

COSTCO WHOLESALE CORP /NEW
 Form 4
 April 04, 2005

FORM 4

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
 Washington, D.C. 20549**

OMB APPROVAL

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section 30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person *
 MEISENBACH JOHN W

2. Issuer Name and Ticker or Trading Symbol
 COSTCO WHOLESALE CORP /NEW [COST]

5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to Issuer

(Check all applicable)

(Last) (First) (Middle)
 1325 - 4TH AVENUE, SUITE 2100
 (Street)

3. Date of Earliest Transaction (Month/Day/Year)
 04/01/2005

Director 10% Owner
 Officer (give title below) Other (specify below)

SEATTLE, WA 98101

4. If Amendment, Date Original Filed(Month/Day/Year)

6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing(Check Applicable Line)
 Form filed by One Reporting Person
 Form filed by More than One Reporting Person

(City) (State) (Zip)

Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned

1. Title of Security (Instr. 3)	2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5)	5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4)	6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4)	7. Nature of Ownership (Instr. 4)		
				(A) or (D)	Code	V	Amount	(D)	Price

Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

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SEC 1474 (9-02)

Table II - Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned (e.g., puts, calls, warrants, options, convertible securities)

1. Title of Derivative Security	2. Conversion or Exercise	3. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	3A. Deemed Execution Date, if any	4. Transaction Code	5. Number of Derivative Securities	6. Date Exercisable and Expiration Date (Month/Day/Year)	7. Title and Amount of Underlying Securities (Instr. 3 and 4)
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(Instr. 3)	Price of Derivative Security	(Month/Day/Year)	(Instr. 8)	Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4, and 5)	Code	V	(A)	(D)	Date Exercisable	Expiration Date	Title	Amount or Number of Shares
Stock Option	\$ 43.79	04/01/2005	A ⁽¹⁾	12,000					04/01/2005	04/01/2015	Common Stock	12,000

Reporting Owners

Reporting Owner Name / Address	Relationships			
	Director	10% Owner	Officer	Other
MEISENBACH JOHN W 1325 - 4TH AVENUE, SUITE 2100 SEATTLE, WA 98101		X		

Signatures

John W
Meisenbach 04/04/2005

__Signature of Date
Reporting Person

Explanation of Responses:

- * If the form is filed by more than one reporting person, see Instruction 4(b)(v).
- ** Intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute Federal Criminal Violations. See 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 78ff(a).

(1) Granted pursuant to the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan.

Note: File three copies of this Form, one of which must be manually signed. If space is insufficient, see Instruction 6 for procedure. Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB number. ate. If you sell your Notes in a secondary market prior to the Maturity Date, your return will depend upon the market value of your Notes at the time of sale, which may be affected by a number of factors that are not reflected in the examples below, such as interest rates, the volatility of the Basket Components and our creditworthiness. In addition, the estimated value of your Notes at the time the terms of your Notes are set on the Pricing Date will be less than the original public offering price of your Notes. For more information on the estimated value of your Notes, see “Additional Risk Factors—TD’s Initial Estimated Value of the Notes at the Time of Pricing (When the Terms of Your Notes Were Set on the Pricing Date) Is Less Than the Public Offering Price of the Notes” on page P-9 of this pricing supplement. The information in the table also reflect the key terms and assumptions in the box below.

Key Terms and Assumptions

Principal Amount	\$1,000
Initial Basket Level	100
Leverage Factor	198.00%
Buffer Level	90.00% of the Initial Basket Level
Downside Multiplier	Approximately 111.11%
Buffer Percentage	10.00%

Neither a market disruption event nor a non-Trading Day occurs with respect to any Basket Component on the originally scheduled Valuation Date
No change in or affecting any of the Basket Components or the method by which an Basket Component Issuer calculates the relevant Basket Component
Notes purchased on the Issue Date at the Principal Amount and held to the Maturity Date

The actual performance of the Basket over the life of your Notes, as well as the Payment at Maturity, if any, may bear little relation to the hypothetical examples shown below or to the hypothetical closing levels of the Basket or the historical Closing Prices of the Basket Components shown elsewhere in this pricing supplement. For information about the historical Closing Prices of the Basket Components and the hypothetical closing levels of the Basket during recent periods, see “Information Regarding the Basket and the Basket Components—Hypothetical Historical Information of the Basket” and “Information Regarding the Basket Components—Historical Information of the Basket Components” below.

Also, the hypothetical examples shown below do not take into account the effects of applicable taxes. Because of the U.S. tax treatment applicable to your Notes, tax liabilities could affect the after-tax rate of return on your Notes to a comparatively greater extent than the after-tax return on the Basket Components.

The levels in the left column of the table below represent hypothetical Final Basket Levels and are expressed as percentages of the Initial Basket Level. The amounts in the right column represent the hypothetical Payment at Maturity, based on the corresponding hypothetical Final Basket Level, and are expressed as percentages of the Principal Amount of a Note (rounded to the nearest one-thousandth of a percent). Thus, a hypothetical Payment at Maturity of 100.000% means that the value of the cash payment that we would deliver for each \$1,000 of the outstanding Principal Amount of the offered Notes on the Maturity Date would equal 100.000% of the Principal Amount of a Note, based on the corresponding hypothetical Final Basket Level and the assumptions noted above.

Hypothetical Final Basket Level	Hypothetical Payment at Maturity
(as Percentage of Initial Basket Level)	(as Percentage of Principal Amount)
150.000%	199.000%
140.000%	179.200%
130.000%	159.400%
120.000%	139.600%
110.000%	119.800%
107.000%	113.860%
104.000%	107.920%
102.000%	103.960%
100.000%	100.000%
95.000%	100.000%
90.000%	100.000%
85.000%	94.444%
80.000%	88.889%
75.000%	83.333%
50.000%	55.556%
25.000%	27.778%
0.000%	0.000%

If, for example, the Final Basket Level were determined to be 25.000% of the Initial Basket Level, the Payment at Maturity that we would deliver on your Notes at maturity would be approximately 27.778% of the Principal Amount of your Notes, as shown in the table above. As a result, if you purchased your Notes on the Issue Date at the Principal Amount and held them to the Maturity Date, you would lose approximately 72.222% of your investment (if you purchased your Notes at a premium to Principal Amount you would lose a correspondingly higher percentage of your investment). If the Final Basket Level were determined to be 0.000% of the Initial Basket Level, you would lose 100.000% of your investment in the Notes.

The following examples illustrate the hypothetical Payment at Maturity for each Note based on hypothetical Final Basket Levels, calculated based on the key terms and assumptions above. The values below have been rounded for ease of analysis.

Example 1—Calculation of the Payment at Maturity where the Percentage Change is positive.

Percentage Change: 5.00%

Payment at Maturity: $\$1,000.00 + (\$1,000.00 \times 5.00\% \times 198.00\%) = \$1,000.00 + \$99.00 = \$1,099.00$

On a \$1,000.00 investment, a 5.00% Percentage Change results in a Payment at Maturity of \$1,099.00, a 9.90% return on the Notes.

Example 2—Calculation of the Payment at Maturity where the Percentage Change is negative (but the Final Basket Level is above or equal to the Buffer Level).

Percentage Change: -5.00%

Payment at Maturity: At maturity, if the Percentage Change is negative BUT not by more than the Buffer Percentage, then the Payment at Maturity will equal the Principal Amount.

On a \$1,000.00 investment, a -5.00% Percentage Change results in a Payment at Maturity of \$1,000.00, a 0.00% return on the Notes.

Example 3—Calculation of the Payment at Maturity where the Percentage Change is negative (and the Final Basket Level is below the Buffer Level).

Percentage Change: -35.00%

Payment at Maturity: $\$1,000.00 + [\$1,000.00 \times 111.11\% \times (-35.00\% + 10.00\%)] = \$1,000.00 - \$277.78 = \722.22

On a \$1,000.00 investment, a -35.00% Percentage Change results in a Payment at Maturity of \$722.22, a 27.78% return on the Notes.

The following chart shows a graphical illustration of the hypothetical Payment at Maturity that we would pay on your Notes on the Maturity Date, if the Final Basket Level were any of the hypothetical levels shown on the horizontal axis. The hypothetical Payments at Maturity in the chart are expressed as percentages of the Principal Amount of your Notes and the hypothetical Final Basket Levels are expressed as percentages of the Initial Basket Level. The chart shows that any hypothetical Final Basket Level less than the Buffer Level (the section left of the 90.00% marker on the horizontal axis) would result in a hypothetical Payment at Maturity of less than 100.00% of the Principal Amount of your Notes (the section below the 100.00% marker on the vertical axis) and, accordingly, in a loss of principal to the holder of the Notes.

The Payments at Maturity shown above are entirely hypothetical; they are based on market prices of the Basket Components that may not be achieved on the Valuation Date and assumptions that may prove to be erroneous. The actual market value of your Notes on the Maturity Date or at any other time, including any time you may wish to sell your Notes, may bear little relation to the hypothetical Payment at Maturity shown above, and these amounts should not be viewed as an indication of the financial return on an investment in the offered Notes. The hypothetical Payment at Maturity on the Notes shown above assume you purchased your Notes at their Principal Amount and have not been adjusted to reflect the actual public offering price you pay for your Notes. The return on your investment (whether positive or negative) in your Notes will be affected by the amount you pay for your Notes. If you purchase your Notes for a price other than the Principal Amount, the return on your investment will differ from, and may be significantly lower than, the hypothetical returns suggested by the above examples. Please read “Additional Risk Factors Specific to the Notes—The Market Value of Your Notes May Be Influenced by Many Unpredictable Factors” beginning on page PS-6 of the product prospectus supplement.

Payments on the Notes are economically equivalent to the amounts that would be paid on a combination of other instruments. For example, payments on the Notes are economically equivalent to a combination of a non-interest-bearing bond bought by the holder and one or more options entered into between the holder and us (with one or more implicit option premiums paid over time). The discussion in this paragraph does not modify or affect the terms of the Notes or the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the Notes, as described elsewhere in this pricing supplement.

We cannot predict the actual Final Basket Level or what the market value of your Notes will be on any particular Trading Day, nor can we predict the relationship between the price of any Basket Component and the market value of your Notes at any time prior to the Maturity Date. The actual amount that you will receive, if any, at maturity and the rate of return on the offered Notes will depend on the actual Final Basket Level, which will be determined by the Calculation Agent as described above. Moreover, the assumptions on which the hypothetical returns are based may turn out to be inaccurate. Consequently, the amount of cash to be paid in respect of your Notes, if any, on the Maturity Date may be very different from the information reflected in the table and chart above.

Information Regarding the Basket and the Basket Components

General

The Basket consists of ordinary shares of 22 Spanish companies included in the MSCI Spain 25/50 Index (the “Index”). The Index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in Spain and is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid-capitalization segments of the Spanish market. More information about how MSCI constructs its indices is described below. The Basket is static, meaning it will not change based on any future changes in the stocks comprising the Index (the “Index Constituents”) or their weighting in the Index.

The Calculation Agent selected the 22 Basket Components from the Index on October 19, 2018 and weighted the Basket using the methodology described below.

Determination of Component Weightings

To determine the Component Weightings of each Basket Component, the Calculation Agent began with the weights of the 22 Index Constituents as of October 19, 2018.

Next, the Calculation Agent capped the weight of any company that was weighted at more than 5% in the Index at 5%, and distributed the excess weight to each of the other non-capped Basket Components pro rata according to their initial weights. The Calculation Agent repeated this reweighting process iteratively until no Basket Component was weighted more than 5%, and the Component Weightings were thus established.

Basket Components

The following table lists the Basket Components and their corresponding Bloomberg tickers, primary listings and initial prices. Each of the Basket Component Issuers faces its own business risks and other competitive factors. All of those factors may affect the Percentage Change, and, consequently, the amount payable on your Note, if any, on the Maturity Date.

Bloomberg Ticker	Basket Component	Primary Exchange	Type of Security	Weight in the Index on October 19, 2018*	Component Weighting**	Initial Basket Component Prices (EUR)
ACS SQ	ACS, Actividades de Construcción y Servicios, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	3.2810%	5.00000%	33.78
AENA SQ	Aena SME, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	3.5878%	5.00000%	137.85
AMS SQ	Amadeus IT Group, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	4.3483%	5.00000%	71.32
BBVA SQ	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	9.1305%	5.00000%	5.164
BKIA SQ	Bankia, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	1.9006%	3.38300%	2.832
BKT SQ	Bankinter, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	2.2938%	4.08200%	7.394

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CABK SQ	CaixaBank, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	4.4582%	5.00000%	3.564
ELE SQ	Endesa, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	2.5949%	4.61800%	18.520
ENG SQ	Enagás, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	2.4628%	4.38300%	22.97
FER SQ	Ferrovial, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	3.4953%	5.00000%	17.650
GRF SQ	Grifols, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	2.8748%	5.00000%	25.72
IAG SQ	International Consolidated Airlines Group, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	1.8947%	3.37200%	7.002
IBE SQ	Iberdrola, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	9.8755%	5.00000%	6.292
ITX SQ	Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	4.0826%	5.00000%	25.19
MAP SQ	MAPFRE, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	1.6883%	3.00500%	2.644
NTGY SQ	Naturgy Energy Group, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	3.2118%	5.00000%	21.84
REE SQ	Red Eléctrica Corporación, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	3.2589%	5.00000%	18.255
REP SQ	Repsol, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	4.6743%	5.00000%	15.600
SAB SQ	Banco De Sabadell, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	2.6298%	4.68000%	1.1885
SAN SQ	Banco Santander, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	18.3554%	5.00000%	4.2840
SGRE SQ	Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	1.3912%	2.47600%	9.918
TEF SQ	Telefónica, S.A.	Sociedad de Bolsas (SIBE)	Ordinary Shares	8.5096%	5.00000%	7.354

* Your Notes are linked to the Basket Components, which have the Component Weightings in the Basket, and not the weights in the Index.

** Determined by the Calculation Agent as described above. Component Weightings may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

MSCI, Inc. (the “Index Sponsor”) divides the Index Constituents into industry sectors based on the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) it has designed in conjunction with Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, S&P Global Inc. After accounting for the reweighting of the Basket Components as set forth above, the weighting of the industry sectors in the Basket as of September 28, 2018 was: Financials (40.99%), Utilities (18.30%), Industrials (14.03%), Telecommunication Services (7.94%), Energy (7.14%), Information Technology (4.55%), Consumer Discretionary (4.18%) and Health Care (2.87%) (may not sum to 100% due to rounding). Sector designations are determined by the Index Sponsor using criteria it has selected or developed. 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.

The Index Sponsor divides the companies included in the Index into eleven Global Industry Classification Sectors: Consumer Discretionary, Consumer Staples, Energy, Financials, Health Care, Industrials, Information Technology, Materials, Real Estate, Telecommunication Services and Utilities. As of the close of business on September 21, 2018, MSCI and S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC updated the Global Industry Classification Sector structure. Among other things, the update broadened the Telecommunications Services sector and renamed it the Communication Services sector. The renamed sector includes the previously existing Telecommunication Services Industry group, as well as the Media Industry group, which was moved from the Consumer Discretionary sector and renamed the Media & Entertainment Industry group. The Media & Entertainment Industry group contains three industries: Media, Entertainment and Interactive Media & Services. The Media industry continues to consist of the Advertising, Broadcasting, Cable & Satellite and Publishing sub-industries. The Entertainment industry contains the Movies & Entertainment sub-industry (which includes online entertainment streaming companies in addition to companies previously classified in such industry prior to September 21, 2018) and the Interactive Home Entertainment sub-industry (which includes companies previously classified in the Home Entertainment Software sub-industry prior to September 21, 2018 (when the Home Entertainment Software sub-industry was a sub-industry in the Information Technology sector)), as well as producers of interactive gaming products, including mobile gaming applications). The Interactive Media & Services industry and sub-industry includes companies engaged in content and information creation or distribution through proprietary platforms, where revenues are derived primarily through pay-per-click advertisements, and includes search engines, social media and networking platforms, online classifieds and online review companies. The Global Classification Sector structure changes will be implemented in the Index in connection with the November 2018 semi-annual Index review.

Calculation of the Basket

The Initial Basket Level is 100. The Final Basket Level will equal (i) 100 *times* (ii) the sum of 1 *plus*, as calculated for each Basket Component, (a) the Basket Component Return *multiplied* by (b) its Component Weighting (subject to anti-dilution adjustments described under “—You Will Have Limited Anti-Dilution Protection” on page P-14 of this pricing supplement and “General Terms of the Notes—Anti-Dilution Adjustments” in the product prospectus supplement).

The MSCI Spain 25/50 Index

The MSCI Spain 25/50 Index is a free float adjusted market capitalization index and is part of the MSCI Global Investable Market Indices, the methodology of which is described below. The index is considered to be a “standard” developed market index, which means it consists of all eligible large capitalization and mid-capitalization stocks, as determined by MSCI, in the developed market of Spain. Additional information about the MSCI Global Investable

Market Indices is available on the following website: [msci.com/index-methodology](https://www.msci.com/index-methodology). The 25/50 Indexes methodology is available on the following website:

https://www.msci.com/eqb/methodology/meth_docs/MSCI_GIMIMethodology_Sept2018.pdf

The 25/50 Indexes methodology is available on the following website:

https://www.msci.com/eqb/methodology/meth_docs/MSCI_25_50_Indexes_Methodology_October2017.pdf.

We are not incorporating by reference the website or any material it includes in this pricing supplement.

Construction of the MSCI Indices

MSCI undertakes an index construction process, which involves: (i) defining the equity universe; (ii) determining the market investable equity universe for each market; (iii) determining market capitalization size segments for each market; (iv) applying index continuity rules for the standard index; (v) creating style segments within each size segment within each market; and (vi) classifying securities under the Global Industry Classification Standard.

Defining the Equity Universe

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(i) **Identifying Eligible Equity Securities:** The equity universe initially looks at securities listed in any of the countries in the MSCI global index series, which will be classified as either “developed markets,” “emerging markets” or “frontier markets”. Spain is considered a developed market. All listed equity securities, including real estate investment trusts are eligible for inclusion in the equity universe. Conversely, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, equity derivatives, and most investment trusts are not eligible for inclusion in the equity universe.

(ii) **Country Classification of Eligible Securities:** Each company and its securities (*i.e.*, share classes) are classified in one and only one country, which allows for a distinctive sorting of each company by its respective country.

Determining the Market Investable Equity Universes

A market investable equity universe for a market is derived by (i) identifying eligible listings for each security in the equity universe; and (ii) applying investability screens to individual companies and securities in the equity universe that are classified in that market. A market is generally equivalent to a single country. The global investable equity universe is the aggregation of all market investable equity universes.

The investability screens used to determine the investable equity universe in each market are:

(i) **Equity Universe Minimum Size Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the company level. In order to be included in a market investable equity universe, a company must have the required minimum full market capitalization. The equity universe minimum size requirement applies to companies in all markets and is derived as follows:

First, the companies in the developed market equity universe are sorted in descending order of full market capitalization and the cumulative coverage of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the developed market equity universe is calculated for each company. Each company’s free float-adjusted market capitalization is represented by the aggregation of the free float-adjusted market capitalization of the securities of that company in the equity universe.

Second, when the cumulative free float-adjusted market capitalization coverage of 99% of the sorted equity universe is achieved, by adding each company’s free float-adjusted market capitalization in descending order, the full market capitalization of the company that reaches the 99% threshold defines the equity universe minimum size requirement.

The rank of this company by descending order of full market capitalization within the developed market equity universe is noted, and will be used in determining the equity universe minimum size requirement at the next rebalance.

As of May 2017, the equity universe minimum size requirement was set at US\$236,000,000. Companies with a full market capitalization below this level are not included in any market investable equity universe. The equity universe minimum size requirement is reviewed and, if necessary, revised at each semi-annual index review, described below.

(ii) **Equity Universe Minimum Free Float-Adjusted Market Capitalization Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, a security must have a free float-adjusted market capitalization equal to or higher than 50% of the equity universe minimum size requirement.

(iii) **Minimum Liquidity Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, a security must have at least one eligible listing that has adequate liquidity as measured by its 12-month and 3-month annualized traded value ratio (“ATVR”) and 3-month frequency of trading. The ATVR attempts to mitigate the impact of extreme daily trading volumes and takes into account the free float-adjusted market capitalization of securities. A minimum liquidity level of 20% of the 3-month ATVR and 90% of 3-month frequency of trading over the last 4 consecutive quarters, as well as 20% of the 12-month ATVR, are required for inclusion of a security in a market investable equity universe of a developed market. A minimum liquidity level of 15% of the 3-month ATVR and 80% of 3-month frequency of trading over the last 4 consecutive quarters, as well as 15% of the 12-month ATVR, are required for inclusion of a security in a market investable equity universe of an emerging market.

(iv) **Global Minimum Foreign Inclusion Factor Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. To determine the free float of a security, MSCI considers the proportion of shares of such security available for purchase in the public equity markets by international investors. In practice, limitations on the investment opportunities for international investors include: strategic stakes in a company held by private or public shareholders

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whose investment objective indicates that the shares held are not likely to be available in the market; limits on the proportion of a security's share capital authorized for purchase by non-domestic investors; or other foreign investment restrictions which materially limit the ability of foreign investors to freely invest in a particular equity market, sector or security.

MSCI will then derive a "foreign inclusion factor" for the company that reflects the proportion of shares outstanding that is available for purchase in the public equity markets by international investors. MSCI will then "float-adjust" the weight of each constituent company in an index by the company's foreign inclusion factor.

Once the free float factor has been determined for a security, the security's total market capitalization is then adjusted by such free float factor, resulting in the free float-adjusted market capitalization figure for the security.

(v) **Minimum Length of Trading Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. For an initial public offering to be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, the new issue must have started trading at least three months before the implementation of a semi-annual index review. This requirement is applicable to small new issues in all markets. Large initial public offerings are not subject to the minimum length of trading requirement and may be included in a market investable equity universe and a standard index, such as the MSCI Indices, outside of a quarterly or semi-annual index review.

(vi) **Minimum Foreign Room Requirement:** This investability screen is applied at the individual security level. For a security that is subject to a foreign ownership limit to be eligible for inclusion in a market investable equity universe, the proportion of shares still available to foreign investors relative to the maximum allowed (referred to as "foreign room") must be at least 15%.

Defining Market Capitalization Size Segments for Each Market

Once a market investable equity universe is defined, it is segmented into the following size-based indices:

- Investable Market Index (Large Cap + Mid Cap + Small Cap)
- Standard Index (Large Cap + Mid Cap)
- Large Cap Index
- Mid Cap Index
- Small Cap Index

Creating the size segment indices in each market involves the following steps: (i) defining the market coverage target range for each size segment; (ii) determining the global minimum size range for each size segment; (iii) determining the market size segment cutoffs and associated segment number of companies; (iv) assigning companies to the size segments; and (v) applying final size-segment investability requirements. For developed market indices, the market coverage for a standard index is 85%. As of April 2017, the global minimum size range for a developed market standard index is a full market capitalization of USD 2.75 billion to USD 6.32 billion.

25/50 Methodology

The MSCI Spain 25/50 Index is derived from the MSCI Spain Index. The MSCI 25/50 Indices, which include the Index, take into account the investment limits imposed by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code on regulated investment companies ("RICs") in order for MSCI to offer a benchmarking alternative for RIC compliant funds. One requirement of a RIC is that at the end of each quarter of its tax year no more than 25% of the value of its assets may be invested in a single issuer and the sum of the weights of all issuers representing more than 5% of the fund should not exceed 50% of the fund's total assets.

MSCI constructs the MSCI Spain 25/50 Index by applying these weight constraints to the non-constrained, free-float adjusted market capitalization weighted MSCI Spain Index at or as closely as possible to each quarterly rebalancing of the MSCI Spain Index. As a result, the Index has the following constraints: (i) No issuer exceeds 25% of Index weight, and (ii) all issuers with weight above 5% cannot exceed 50% of the Index weight. MSCI also intends that the Index minimizes the tracking error from the MSCI Spain Index, while keeping index turnover to a reasonable level. The tracking error is measured as the sum of the squared weight differences between the constituent weights of the MSCI Spain 25/50 Index and the MSCI Spain Index. The methodology also applies a transaction cost as a proxy for Index turnover on rebalancing. In addition, the minimum weight of any stock in the Index cannot be below the weight of the smallest component in the MSCI Spain Index. A buffer rule resulting in a buffer of 10% of the value of each constraint is used in order to reduce the

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risk of non-compliance with the weight constraints due to short term market movements between two quarterly rebalancings. As a result, at the point of constructing or rebalancing the Index, the weight of any single issuer cannot exceed 22.5% of the index weight and all issuers with weight above 4.5% cannot exceed 45% of the index weight.

The index currently has 22 index stocks.

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Hypothetical Historical Information of the Basket

Because the Basket is a newly created Basket and its level began to be calculated and published on the Pricing Date, there is no actual historical information about the closing levels of the Basket as of the date of this pricing supplement. Therefore, the hypothetical closing levels of the Basket provided in the table below were calculated from publicly available historical Closing Prices of each Basket Component in accordance with the methodology of the Basket and subject to several factors described below.

The following graph sets forth the hypothetical closing levels of the Basket for the period from February 11, 2015 through November 2, 2018, assuming that the level of the Basket was 100 on February 11, 2015. The hypothetical closing levels of the Basket begin at February 11, 2015 because one of the Basket Components, Aena SME, S.A., has available historical date only from February 11, 2015 through November 2, 2018. We derived the levels based on the method to calculate the level of the Basket as described in this document and on actual Closing Prices of the Basket Components on the relevant date. The level of the Basket has been adjusted such that its hypothetical closing level on February 11, 2015 was 100. As noted in this document, the Initial Basket Level was set to 100 on the Pricing Date. The level of the Basket can increase or decrease due to changes in the Closing Prices of the Basket Components.

You should not take the hypothetical historical closing levels of the Basket as an accurate estimate of historical levels or an indication of the future closing levels of the Basket. Because the hypothetical closing levels of the Basket were calculated based on additional factors that may not be true when the actual level of the Basket for the Notes is calculated on and after the Pricing Date, you should not take the hypothetical levels of the hypothetical Basket shown above as an accurate estimate of historical performance or an indication of the future performance of the Basket. We cannot give you any assurance that the future performance of the Basket for the Notes will follow a pattern similar to that of the hypothetical levels of the hypothetical Basket shown above and we cannot give you any assurance that the future performance of the Basket will result in your receiving an amount greater than the outstanding Principal Amount of your Notes on the Maturity Date.

Neither we nor any of our affiliates make any representation to you as to the performance of the Basket. The actual performance of the Basket over the life of the offered Notes, as well as the Payment at Maturity may bear little relation to the hypothetical historical levels shown above.

The Closing Prices of the Basket Components in the Index have fluctuated in the past and, therefore, so has the hypothetical level of the Basket. Also, the actual level of the Basket may, in the future, experience significant fluctuations. Any upward or downward trend in the hypothetical level of the Basket during any period shown below is not an indication that the actual level of the Basket is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during the term of your Notes.

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Historical Information of the Basket Components

This pricing supplement relates only to the Notes offered hereby and does not relate to any Basket Components or other securities of any Basket Component Issuer. We derived all disclosures in this pricing supplement regarding the Basket Component Issuers from publicly available documents. In connection with the offering of the Notes, none of us, GS&Co., or our or their respective affiliates have participated in the preparation of such documents or made any due diligence inquiry with respect to any Basket Component Issuer. You, as an investor in the Notes, should conduct your own investigation into the Basket Components and each Basket Component Issuer.

The graphs below set forth the information relating to the historical performance of each Basket Component.

The graphs below, except where otherwise indicated, show the daily historical closing levels of each Basket Component from January 1, 2006 through November 2, 2018. We obtained the information regarding the historical performance of each Basket Component in the charts below from Bloomberg Financial Markets.

We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg Financial Markets. The historical performance of a Basket Component should not be taken as an indication of its future performance, and no assurance can be given as to the Final Basket Component Price of any Basket Component or the Final Basket Level. We cannot give you assurance that the performance of the Basket will result in any positive return on your initial investment.

ACS, Actividades de Construcción y Servicios, S.A. is an engineering and contracting company that develops civil and industrial infrastructures.

Aena SME, S.A. is an airport and heliport management company.

Amadeus IT Group, S.A. provides information technology services, primarily for the tourism and travel industry.

Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A. is a financial group providing retail banking, asset management, private banking and wholesale banking.

Bankia, S.A. is a financial group offering lending and management services.

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Bankinter, S.A. is a financial institution primarily engaged in the banking sector.

CaixaBank, S.A. is a financial group engaging in banking and insurance businesses.

Endesa, S.A. supplies, generates and distributes electricity and operates in the natural gas distribution market.

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Enagás, S.A. develops and maintains natural gas infrastructures.

Ferrovial, S.A. is an infrastructure operator and industrial company, operating in the construction, airport, toll road and municipal services sectors.

Grifols, S.A. develops and produces bioscience therapies made from human plasma, hospital and pharmacy IV solutions and diagnostic tools for laboratory professionals.

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International Consolidated Airlines Group, S.A. provides international and domestic air passenger and cargo transportation services.

Iberdrola, S.A. generates, distributes, trades and markets electricity.

Industria de Diseño Textil, S.A. designs, manufactures and distributes apparel.

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MAPFRE, S.A. offers insurance services, including health, life, homeowners, commercial, industrial risk, burial, accident, automobile and third-party liability insurance policies.

Naturgy Energy Group, S.A. is a natural gas and electrical energy utilities company.

Red Eléctrica Corporación, S.A. is an energy company focused on the management of the Spanish high-voltage transmission grid.

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Repsol, S.A. explores for and produces crude oil and natural gas. Repsol, S.A. also refines petroleum and transports petroleum products and liquefied petroleum gas.

Banco De Sabadell, S.A. is a private banking group.

Banco Santander, S.A. is a financial group offering financial products.

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Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy, S.A. engages in the development and construction of wind farms.

Telefónica, S.A. provides telecommunications services, including fixed-line and mobile telephone, internet and data transmission services.

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT INDICATIVE OF FUTURE RESULTS.

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Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

The U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the Notes are uncertain. No statutory, regulatory, judicial or administrative authority directly discusses how the Notes should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Some of these tax consequences are summarized below, but we urge you to read the more detailed discussion under “Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the product prospectus supplement and discuss the tax consequences of your particular situation with your tax advisor. This discussion is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), final, temporary and proposed U.S. Treasury Department (the “Treasury”) regulations, rulings and decisions, in each case, as available and in effect as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Tax consequences under state, local and non-U.S. laws are not addressed herein. No ruling from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) has been sought as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the Notes, and the following discussion is not binding on the IRS.

U.S. Tax Treatment. Pursuant to the terms of the Notes, TD and you agree, in the absence of a statutory or regulatory change or an administrative determination or judicial ruling to the contrary, to characterize your Notes as pre-paid derivative contracts with respect to the Basket. If your Notes are so treated, you should generally recognize gain or loss upon the taxable disposition 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. Such gain or loss should generally be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held your Notes for more than one year (otherwise such gain or loss should be short-term capital gain or loss). The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Based on certain factual representations received from us, our special U.S. tax counsel, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, is of the opinion that 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 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 and adversely from the treatment described above, as described further under “Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences—Alternative Treatments” in the product prospectus supplement.

Except to the extent otherwise required by law, TD intends to treat your Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes in accordance with the treatment described above and under “Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” of the product prospectus supplement, unless and until such time as the Treasury and the IRS determine that some other treatment is more appropriate.

Section 1297. We will not attempt to ascertain whether any of the Basket Component Issuers would be treated as a “passive foreign investment company” (“PFIC”) within the meaning of Section 1297 of the Code. If any such entity were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences might apply upon the taxable disposition of a Note. You should refer to information filed with the SEC or the equivalent governmental authority by such entities and consult your tax advisor regarding the possible consequences to you if any such entity is or becomes a PFIC.

Notice 2008-2. In 2007, the IRS released a notice that may affect the taxation of holders of the Notes. According to Notice 2008-2, the IRS and the Treasury 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 Treasury are also considering other relevant issues, including whether additional gain or loss from such instruments should be treated as ordinary or capital, whether non-U.S. 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. Both U.S. and non-U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the significance, and the potential impact, of the above considerations on their investments in the Notes.

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Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income. U.S. holders that are individuals, 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. The 3.8% Medicare tax is determined in a different manner than the regular income tax. You should consult your tax advisor as to the consequences of the 3.8% Medicare tax to your investment in the Notes.

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 an applicable threshold. Significant penalties can apply if a U.S. holder is required to disclose its Notes and fails to do so.

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 non-U.S. 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, subject to Section 871(m) of the Code and FATCA, discussed below, you should generally not be subject to U.S. withholding tax with respect to payments on your Notes or 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 non-U.S. status including providing us (and/or the applicable withholding agent) a properly executed and fully completed applicable IRS Form W-8. Subject to Section 871(m) of the Code, as discussed below, gain from the taxable disposition of the Notes generally will not be subject to U.S. tax unless (i) such gain is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by you in the U.S., (ii) 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 taxable disposition and certain other conditions are satisfied or (iii) you have certain other present or former connections with the U.S.

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 2018. However, the IRS has issued guidance that states that the Treasury and the IRS intend to amend the effective dates of the Treasury regulations to provide that withholding on dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid will not apply to specified equity-linked instruments that are not delta one specified equity-linked instruments and are issued before January 1, 2021.

Based on our determination that the Notes are not “delta-one” with respect to the Basket or any Basket Component, 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.

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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 Basket, any Basket Component 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 you enter, or have entered, into certain other transactions in respect of the Basket, any Basket Component or the Notes. If you enter, or have entered, into other transactions in respect of the Basket, any Basket Component or the Notes, you should consult your tax advisor regarding the application of Section 871(m) of the Code to your Notes in the context of your 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.

As discussed above, alternative characterizations of the Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes are possible. Should an alternative characterization of the Notes cause payments with respect to the Notes to become subject to withholding tax, we (or the applicable withholding agent) will withhold tax at the applicable statutory rate and we will not make payments of any additional amounts.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act. 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 income, and the gross proceeds from a disposition of property of a type that 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). If withholding is required, we (and/or the applicable withholding 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 tax 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.

Proposed Legislation. In 2007, legislation was introduced in Congress that, if it had been enacted, would have required holders of Notes purchased after the bill was enacted to accrue interest income over the term of the Notes despite the fact that there will be no interest payments over the term of the Notes.

Furthermore, in 2013, the House Ways and Means Committee released in draft form certain proposed legislation relating to financial instruments. If it had been enacted, the effect of this legislation generally would have been to require instruments such as the Notes to be marked to market on an annual basis with all gains and losses to be treated

as ordinary, subject to certain exceptions.

It is impossible to predict whether any similar or identical bills will be enacted in the future, or whether any such bill would affect the tax treatment of your Notes. You are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the possible changes in law and their possible impact on the tax treatment of your Notes.

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Both U.S. and non-U.S. holders are urged to 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 TD and those of the Basket Component Issuers).

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Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)

We have appointed TDS, an affiliate of TD, as the agent for the sale of the Notes. Pursuant to the terms of a distribution agreement, TDS will purchase the Notes from TD at the public offering price less any underwriting discount set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement for distribution to GS&Co., or will offer the Notes directly to investors. GS&Co. and its affiliates will receive a discount of \$13.50 per \$1,000 Principal Amount, comprised of \$2.50 of fees and \$11.00 of selling commission for Notes that it sells to investors. The Issuer or an affiliate expects to enter into swap agreements or related hedge transactions with Goldman Sachs International and/or its affiliates in connection with the sale of the Notes, and Goldman Sachs International and/or an affiliate may earn income as a result of payments pursuant to the swap, or the related hedge transactions. TD will reimburse TDS for certain expenses in connection with its role in the offer and sale of the Notes, and TD will pay TDS a fee in connection with its role in the offer and sale of the Notes.

Delivery of the Notes will be made against payment for the Notes on November 9, 2018, which is the fifth (5th) Business Day following the Pricing Date (this settlement cycle being referred to as “T+5”). Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two Business Days (“T+2”), unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade the Notes more than two Business Days prior to the Issue Date will be required to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

Conflicts of Interest. TDS is an affiliate of TD and, as such, has a “conflict of interest” in this offering within the meaning of Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”) Rule 5121. In addition, TD will receive the net proceeds (excluding the underwriting discount) from the initial public offering of the Notes, thus creating an additional conflict of interest within the meaning of FINRA Rule 5121. Consequently, the offering is being conducted in compliance with the provisions of FINRA Rule 5121. TDS is not permitted to sell Notes in this offering to an account over which it exercises discretionary authority without the prior specific written approval of the account holder.

We or GS&Co., or any of our or their respective affiliates, may use this pricing supplement in the initial sale of the Notes. In addition, we or GS&Co. or any of our or their respective affiliates may use this pricing supplement in a market-making transaction in a Note after its initial sale. ***If a purchaser buys the Notes from us or GS&Co. or any of our or their respective affiliates, this pricing supplement is being used in a market-making transaction unless we or GS&Co. or any of our or their respective affiliates informs such purchaser otherwise in the confirmation of sale.***

Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors

The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (“EEA”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU, as amended (“MiFID II”); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2002/92/EC, as amended, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Directive 2003/71/EC, as amended. Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014, as amended (the “PRIIPs Regulation”), for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

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Events of Default

The indenture provides holders of Notes with remedies if we fail to perform specific obligations, such as making payments on the Notes, or if we become bankrupt. Holders should review the applicable provisions and understand which of our actions would trigger an event of default and which actions would not.

Under the indenture, “event of default” means any of the following:

we default in the payment of the principal of or interest on, as applicable, any note of that series and, in each case, the default continues for a period of 30 Business Days; or
we become insolvent or bankrupt or subject to the provisions of the Winding-up and Restructuring Act (Canada), or any statute hereafter enacted in substitution therefor, as such act, or substituted act, may be amended from time to time, (ii) we go into liquidation, either voluntary or under an order of a court of competent jurisdiction or (iii) we pass a resolution for our winding-up, liquidation or dissolution (with certain exceptions).

The indenture permits the issuance of notes in one or more series, and, in many cases, whether an event of default has occurred is determined on a series by series basis. For purposes of this section, with respect to notes issued on or after September 23, 2018, “series” refers to notes having identical terms, except as to issue date, principal amount and, if applicable, the date from which interest begins to accrue.

The indenture provides that:

if an event of default due to the default in payment of principal of or, if applicable, any premium or interest on, any series of senior notes issued under the indenture, or due to any event of default referred to in the last bullet of the preceding paragraph applicable to the senior notes of that series but not applicable to all outstanding senior notes issued under the indenture, occurs and is continuing, either the trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding senior notes of each affected series, voting as a single class, by notice in writing to TD, may declare the principal of (or such other amount as may be specified) all senior notes of each affected series and, if applicable, interest accrued thereon to be due and payable immediately; and
if an event of default due to specified events of bankruptcy, insolvency, winding up or liquidation of TD, occurs and is continuing, either the trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of all outstanding senior notes issued under the senior debt indenture, treated as one class, by notice in writing to TD may declare the principal of (or such other amount as may be specified) all those senior notes and, if applicable, interest accrued thereon to be due and payable immediately.

Annulment of Acceleration and Waiver of Defaults.

In some circumstances, if any and all events of default under the indenture, other than the non-payment of the principal of the securities that has become due as a result of an acceleration, have been cured, waived or otherwise remedied, then the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of all series of outstanding senior notes affected, voting as one class, may annul past declarations of acceleration of or waive past defaults of the senior notes.

Differences in Events of Default

Notes issued by us prior to September 23, 2018, such as the Series A notes and the Series B notes, contain events of default that are different from those set forth above. In particular, the events of default applicable to the Series A notes and the Series B notes do not provide for a 30-business-day cure period with respect to any failure by us to pay the principal of or, if applicable, interest on those senior notes. Accordingly, if we fail to pay the principal of any series of Series A notes or Series B notes when due, the holders of such notes would be entitled to declare their securities due and payable following a 7-day cure period, whereas holders of Series C notes, Series D notes or Series E notes would not be entitled to accelerate the notes until 30 Business Days after our failure to pay the principal of the notes. In addition, if we fail to pay, if applicable, interest on any series of Series A notes or Series B notes when due, the

holders of such notes would be entitled to declare their securities due and payable following a 30-calendar day cure period, whereas holders of Series C notes, Series D notes or Series E notes would not be entitled to accelerate the notes until 30 Business Days after our failure to pay, if applicable, the interest on the notes.

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Validity of the Notes

In the opinion of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, as special products counsel to TD, when the Notes offered by this pricing supplement have been executed and issued by TD and authenticated by the trustee pursuant to the indenture and delivered, paid for and sold as contemplated herein, the Notes will be valid and binding obligations of TD, enforceable against TD in accordance with their terms, subject to applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, fraudulent conveyance, reorganization, moratorium, receivership or other laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights generally, and to general principles of equity (regardless of whether enforcement is sought in a proceeding at law or in equity). This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the laws of the State of New York. Insofar as this opinion involves matters governed by Canadian law, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP has assumed, without independent inquiry or investigation, the validity of the matters opined on by McCarthy Tétrault LLP, Canadian legal counsel for TD, in its opinion expressed below. In addition, this opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the indenture and, with respect to the Notes, authentication of the Notes and the genuineness of signatures and certain factual matters, all as stated in the opinion of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP dated May 31, 2016 which has been filed as Exhibit 5.3 to the registration statement on form F-3 filed by the Bank on May 31, 2016.

In the opinion of McCarthy Tétrault LLP, the issue and sale of the Notes has been duly authorized by all necessary corporate action on the part of TD, and when this pricing supplement has been attached to, and duly notated on, the master note that represents the Notes, the Notes will have been validly executed and issued and, to the extent validity of the Notes is a matter governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario, or the laws of Canada applicable therein, will be valid obligations of TD, subject to the following limitations: (i) the enforceability of the indenture is subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, arrangement, winding up, moratorium and other similar laws of general application limiting the enforcement of creditors' rights generally; (ii) the enforceability of the indenture is subject to general equitable principles, including the fact that the availability of equitable remedies, such as injunctive relief and specific performance, is in the discretion of a court; (iii) courts in Canada are precluded from giving a judgment in any currency other than the lawful money of Canada; and (iv) the enforceability of the indenture will be subject to the limitations contained in the Limitations Act, 2002 (Ontario), and such counsel expresses no opinion as to whether a court may find any provision of the indenture to be unenforceable as an attempt to vary or exclude a limitation period under that Act. This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the laws of the Provinces of Ontario and the federal laws of Canada applicable thereto. In addition, this opinion is subject to: (i) the assumption that the senior indenture has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by, and constitutes a valid and legally binding obligation of, the trustee, enforceable against the trustee in accordance with its terms; and (ii) customary assumptions about the genuineness of signatures and certain factual matters all as stated in the letter of such counsel dated May 31, 2016, which has been filed as Exhibit 5.2 to the registration statement on form F-3 filed by TD on May 31, 2016.