BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
Form FWP
March 10, 2017

	Subject to Completion **Preliminary Term Sheet** **dated March 10, 2017**	**Filed Pursuant to Rule 433** **Registration Statement No. 333-215597** **(To Prospectus dated February 1, 2017, Prospectus Supplement dated February 13, 2017 and Product Prospectus Supplement EQUITY INDICES SUN-1 dated February 23, 2017)**

The notes are being issued by The Bank of Nova Scotia (BNS). There are important differences between the notes and a conventional debt security, including different investment risks and certain additional costs. See Risk Factors beginning on page TS-7 of this term sheet and beginning on page PS-7 of product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES SUN-1.

The initial estimated value of the notes as of the pricing date is expected to be between $9.48 and $9.72 per unit, which is less than the public offering price listed below. See Summary on the following page, Risk Factors beginning on page TS-7 of this term sheet and Structuring the Notes on page TS-15 of this term sheet for additional information. The actual value of your notes at any time will reflect many factors and cannot be predicted with accuracy.

None of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), any state securities commission, or any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Note Prospectus (as defined below) is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Per Unit	Total
Public offering price(1)	$ 10.00	$
Underwriting discount(1)	$ 0.20	$
Proceeds, before expenses, to BNS	$ 9.80	$

(1) For any purchase of 500,000 units or more in a single transaction by an individual investor or in combined transactions with the investor s household in this offering, the public offering price and the underwriting discount will be $9.95 per unit and $0.15 per unit, respectively. See Supplement to the Plan of Distribution below.

The notes:

Are Not FDIC Insured	Are Not Bank Guaranteed	May Lose Value

Merrill Lynch & Co.

March , 2017

Autocallable Market-Linked Step Up Notes

Linked to the Energy Select Sector Index, due March , 2019

Summary

The Autocallable Market-Linked Step Up Notes Linked to the Energy Select Sector Index, due March , 2019 (the notes) are our senior unsecured debt securities. The notes are not guaranteed or insured by the CDIC or the FDIC, and are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of any third party. **The notes will rank equally with all of our other unsecured senior debt. Any payments due on the notes, including any repayment of principal, will be subject to the credit risk of BNS.** The notes will be automatically called at the Call Amount if the Observation Level of the Market Measure, which is the Energy Select Sector Index (the Index), is equal to or greater than the Call Level on the Observation Date. If not called, at maturity, the notes provide you with a Step Up Payment if the Ending Value of the Index is equal to or greater than the Starting Value, but is not greater than the Step Up Value. If the Ending Value is greater than the Step Up Value, you will participate on a 1-for-1 basis in the increase in the level of the Index above the Starting Value. If the Ending Value is less than the Starting Value, you will lose all or a portion of the principal amount of your notes. Payments on the notes, including the amount you receive at maturity or upon an automatic call, will be calculated based on the $10 principal amount per unit and will depend on the performance of the Index, subject to our credit risk. See Terms of the Notes below.

The economic terms of the notes (including the Call Premium and Call Amount) are based on our internal funding rate, which is the rate we would pay to borrow funds through the issuance of market-linked notes, and the economic terms of certain related hedging arrangements. Our internal funding rate is typically lower than the rate we would pay when we issue conventional fixed rate debt securities. This difference in funding rate, as well as the underwriting discount and the hedging related charge described below, will reduce the economic terms of the notes to you and the initial estimated value of the notes on the pricing date. Due to these factors, the public offering price you pay to purchase the notes will be greater than the initial estimated value of the notes.

On the cover page of this term sheet, we have provided the initial estimated value range for the notes. This range of estimated values was determined by reference to our internal pricing models, which take into consideration certain factors, such as our internal funding rate on the pricing date and our assumptions about market parameters. For more information about the initial estimated value and the structuring of the notes, see Structuring the Notes on page TS-15.

Terms of the Notes

Issuer:	The Bank of Nova Scotia (BNS)	**Call Settlement Date:**	Approximately the fifth business day following the Observation Date, subject to postponement if the Observation Date is postponed, as described beginning on page PS-20 of product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES SUN-1.
Principal Amount:	$10.00 per unit	**Call Premium:**	[$1.10 to $1.20] per unit if called on the Observation Date (which represents a return of [11% to 12%] over the principal amount). The actual Call Premium will be determined on the pricing date.
Term:	Approximately two years, if not called	**Ending Value:**	The closing level of the Market Measure on the scheduled calculation day. The calculation day is subject to postponement in the event of Market

			Disruption Events, as described beginning on page PS-21 of product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES SUN-1.
Market Measure:	The Energy Select Sector Index (Bloomberg symbol: IXE), a price return index	**Step Up Value:**	125% of the Starting Value.
Starting Value:	The closing level of the Market Measure on the pricing date	**Step Up Payment:**	$2.50 per unit, which represents a return of 25% over the principal amount.
Observation Level:	The closing level of the Market Measure on the Observation Date.	**Threshold Value:**	100% of the Starting Value.
Observation Date:	On or about April , 2018, approximately one year after the pricing date. The Observation Date is subject to postponement in the event of Market Disruption Events, as described beginning on page PS-20 of product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES SUN-1.	**Calculation Day:**	Approximately the fifth scheduled Market Measure Business Day immediately preceding the maturity date.
Call Level:	100% of the Starting Value	**Fees and Charges:**	The underwriting discount of $0.20 per unit listed on the cover page and the hedging related charge of $0.075 per unit described in Structuring the Notes on page TS-15.
Call Amount (per Unit):	[$11.10 to $11.20] if called on the Observation Date. The actual Call Amount will be determined on the pricing date.	**Calculation Agent:**	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (MLPF&S).

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Determining Payment on the Notes

Automatic Call Provision

The notes will be called automatically on the Observation Date if the Observation Level is equal to or greater than the Call Level. If the notes are called, you will receive $10 per unit plus the Call Premium.

Redemption Amount Determination

If the notes are not automatically called, on the maturity date, you will receive a cash payment per unit determined as follows:

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The terms and risks of the notes are contained in this term sheet and in the following:

§ Product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES SUN-1 dated February 23, 2017:
https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/9631/000110465917011241/a17-4372_4424b5.htm

§ Prospectus supplement dated February 13, 2017:
https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/9631/000110465917008642/a17-4372_1424b3.htm

§ Prospectus dated February 1, 2017:
https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/9631/000119312517027656/d338678d424b3.htm

These documents (together, the Note Prospectus) have been filed as part of a registration statement with the SEC, which may, without cost, be accessed on the SEC website as indicated above or obtained from MLPF&S by calling 1-800-294-1322. Before you invest, you should read the Note Prospectus, including this term sheet, for information about us and this offering. Any prior or contemporaneous oral statements and any other written materials you may have received are superseded by the Note Prospectus. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this term sheet have the meanings set forth in product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES SUN-1. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this document to we, us, our, or similar references are to BNS.

Investor Considerations

You may wish to consider an investment in the notes if:

§ You are willing to receive a return on your investment capped at the Call Premium if the Observation Level is equal to or greater than the Call Level.

§ You anticipate that the notes will be automatically called or the Index will increase from the Starting Value to the Ending Value.

§ You are willing to risk a substantial loss of principal and return if the notes are not automatically called and the Index decreases from the Starting Value to the Ending Value.

§ You are willing to forgo the interest payments that are paid on conventional interest bearing debt securities.

The notes may not be an appropriate investment for you if:

§ You want to hold your notes for the full term.

§ You believe that the notes will not be automatically called and the Index will decrease from the Starting Value to the Ending Value.

§ You seek principal repayment or preservation of capital.

§ You seek interest payments or other current income on your investment.

§ You want to receive dividends or other distributions paid on the stocks included in the Index.

§ You are willing to forgo dividends or other benefits of owning the stocks included in the Index.

§ You are willing to accept a limited or no market for sales prior to maturity, and understand that the market prices for the notes, if any, will be affected by various factors, including our actual and perceived creditworthiness, our internal funding rate and fees and charges on the notes.

§ You are willing to assume our credit risk, as issuer of the notes, for all payments under the notes, including the Redemption Amount.

§ You seek an investment for which there will be a liquid secondary market.

§ You are unwilling or are unable to take market risk on the notes or to take our credit risk as issuer of the notes.

We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting, and other advisors before you invest in the notes.

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Hypothetical Payout Profile and Examples of Payments at Maturity

The below graph is based on **hypothetical** numbers and values. **These hypothetical values show a payout profile at maturity, which would only apply if the notes are not called on the Observation Date.**

Autocallable Market-Linked Step Up Notes

This graph reflects the returns on the notes, based on the Threshold Value of 100% of the Starting Value, the Step Up Payment of $2.50 per unit and the Step Up Value of 125% of the Starting Value. The green line reflects the returns on the notes, while the dotted gray line reflects the returns of a direct investment in the stocks included in the Index, excluding dividends.

This graph has been prepared for purposes of illustration only.

The following table and examples are for purposes of illustration only. They are based on hypothetical values and show hypothetical returns on the notes, assuming the notes are not called on the Observation Date. They illustrate the calculation of the Redemption Amount and total rate of return based on a hypothetical Starting Value of 100, a hypothetical Threshold Value of 100, a hypothetical Step Up Value of 125, the Step Up Payment of $2.50 per unit and a range of hypothetical Ending Values. **The actual amount you receive and the resulting total rate of return will depend on the actual Starting Value, Threshold Value, Ending Value, Step Up Value, whether the notes are called on the Observation Date, and whether you hold the notes to maturity.** The following examples do not take into account any tax consequences from investing in the notes.

For recent actual levels of the Market Measure, see The Index section below. The Index is a price return index and as such the Ending Value will not include any income generated by dividends paid on the stocks included in the Index, which you would otherwise be entitled to receive if you invested in those stocks directly. In addition, all payments on the notes are subject to issuer credit risk.

Ending Value	**Percentage Change from the Starting Value to the Ending Value**	**Redemption Amount per Unit**	**Total Rate of Return on the Notes**

0.00	-100.00%	$0.00	-100.00%
50.00	-50.00%	$5.00	-50.00%
80.00	-20.00%	$8.00	-20.00%
90.00	-10.00%	$9.00	-10.00%
94.00	-6.00%	$9.40	-6.00%
97.00	-3.00%	$9.70	-3.00%
100.00(1)(2)	0.00%	$12.50(3)	25.00%
102.00	2.00%	$12.50	25.00%
105.00	5.00%	$12.50	25.00%
110.00	10.00%	$12.50	25.00%
120.00	20.00%	$12.50	25.00%
125.00(4)	25.00%	$12.50	25.00%
130.00	30.00%	$13.00	30.00%
140.00	40.00%	$14.00	40.00%
143.00	43.00%	$14.30	43.00%
150.00	50.00%	$15.00	50.00%
160.00	60.00%	$16.00	60.00%

(1) The **hypothetical** Starting Value of 100 used in these examples has been chosen for illustrative purposes only, and does not represent a likely actual Starting Value for the Market Measure.

(2) This is the **hypothetical** Threshold Value.

(3) This amount represents the sum of the principal amount and the Step Up Payment of $2.50.

(4) This is the **hypothetical** Step Up Value.

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Redemption Amount Calculation Examples

Example 1

The Ending Value is 90.00, or 90.00% of the Starting Value:

Starting Value: 100.00

Threshold Value: 100.00

Ending Value: 90.00

Redemption Amount per unit

Example 2

The Ending Value is 110.00, or 110.00% of the Starting Value:

Starting Value: 100.00

Step Up Value: 125.00

Ending Value: 110.00

Redemption Amount per unit, *the principal amount plus the Step Up Payment, since the Ending Value is equal to or greater than the Starting Value, but less than the Step Up Value.*

Example 3

The Ending Value is 143.00, or 143.00% of the Starting Value:

Starting Value: 100.00

Step Up Value: 125.00

Ending Value: 143.00

Redemption Amount per unit

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Risk Factors

There are important differences between the notes and a conventional debt security. An investment in the notes involves significant risks, including those listed below. You should carefully review the more detailed explanation of risks relating to the notes in the Risk Factors sections beginning on page PS-7 of product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES SUN-1, page S-2 of the prospectus supplement, and page 6 of the prospectus identified above. We also urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting, and other advisors before you invest in the notes.

§ If the notes are not automatically called, depending on the performance of the Index as measured shortly before the maturity date, your investment may result in a loss; there is no guaranteed return of principal.

§ Your return on the notes may be less than the yield you could earn by owning a conventional fixed or floating rate debt security of comparable maturity.

§ If the notes are called, your investment return is limited to the return represented by the Call Premium.

§ Your investment return may be less than a comparable investment directly in the stocks included in the Index.

§ Payments on the notes are subject to our credit risk, and actual or perceived changes in our creditworthiness are expected to affect the value of the notes. If we become insolvent or are unable to pay our obligations, you may lose your entire investment.

§ Our initial estimated value of the notes will be lower than the public offering price of the notes. Our initial estimated value of the notes is only an estimate. The public offering price of the notes will exceed our initial estimated value because it includes costs associated with selling and structuring the notes, as well as hedging our obligations under the notes with a third party, which may include MLPF&S or one of its affiliates. These costs include the underwriting discount and an expected hedging related charge, as further described in Structuring the Notes on page TS-15.

§ Our initial estimated value of the notes does not represent future values of the notes and may differ from others estimates. Our initial estimated value of the notes is determined by reference to our internal pricing models when the terms of the notes are set. These pricing models consider certain factors, such as our internal funding rate on the pricing date, the expected term of the notes, market conditions and other relevant factors existing at that time, and our assumptions about market parameters, which can include volatility, dividend rates, interest rates and other factors. Different pricing models and assumptions could provide valuations for the notes that are different from our initial estimated value. In addition, market conditions and other relevant factors in the future may change, and any of our assumptions may prove to be incorrect. On future dates, the market value of the notes could change significantly based on, among other things, the performance of the Index, changes in market conditions, our creditworthiness, interest rate movements and other relevant factors. These factors, together with various credit, market and economic factors over the term of the notes, are expected to reduce the price at which you may be able to sell the notes in any secondary market and will affect the value of the notes in complex and unpredictable ways. Our initial estimated value does not represent a minimum price at which we or any agents would be willing to buy your notes in any secondary market (if any exists) at any time.

§ Our initial estimated value is not determined by reference to credit spreads or the borrowing rate we would pay for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities. The internal funding rate used in the determination of our initial estimated value of the notes generally represents a discount from the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities and the borrowing rate we would pay for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities. If we were to use the interest rate implied by the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities, or the borrowing rate we would pay for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities, we would expect the economic terms of the notes to be more favorable to you. Consequently, our use of an internal funding rate for the notes would have an adverse effect on the economic terms of the notes, the initial estimated value of the notes on the pricing date, and the price at which you may be able to sell the notes in any secondary market.

§ A trading market is not expected to develop for the notes. Neither we nor MLPF&S is obligated to make a market for, or to repurchase, the notes. There is no assurance that any party will be willing to purchase your notes at any price in any secondary market.

§ Our business, hedging and trading activities, and those of MLPF&S and our respective affiliates (including trades in shares of companies included in the Index), and any hedging and trading activities we, MLPF&S or our respective affiliates engage in for our clients accounts, may affect the market value and return of the notes and may create conflicts of interest with you.

§ The Index sponsor may adjust the Index in a way that may adversely affect its level and your interests, and the Index sponsor has no obligation to consider your interests.

§ You will have no rights of a holder of the securities included in the Index, and you will not be entitled to receive securities or dividends or other distributions by the issuers of those securities.

§ While we, MLPF&S or our respective affiliates may from time to time own securities of companies included in the Index, we, MLPF&S and our respective affiliates do not control any company included in the Index, and have not verified any disclosure made by any other company.

§ There may be potential conflicts of interest involving the calculation agent, which is MLPF&S. We have the right to appoint and remove the calculation agent.

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§ The U.S. federal income tax consequences of the notes are uncertain, and may be adverse to a holder of the notes. See Summary of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences below.

§ The conclusion that no portion of the interest paid or credited or deemed to be paid or credited on a note will be Participating Debt Interest subject to Canadian withholding tax is based in part on the current published administrative position of the CRA. There cannot be any assurance that CRA s current published administrative practice will not be subject to change, including potential expansion in the current administrative interpretation of Participating Debt Interest subject to Canadian withholding tax. If, at any time, the interest paid or credited or deemed to be paid or credited on a note is subject to Canadian withholding tax, you will receive an amount that is less than the Redemption Amount. You should consult your own adviser as to the potential for such withholding and the potential for reduction or refund of part or all of such withholding, including under any bilateral Canadian tax treaty the benefits of which you may be entitled. For a discussion of the Canadian federal income tax consequences of investing in the notes, see Summary of Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences below, Canadian Taxation Debt Securities on page 50 of the prospectus dated February 1, 2017, and Supplemental Discussion of Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences on page PS-29 of product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES SUN-1.

Additional Risk Factors

MLPF&S, acting as the Index Compilation Agent, determines the composition of the Index based on the sector classification methodology of S&P Dow Jones Indices (as defined below).

The stocks included in the Index are selected by MLPF&S (the Index Compilation Agent). The Index Compilation Agent assigns a company s stock to the Index based on S&P Dow Jones Indices s sector classification methodology as set forth in its Global Industry Classification Standard. S&P Dow Jones Indices has sole control over the removal of stocks from the S&P 500® Index and the selection of replacement stocks to be added to the S&P 500® Index. The Index Compilation Agent will compile the Index without regard to the notes. The Index Compilation Agent has no obligation to take the interests of the holders of the notes into consideration in compiling the Index.

S&P Dow Jones Indices may cause an adjustment to the S&P 500® Index in a way that affects its level, and has no obligation to consider your interests.

S&P Dow Jones Indices is responsible for calculating and maintaining the S&P 500® Index, from which the stocks included in the Index are selected. S&P Dow Jones Indices can add, delete, or substitute the stocks included in the S&P 500® Index or make other methodological changes that could change the level of the S&P 500® Index and therefore the composition and level of the Index. Changing the companies included in the Index may affect the level of the Index, as a newly added company may perform significantly better or worse than the company or companies it replaces. Additionally, S&P Dow Jones Indices may alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the S&P 500® Index, any of which could adversely affect the value of the notes. S&P Dow Jones Indices has no obligation to consider your interests in calculating or revising the S&P 500® Index.

The stocks included in the Index are concentrated in one sector.

All of the stocks included in the Index are issued by companies in the energy sector. As a result, the stocks that will determine the performance of the notes are concentrated in one sector. Although an investment in the notes will not give holders any ownership or other direct interests in the stocks underlying the Index, the return on an investment in the notes will be subject to certain risks associated with a direct equity investment in companies in the energy sector. Accordingly, by investing in the notes, you will not benefit from the diversification which could result from an investment linked to companies that operate in multiple sectors.

A limited number of Index components may affect the Index level and the Index is not necessarily representative of the energy sector.

As of March 7, 2017, the top three Index components constituted 40.19% of the total weight of the Index. Any reduction in the market price of those securities is likely to have a substantial adverse impact on the level of the Index and the value of the notes.

While the securities included in the Index are common stocks of companies generally considered to be involved in various segments of the energy sector, the securities included in the Index may not follow the price movements of the entire energy sector generally. If the securities included in the Index decline in value, the Index will decline in value even if security prices in the energy sector generally increase in value.

The stocks of companies in the energy sector are subject to swift price fluctuations.

The issuers of the stocks included in the Index develop and produce, among other things, crude oil and natural gas, and provide, among other things, drilling services and other services related to energy resources production and distribution. Stock prices for these types of companies are affected by supply and demand both for their specific product or service and for energy products in general. The price of oil and gas, exploration and production spending, government regulation, world events and economic conditions will likewise affect the performance of these companies. Correspondingly, the stocks of companies in the energy sector are subject to swift price fluctuations caused by events relating to international politics, energy conservation, the success of exploration projects and tax and other governmental regulatory policies. Weak demand for the companies products or services or for energy products and services in general, as well as negative developments in these other areas, would adversely impact the value of the stocks included in the Index and, therefore, the level of the Index and the value of the notes.

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The Index

All disclosures contained in this term sheet regarding the Index, the Select Sector Indices, and the S&P 500® Index, including, without limitation, their make-up, method of their calculation, and changes in their components, have been derived from publicly available sources. The information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC and MLPF&S, as described in this section and in the sections Risk Factors and Additional Risk Factors above. The consequences of any discontinuance of the Index are discussed in the section entitled Description of the Notes Discontinuance of an Index beginning on page PS-22 of product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES SUN-1. None of us, the calculation agent, or MLPF&S accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance, or publication of the Index or any successor index.

The Select Sector Indices

The Index is one of the Select Sector Indices. The Select Sector Indices are sub-indices of the S&P 500® Index. Each stock in the S&P 500® Index is allocated to only one Select Sector Index, and the combined companies of the eleven Select Sector Indices represent all of the companies in the S&P 500® Index. The industry indices are sub-categories within each Select Sector Index and represent a specific industry segment of the overall Select Sector Index. The eleven Select Sector Indices seek to represent the eleven S&P 500® Index sectors. The S&P 500® Index sectors, with the approximate percentage of the market capitalization of the S&P 500® Index included in each sector as of February 28, 2017 indicated in parentheses: Information Technology (21.5%); Financials (14.8%); Health Care (14.1%); Consumer Discretionary (12.1%); Industrials (10.2%);Consumer Staples (9.4%); Energy (6.6%); Utilities (3.2%); Real Estate (2.9%); Materials (2.8%); and Telecommunication Services (2.4%). (Sector designations are determined by S&P Dow Jones Indices using criteria it has selected or developed. Different index sponsors may use very different standards for determining sector designations. In addition, many companies operate in a number of sectors, but are listed in only one sector and the basis on which that sector is selected may also differ. As a result, sector comparisons between indices with different index sponsors may reflect differences in methodology as well as actual differences in the sector composition of the indices.) MLPF&S, acting as the Index Compilation Agent, determines the composition of the Select Sector Indices based on S&P s sector classification methodology.

Each Select Sector Index was developed and is maintained in accordance with the following criteria:

- Each of the component stocks in a Select Sector Index (the Component Stocks) is a constituent company of the S&P 500® Index.

- The eleven Select Sector Indices together will include all of the companies represented in the S&P 500® Index and each of the stocks in the S&P 500® Index will be allocated to one and only one of the Select Sector Indices.

- The Index Compilation Agent assigns each constituent stock of the S&P 500® Index to a Select Sector Index. The Index Compilation Agent assigns a company s stock to a particular Select Sector Index based on S&P Dow Jones Indices s sector classification methodology as set forth in its Global Industry Classification Standard.

- Each Select Sector Index is calculated by S&P Dow Jones Indices using a modified market capitalization methodology. This design ensures that each of the component stocks within a Select Sector Index is represented in a proportion consistent with its percentage with respect to the total market capitalization of that Select Sector Index.

- For reweighting purposes, each Select Sector Index is rebalanced quarterly after the close of business on the second to last calculation day of March, June, September and December using the following procedures: (1) The rebalancing reference date is two business days prior to the last calculation day of each quarter; (2) With prices reflected on the rebalancing reference date, and membership, shares outstanding, additional weight factor (capping factor) and investable weight factors (as described in the section Computation of the S&P 500 Index® below) as of the rebalancing effective date, each company is weighted using the modified market capitalization methodology. Modifications are made as defined below.

(i) The indices are first evaluated to ensure none of the indices breach the maximum allowable limits defined in rules (ii) and (v) below. If any of the allowable limits are breached, the component stocks are reweighted based on their float-adjusted market capitalization weights.

(ii) If any component stock has a weight greater than 24%, that component stock has its float-adjusted market capitalization weight capped at 23%. The 23% weight cap creates a 2% buffer to ensure that no component stock exceeds 25% as of the quarter-end diversification requirement date.

(iii) All excess weight is equally redistributed to all uncapped component stocks within the relevant Select Sector Index.

(iv) After this redistribution, if the float-adjusted market capitalization weight of any other component stock(s) then breaches 23%, the process is repeated iteratively until no component stock s breaches the 23% weight cap.

(v) The sum of the component stocks with weight greater than 4.8% cannot exceed 50% of the total index weight. These caps are set to allow for a buffer below the 5% limit.

(vi) If the rule in step (v) is breached, all the component stocks are ranked in descending order of their float-adjusted market capitalization weights and the first component stock that causes the 50% limit to be breached has its weight reduced to 4.6%.

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(vii) This excess weight is equally redistributed to all component stocks with weights below 4.6%. This process is repeated iteratively until step (v) is satisfied.

(viii) Index share amounts are assigned to each component stock to arrive at the weights calculated above. Since index shares are assigned based on prices one business day prior to rebalancing, the actual weight of each component stock at the rebalancing differs somewhat from these weights due to market movements.

(ix) If necessary, the reweighting process may take place more than once prior to the close on the last business day of March, June, September or December to ensure conformity with all diversification requirements.

Each Select Sector Index is calculated using the same methodology utilized by S&P Dow Jones Indices in calculating the S&P 500® Index, using a base-weighted aggregate methodology. The daily calculation of each Select Sector Index is computed by dividing the total market value of the companies in the Select Sector Index by a number called the index divisor.

Component Stocks removed from and added to the S&P 500® Index will be deleted from and added to the appropriate Select Sector Index on the same schedule used by S&P Dow Jones Indices for additions and deletions from the S&P 500® Index insofar as practicable.

The Index

The Index (Index symbol: IXE) is a modified market capitalization-based index. The Index is intended to track the movements of companies that are components of the S&P 500® Index and are involved in the development or production of energy products. The Index includes companies from the oil, gas and consumable fuels industry, as well as the energy equipment and services industry. The Index was established with a value of 250 on June 30, 1998.

The S&P 500® Index

The S&P 500® Index (the SPX) includes a representative sample of 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The SPX is designed to provide a performance benchmark for the U.S. equity markets. The SPX is calculated based on the relative value of the aggregate Market Value (as defined below) of the common stocks of 500 companies as of a particular time as compared to the aggregate average Market Value of the common stocks of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. The Market Value of any index stock is the product of the market price per share times the number of the then outstanding shares of such index stock. The 500 companies are not the 500 largest companies listed on the NYSE and not all 500 companies are listed on such exchange. S&P Dow Jones Indices 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. equity market.

Calculation of the S&P 500® Index

The SPX is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology. The SPX is a price return index. 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 multiplied by the float-adjusted 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 SPX is also sometimes called a base-weighted index because of its use of a divisor. The divisor is a value calculated by S&P Dow Jones Indices 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. The level of the SPX reflects the total market value of all index stocks relative to the index s base date of 1941-43. The base value of the SPX was at 10 on the base date.

Maintenance of the S&P 500® Index

In order to keep the SPX comparable over time, S&P Dow Jones Indices engages in an index maintenance process. The index maintenance process involves changing the constituents, 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.

Divisor Adjustments

The two types of adjustments primarily used by S&P Dow Jones Indices 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 Dow Jones Indices 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.

Constituent Changes

Constituent changes are made on an as-needed basis and there is no schedule for constituent reviews. Constituent changes are generally announced one to five business days prior to the change. Relevant criteria for additions to the SPX that are employed by S&P Dow Jones Indices include an unadjusted market capitalization of $5.3 billion or more, adequate liquidity, reasonable price, U.S. domicile, listing on a major exchange, public float of 50% or more, industry sector, financial viability and, for IPOs, a seasoning period of six to twelve months. 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 violate one or more of the inclusion criteria. Companies that experience a trading halt may be retained or deleted in the discretion of S&P Dow Jones Indices. S&P Dow Jones Indices evaluates additions and deletions with a view to maintaining index continuity.

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. The timing of adjustments to the number of shares depends on the type of event causing the change, public availability of data, local market practice, and whether the change represents more than 5% of the float-adjusted share count. Changes as a result of mergers or acquisitions are implemented as soon as reasonably possible, regardless of the size of the change to the number of shares. At the discretion of S&P Dow Jones Indices, however, de minimis merger and acquisition changes may be accumulated and implemented with the updates made at the quarterly share updates as described below.

Changes that result from other corporate actions will be implemented as soon as practicable if the change to the float-adjusted share count is more than 5%. For smaller changes, on the third Friday of the last month in each calendar quarter, S&P Dow Jones Indices updates the share totals of companies in the SPX as required by any changes in the float-adjusted number of shares outstanding. S&P Dow Jones Indices implements a share freeze the week leading up to the effective date of the quarterly share count updates. During this frozen period, shares are not changed except for certain corporate action events (merger activity, stock splits, rights offerings and certain share dividend payable events). After the float-adjusted share count totals are updated, the divisor is adjusted to compensate for the net change in the total market value of the SPX. In addition, any changes over 5% in the current common shares outstanding for the index companies are carefully reviewed by S&P Dow Jones Indices on a weekly basis, and when appropriate, an immediate adjustment is made to the divisor.

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. To this end, S&P Dow Jones Indices defines three groups of shareholders whose holdings are presumed to be for control, rather than investment purposes. The groups are:

- holdings by other publicly traded corporations, venture capital firms, private equity firms, or strategic partners or leveraged buyout groups;

- holdings by government entities, including all levels of government within the United States or foreign countries, except for pension and retirement funds; and

- holdings by current or former officers and directors of the company, funders of the company, or family trusts of officers, directors or founders. Second, holdings of trusts, foundations, pension funds, employee stock ownership plans or other investment vehicles associated with and controlled by the company.

In the case that any of these control groups hold 5% or more of a company s stock, the shares of all three groups will be excluded from the float-adjusted share count to be used in index calculations.

For each stock an Investable Weight Factor (IWF) is calculated:

IWF = (available float shares)/(total shares outstanding)

where available float shares is defined as total shares outstanding less shares held in one or more of the three groups listed above (subject to the 5% threshold).

Adjustments for Corporate Actions

There are a large range of corporate actions that may affect companies included in the SPX. Certain corporate actions require S&P Dow Jones Indices 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. Several types of corporate actions, and their related adjustments, are listed in the table below.

Corporate Action	Share Count Revision Required?	Divisor Adjustment Required?
Stock split	Yes share count is revised to reflect new count.	No share count and price changes are off-setting
Change in shares outstanding (secondary issuance, share repurchase and/or share buy-back)	Yes share count is revised to reflect new count	Yes divisor adjustment reflects change in market capitalization
Spin-off if spun-off company is not being added to the SPX	No	Yes divisor adjustment reflects decline in index market value (i.e. value of the spun-off unit)
Spin-off if spun-off company is being added to the SPX and no company is being removed	No	No
Spin-off if spun-off company is being added to the	No.	Yes divisor adjustment reflects deletion

SPX and another company is being removed		
Special dividends	No.	Yes calculation assumes that share price drops by the amount of the dividend; divisor adjustment reflects this change in index market value
Change in IWF	No	Yes divisor change reflects the change in market value caused by the change to an IWF
Company added to or deleted from the SPX	No.	Yes divisor is adjusted by the net change in market value
Rights offering	No.	Yes divisor adjustment reflects increase in market capitalization (calculation assumes that offering is fully subscribed at the set price)

Disruptions due to Exchange Closure

When an exchange is forced to close early due to unforeseen events, such as computer or electric power failures, weather conditions or other events, S&P Dow Jones Indices will calculate the closing level of the SPX based on (1) the closing prices published by the exchange, or (2) if no closing price is available, the last regular trade reported for each stock before the exchange closed. In all cases, the prices will be from the primary exchange for each stock in the SPX. If an exchange fails to open due to unforeseen circumstances, the SPX will use the prior day s closing prices. If all exchanges fail to open, Standard & Poor s may determine not to publish the SPX for that day.

The following graph shows the daily historical performance of the Index in the period from January 1, 2008 through March 7, 2017. We obtained this historical data from Bloomberg L.P. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg L.P. On March 7, 2017, the closing level of the Index was 713.95.

Historical Performance of the Index

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

Before investing in the notes, you should consult publicly available sources for the levels of the Index.

License Agreement

We have entered into a non-exclusive license agreement with MLPF&S with respect to the use of the Index. The Index is determined, composed and calculated by MLPF&S without regard to us, the notes or the holders of the notes. MLPF&S has no obligation to take our needs or the needs of holders of the notes into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Index.

MLPF&S DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND MLPF&S SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, UNAVAILABILITY, OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. MLPF&S MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY US, HOLDERS OF THE NOTES, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY, FROM THE USE OF THE INDICES OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. MLPF&S MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE, WITH RESPECT TO THE INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL MLPF&S, IN ITS CAPACITY AS LICENSOR, HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, OR LOST PROFITS, EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

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OF THE S&P 500® INDEX 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 DOW JONES INDICES SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO ANY DAMAGES OR LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR DELAYS THEREIN. S&P DOW JONES INDICES MAKE 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 MLPF&S, US, HOLDERS OF THE NOTES, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE S&P 500® INDEX OR WITH RESPECT TO ANY DATA RELATED THERETO. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT WHATSOEVER SHALL S&P DOW JONES INDICES 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.

Supplement to the Plan of Distribution

Under our distribution agreement with MLPF&S, MLPF&S will purchase the notes from us as principal at the public offering price indicated on the cover of this term sheet, less the indicated underwriting discount.

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

The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. In the original offering of the notes, the notes will be sold in minimum investment amounts of 100 units. If you place an order to purchase the notes, you are consenting to MLPF&S acting as a principal in effecting the transaction for your account.

MLPF&S may repurchase and resell the notes, with repurchases and resales being made at prices related to then-prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices, and these prices will include MLPF&S s trading commissions and mark-ups. MLPF&S may act as principal or agent in these market-making transactions; however, it is not obligated to engage in any such transactions. At MLPF&S s discretion, for a short, undetermined initial period after the issuance of the notes, MLPF&S may offer to buy the notes in the secondary market at a price that may exceed the initial estimated value of the notes. Any price offered by MLPF&S for the notes will be based on then-prevailing market conditions and other considerations, including the performance of the Index and the remaining term of the notes. However, none of us, MLPF&S, or any of our respective affiliates is obligated to purchase your notes at any price or at any time, and we cannot assure you that we, MLPF&S or any of our respective affiliates will purchase your notes at a price that equals or exceeds the initial estimated value of the notes.

The value of the notes shown on your account statement produced by MLPF&S will be based on MLPF&S s estimate of the value of the notes if MLPF&S or another of its affiliates were to make a market in the notes, which it is not obligated to do. That estimate will be based upon the price that MLPF&S may pay for the notes in light of then-prevailing market conditions, and other considerations, as mentioned above, and will include transaction costs. At certain times, this price may be higher than or lower than the initial estimated value of the notes.

The distribution of the Note Prospectus in connection with these offers or sales will be solely for the purpose of providing investors with the description of the terms of the notes that was made available to investors in connection with their initial offering. Secondary market investors should not, and will not be authorized to, rely on the Note Prospectus for information regarding BNS or for any purpose other than that described in the immediately preceding sentence.

An investor s household, as referenced on the cover of this term sheet, will generally include accounts held by any of the following, as determined by MLPF&S in its discretion and acting in good faith based upon information then available to MLPF&S:

- the investor s spouse (including a domestic partner), siblings, parents, grandparents, spouse s parents, children and grandchildren, but excluding accounts held by aunts, uncles, cousins, nieces, nephews or any other family relationship not directly above or below the individual investor;

- a family investment vehicle, including foundations, limited partnerships and personal holding companies, but only if the beneficial owners of the vehicle consist solely of the investor or members of the investor s household as described above; and

- a trust where the grantors and/or beneficiaries of the trust consist solely of the investor or members of the investor s household as described above; provided that, purchases of the notes by a trust generally cannot be aggregated together with any purchases made by a trustee s personal account.

Purchases in retirement accounts will not be considered part of the same household as an individual investor s personal or other non-retirement account, except for individual retirement accounts (IRAs), simplified employee pension plans (SEPs), savings incentive match plan for employees (SIMPLEs), and single-participant or owners only accounts (i.e., retirement accounts held by self-employed individuals, business owners or partners with no employees other than their spouses).

Please contact your Merrill Lynch financial advisor if you have any questions about the application of these provisions to your specific circumstances or think you are eligible.

Structuring the Notes

The notes are our unsecured senior debt securities, the return on which is linked to the performance of the Index. As is the case for all of our debt securities, including our market-linked notes, the economic terms of the notes reflect our actual or perceived creditworthiness at the time of pricing. The internal funding rate we use in pricing the market-linked note is typically lower than the rate we would pay when we issue conventional fixed-rate debt securities of comparable maturity. This generally relatively lower internal funding rate, which is reflected in the economic terms of the notes, along with the fees and charges associated with market-linked notes, typically results in the initial estimated value of the notes on the pricing date being less than their public offering price.

Payments on the notes, including the amount you receive at maturity or upon an automatic call, will be calculated based on the performance of the Index and the $10 per unit principal amount. In order to meet these payment obligations, at the time we issue the notes, we may choose to enter into certain hedging arrangements (which may include call options, put options or other derivatives) with MLPF&S or one of its affiliates. The terms of these hedging arrangements are determined by seeking bids from market participants, including MLPF&S and its affiliates, and take into account a number of factors, including our creditworthiness, interest rate movements, the volatility of the Index, the tenor of the notes and the tenor of the hedging arrangements. The economic terms of the notes and their initial estimated value depend in part on the terms of these hedging arrangements.

MLPF&S has advised us that the hedging arrangements will include a hedging related charge of approximately $0.075 per unit, reflecting an estimated profit to be credited to MLPF&S from these transactions. Since hedging entails risk and may be influenced by unpredictable market forces, additional profits and losses from these hedging arrangements may be realized by MLPF&S or any third party hedge providers.

For further information, see Risk Factors General Risks Relating to the Notes beginning on page PS-7 and Use of Proceeds and Hedging on page PS-17 of product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES SUN-1.

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Summary of Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences

An investor should read carefully the description of principal Canadian federal income tax considerations under Canadian Taxation in the accompanying prospectus relevant to a holder (as defined on page 19 of the prospectus) owning debt securities, and the description of principal Canadian federal income tax considerations under Supplemental Discussion of Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences in the applicable product prospectus supplement.

Summary of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following is a general description of certain U.S. federal tax considerations relating to the notes. Prospective purchasers of the notes should consult their tax advisors as to the consequences under the tax laws of the country of which they are residents for tax purposes and the tax laws of the U.S. of acquiring, holding and disposing of the notes and receiving payments under the notes. This summary is based upon the law as in effect on the date of this pricing supplement and is subject to any change in law that may take effect after such date.

This discussion applies to you only if you are the original investor in the notes and you hold your notes as capital assets for tax purposes. This section does not apply to you if you are a member of a class of holders subject to special rules, such as:

- a dealer in securities or currencies,
- a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for your securities holdings,
- a financial institution or a bank,
- a regulated investment company or a real estate investment trust or a common trust fund,
- a life insurance company,

- a tax-exempt organization or an investor holding the notes in a tax-advantaged account (such as an Individual Retirement Account or Roth IRA),

- a person that owns notes as part of a straddle or a hedging or conversion transaction, or who has entered into a constructive sale with respect to a note for tax purposes, or

- a U.S. holder (as defined below) whose functional currency for tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar.

This discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations under the Code, published rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect. These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis.

This discussion, other than the section entitled Non-U.S. Holders below, is applicable to you only if you are a U.S. holder. You are a U.S. holder if you are a beneficial owner of a note and you are: (i) a citizen or resident of the U.S., (ii) a domestic corporation, (iii) an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust if a U.S. court can exercise primary supervision over the trust s administration and one or more U.S. persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

If a partnership holds the notes, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the tax treatment of the partnership. A partner in a partnership holding the notes should consult its tax advisor with regard to the U.S. federal income tax treatment of an investment in the notes.

No statutory, judicial or administrative authority directly discusses how the notes should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, the U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the notes are uncertain. Accordingly, we urge you to consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of your investment in the notes (and of having agreed to the required tax treatment of your notes described below) and as to the application of state, local or other tax laws to your investment in your notes and the possible effects of changes in federal or other tax laws.

Pursuant to the terms of the notes, BNS and you agree, in the absence of a statutory, regulatory, administrative or judicial ruling to the contrary, to characterize your notes as a pre-paid derivative contract with respect to the reference asset. If your notes are so treated, you should generally recognize long-term capital gain or loss if you hold your notes for more than one year (and otherwise, short-term capital gain or loss) upon the sale, exchange, redemption, automatic call or maturity of your notes in an amount equal to the difference between the amount you receive at such time and the amount you paid for your notes. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

However, it is possible that the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) could assert that your holding period in respect of your notes should end on the date on which the amount you are entitled to receive upon maturity or automatic call of your notes is determined, even though you will not receive any amounts from the issuer in respect of your notes prior to the maturity or automatic call of your notes. In such case, you may be treated as having a holding period in respect of your notes prior to the maturity or automatic call of your notes, and such holding period may be treated as less than one year even if you receive cash upon the maturity or automatic call of your notes at a time that is more than one year after the beginning of your holding period.

In the opinion of our counsel, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, it would be reasonable to treat your notes in the manner described above. However, because there is no authority that specifically addresses the tax treatment of the notes, it is possible that your notes

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could alternatively be treated for tax purposes as a single contingent payment debt instrument or pursuant to some other characterization, such that the timing and character of your income from the notes could differ materially from the treatment described above.

Possible Change in Law. In 2007, the IRS released a notice that may affect the taxation of holders of the notes. According to the notice, the IRS and the U.S. Treasury Department are actively considering whether a holder of an instrument such as the notes should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis, and they are seeking taxpayer comments on the subject. It is not possible to determine what guidance they will ultimately issue, if any. It is possible, however, that under such guidance, holders of the notes will ultimately be required to accrue income currently and this could be applied on a retroactive basis. The IRS and the U.S. Treasury Department are also considering other relevant issues, including whether additional gain or loss from such instruments should be treated as ordinary or capital, whether foreign holders of such instruments should be subject to withholding tax on any deemed income accruals, and whether the special constructive ownership rules of Section 1260 of the Code should be applied to such instruments.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income. U.S. holders that are individuals or estates and certain trusts are subject to an additional 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their net investment income, or undistributed net investment income in the case of an estate or trust, which may include any income or gain with respect to the notes, to the extent of their net investment income or undistributed net investment income (as the case may be) that, when added to their other modified adjusted gross income, exceeds $200,000 for an unmarried individual, $250,000 for a married taxpayer filing a joint return (or a surviving spouse), $125,000 for a married individual filing a separate return, or the dollar amount at which the highest tax bracket begins for an estate or trust (which, in 2017, is $12,500). The 3.8% Medicare tax is determined in a different manner than the regular income tax. U.S. holders should consult their advisors with respect to the 3.8% Medicare tax.

Specified Foreign Financial Assets. U.S. holders may be subject to reporting obligations with respect to their notes if they do not hold their notes in an account maintained by a financial institution and the aggregate value of their notes and certain other specified foreign financial assets (applying certain attribution rules) exceeds $50,000. Significant penalties can apply if a U.S. holder is required to disclose its notes and fails to do so.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting. The proceeds received from a sale, exchange, redemption, automatic call or maturity of the notes will be subject to information reporting unless you are an exempt recipient and may also be subject to backup withholding at the rate specified in the Code if you fail to provide certain identifying information (such as an accurate taxpayer number, if you are a U.S. holder) or meet certain other conditions.

Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are not additional taxes and may be refunded or credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Non-U.S. Holders. This section applies only if you are a non-U.S. holder. For these purposes, you are a non-U.S. holder if you are the beneficial owner of the notes and are, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a non-resident alien individual;

- a foreign corporation; or

- an estate or trust that, in either case, is not subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis on income or gain from the notes.

If you are a non-U.S. holder, you should generally not be subject to generally applicable information reporting and backup withholding requirements with respect to payments on your notes if you comply with certain certification and identification requirements as to your foreign status including providing us (and/or the applicable withholding agent) a properly executed and fully completed applicable IRS Form W-8. Gain from the sale, exchange or redemption of the notes, automatic call or settlement at maturity generally will not be subject to U.S. tax unless such gain is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by you in the U.S. or unless you are a non-resident alien individual and are present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year of such sale, exchange or settlement and certain other conditions are satisfied.

We will not attempt to ascertain whether the issuer of any underlying equity constituent of the Index would be treated as a United States real property holding corporation (USRPHC) within the meaning of Section 897 of the Code. If an issuer of any underlying equity constituent of the Index or the notes were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could possibly apply, including subjecting any gain realized by a non-U.S. holder in respect of the notes upon a sale, exchange, early redemption or other taxable disposition (including cash settlement) of the notes to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis, and the proceeds from such a taxable disposition to a withholding tax. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the potential treatment of any underlying equity constituent for their notes as a United States real property holding corporation or the notes as United States real property interests.

Section 871 (m). A 30% withholding tax (which may be reduced by an applicable income tax treaty) is imposed under Section 871(m) of the Code on certain dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid to a non-U.S. holder with respect to a specified equity-linked instrument that references one or more dividend-paying U.S. equity securities or indices containing U.S. equity securities. The withholding tax can apply even if the instrument does not provide for payments that reference dividends. Treasury regulations provide that the withholding tax applies to all dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid on specified equity-linked instruments that have a delta of one (delta one specified equity-linked instruments) issued after 2016 and to all dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid on all other specified equity-linked instruments issued after 2017.

Autocallable Market-Linked Step Up Notes

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Based on our determination that the notes are not delta-one with respect to any U.S. Index or Index components our counsel is of the opinion that the notes should not be delta one specified equity-linked instruments and thus should not be subject to withholding on dividend equivalents. Our determination is not binding on the IRS, and the IRS may disagree with this determination. Furthermore, the application of Section 871(m) of the Code will depend on our determinations made upon issuance of the notes. If withholding is required, we will not make payments of any additional amounts.

Nevertheless, after issuance, it is possible that your notes could be deemed to be reissued for tax purposes upon the occurrence of certain events affecting the Index or Index components or your notes, and following such occurrence your notes could be treated as delta one specified equity-linked instruments that are subject to withholding on dividend equivalents. It is also possible that withholding tax or other tax under Section 871(m) of the Code could apply to the notes under these rules if a non-U.S. holder enters, or has entered, into certain other transactions in respect of the Index or Index components or the notes. A non-U.S. holder that enters, or has entered, into other transactions in respect of the Index or Index components or the notes should consult its own tax advisor regarding the application of Section 871(m) of the Code to its notes in the context of its other transactions.

Because of the uncertainty regarding the application of the 30% withholding tax on dividend equivalents to the notes, you are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) of the Code and the 30% withholding tax to an investment in the notes.

U.S. Federal Estate Tax Treatment of Non-U.S. Holders. A note may be subject to U.S. federal estate tax if an individual non-U.S. holder holds the note at the time of his or her death. The gross estate of a non-U.S. holder domiciled outside the U.S. includes only property situated in the U.S. Individual non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal estate tax consequences of holding the notes at death.

FATCA. The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) was enacted on March 18, 2010, and imposes a 30% U.S. withholding tax on withholdable payments (i.e., certain U.S.-source payments, including interest (and original issue discount), dividends, other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gain, profits, and income, and on the gross proceeds from a disposition of property of a type which can produce U.S.-source interest or dividends) and passthru payments (i.e., certain payments attributable to withholdable payments) made to certain foreign financial institutions (and certain of their affiliates) unless the payee foreign financial institution agrees (or is required), among other things, to disclose the identity of any U.S. individual with an account at the institution (or the relevant affiliate) and to annually report certain information about such account. FATCA also requires withholding agents making withholdable payments to certain foreign entities that do not disclose the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of any substantial U.S. owners (or do not certify that they do not have any substantial U.S. owners) to withhold tax at a rate of 30%. Under certain circumstances, a holder may be eligible for refunds or credits of such taxes.

Pursuant to final and temporary Treasury regulations and other IRS guidance, the withholding and reporting requirements under FATCA will generally apply to certain withholdable payments made on or after July 1, 2014, certain gross proceeds on a sale or disposition occurring after December 31, 2018, and certain foreign passthru payments made after December 31, 2018 (or, if later, the date that final regulations defining the term foreign passthru payment are published). In addition, withholding tax under FATCA would not be imposed on withholdable payments solely because the relevant obligation is treated as giving rise to a dividend equivalent (pursuant to Section 871(m) and the regulations thereunder) where such obligation is executed on or before the date that is six months after the date on which obligations of its type are first treated as giving rise to dividend equivalents. If, however, withholding is required, we (or the applicable paying agent) will not be required to pay additional amounts with respect to the amounts so withheld. Foreign financial institutions and non-financial foreign entities located in jurisdictions that have an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. governing FATCA may be subject to different rules.

Investors should consult their own advisors about the application of FATCA, in particular if they may be classified as financial institutions (or if they hold their notes through a non-U.S. entity) under the FATCA rules.

Both U.S. and non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction (including that of BNS).

Where You Can Find More Information

We have filed a registration statement (including a product prospectus supplement, a prospectus supplement, and a prospectus) with the SEC for the offering to which this term sheet relates. Before you invest, you should read the Note Prospectus, including this term sheet, and the other documents that we have filed with the SEC, for more complete information about us and this offering. You may get these documents without cost by visiting EDGAR on the SEC website at www.sec.gov. Alternatively, we, any agent, or any dealer participating in this offering will arrange to send you these documents if you so request by calling MLPF&S toll-free at 1-800-294-1322.

Market-Linked Investments Classification

MLPF&S classifies certain market-linked investments (the Market-Linked Investments) into categories, each with different investment characteristics. The following description is meant solely for informational purposes and is not intended to represent any particular Enhanced Return Market-Linked Investment or guarantee any performance.

Enhanced Return Market-Linked Investments are short- to medium-term investments that offer you a way to enhance exposure to a particular market view without taking on a similarly enhanced level of market downside risk. They can be especially effective in a flat to moderately positive market (or, in the case of bearish investments, a flat to moderately negative market). In exchange for the potential to receive better-than market returns on the linked asset, you must generally accept market downside risk and capped upside potential. As these investments are not market downside protected, and do not assure full repayment of principal at maturity, you need to be prepared for the possibility that you may lose all or part of your investment.