nikkei Digital Media, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Nikkei Inc. calculates and disseminates the NKY under exclusive agreement with Nikkei Inc. Nikkei Inc. and Nikkei Digital Media Inc. are collectively the “Nikkei Index Sponsor.”

The Notes are not in any way sponsored, endorsed or promoted by the Nikkei Index Sponsor. The Nikkei Index Sponsor does not make any warranty or representation whatsoever, express or implied, either as to the results to be obtained as to the use of the NKY or the figure as which the NKY stands at any particular day or otherwise. The NKY is compiled and calculated solely by the Nikkei Index Sponsor. However, the Nikkei Index Sponsor shall not be liable to any person for any error in the NKY and the Nikkei Index Sponsor shall not be under any obligation to advise any person, including a purchase or vendor of the Notes, of any error therein.

In addition, the Nikkei Index Sponsor gives no assurance regarding any modification or change in any methodology used in calculating the NKY and is under no obligation to continue the calculation, publication and dissemination of the NKY.

Historical Performance of the NKY

The following graph sets forth the historical performance of the NKY based on the daily historical closing values from January 1, 2021 through March 26, 2026. We obtained the closing values 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 values of the NKY should not be taken as an indication of future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the closing value of the NKY on any coupon observation date, including the final valuation 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 reference assets. 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 reference assets. 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 call 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 reference assets 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 reference assets 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 (CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)

We have agreed to sell to Nomura Securities International, Inc. (the “distribution agent”), and the distribution agent has agreed to purchase from us, the aggregate principal amount of the notes specified on the front cover of this pricing supplement. The distribution agent has agreed to purchase the notes from us at a price of 97.00% of the principal amount. The distribution agent’s commission will be 3.00%. We will pay referral fees of 0.30% per \$1,000 amount in connection with the distribution of the notes to other registered broker-dealers. The distribution agent will offer the notes to which this pricing supplement relates to the public at the price to public set forth on the front cover of this pricing supplement and in no case will the sum of the agent’s commission and referral fees exceed 3.30% per \$1,000 principal amount of the notes. If all of the notes are not sold at the original issue price, the distribution agent may change the offering price and the other selling terms. Certain dealers who purchase the notes for sale to certain fee-based advisory accounts may forgo some or all of their selling concessions, fees or commissions.

To the extent the distribution agent resells notes to a broker or dealer less a concession equal to the entire agent’s commission, such broker or dealer may be deemed to be an “underwriter” of the notes as such term is defined in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. If the distribution agent is unable to sell all the notes at the public offering price, the distribution agent proposes to offer the notes from time to time for sale in negotiated transactions or otherwise, at prices to be determined at the time of sale.

In the future, the distribution agent may repurchase and resell the notes in market-making transactions. For more information about the plan of distribution, the distribution agreement and possible market-making activities, see “*Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)*” in the accompanying prospectus.

Delivery of the notes will be made against payment for the notes on the original issue date set forth on page PS-2 of this pricing supplement, which is more than one business day following the trade date. Under Rule 15c6-1 under the Exchange Act, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in one business day, unless the parties to that trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade the notes more than one business day prior to the original issue date will be required to specify an alternate settlement cycle at the time of any such trade to prevent a failed settlement, and should consult their own advisors.

The distribution agent is our affiliate and, as such, has a “conflict of interest” in this offering within the meaning of FINRA Rule 5121. The distribution agent is not permitted to sell notes in this offering to any account over which it exercises discretionary authority without the prior specific written approval of the account holder.

The distribution agent and/or its affiliates have performed, and in the future may provide, investment banking and advisory services for us from time to time for which they have received, and expect to receive, customary fees and commissions. The distribution agent and its affiliates may, from time to time, engage in transactions with, and perform services for, us in the ordinary course of business.

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.