

*The information contained in this Disclosure Statement may not be modified by any oral representation made prior or subsequent to the purchase of your certificate of deposit.*

## Certificate of Deposit Disclosure Statement

The broker-dealer distributing this Disclosure Statement (the "Firm") is making certificates of deposit ("CDs") available to its customers. Each CD is a deposit obligation of a depository institution domiciled in the U.S. or one of its territories (an "Issuer"), the deposits and accounts of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") within the limits described below, and is not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of the Firm. The CDs are made available pursuant either to an arrangement between the Firm and another broker-dealer that has entered into an agreement with the Issuer to offer the CDs or to an arrangement between the Firm and the Issuer to offer the CDs. CDs may be purchased both on issuance (the "primary market") and in the secondary market. If purchased in the primary market, the Firm will advise you of the date on which your CD will be established with the Issuer (the "Settlement Date").

Some CDs may be subject to redemption on a specific date or dates at the sole discretion of the Issuer (a "call"). These CDs are described in the "Terms of CDs" section.

The Firm will advise you of the names of Issuers currently making CDs available. The Firm does not guarantee in any way the financial condition of any Issuer or the accuracy of any financial information provided by the Issuer.

The Issuer may use proceeds from the sale of the CDs for any purpose permitted by law and its charter, including making loans to eligible borrowers and investing in permissible financial products.

The FDIC insurance coverage of your CDs is discussed below in the "Deposit insurance: General" and "Deposit insurance: Retirement plans and accounts" sections of this disclosure.

### Terms of CDs

The maturities, rates of interest, and interest payment terms of CDs available through the Firm will vary. Both interest-bearing and zero-coupon CDs (described below) may be available. You should review carefully the trade confirmation and any supplement to this Disclosure Statement for a description of the terms of the CDs. You should also review the investment considerations discussed below in the "Important investment considerations" section.

The CDs will mature on the date indicated on the trade confirmation. The CDs will not be automatically renewed or rolled over. At maturity the CD balances will be remitted by the Issuer to the Firm and credited to your account with the Firm. If the maturity date is not a business day, the CD balances will be paid on the next succeeding business day. A "business day" is a day on which the New York Stock Exchange and the banks in both the Issuer's domicile and New York are open for business.

Interest-bearing CDs. Interest-bearing CDs pay interest at

either a fixed rate or a variable rate. Interest will not continue to accrue after maturity. A fixed-rate CD will pay the same interest rate throughout the life of the CD. The interest rate on variable-rate CDs may increase or decrease from the initial rate at predetermined time periods ("step rates") or may be reset at specified times based on the change in a specific index or indexes ("floating rates"). The dates on which the rates on step-rate CDs will change or the rates on floating-rate CDs will reset, as well as a description of the basis on which the rate will be reset, will be set forth on the trade confirmation and/or a supplement to this Disclosure Statement. The step rates may be above or below the then-prevailing market rates on the CDs.

Interest-bearing CDs are offered in a wide range of maturities and are made available in minimum denominations and increments of \$1,000. The minimum purchase for new-issue CDs is \$1,000.

Unless otherwise specified in the trade confirmation or any supplement to this Disclosure Statement, interest earned on interest-bearing CDs with original maturities of one year or less will be paid at the maturity of such CDs, and interest earned on interest-bearing CDs with original maturities of more than one year will be paid monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually and at maturity. Interest on variable-rate CDs will be reset periodically, and interest will be paid monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually and at maturity as specified on the trade confirmation or any supplement to this Disclosure Statement.

Interest payments on interest-bearing CDs are automatically credited to your account with the Firm. Interest will accrue up to, but not including, the interest payment date, the maturity date, or any call date. If an interest payment date falls on a day that is not a business day, interest will be paid on the first business day following the interest payment date. For specific rate information for any interest period, please contact the Firm.

Interest on CDs is not compounded. Interest on CDs in the primary market is calculated on the basis of the actual number of days elapsed over a 365-day year. However, the amount of interest on CDs purchased in the secondary market may be based on other interest rate calculations. Please contact the Firm with questions concerning the interest rate calculation on a secondary market CD.

Zero-coupon CDs. Zero-coupon CDs do not bear interest, but rather are issued at a substantial discount from the face or par amount, the minimum amount of which is \$1,000. Interest on the CD will accrete at an established rate and the owner will be paid the par amount at maturity.

Call feature. Some CDs may be subject to redemption on a specified date or dates at the sole discretion of the Issuer. If the CD is called, you will be paid the outstanding principal amount and interest accrued or accreted up to,

but not including, the call date. The dates on which the CD may be called will be specified in the trade confirmation or a supplement to this Disclosure Statement. See the “Important investment considerations” section for important information about callable CDs.

### Your relationship with the Firm and the Issuer

You will not receive a passbook, certificate, or other evidence of ownership of the CD from the Issuer. The CDs are evidenced by one or more master certificates issued by the Issuer, each representing a number of individual CDs. These master certificates are held by The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), a subcustodian that is in the business of performing such custodial services. You will also be provided with a periodic account statement from the Firm that will reflect your CD ownership. You should retain the trade confirmation and the account statement(s) for your records. The purchase of a CD is not recommended for persons who wish to take actual possession of a certificate.

Your account statement from the Firm may provide an estimate of the price you might receive on some or all of your CDs if you were able to sell them prior to maturity. Any prices on your statement are estimates and are not based on actual market prices. You should ask the Firm to explain its statement pricing policies. Your deposit insurance coverage and, if your CD is callable, the amount you would receive if your CD is called will be determined based on the outstanding principal amount of your CD, or the accreted value in the case of a zero-coupon CD, not the estimated price. See the “Deposit insurance: General” and “Secondary market” sections.

No deposit relationship will be deemed to exist prior to the receipt and acceptance of your funds by the Issuer, at which point the CD becomes a direct obligation of the Issuer.

If you choose to remove the Firm as your agent with respect to your CD, you may (i) transfer your CD to another agent, provided that the agent is a member of DTC, or (ii) request that your ownership of the CD be evidenced directly on the books of the Issuer, subject to applicable law and the Issuer’s terms and conditions, including those related to the manner of evidencing CD ownership. If you choose to remove the Firm as your agent, the Firm will have no further responsibility for payments made with respect to your CD. If you establish your CD on the books of the Issuer, you will have the ability to enforce your rights in the CD directly against the Issuer.

### Important investment considerations

Buy and hold. CDs are most suitable for purchasing and holding to maturity, so you should be prepared to hold your CD to maturity. If your CD is callable by the Issuer, you should be prepared to hold it according to its terms. Though not obligated to do so, the Firm may provide access to a secondary market in the CDs after their Settlement Date. If you are able to sell your CD in the secondary market, the price you receive will reflect prevailing market conditions and your sales proceeds may be less than the amount you paid for your CD. If you wish to dispose of your CD prior to maturity, you should read with special care the

“Additions or withdrawals” and “Secondary market” sections.

Compare features. You should compare the rates of return and other features of the CDs to other available investments before deciding to purchase a CD. The rates paid with respect to the CDs may be higher or lower than the rates on deposits or other instruments available directly from the Issuer or through the Firm.

### Information about callable CDs

- Callable CDs present different investment considerations than CDs not subject to call by the Issuer and may not be appropriate for every investor. You should carefully review your trade confirmation and/or any supplement to this Disclosure Statement for the terms of your CD, including the time periods when the Issuer may call your CD.
- The Issuer decides in its sole discretion whether to call a CD before maturity in accordance with the CD’s terms. The Issuer is not obligated to call the CDs. The Firm does not control or influence whether or when an Issuer decides to exercise a call. You should be aware that the Issuer will call the CDs, if at all, when it is most advantageous for the Issuer to do so without reference to your investment needs. The Issuer is most likely to call the CDs when interest rates on comparable deposit obligations are lower than the interest rate paid on the CDs.
- Depending on the terms of the CDs, you may face the risk that:
  - (i) the CD may be paid off prior to maturity as a result of a call by the Issuer and your return would be less than the yield that the CD would have earned had it been held to maturity,
  - (ii) if the CD is called by the Issuer, you may be unable to reinvest your funds at the same rate as the original CD, or
  - (iii) the CD may not be called and you may be required to hold the CD until maturity.
- The Firm is not responsible to you for any losses you may incur as a result of an Issuer’s decision to exercise or not exercise a call. You do not have the right to redeem the CDs (except for the limited early withdrawal rights described in this Disclosure Statement).

### Information about variable-rate CDs

Variable-rate CDs present different investment considerations than fixed-rate CDs and may not be appropriate for every investor. Depending on the type of variable-rate CD (step-rate or floating-rate) and the interest rate environment, the CD may pay substantially more or substantially less interest over the term of the CD than would be paid on a fixed-rate CD of the same maturity. Furthermore, if the CD is subject to call by the Issuer, (i) you may not receive the benefits of any anticipated increase in rates paid on a variable-rate CD if the CD is called or (ii) you may be required to hold the CD at a lower rate than prevailing market interest rates if the CD is not called. You should carefully review your trade confirmation and/or any supplement to this Disclosure Statement that describes the step rate or the basis for resetting a floating rate and, if the CD is subject to call by

the Issuer, the time periods when the Issuer may call the CD.

#### Insolvency of the Issuer

In the event the Issuer approaches insolvency or becomes insolvent, the Issuer may be placed in regulatory conservatorship or receivership with the FDIC typically appointed the conservator or receiver. The FDIC may thereafter pay off the CDs prior to maturity or transfer the CD, to another depository institution. If the CDs are transferred to another institution, you may be offered a choice of retaining the CDs at a lower interest rate or having the CDs paid off. See the "Deposit insurance: General" and "Payments under adverse circumstances" sections.

#### Reinvestment risk

If your CD is paid off prior to maturity as a result of the Issuer's insolvency, exercise by the Issuer of any right to call the CD or a voluntary early withdrawal (see the "Additions or withdrawals" section), you may be unable to reinvest your funds at the same rate as the original CD. The Firm is not responsible to you for any losses you may incur as a result of a lower interest rate on an investment replacing your CD.

#### SEC investor tips

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) periodically publishes tips for investors in various financial products, including CDs, on its website. You may access these investor tips at [sec.gov](http://sec.gov).

#### Deposit insurance: General

The summary of FDIC deposit insurance regulations contained in this disclosure statement is not intended to be a full restatement of applicable FDIC regulations and interpretations, which may change from time to time. In certain instances, additional terms and conditions which are not described herein may apply. Accordingly, the discussion in this document is qualified in its entirety by such regulations and interpretations, and you are urged to discuss with your attorney the insurance coverage afforded to any CD that you may purchase. You may also obtain information by contacting the FDIC using the information provided below in "Questions about FDIC deposit insurance coverage."

Your CDs are insured by the FDIC, an independent agency of the U.S. government, up to the FDIC's standard maximum insurance amount ("SMDIA"), which is currently \$250,000 in the aggregate, for principal and accrued interest on your CDs and all other deposits held in the same insurable capacity at any one Issuer, including accounts you maintain directly with an Issuer and accounts you maintain with that Issuer through any other intermediary. (The discussion of FDIC coverage in this disclosure, including all examples, are based on the SMDIA of \$250,000.

In the event an Issuer fails, interest-bearing CDs are insured, up to the SMDIA, for principal and interest accrued to the date the Issuer is closed. Zero-coupon CDs are insured to the extent of the original offering price plus interest at the rate quoted to the depositor on the original

offering, accreted to the date of the closing of the Issuer (such sum, the "accreted value"). Interest is determined for insurance purposes in accordance with federal law and regulations.

If you become the owner of CDs or other deposits at an Issuer because another depositor dies, the death of the depositor will not affect the insurance coverage for a period of six months, unless the deposits are restructured during the six month "grace" period. Following the grace period, the FDIC will aggregate those deposits for purposes of the SMDIA with any other CDs or deposits that you own in the same insurable capacity at the Issuer. Examples of accounts that may be subject to this FDIC policy include joint accounts, "payable on death" accounts, and certain trust accounts.

**You are responsible for monitoring the total amount of deposits that you hold with any one Issuer, directly or through an intermediary, in order for you to determine the extent of deposit insurance coverage available to you on your deposits, including the CDs. The Firm is not responsible for any insured or uninsured portion of the CDs or any other deposits.**

If your CDs or other deposits at the Issuer are assumed by another depository institution pursuant to a merger or consolidation, such CDs or deposits will continue to be separately insured from the deposits that you might have established with the acquirer until (i) the maturity date of the CDs or other time deposits that were assumed or (ii) with respect to deposits that are not time deposits, the expiration of a six-month period from the date of the acquisition. Thereafter, any assumed deposits will be aggregated with your existing deposits with the acquirer held in the same insurable capacity for purposes of federal deposit insurance. Any deposit opened at the Issuer after the acquisition will be aggregated with deposits established with the acquirer for purposes of federal deposit insurance.

In the event that you purchase a CD in the secondary market at a premium over the par amount (or accreted value in the case of a zero-coupon CD), that premium is not insured. Similarly, you are not insured for any premium reflected in the estimated market value of your CD on your account statement. If deposit insurance payments become necessary for the Issuer, you can lose the premium paid for your CD and will not receive any premium shown on your account statement. See the "Secondary market" section.

Individual customer accounts. Deposits of any one Issuer held by an individual in an account in the name of an agent or nominee of such individual (such as the CDs held in a Firm account) or held by a custodian (for example, under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act or the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act) are not treated as owned by the agent, nominee, or custodian, but are added to other deposits of such individual held in the same insurable capacity (including funds held in a sole proprietorship) and insured up to \$250,000 in the aggregate. Deposits held through a qualified tuition savings program (529 plan) will be insured as deposits of the participant and aggregated with other deposits of the participant if the arrangement and the name of the participant are identified on the Firm's account records.

Corporate, partnership, and unincorporated association accounts. Deposits of any one Issuer owned by corporations (including Subchapter S corporations), partnerships, and unincorporated associations, operated for a purpose other than to increase deposit insurance, are added together with other deposits owned by such corporation, partnership, and unincorporated association, respectively, and are insured up to \$250,000 in the aggregate.

Joint accounts. An individual's interest in deposits of any one Issuer held under any form of joint ownership valid under applicable state law may be insured up to \$250,000 in the aggregate, separately and in addition to the \$250,000 allowed on other deposits individually owned by any of the co-owners of such accounts (hereinafter referred to as a "Joint Account"). For example, a Joint Account owned by two persons would be eligible for insurance coverage of up to \$500,000 (\$250,000 for each person), subject to aggregation with each owner's interests in other Joint Accounts at the same depository institution. Joint Accounts will be insured separately from individually owned accounts only if each of the co-owners is an individual person and has a right of withdrawal on the same basis as the other co-owners.

Revocable trust accounts: General rule. Deposits of any one Issuer in which the owner evidences an intent that at their death the funds will belong to one or more beneficiaries (including informal trusts frequently referred to as a "Totten trust" account or a "payable upon death" account as well as formal trusts, such as living trusts) are insured separately from other types of accounts the owner has at the Issuer. Except as discussed in the next sentence, the deposits are insured up to an amount equal to the number of beneficiaries multiplied by \$250,000 provided that: (i) the Firm's title of the account evidences that upon the death of the owner, the funds will belong to one or more beneficiaries, and (ii) the beneficiaries of the revocable trust are specifically named in the Firm's account records. If the revocable trust has balances exceeding \$1,250,000 (five times \$250,000) and has more than five beneficiaries, the total amount insured will be the greater of \$1,250,000 or the aggregate amount of interests of each beneficiary (up to \$250,000 per beneficiary). If there are co-owners of a revocable trust, the interest of each co-owner shall be separately insured up to limits described herein, unless the co-owners are themselves the sole beneficiaries (for example, such as when a revocable trust account is established by spouses and names the same spouses as sole beneficiaries), in which case the revocable trust will be treated as a joint account and will be aggregated with other joint accounts subject to the rules described above under "Joint accounts." For more information regarding the FDIC's current treatment of revocable trust accounts, please see the discussion on the FDIC's website at <https://www.fdic.gov/resources/deposit-insurance/diguidebankers/documents/revocable.pdf>.

Irrevocable trust accounts. Deposits of any one Issuer held pursuant to one or more irrevocable trust agreements created by the same grantor (as determined under applicable state law) will be insured for up to \$250,000 for

the noncontingent interest of each beneficiary in the aggregate in all such accounts of the same grantor at the same Issuer. A noncontingent interest is an interest capable of determination without the evaluation of contingencies other than life expectancy. The FDIC treats Coverdell education savings accounts as irrevocable trust accounts for deposit insurance purposes. The deposit insurance of each beneficiary's interest is separate from the coverage provided for other accounts maintained by the beneficiary, the grantor, the trustee, or other beneficiaries.

The discussion of revocable trust accounts and irrevocable trust accounts above summarizes the FDIC's treatment of such accounts through March 31, 2024. The FDIC has issued a final rule which will be effective as of April 1, 2024, which will consolidate the treatment of revocable and irrevocable trust accounts using a single streamlined approach. Under the forthcoming rules, the deposits in a trust (whether a revocable trust or an irrevocable trust) will be insured up to an amount equal to \$250,000 multiplied by the number of beneficiaries, not to exceed five beneficiaries (even if more than five beneficiaries are named). This will provide for a maximum amount of deposit insurance coverage of \$1,250,000 per owner, per insured depository institution for trust deposits.

Health Savings Accounts. Deposits of any one Issuer held in a Health Savings Account will be eligible for deposit insurance as either an individual account, a revocable trust account, or an employee benefit plan. You may wish to consult with your attorney or the FDIC to determine the available coverage.

## Deposit insurance: Retirement plans and accounts

### Introduction

If you have CDs of any one Issuer that are held through one or more retirement plans and accounts, the maximum insurance available for your CDs will vary depending on the type of plan or account and, in some cases, the features of the plan or account.

The following sections discuss in general terms the rules that apply to CDs and other deposits held through retirement plans and accounts. Because these rules determine the maximum insurance available to you and whether your deposits at any one Issuer held through different retirement plans and accounts will be aggregated for purposes of the maximum insurance amount, you should consult with your tax or legal advisor before investing in the CDs.

### Pass-through deposit insurance for employee benefit plan deposits

Subject to the limitations discussed below, under FDIC regulations an individual's noncontingent interests in the deposits of any one Issuer held by many types of plans are eligible for insurance up to the SMDIA on a pass-through basis. This means that instead of an employee benefit plan's deposits at one Issuer being entitled to only the SMDIA in total per Issuer, each participant in the employee benefit plan held at an Issuer is entitled to

insurance of their noncontingent interest in the employee benefit plan's deposits of up to the SMDIA (subject to the aggregation of the participant's interests in different plans, as discussed below). The pass-through insurance provided to an individual as an employee benefit plan participant is separate from the insurance allowed on other deposits held by an individual in different insurable capacities with the Issuer.

The types of plans for which deposits may receive pass-through treatment are employee benefit plans, as defined in section 3(3) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) (including Keogh plans, whether or not they are technically "employee benefit plans" under ERISA) and eligible deferred compensation plans described in section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "IRC"). For purposes of section 3(3) of ERISA, employee benefit plans are broadly defined to include most employee benefit plans, including most defined benefit plans and most defined contribution plans.

Each beneficiary of deposits held by an eligible employee benefit plan is eligible for pass-through insurance up to \$250,000 for such beneficiary's interest; if a beneficiary has more than \$250,000 in deposits held through the plan, the amount above \$250,000 will not be insured.

The contingent interests of employees in an employee benefit plan are separately insured, in the aggregate for all participants, up to \$250,000. Similarly, overfunded amounts in an employee benefit plan are separately insured, in the aggregate for all participants, up to \$250,000. These insurance coverages are separate from the insurance provided for any other funds owned by or attributable to the employer or an employee benefit plan participant.

#### Retirement plans and accounts eligible for Insurance up to \$250,000

The retirement plans and accounts described below are eligible for deposit insurance up to \$250,000, and all deposits held through such plans and accounts will be aggregated for purposes of the insurance limit. This means that all deposits of any one Issuer you hold through all plans and accounts described below will be eligible for insurance up to a total of \$250,000.

Individual retirement accounts (IRAs) (including traditional, Roth, SEP, and SIMPLE IRAs);

Section 457 plans (any eligible deferred compensation plan described in section 457 of the IRC); and

Self-directed Keogh and self-directed 401(k) plans. The FDIC defines "self-directed" to mean the ability of the plan participants and beneficiaries to direct the investment of assets held in individual accounts maintained on their behalf by the plans.

All retirement plans and accounts not listed above, including defined contribution plans and plans that do not meet the FDIC's self-directed criteria, will be eligible for federal deposit insurance up to \$250,000 per participant, subject to the aggregation rules described below.

#### Additional aggregation for purposes of the SMDIA

In addition to the aggregation rules discussed above for retirement plans and accounts eligible for deposit insurance coverage up to \$250,000, under FDIC regulations an individual's interest in plans maintained by the same employer or employee organization (e.g., a union) that are holding deposits of the same Issuer will be aggregated for purposes of the \$250,000 insurance limit. It is therefore important to understand the type of plan or account holding your deposits.

#### Questions about FDIC deposit insurance coverage

If you have questions about basic FDIC insurance coverage, please contact the Firm. You may wish to seek advice from your own attorney concerning FDIC insurance coverage of deposits held in more than one insurable capacity. You may also obtain information by contacting the FDIC, Office of Consumer Affairs, by letter (Deposit Insurance Unit, National Center for Consumer Deposit Assistance, 550 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC, 20429), by phone (877-275-3342 (Option 1) or 800-877-8339 (TDD)), or by visiting the FDIC website at [www.fdic.gov](http://www.fdic.gov) or the FDIC's Information and Support Center at [https://ask.fdic.gov/fdicinformationandsupportcenter/s/?language=en\\_US](https://ask.fdic.gov/fdicinformationandsupportcenter/s/?language=en_US).

#### Payments under adverse circumstances

As with all deposits, if it becomes necessary for federal deposit insurance payments to be made on the CDs, there is no specific time period during which the FDIC must make insurance payments available. Accordingly, you should be prepared for the possibility of an indeterminate delay in obtaining insurance payments.

As explained above, the SMDIA applies to the principal and accrued interest on all CDs and other deposit accounts maintained by you at the Issuer in the same insurable capacity. The records maintained by the Issuer and the Firm regarding ownership of CDs would be used to establish your eligibility for federal deposit insurance payments. In addition, you may be required to provide certain documentation to the FDIC and to the Firm before insurance payments are released to you. For example, if you hold CDs as trustee for the benefit of trust participants, you may also be required to furnish an affidavit to that effect; you may be required to furnish other affidavits and provide indemnities regarding an insurance payment.

In the event that deposit insurance payments become necessary for your CDs, the FDIC is required to pay the original par amount plus accrued interest (or the accreted value in the case of zero-coupon CDs) to the date of the closing of the relevant Issuer, as prescribed by law, and subject to the SMDIA. No interest or accreted value is earned on deposits from the time an Issuer is closed until insurance payments are received.

As an alternative to a direct deposit insurance payment from the FDIC, the FDIC may transfer the insured deposits of an insolvent institution to a healthy institution. Subject to insurance verification requirements and the limits on deposit insurance coverage, the healthy institution may assume the CDs under the original terms or offer you a choice between

paying off the CD and maintaining the deposit at a different rate. The Firm will advise you of your options in the event of a deposit transfer.

Neither the Firm nor the FDIC will be obligated to you for amounts not covered by deposit insurance nor will the Firm or the FDIC be obligated to make any payments to you in satisfaction of a loss you might incur as a result of (i) a delay in insurance payouts applicable to your CD, (ii) your receipt of a decreased interest rate on an investment replacing your CD as a result of the payment of the principal and accrued interest or the accreted value of a CD prior to its scheduled maturity, or (iii) payment in cash of the principal and accrued interest or the accreted value of your CD prior to maturity in connection with the liquidation of an Issuer or the assumption of all or a portion of its deposit liabilities. In connection with the latter, the amount of a payment on a CD that was purchased at a premium in the secondary market is based on the original par amount (or, in the case of a zero-coupon CD, its accreted value) and not on any premium amount. Therefore, you can lose up to the full amount of the premium as a result of such a payment. Also, the Firm will not be obligated to credit your account with funds in advance of payments received from the FDIC.

### Additions or withdrawals

No additions are permitted to be made to any CD. When you purchase a CD, you agree with the Issuer to keep your funds on deposit for the term of the CD. Accordingly, except as set forth below, no early withdrawals of interest-bearing CDs will be available. The early withdrawal provisions, if any, applicable to your CD may be more or less advantageous than the provisions applicable to other deposits available from the Issuer.

In the event of death or the adjudication of incompetence of the owner of a CD, early withdrawal of the entire CD will generally be permitted without penalty. Withdrawal of a portion of the owner's interest will not be permitted. Written verification acceptable to the Issuer will generally be required to permit early withdrawal under these circumstances.

Pursuant to the IRC, as amended, the beneficiary of an IRA (but not a Roth IRA) must begin making withdrawals from the IRA after age 72 (70½ if you reached 70½ before January 1, 2020). CDs held in an IRA are not eligible for early withdrawal simply because the beneficiary must begin making mandatory withdrawals from the IRA. IRA beneficiaries should purchase CDs with maturities that correspond to the mandatory withdrawal requirements or look to the secondary market for liquidity. See the "Secondary market" section.

In the event that a customer wishes to make an early withdrawal, and such withdrawal is permitted, the Firm endeavors to obtain funds for the customer as soon as possible. However, the Firm will not advance funds in connection with early withdrawals and can give no assurances that payment pursuant to early withdrawals will be made by a specified date.

### Secondary market

If you wish to sell your CD prior to maturity, the Firm may be able to provide access to a secondary market. At your

request, the Firm may attempt to sell your CD in a secondary market maintained by another broker-dealer. The Firm cannot provide assurance that you will be able to sell your CDs prior to their maturity. In addition, a secondary market for the CDs may be discontinued at any time without notice. Therefore, you should not rely on any such ability to sell your CDs for any benefits, including achieving trading profits, limiting trading or other losses, realizing income prior to maturity, or having access to proceeds prior to maturity.

In the event that a buyer is available at a time you attempt to sell your CD prior to its maturity, the price at which your CD is sold may result in a return to you that may differ from the yield the CD would have earned had it been held to maturity, since the selling price for a CD in such circumstances will likely be based on a number of factors such as interest rate movements, time remaining until maturity, and other market conditions. Also, the Firm may charge a commission for CDs purchased or sold in a secondary market. In the event you choose to sell a CD in the secondary market, you may receive less in sale proceeds than the original principal (par) amount of the CD or the estimated price on your account statement.

In the event that a CD is purchased in the secondary market at a premium over the par amount (or the accreted value in the case of a zero-coupon CD), the premium is not insured. Therefore, if deposit insurance payments become necessary for the Issuer, the owner of a CD purchased in the secondary market can incur a loss of up to the amount of the premium paid for the CD. (Also see the "Deposit insurance: General" section.)

The uninsured premium being paid for an interest-bearing CD can be determined from the price set forth on your trade confirmation. Price on a CD is expressed in relation to par (100.00). Any amount over 100.00 represents the premium. For example, if your trade confirmation states that the price for a CD purchased in the secondary market is 100.25, there is a premium that will not be insured by the FDIC. A price of 99.75 would not include a premium. The trade confirmation will also inform you if the CD has accrued interest, which will be insured as long as the par amount of CDs held by you in one insurable capacity at the Issuer plus the accrued interest does not exceed the SMDIA.

In the case of a zero-coupon CD purchased in the secondary market, the uninsured premium can initially be calculated by subtracting the accreted value from the "gross amount" paid. This uninsured premium does, however, decline over time. The accreted value of a zero-coupon CD, which is based on the original issue yield and price, can be obtained at the time of purchase from the Firm.

If you purchase a callable CD in the secondary market at a premium, you will receive only the par amount if the CD is called.

### Fees

In the case of a primary offering, the Firm and the broker-dealer arranging for the CD to be offered will receive a placement fee from the Issuer in connection with your

purchase of a CD. The Firm may charge a commission for CDs purchased or sold in a secondary market, which will be disclosed on the transaction confirmation.

### Federal income tax consequences

The following is a summary of the principal United States federal income tax consequences of the ownership of the CDs. The discussion below does not purport to deal with all of the federal income tax consequences applicable to all potential CD owners and does not deal with owners of CDs other than original purchasers. Persons considering the purchase of CDs should consult their own tax advisors and federal, state, local, and any other income and estate tax laws relevant to their particular situations as well as any other taxing jurisdiction. The Firm will, if applicable, provide you with an annual statement containing certain information relevant to the determination of the amount of interest or discount income with respect to your CDs on which you will be taxed for the preceding year.

Pursuant to IRS regulations, the Firm and its tax advisors hereby inform you that: (i) any tax advice contained herein is not intended and was not written to be used, and cannot be used by any taxpayer, for the purposes of avoiding penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayer; (ii) any such advice was written to support the promotion or marketing of the CDs described in this Disclosure Statement; and (iii) each taxpayer should seek advice based on the taxpayer's particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

#### Zero-coupon CDs

Zero-coupon CDs will be treated as having been issued with original issue discount ("OID"). A portion of the discount from face value of a zero-coupon CD may be taxable to the owner of the CD each year as ordinary interest income, even though the cash attributable to this discount is not received by the owner until the maturity of the CD.

#### Zero-coupon CDs with a maturity of one year or less

In general, an individual or other owner that uses the cash method of accounting is not required to accrue OID on a zero-coupon CD with a maturity of one year or less. Any gain realized on the sale, maturity, or other disposition of the zero-coupon CD will be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the owner's share of the OID inherent in such CD, calculated on a straight-line basis (or, if elected, under a constant yield method based on daily compounding). Owners that use the accrual method of accounting are required to accrue OID on a straight-line basis unless an election is made to accrue the OID under a constant yield method based on daily compounding.

#### Zero-coupon CDs with a maturity of more than one year

An owner of a zero-coupon CD with a maturity of more than one year will be required to include OID on the CD as interest income during each taxable year that the owner owns the CD, regardless of whether the owner uses the cash or accrual method of accounting. An owner will realize gain or loss on the sale, early withdrawal, maturity, or other disposition of such CD equal to the difference between (i) the amount received by the owner on the disposition of the CD and (ii) the amount the owner paid to acquire the CD

with such amount paid being increased by the amount of OID previously taxed to the owner with respect to the CD.

#### Fixed-rate interest-bearing CDs

Interest paid on a fixed-rate interest-bearing CD is generally taxable each year as ordinary income to the owner in accordance with the owner's method of accounting. An owner will realize gain or loss on the sale, early withdrawal, maturity, or other disposition of a CD equal to the difference between (i) the amount received by the owner on the disposition of the CD and (ii) the amount the owner paid to acquire the CD. For this purpose, the amount received does not include any amount attributable to accrued and unpaid interest on the CD, which amount is treated as interest income. Gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the CD were held for more than one year.

#### Variable-rate CDs

Variable-rate CDs may be treated as issued with OID. Accordingly, an owner of a variable rate CD may be required to include OID on the CD as interest income during each taxable year the owner owns the CD, regardless of whether the owner uses the cash or accrual method of accounting and whether the current receipt of cash from the CD equals the OID included in income for such year. Prospective owners of variable-rate CDs will be provided with a supplemental disclosure statement describing the tax rules that apply to such CDs.

#### IRAs and Keogh plans

Notwithstanding the general rules set forth above, the tax liability on interest paid or OID accrued, as the case may be, on CDs held by traditional IRAs and Keogh plans generally is postponed until actual distribution of the interest or OID accrued, as the case may be, to the beneficiaries of these plans. Interest income generally accumulates in a Roth IRA tax-free, and if certain criteria are met, distributions from the Roth IRA will not be taxed.

#### Backup withholding

Certain noncorporate owners of CDs may be subject to backup withholding or information reporting requirements on payments of principal and interest, and the proceeds of disposition of, the CDs. Backup withholding will apply only if (i) under certain circumstances, the owner fails to certify (on an Internal Revenue Service Form W-9 or substantially similar form), under penalty of perjury, that it has furnished a correct taxpayer identification number ("TIN") and has not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service that it is subject to backup withholding for failure to report dividend or interest payments; (ii) the owner has been notified by the Internal Revenue Service that it has failed to properly report payments of dividends and interest; (iii) the owner fails to furnish its TIN; or (iv) the owner furnishes an incorrect TIN. Any amounts withheld from a payment to an owner under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a credit against such owner's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle such owner to a refund.

#### Non-U.S. holders

Interest or discount income, as the case may be, paid on a CD owned by a nonresident alien or foreign corporation is not subject to any U.S. federal income or withholding tax,

provided that this income is not effectively connected with the conduct by such foreign purchaser of a CD of a trade or business within the United States. Such interest or discount income and payment of the proceeds on the disposition of a CD generally will also be exempt from any U.S. information reporting or backup withholding requirements if the foreign purchaser provides the Firm (either directly or indirectly through a financial institution holding a CD as nominee for the foreign purchaser) with a Form W-8BEN (or a substitute statement in a form substantially similar to the Form W-8BEN) in which the foreign purchaser states his, her, or its name and address and certifies, under penalty of perjury, that he, she, or it is the beneficial owner of the CD and is not an individual citizen or resident of the United States or an entity formed in

the United States, as the case may be. Any gain or income realized by a nonresident alien or foreign corporation on the sale, early withdrawal, maturity, or other disposition of a CD will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax, if (i) such gain or income is not effectively connected with a trade or business of the foreign purchaser in the United States and (ii) in the case of a foreign purchaser who is a nonresident alien, the nonresident alien is not present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the disposition. Special rules apply to CDs owned by foreign partnerships or foreign trusts. Prospective purchasers of the CDs should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax consequences of ownership of CDs in their particular situations.

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