

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE /CAN/
Form 424B3
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The information in this preliminary Pricing Supplement is not complete and may be changed. This preliminary Pricing Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus Supplement and Prospectus are not an offer to sell these securities and we are not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion, Dated October 7, 2015

PRICING SUPPLEMENT No. WF-4 dated _____, 2015

(To Prospectus Supplement dated April 30, 2015

and Prospectus dated April 30, 2015)

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

Senior Global Medium-Term Notes (Structured Notes)

Market Linked Securities Leveraged Upside Participation to a Cap and Fixed Percentage Buffered Downside Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the S&P 500[®] Index due November 4, 2020

- ¢ Linked to the S&P 500[®] Index
- ¢ Unlike ordinary debt securities, the securities do not pay interest or repay a fixed amount of principal at maturity. Instead, the securities provide for a payment at maturity that may be greater than, equal to or less than the principal amount of the securities, depending on the performance of the Index from its starting level to its ending level. The payment at maturity will reflect the following terms:
 - ¢ If the level of the Index increases, you will receive the principal amount plus 150% participation in the upside performance of the Index, subject to a maximum total return at maturity of 50% to 55% of the principal amount (to be determined on the pricing date)
 - ¢ If the level of the Index decreases but the decrease is not more than 20%, you will be repaid the principal amount
 - ¢ If the level of the Index decreases by more than 20%, you will receive less than the principal amount and have 1-to-1 downside exposure to the decrease in the level of the Index in excess of 20%
- ¢ Investors may lose up to 80% of the principal amount

- ¢ All payments on the securities are subject to the credit risk of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and you will have no ability to pursue any securities included in the Index for payment; if Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce defaults on its obligations, you could lose all or some of your investment
- ¢ No periodic interest payments or dividends
- ¢ No exchange listing; designed to be held to maturity

The securities have complex features and investing in the securities involves risks not associated with an investment in conventional debt securities. See Risk Factors herein on page PRS-10.

The securities are unsecured obligations of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and all payments on the securities are subject to the credit risk of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. The securities will not constitute deposits insured by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency or instrumentality of Canada, the United States or any other jurisdiction.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) nor any state or provincial securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this pricing supplement or the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Principal amount ⁽¹⁾	Maximum Underwriting Discount and Commission ⁽²⁾	Minimum Proceeds to Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
Per Security	\$1,000.00	\$35.00	\$965.00
Total	\$	\$	\$

(1) Our estimated value of the securities on the pricing date, based on our internal pricing models, is expected to be between \$941.30 and \$951.10 per security. The estimated value is expected to be less than the principal amount of the securities. See The Estimated Value of the Securities on page PRS-29 of this Pricing Supplement.

(2) The agent, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, will receive an underwriting discount of up to \$35.00 per security. The agent may resell the securities to other securities dealers at the principal amount less a concession not in excess of \$15.00 per security. Such securities dealers may include Wells Fargo Advisors, LLC (WFA), an affiliate of the agent. In addition to the selling concession allowed to WFA, the agent will pay \$1.20 per security of the underwriting discount to WFA as a distribution expense fee for each security sold by WFA. See Use of Proceeds and Hedging and Supplemental Plan of Distribution in this pricing supplement for information regarding how we may hedge our obligations under the securities.

Wells Fargo Securities

Market Linked Securities Leveraged Upside Participation

to a Cap and Fixed Percentage Buffered Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the S&P 500® Index due November 4, 2020

ABOUT THIS PRICING SUPPLEMENT

You should read this pricing supplement together with the prospectus dated April 30, 2015 and the prospectus supplement dated April 30, 2015, relating to our Senior Global Medium-Term Notes (Structured Notes), of which these securities are a part, for additional information about the securities. Information included in this pricing supplement supersedes information in the prospectus supplement and prospectus to the extent it is different from that information. Certain defined terms used but not defined herein have the meanings set forth in the prospectus supplement.

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this pricing supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. This pricing supplement may be used only for the purpose for which it has been prepared. No one is authorized to give information other than that contained in this pricing supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, and in the documents referred to in this pricing supplement, the prospectus supplement and the prospectus and which are made available to the public. We have not, and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC (Wells Fargo Securities) has not, authorized any other person to provide you with different or additional information. If anyone provides you with different or additional information, you should not rely on it.

We are not, and Wells Fargo Securities is not, making an offer to sell the securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this pricing supplement, the accompanying prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date of the applicable document. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date. Neither this pricing supplement, nor the accompanying prospectus supplement, nor the accompanying prospectus constitutes an offer, or an invitation on our behalf or on behalf of Wells Fargo Securities, to subscribe for and purchase any of the securities and may not be used for or in connection with an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or solicitation is not authorized or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation.

References to CIBC, the Issuer, the Bank, we, us and our in this pricing supplement are references to Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and not to any of our subsidiaries, unless we state otherwise or the context otherwise requires.

You may access the prospectus supplement and prospectus on the SEC website www.sec.gov as follows (or if such address has changed, by reviewing our filing for the relevant date on the SEC website):

Prospectus Supplement dated April 30, 2015 and Prospectus dated April 30, 2015 filed with the SEC on April 30, 2015:

<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1045520/000119312515161379/d916405d424b3.htm>

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Market Linked Securities Leveraged Upside Participation

to a Cap and Fixed Percentage Buffered Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the S&P 500[®] Index due November 4, 2020

INVESTMENT DESCRIPTION

The Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the S&P 500[®] Index due November 4, 2020 (the securities) are senior unsecured debt securities of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce that do not pay interest or repay a fixed amount of principal at maturity. Instead, the securities provide for a payment at maturity that may be greater than, equal to or less than the principal amount of the securities depending on the performance of the S&P 500[®] Index (the Index) from its starting level on the pricing date to its ending level on the calculation date. The securities provide:

- (i) the possibility of a leveraged return at maturity if the level of the Index increases from its starting level to its ending level, provided that the total return at maturity of the securities will not exceed the maximum total return of 50% to 55% of the principal amount (to be determined on the pricing date);
- (ii) repayment of principal if, and only if, the ending level of the Index is not less than the starting level by more than 20%; and
- (iii) exposure to decreases in the level of the Index if and to the extent the ending level is less than the starting level by more than 20%.

If the ending level is less than the starting level by more than 20%, you will receive at maturity less, and up to 80% less, than the principal amount of your securities. All payments on the securities are subject to the credit risk of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

The Index is an equity index that is intended to provide an indication of the pattern of common stock price movement in the large capitalization segment of the United States equity market.

The S&P 500 Index is a product of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (SPDJI), and has been licensed for use by us. Standard & Poor [®], S&P[®] and S&P 500[®] are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor 's Financial Services LLC (S&P); Dow Jones is a registered trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC (Dow Jones); and these trademarks have been licensed for use by SPDJI and sublicensed for certain purposes by us. The securities not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by SPDJI, Dow Jones, S&P, their respective affiliates, and none of such parties make any representation regarding the advisability of investing in such product(s) nor do they have any liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions of the S&P 500 Index.

Market Linked Securities Leveraged Upside Participation

to a Cap and Fixed Percentage Buffered Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the S&P 500® Index due November 4, 2020

INVESTOR CONSIDERATIONS

We have designed the securities for investors who:

seek 150% leveraged exposure to any upside performance of the Index if the ending level is greater than the starting level, subject to the maximum total return at maturity of 50% to 55% of the principal amount (to be determined on the pricing date);

desire to limit downside exposure to the Index through the 20% buffer;

understand that if the ending level is less than the starting level by more than 20%, they will receive at maturity less, and up to 80% less, than the principal amount per security;

are willing to forgo periodic interest payments on the securities and dividends on securities included in the Index; and

are willing to hold the securities until maturity.

The securities are not designed for, and may not be a suitable investment for, investors who:

seek a liquid investment or are unable or unwilling to hold the securities to maturity;

are unwilling to accept the risk that the ending level of the Index may decrease by more than 20% from the starting level;

seek uncapped exposure to the upside performance of the Index;

seek full return at maturity of the principal amount of the securities;

are unwilling to purchase securities with an estimated value as of the pricing date that is lower than the principal amount, and may be as low as the lower estimate set forth on the cover page;

seek current income;

are unwilling to accept the risk of exposure to the large capitalization segment of the United States equity market;

seek exposure to the Index but are unwilling to accept the risk/return trade-offs inherent in the payment at stated maturity for the securities;

are unwilling to accept the credit risk of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce to obtain exposure to the Index generally, or to the exposure to the Index that the securities provide specifically; or

prefer the lower risk of fixed income investments with comparable maturities issued by companies with comparable credit ratings.

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Market Linked Securities Leveraged Upside Participation

to a Cap and Fixed Percentage Buffered Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the S&P 500® Index due November 4, 2020

TERMS OF THE SECURITIES

The information in this Summary section is qualified by the more detailed information set forth in this pricing supplement, the prospectus supplement dated April 30, 2015 and the prospectus dated April 30, 2015, each filed with the SEC. See Investment Description in this pricing supplement.

Market Measure: S&P 500® Index

Pricing Date: Expected to be October 30, 2015

Issue Date: Expected to be November 4, 2015 (to be determined on the pricing date and expected to be the 3rd scheduled business day after the pricing date)

Principal amount: \$1,000 per security. References in this pricing supplement to a security are to a security with a face amount of \$1,000.

On the stated maturity date, you will be entitled to receive a cash payment per security in U.S. dollars equal to the redemption amount. The redemption amount per security will equal:

if the ending level is greater than the starting level: the lesser of:

- (i) \$1,000 plus:

$$\$1,000 \times \frac{\text{ending level} - \text{starting level}}{\text{starting level}} \times \text{Participation Rate} \quad ; \text{ and}$$

Redemption

(ii) the capped value;

Amount:

if the ending level is less than or equal to the starting level, but greater than or equal to the threshold level: \$1,000; or

if the ending level is less than the threshold level: \$1,000 *minus*:

$$\$1,000 \times \frac{\text{threshold level} - \text{ending level}}{\text{starting level}}$$

If the ending level is less than the threshold level, you will receive at stated maturity less, and up to 80% less, than the principal amount of your securities.

Stated Maturity

Date:

November 4, 2020. If a market disruption event occurs and is continuing on the calculation date, the stated maturity date will be postponed until the later of (i) November 4, 2020 and (ii) three business days after the ending level is determined. See Additional Terms of the Securities Market Disruption Events. The securities are not subject to redemption at the option of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce or repayment at the option of any holder of the securities prior to the stated maturity date.

Market Linked Securities Leveraged Upside Participation

to a Cap and Fixed Percentage Buffered Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the S&P 500® Index due November 4, 2020

Starting Level:

, the closing level of the Index on the pricing date. The closing level of the Index on any trading day means the official closing level of the Index as reported by the Index sponsor on such trading day.

Ending Level:

The ending level will be the closing level of the Index on the calculation date.

Capped Value:

The capped value will be determined on the pricing date and will be within the range of 150% to 155% of the principal amount per security (\$1,500 to \$1,550 per security). As a result of the capped value, the maximum total return at maturity of the securities will be 50% to 55% of the principal amount.

Threshold Level:

, which is equal to 80% of the starting level.

Participation Rate: 150%

Calculation Date:

Expected to be October 28, 2020 or, if such day is not a trading day, the next succeeding trading day. The calculation date is subject to postponement due to the occurrence of a market disruption event. See Additional Terms of the Securities Market Disruption Events. A trading day means a day, as determined by the calculation agent, on which (i) the relevant exchanges with respect to each security underlying the Index are scheduled to be open for trading for their respective regular trading sessions and (ii) each related exchange is scheduled to be open for trading for its regular trading session. The relevant exchange for any security underlying the Index means the primary exchange or quotation system on which such security is traded, as determined by the calculation agent. The related exchange for the Index means each exchange or quotation system where trading has a material effect (as determined by the calculation agent) on the overall market for futures or options contracts relating to the Index.

Calculation Agent:

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. We may appoint a different calculation agent without your consent and without notifying you.

All determinations made by the calculation agent will be at the sole discretion of it, and, in the absence of manifest error, will be conclusive for all purposes and binding on us and you. All percentages and other amounts resulting from any calculation with respect to the securities will be rounded at the calculation agent's discretion. The calculation agent will have no liability for its determinations.

Business Day:

A Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday that is neither a legal holiday nor a day on which banking institutions are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or order to close in New York or Toronto.

No Listing:

The securities will not be listed on any securities exchange or quoted on any automated quotation system.

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Market Linked Securities Leveraged Upside Participation

to a Cap and Fixed Percentage Buffered Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the S&P 500® Index due November 4, 2020

Clearance and Settlement: The Depository Trust Company (DTC)

Material Tax Consequences: By purchasing the securities, each holder agrees to treat them as prepaid forward contracts for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Assuming this treatment is respected, gain or loss recognized on the securities should be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the holder has held the securities for more than a year. However, if the Internal Revenue Service were successful in asserting an alternative treatment of the securities, the tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the securities might be materially and adversely affected. As described below under United States Federal Income Tax Considerations, the U.S. Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service released a notice requesting comments on various issues regarding the U.S. federal income tax treatment of prepaid forward contracts and similar instruments. Any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the securities, including the character and timing of income or loss and the degree, if any, to which income realized by non-U.S. persons should be subject to withholding tax, possibly with retroactive effect. Both U.S. and non-U.S. persons considering an investment in the securities should review carefully the section of this pricing supplement entitled United States Federal Income Tax Considerations and consult their tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in the securities (including possible alternative treatments and the issues presented by the notice), as well as tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

Agent: Wells Fargo Securities, LLC (Wells Fargo Securities). The agent may resell the securities to other securities dealers, including securities dealers acting as custodians, at the principal amount of the securities less a concession of not in excess of \$15.00 per security. Such securities dealers may include Wells Fargo Advisors, LLC (WFA), an affiliate of Wells Fargo Securities. In addition to the concession allowed to WFA, Wells Fargo Securities will pay \$1.20 per security of the underwriting discount and commission to WFA as a distribution expense fee for each security sold by WFA.

Denominations: \$1,000 and any integral multiple of \$1,000.

[REDACTED]

CUSIP / ISIN: 13605WAY7 / US13605WAY75

[REDACTED]

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Market Linked Securities Leveraged Upside Participation

to a Cap and Fixed Percentage Buffered Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the S&P 500[®] Index due November 4, 2020

DETERMINING PAYMENT AT MATURITY

On the stated maturity date, you will receive a cash payment per security (the redemption amount) calculated as follows:

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Market Linked Securities Leveraged Upside Participation

to a Cap and Fixed Percentage Buffered Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the S&P 500[®] Index due November 4, 2020

HYPOTHETICAL PAYOUT PROFILE

The following profile is based on a capped value of 152.5% or \$1,525 per security (the midpoint of the specified range for the capped value), a participation rate of 150% and a threshold level equal to 80% of the starting level. This graph has been prepared for purposes of illustration only. Your actual return will depend on the actual ending level, the actual capped value and whether you hold your securities to maturity.

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Market Linked Securities Leveraged Upside Participation

to a Cap and Fixed Percentage Buffered Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the S&P 500® Index due November 4, 2020

RISK FACTORS

The securities have complex features and investing in the securities will involve risks not associated with an investment in conventional debt securities or in the Index. You should carefully consider the risk factors set forth below as well as the other information contained in this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, including the documents they incorporate by reference. As described in more detail below, the value of the securities may vary considerably before the stated maturity date due to events that are difficult to predict and are beyond our control. You should reach an investment decision only after you have carefully considered with your advisors the suitability of an investment in the securities in light of your particular circumstances.

If The Ending Level Is Less Than The Threshold Level, You Will Receive At Maturity Less, And Up To 80% Less, Than The Principal Amount Of Your Securities.

We will not repay you a fixed amount on the securities on the stated maturity date. The redemption amount will depend on the direction of and percentage change in the ending level of the Index relative to the starting level and the other terms of the securities. Because the level of the Index will be subject to market fluctuations, the redemption amount you receive may be more or less, and possibly significantly less, than the principal amount of your securities.

If the ending level is less than the threshold level, the redemption amount that you receive at stated maturity will be reduced by an amount equal to the decline in the level of the Index to the extent it is below the threshold level (expressed as a percentage of the starting level). The threshold level is 80% of the starting level. As a result, you may receive less, and up to 80% less, than the principal amount per security at maturity even if the level of the Index is greater than or equal to the starting level or the threshold level at certain times during the term of the securities.

Even if the ending level is greater than the starting level, the amount you receive at stated maturity may only be slightly greater than the principal amount, and your yield on the securities may be less than the yield you would earn if you bought a traditional interest-bearing debt security of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce or another issuer with a similar credit rating with the same stated maturity date.

Your Return Will Be Limited By The Capped Value And May Be Lower Than The Return On A Direct Investment In The Index.

The opportunity to participate in the possible increases in the level of the Index through an investment in the securities will be limited because the redemption amount will not exceed the capped value. Furthermore, the effect of the participation rate will be progressively reduced for all ending levels exceeding the ending level at which the capped value is reached.

Your Return On The Securities Could Be Less Than If You Owned Securities Included In The Index.

Your return on the securities will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the securities included in the Index and received the dividends and other payments paid on those securities. This is in part because the redemption amount payable at stated maturity will be determined by reference to the ending level of the Index, which

will be calculated by reference to the prices of the securities in the Index without taking into consideration the value of dividends and other payments paid on those securities. In addition, the redemption amount will not be greater than the capped value.

No Periodic Interest Will Be Paid On The Securities.

No periodic interest will be paid on the securities. However, because it is possible that the securities may be classified for U.S. federal income tax purposes as contingent payment debt instruments rather than prepaid forward contracts, you may be required to accrue interest income over the term of your securities. See United States Federal Income Tax Considerations.

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Market Linked Securities Leveraged Upside Participation

to a Cap and Fixed Percentage Buffered Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the S&P 500® Index due November 4, 2020

The Securities Are Subject To The Credit Risk Of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

The securities are our obligations exclusively and are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of any third party. Any amounts payable under the securities are subject to our creditworthiness, and you will have no ability to pursue any securities included in the Index for payment. As a result, our actual and perceived creditworthiness and actual or anticipated decreases in our credit ratings may affect the value of the securities and, in the event we were to default on our obligations, you may not receive any amounts owed to you under the terms of the securities.

The Estimated Value Of The Securities Will Not Be An Indication Of The Price, If Any, At Which Wells Fargo Securities Or Any Other Person May Be Willing To Buy The Securities From You In The Secondary Market.

The price, if any, at which Wells Fargo Securities or any of its affiliates may purchase the securities in the secondary market will be based on Wells Fargo Securities' s proprietary pricing models and will fluctuate over the term of the securities as a result of changes in the market and other factors described in the next risk factor. Any such secondary market price for the securities will also be reduced by a bid-offer spread, which may vary depending on the aggregate principal amount of the securities to be purchased in the secondary market transaction, and the expected cost of unwinding any related hedging transactions. Unless the factors described in the next risk factor change significantly in your favor, any such secondary market price for the securities will likely be less than the principal amount.

If Wells Fargo Securities or any of its affiliates makes a secondary market in the securities at any time up to the issue date or during the six-month period following the issue date, the secondary market price offered by Wells Fargo Securities or any of its affiliates will be increased by an amount reflecting a portion of the costs associated with selling, structuring, hedging and issuing the securities that are included in the principal amount. Because this portion of the costs is not fully deducted upon issuance, any secondary market price offered by Wells Fargo Securities or any of its affiliates during this period will be higher than it would be if it were based solely on Wells Fargo Securities' s proprietary pricing models less the bid-offer spread and hedging unwind costs described above. The amount of this increase in the secondary market price will decline steadily to zero over this six-month period. If you hold the securities through an account at Wells Fargo Securities or one of its affiliates, we expect that this increase will also be reflected in the value indicated for the securities on your brokerage account statement. If you hold your securities through an account at a broker-dealer other than Wells Fargo Securities or any of its affiliates, the value of the securities on your brokerage account statement may be different than if you held your securities at Wells Fargo Securities or any of its affiliates.

The Value Of The Securities Prior To Stated Maturity Will Be Affected By Numerous Factors, Some Of Which Are Related In Complex Ways.

The value of the securities prior to stated maturity will be affected by the level of the Index at that time, interest rates at that time and a number of other factors, some of which are interrelated in complex ways. The effect of any one factor may be offset or magnified by the effect of another factor. The following factors, among others, are expected to affect the value of the securities. When we refer to the value of your security, we mean the value you could receive for your security if you are able to sell it in the open market before the stated maturity date.

Index Performance. The value of the securities prior to maturity will depend substantially on the level of the Index. The price at which you may be able to sell the securities before stated maturity may be at a discount, which could be substantial, from their principal amount, if the level of the Index at such time is less than, equal to or not sufficiently above its starting level.

Capped Value. We anticipate that the value of the securities will always be at a discount to the capped value.

Interest Rates. The value of the securities may be affected by changes in the interest rates in the U.S. markets.

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Market Linked Securities Leveraged Upside Participation

to a Cap and Fixed Percentage Buffered Downside

Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the S&P 500[®] Index due November 4, 2020

Volatility Of The Index. Volatility is the term used to describe the size and frequency of market fluctuations. The value of the securities may be affected if the volatility of the Index changes.

Time Remaining To Maturity. The value of the securities at any given time prior to maturity will likely be different from that which would be expected based on the then-current level of the Index. This difference will most likely reflect a discount due to expectations and uncertainty concerning the level of the Index during the period of time still remaining to the maturity date. In general, as the time remaining to maturity decreases, the value of the securities will approach the amount that could be payable at maturity based on the then-current level of the Index.

Dividend Yields On Securities Included In The Index. The value of the securities may be affected by the dividend yields on securities included in the Index.

Events Involving Companies Included In The Index. General economic conditions and earnings results of the companies whose stocks are included in the Index and real or anticipated changes in those conditions or results may affect the value of the securities. Additionally, as a result of a merger or acquisition, one or more of the stocks in the Index may be replaced with a surviving or acquiring entity's securities. The surviving or acquiring entity's securities may not have the same characteristics as the stock originally included in the Index.

Our Credit Ratings, Financial Condition And Results Of Operation. Actual or anticipated changes in our credit ratings, financial condition or results of operation may affect the value of the securities. However, because the return on the securities is dependent upon factors in addition to our ability to pay our obligations under the securities, such as the level of the Index, an improvement in our credit ratings, financial condition or results of operation will not reduce the other investment risks related to the securities.

You should understand that the impact of one of the factors specified above, such as a change in interest rates, may offset some or all of any change in the value of the securities attributable to another factor, such as a change in the level of the Index.

Our Estimated Value Of The Securities Is Lower Than The Principal Amount Of The Securities.

Our estimated value is only an estimate using several factors. The principal amount of the securities exceeds our estimated value because costs associated with selling and structuring the securities, as well as hedging the securities, are included in the principal amount of the securities. See "The Estimated Value of the Securities" in this pricing supplement.

Our Estimated Value Does Not Represent Future Values Of The Securities And May Differ From Others Estimates.

Our estimated value of the securities is determined by reference to our internal pricing models when the terms of the securities are set. This estimated value is based on 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 securities that are greater than or less than our estimated value. In addition, market conditions and other relevant factors in the future may change, and

any assumptions may prove to be incorrect. On future dates, the value of the securities could change significantly based on, among other things, changes in market conditions, our creditworthiness, interest rate movements and other relevant factors, which may impact the price, if any, at which we would be willing to buy securities from you in secondary market transactions. See *The Estimated Value of the Securities* in this pricing supplement.

Our Estimated Value Is Not Determined By Reference To Credit Spreads For Our Conventional Fixed-Rate Debt.

The internal funding rate used in the determination of our estimated value generally represents a discount from the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt. If we were to use the interest rate implied by our conventional fixed-rate credit spreads, we would expect the economic terms of the securities to be more favorable to you. Consequently, our use of an internal funding rate would have an adverse effect on the terms of the securities and any secondary market prices of the securities. See *The Estimated Value of the Securities* in this pricing supplement.

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Market Linked Securities Leveraged Upside Participation

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Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the S&P 500[®] Index due November 4, 2020

The Securities Will Not Be Listed On Any Securities Exchange And We Do Not Expect A Trading Market For The Securities To Develop.

The securities will not be listed or displayed on any securities exchange or any automated quotation system. Although Wells Fargo Securities and/or its affiliates may purchase the securities from holders, they are not obligated to do so and are not required to make a market for the securities. There can be no assurance that a secondary market will develop. Because we do not expect that any market makers will participate in a secondary market for the securities, the price at which you may be able to sell your securities is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which Wells Fargo Securities and/or its affiliates are willing to buy your securities.

If a secondary market does exist, it may be limited. Accordingly, there may be a limited number of buyers if you decide to sell your securities prior to stated maturity. This may affect the price you receive upon such sale. Consequently, you should be willing to hold the securities to stated maturity.

Historical Levels Of The Index Should Not Be Taken As An Indication Of The Future Performance Of The Index During The Term Of The Securities.

The trading prices of the securities included in the Index will determine the redemption amount payable at maturity to you. As a result, it is impossible to predict whether the ending level of the Index will fall or rise compared to its starting level. Trading prices of the securities included in the Index will be influenced by complex and interrelated political, economic, financial and other factors that can affect the markets in which those securities are traded and the values of those securities themselves. Accordingly, any historical levels of the Index do not provide an indication of the future performance of the Index.

Changes That Affect The Index May Adversely Affect The Value Of The Securities And The Amount You Will Receive At Stated Maturity.

The policies of the Index sponsor concerning the calculation of the Index and the addition, deletion or substitution of securities comprising the Index and the manner in which the Index sponsor takes account of certain changes affecting such securities may affect the level of the Index and, therefore, may affect the value of the securities and the redemption amount payable at maturity. The Index sponsor may discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of the Index or materially alter the methodology by which it calculates the Index. Any such actions could adversely affect the value of the securities.

We Cannot Control Actions By Any Of The Unaffiliated Companies Whose Securities Are Included In The Index.

Actions by any company whose securities are included in the Index may have an adverse effect on the price of its security, the ending level and the value of the securities. Wells Fargo & Company, an affiliate of Wells Fargo Securities, is currently one of the companies included in the Index, but we are not affiliated with any of the companies included in the Index. These companies will not be involved in the offering of the securities and will have no obligations with respect to the securities, including any obligation to take our or your interests into consideration for any reason. These companies will not receive any of the proceeds of the offering of the securities and will not be

responsible for, and will not have participated in, the determination of the timing of, prices for, or quantities of, the securities to be issued. These companies will not be involved with the administration, marketing or trading of the securities and will have no obligations with respect to the redemption amount to be paid to you at maturity.

We, Wells Fargo Securities And Our Respective Affiliates Have No Affiliation With The Index Sponsor And Have Not Independently Verified Its Public Disclosure Of Information.

We, Wells Fargo Securities and our respective affiliates are not affiliated in any way with the Index sponsor and have no ability to control or predict its actions, including any errors in or discontinuation of disclosure regarding the methods or policies relating to the calculation of the Index. We have derived the information about the Index sponsor and the Index contained herein from publicly available information, without independent verification. You, as an investor in the securities, should make your own investigation into the Index and the Index sponsor. The Index sponsor is not involved in the offering of the securities made hereby in any way and has no obligation to consider your interest as an owner of securities in taking any actions that might affect the value of the securities.

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The Stated Maturity Date May Be Postponed In Certain Circumstances.

The determination of the ending level will be postponed if the originally scheduled calculation day is not a trading day or if the calculation agent determines that a market disruption event has occurred or is continuing on that day. If such a postponement occurs, the stated maturity date will be postponed until the later of (i) three business days after the ending level is determined and (ii) the initial stated maturity date.

We Or One Of Our Affiliates Will Be The Calculation Agent And, As A Result, Potential Conflicts Of Interest Could Arise.

We or one of our affiliates will be the calculation agent for purposes of determining, among other things, the starting level and the ending level, calculating the redemption amount, determining whether adjustments should be made to the ending level, determining whether a market disruption event has occurred and, if publication of the Index is discontinued, selecting a successor or, if no successor is available, determining the closing level. Although the calculation agent will exercise its judgment in good faith when performing its functions, potential conflicts of interest may exist between the calculation agent and you.

Our Economic Interests And Those Of Any Dealer Participating In The Offering Of Securities Will Potentially Be Adverse To Your Interests.

You should be aware of the following ways in which our economic interests and those of any dealer participating in the distribution of the securities, which we refer to as a participating dealer, will potentially be adverse to your interests as an investor in the securities. In engaging in certain of the activities described below, our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates may take actions that may adversely affect the value of and your return on the securities, and in so doing they will have no obligation to consider your interests as an investor in the securities. Our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates may realize a profit from these activities even if investors do not receive a favorable investment return on the securities.

Research reports by our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates may be inconsistent with an investment in the securities and may adversely affect the level of the Index. Our affiliates or any dealer participating in the offering of the securities or its affiliates may, at present or in the future, publish research reports on the Index or the companies whose securities are included in the Index. This research will be modified from time to time without notice and may, at present or in the future, express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the securities. Any research reports on the Index or the companies whose securities are included in the Index could adversely affect the level of the Index and, therefore, adversely affect the value of and your return on the securities. You are encouraged to derive information concerning the Index from multiple sources and should not rely on the views expressed by us or our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates. In addition, any research reports on the Index or the companies whose securities are included in the Index published on or prior to the pricing date could result in an increase in the level of the Index on the pricing date, which would adversely affect investors in the securities by increasing the level at which the Index must close on the calculation day in order for investors in the securities to receive a favorable return.

Business activities of our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates with the companies whose securities are included in the Index may adversely affect the level of the Index. Our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates may, at present or in the future, engage in business with the companies whose securities are included in the Index, including making loans to those companies (including exercising creditors' remedies with respect to such loans), making equity investments in those companies or providing investment banking, asset management or other advisory services to those companies. These business activities could adversely affect the level of the Index and, therefore, adversely affect the value of and your return on the securities. In addition, in the course of these business activities, our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates may acquire non-public information about one or more of the companies whose securities are included in the Index. If our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates do acquire such non-public information, we and they are not obligated to disclose such non-public information to you.

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Hedging activities by our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates may adversely affect the level of the Index. We expect to hedge our obligations under the securities through one or more hedge counterparties, which may include our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates. Pursuant to such hedging activities, our hedge counterparty may acquire securities included in the Index or listed or over-the-counter derivative or synthetic instruments related to the Index or such securities. Depending on, among other things, future market conditions, the aggregate amount and the composition of such positions are likely to vary over time. To the extent that our hedge counterparty has a long hedge position in any of the securities included in the Index, or derivative or synthetic instruments related to the Index or such securities, they may liquidate a portion of such holdings at or about the time of the calculation date or at or about the time of a change in the securities included in the Index. These hedging activities could potentially adversely affect the level of the Index and, therefore, adversely affect the value of and your return on the securities.

Trading activities by our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates may adversely affect the level of the Index. Our affiliates or any participating dealer or its affiliates may engage in trading in the securities included in the Index and other instruments relating to the Index or such securities on a regular basis as part of their general broker-dealer and other businesses. Any of these trading activities could potentially adversely affect the prices of the securities included in the Index and, therefore, adversely affect the value of and your return on the securities.

A participating dealer or its affiliates may realize hedging profits projected by its proprietary pricing models in addition to any selling concession or any distribution expense fee, creating a further incentive for the participating dealer to sell the securities to you. If any participating dealer or any of its affiliates conducts hedging activities for us in connection with the securities, that participating dealer or its affiliates will expect to realize a projected profit from such hedging activities, and this projected profit will be in addition to any concession or distribution expense fee that the participating dealer receives for the sale of the securities to you. This additional projected profit may create a further incentive for the participating dealer to sell the securities to you.

The U.S. Federal Tax Consequences Of An Investment In The Securities Are Unclear.

There is no direct legal authority regarding the proper U.S. federal tax treatment of the securities, and we do not plan to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service. Consequently, significant aspects of the tax treatment of the securities are uncertain, and the Internal Revenue Service or a court might not agree with the treatment of the securities as prepaid forward contracts. If the Internal Revenue Service were successful in asserting an alternative treatment of the securities, the tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the securities might be materially and adversely affected. As described below under **United States Federal Income Tax Considerations**, the U.S. Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service released a notice requesting comments on various issues regarding the U.S. federal income tax treatment of **prepaid forward contracts** and similar instruments. Any Treasury regulations or other guidance promulgated after consideration of these issues could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the securities, including the character and timing of income or loss and the degree, if any, to which income realized by non-U.S. persons should be subject to withholding tax, possibly with retroactive effect. Both U.S. and non-U.S. persons considering an investment in the securities should review carefully the section of this pricing supplement entitled **United States Federal Income Tax Considerations** and consult their tax advisers regarding the U.S. federal tax consequences of an investment in the securities (including possible alternative treatments and the issues presented by the notice), as well as tax consequences arising under the laws of any state,

local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction.

Canadian Income Tax Matters.

There can be no assurance that Canadian federal income tax laws, the judicial interpretation thereof, or the administrative policies and assessing practices of the Canada Revenue Agency will not be changed in a manner that does not adversely affect investors. For a discussion of the Canadian federal income tax consequences of investing in the securities, please read the section entitled "Certain Canadian Federal Income Tax Considerations" in this pricing supplement as well as the section entitled "Certain Income Tax Consequences" in the accompanying prospectus supplement dated April 30, 2015. You should consult your tax advisor with respect to your own particular situation.

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Market Linked Securities Leveraged Upside Participation**to a Cap and Fixed Percentage Buffered Downside****Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the S&P 500® Index due November 4, 2020****HYPOTHETICAL RETURNS**

The following table illustrates, for a hypothetical capped value of 152.5% or \$1,525 per security (the midpoint of the specified range of the capped value), a hypothetical starting level of 1987.05, a term to maturity of approximately 5 years and a range of hypothetical ending levels of the Index:

the hypothetical percentage change from the hypothetical starting level to the hypothetical ending level;

the hypothetical redemption amount payable at stated maturity per security;

the hypothetical total pre-tax rate of return; and

the hypothetical pre-tax annualized rate of return.

Hypothetical	Hypothetical	Hypothetical	Hypothetical	Hypothetical
Ending	Percentage Change	Redemption	Pre-Tax	Pre-Tax
Level	From the Hypothetical Starting	Amount Payable At	Total Rate	Annualized Rate
Level	Level to the	Stated Maturity Per	of Return	of Return⁽¹⁾
	Hypothetical Ending Level	Security		
3477.34	75.00%	\$1,525.00	52.50%	8.61%
2980.58	50.00%	\$1,525.00	52.50%	8.61%
2682.52	35.00%	\$1,525.00	52.50%	8.61%
2583.17	30.00%	\$1,450.00	45.00%	7.56%
2384.46	20.00%	\$1,300.00	30.00%	5.31%
2185.76	10.00%	\$1,150.00	15.00%	2.81%
2086.40	5.00%	\$1,075.00	7.50%	1.45%
1987.05 ⁽²⁾	0.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%	0.00%
1887.70	-5.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%	0.00%
1788.35	-10.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%	0.00%
1688.99	-15.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%	0.00%
1589.64	-20.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%	0.00%
1569.77	-21.00%	\$990.00	-1.00%	-0.20%
1490.29	-25.00%	\$950.00	-5.00%	-1.02%
993.53	-50.00%	\$700.00	-30.00%	-7.00%

496.76	-75.00%	\$450.00	-55.00%	-15.33%
-	-100.00%	\$200.00	-80.00%	-29.70%

(1) The annualized rates of return are calculated on a semi-annual bond equivalent basis with compounding.

(2) The hypothetical starting level.

The above figures are for purposes of illustration only and may have been rounded for ease of analysis. The actual amount you receive at stated maturity and the resulting pre-tax rates of return will depend on the actual starting level, ending level and capped value.

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Market Linked Securities Leveraged Upside Participation**to a Cap and Fixed Percentage Buffered Downside****Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the S&P 500® Index due November 4, 2020****HYPOTHETICAL PAYMENTS AT STATED MATURITY**

Set forth below are four examples of payment at stated maturity calculations (rounded to two decimal places), reflecting a capped value of 152.5% or \$1,525 per security (the midpoint of the specified range for the capped value) and assuming hypothetical starting and ending levels as indicated in the examples.

Example 1. Redemption amount is greater than the principal amount but less than the capped value:

Hypothetical starting level: 1987.05

Hypothetical ending level: 2086.40

Since the hypothetical ending level is greater than the hypothetical starting level, the redemption amount would equal:

$$\$1,000 + \$1,000 \times \frac{2086.40 - 1987.05}{1987.05} \times 150\% = \$1,075.00$$

On the stated maturity date you would receive \$1,075.00 per security.

Example 2. Redemption amount is equal to the capped value:

Hypothetical starting level: 1987.05

Hypothetical ending level: 2980.58

The redemption amount would be equal to the capped value since the capped value is less than:

$$\$1,000 + \$1,000 \times \frac{2980.58 - 1987.05}{1987.05} \times 150\% = \$1,750.00$$

On the stated maturity date you would receive \$1,525.00 per security.

In addition to limiting your return on the securities, the capped value limits the positive effect of the participation rate. If the ending level is greater than the starting level, you will participate in the performance of the Index at a rate of 150% up to a certain point. However, the effect of the participation rate will be progressively reduced for ending levels that are greater than 135.0% of the starting level (assuming a capped value of 152.5% or \$1,525 per security, the midpoint of the specified range for the capped value) since your return on the securities for any ending level greater than 135.0% of the starting level will be limited to the capped value.

Example 3. Redemption amount is equal to the principal amount:

Hypothetical starting level: 1987.05

Hypothetical ending level: 1788.35

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Hypothetical threshold level: 1589.64, which is 80% of the hypothetical starting level

Since the hypothetical ending level is less than the hypothetical starting level, but not by more than 20%, you would not lose any of the principal amount of your securities.

On the stated maturity date you would receive \$1,000.00 per security.

Example 4. Redemption amount is less than the principal amount:

Hypothetical starting level: 1987.05

Hypothetical ending level: 993.53

Hypothetical threshold level: 1589.64, which is 80% of the hypothetical starting level

Since the hypothetical ending level is less than the hypothetical starting level by more than 20%, you would lose a portion of the principal amount of your securities and receive the redemption amount equal to:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \$1,000 & \$1,000 \times & \frac{1589.64 - 993.53}{1987.05} & = & \$700.00 \end{array}$$

On the stated maturity date you would receive \$700.00 per security.

To the extent that the starting level, ending level and capped value differ from the values assumed above, the results indicated above would be different.

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ADDITIONAL TERMS OF THE SECURITIES

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce will issue the securities as part of a series of senior unsecured debt securities entitled Senior Global Medium-Term Notes (Structured Notes), which is more fully described in the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus. Information included in this pricing supplement supersedes information in the prospectus supplement and prospectus to the extent that it is different from that information.

Payment of Redemption Amount

In the event that the stated maturity date is not a business day, then the redemption amount will be paid on the next business day (Following Business Day Convention).

Market Disruption Events

If a market disruption event occurs or is continuing on the calculation date, the closing level for the calculation date will equal the closing level on the first trading day following the calculation date on which the calculation agent determines that a market disruption event is not continuing. If a market disruption event occurs or is continuing on each trading day to and including the seventh trading day following the calculation date, the closing level will be determined (or, if not determinable, estimated by the calculation agent in a manner which is considered commercially reasonable under the circumstances) by the calculation agent on that seventh trading day, regardless of the occurrence or continuation of a market disruption event on that day. In such an event, the calculation agent will make a good faith estimate in its sole discretion of the closing level that would have prevailed in the absence of the market disruption event. No interest will accrue as a result of delayed payment.

A market disruption event means any event, circumstance or cause which the Bank determines, and the calculation agent confirms, has or will have a material adverse effect on the ability of the Bank to perform its obligations under the securities or to hedge its position in respect of its obligations to make payment of amounts owing thereunder and more specifically includes the following events to the extent that they have such effect with respect to the Index:

a suspension, absence or limitation of trading in futures or options contracts relating to the Index in the primary market for those contracts, as determined by the calculation agent;

any event that disrupts or impairs, as determined by the calculation agent, the ability of market participants to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, futures or options contracts relating to the Index in its primary market;

the closure on any day of the primary market for futures or options contracts relating to the Index on a scheduled trading day prior to the scheduled weekday closing time of that market (without regard to after hours or any other trading outside of the regular trading session hours) unless such earlier closing time is announced

by the primary market at least one hour prior to the earlier of (i) the actual closing time for the regular trading session on such primary market on such scheduled trading day for such primary market and (ii) the submission deadline for orders to be entered into the relevant exchange system for execution at the close of trading on such scheduled trading day for such primary market;

any scheduled trading day on which the exchanges or quotation systems, if any, on which futures or options contracts on the Index are traded, fails to open for trading during its regular trading session; or

any other event, if the calculation agent determines that the event interferes with our ability or the ability of any of our affiliates to unwind all or a portion of a hedge with respect to the securities that we or our affiliates have effected or may effect as described below under **Use of Proceeds and Hedging** in this pricing supplement.

Adjustments to the Index

If at any time a sponsor or publisher of the Index (the **Index sponsor**) makes a material change in the formula for or the method of calculating the Index, or in any other way materially modifies the Index (other than a modification prescribed in that formula or method to maintain the Index in the event of changes in constituent stock and capitalization and other routine events), then, from and after that time, the calculation agent will, at the close of business in New York, New York, on each date that the closing level of the Index is to be calculated, calculate a substitute closing level of the Index in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Index last in effect prior to the change, but using only those securities that comprised the Index immediately prior to

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that change. Accordingly, if the method of calculating the Index is modified so that the level of the Index is a fraction or a multiple of what it would have been if it had not been modified, then the calculation agent will adjust the Index in order to arrive at a level of the Index as if it had not been modified.

Discontinuance of the Index

If the Index sponsor discontinues publication of the Index, and such Index sponsor or another entity publishes a successor or substitute equity index that the calculation agent determines, in its sole discretion, to be comparable to the Index (a successor equity index), then, upon the calculation agent's notification of that determination to the trustee and Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, the calculation agent will substitute the successor equity index as calculated by the relevant Index sponsor or any other entity and calculate the ending level as described above. Upon any selection by the calculation agent of a successor equity index, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce will cause notice to be given to holders of the securities.

In the event that the Index sponsor discontinues publication of the Index prior to, and the discontinuance is continuing on, the calculation date and the calculation agent determines that no successor equity index is available at such time, the calculation agent will calculate a substitute closing level for the Index in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Index last in effect prior to the discontinuance, but using only those securities that comprised the Index immediately prior to that discontinuance. If a successor equity index is selected or the calculation agent calculates a level as a substitute for the Index, the successor equity index or level will be used as a substitute for the Index for all purposes, including the purpose of determining whether a market disruption event exists.

If on the calculation date the Index sponsor fails to calculate and announce the level of the Index, the calculation agent will calculate a substitute closing level of the Index in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Index last in effect prior to the failure, but using only those securities that comprised the Index immediately prior to that failure; *provided* that, if a market disruption event occurs or is continuing on such day, then the provisions set forth above under **Market Disruption Events** shall apply in lieu of the foregoing.

Notwithstanding these alternative arrangements, discontinuance of the publication of, or the failure by the Index sponsor to calculate and announce the level of, the Index may adversely affect the value of the securities.

Calculation Agent

We or one of our affiliates will act as calculation agent for the securities and may appoint agents to assist it in the performance of its duties. See **Risk Factors** We Or One Of Our Affiliates Will Be The Calculation Agent And, As A Result, Potential Conflicts Of Interest Could Arise. We may appoint a different calculation agent without your consent and without notifying you.

The calculation agent will determine the redemption amount you receive at stated maturity. In addition, the calculation agent will, among other things:

determine whether a market disruption event has occurred;

determine if adjustments are required to the closing level of the Index under various circumstances; and

if publication of the Index is discontinued, select a successor equity index or, if no successor equity index is available, determine the closing level of the Index.

All determinations made by the calculation agent will be at the sole discretion of the calculation agent and, in the absence of manifest error, will be conclusive for all purposes and binding on us and you. All percentages and other amounts resulting from any calculation with respect to the securities will be rounded at the calculation agent's discretion. The calculation agent will have no liability for its determinations.

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Appointment of Independent Calculation Experts

If a calculation or valuation described above under **Market Disruption Events** or **Discontinuance of the Index** contemplated to be made by the calculation agent involves the application of material discretion and is not based on information or calculation methodologies compiled or utilized by, or derived from, independent third party sources, we will appoint one or more calculation experts to confirm such calculation or valuation. Such calculation experts will be independent from us and active participants in the financial markets in the relevant jurisdiction in which futures or options contracts on the Index are traded. Calculation experts will not assume any obligation or duty to, or any relationship of agency or trust for or with, the holders of the securities or us. Holders of the securities will be entitled to rely on any valuation or calculations made by such calculation experts and such valuations or calculations will (except in the case of manifest error) be final and binding on us, the calculation agent and the holders of the securities. Calculation experts will not be responsible for good faith errors or omissions in the making of any such valuations or calculations. Calculation experts may, with the consent of us, delegate any of their obligations and functions to a third party as they deem appropriate, but acting honestly and reasonably at all times. The valuations and calculations of calculation experts will be made available to the holders of the securities upon request.

Events of Default and Acceleration

If the securities have become immediately due and payable following an event of default (as defined in the section **Description of Senior Debt Securities Events of Default** in the accompanying prospectus) with respect to the securities, the amount payable on the securities will be equal to the redemption amount, calculated as though the date of acceleration were the calculation date.

If the securities have become immediately due and payable following an event of default, you will not be entitled to any payments with respect to the securities in addition to the redemption amount, calculated as set forth in the preceding paragraph. For more information, see **Description of Senior Debt Securities Events of Default** beginning on page 9 of the accompanying prospectus.

Withholding

We or the applicable paying agent will deduct or withhold from a payment on a security any present or future tax, duty, assessment or other governmental charge that we determine is required by law or the interpretation or administration thereof to be deducted or withheld. Payments on a security will not be increased by any amount to offset such deduction or withholding.

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THE S&P 500 INDEX

We obtained all information contained in this pricing supplement regarding the S&P 500[®] Index, including, without limitation, its make-up, method of calculation and changes in its components, from publicly available information. That information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (S&P Dow Jones Indices or S&P), the Index sponsor. S&P has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the S&P 500[®] Index at any time. Neither we nor the agent has independently verified the accuracy or completeness of any information with respect to the S&P 500[®] Index in connection with the offer and sale of the securities.

According to publicly available information, on July 2, 2012, The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., which owned the S&P Indices business, and CME Group, Inc., which is a 90% owner of the joint venture that owned the Dow Jones Indexes business, announced the launch of a new joint venture, S&P Dow Jones Indices. S&P Dow Jones Indices owns the S&P Indices business, including the S&P 500[®] Index, and the Dow Jones Indexes business.

General

The S&P 500[®] Index is published by S&P and is intended to provide an indication of the pattern of common stock price movement in the large capitalization segment of the United States equity market. The S&P 500[®] Index covers approximately 75% of the United States equity market by market capitalization.

The calculation of the value of the S&P 500[®] Index (discussed below in further detail) is 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 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. Historically, the Market Value of any S&P component stock was calculated as the product of the market price per share and the number of the then-outstanding shares of such S&P component stock. As discussed below, during March 2005, S&P began to use a new methodology to calculate the Market Value of the S&P component stocks and S&P completed its transition to the new calculation methodology during September 2005.

S&P chooses companies for inclusion in the S&P 500[®] Index with the aim of achieving a distribution by broad industry groupings that approximates the distribution of these groupings in the common stock population of the Standard & Poor's Stock Guide Database, which S&P uses as an assumed model for the composition of the total market. Relevant criteria employed by S&P include the financial viability of the particular company, the market capitalization of that company (\$4 billion or greater), the contribution of that company to the index's sector balance, and the market value and trading activity of the common stock of that company. Continued index membership is not necessarily subject to these guidelines. S&P aims to minimize unnecessary turnover and each removal is determined on a case-by-case basis. Companies that substantially violate one or more of criteria for index inclusion and companies that no longer meet the inclusion criteria as a result of a merger, acquisition or significant restructuring will be considered for removal.

The S&P 500[®] Index does not reflect the payment of dividends on the stocks underlying it.

Computation of the S&P 500[®] Index

Prior to March 2005, the Market Value of a component stock was calculated as the product of the market price per share and the total number of outstanding shares of the component stock. In March 2004, S&P announced that it would transition the S&P 500[®] Index to float-adjusted market capitalization weights. The transition began in March 2005 and was completed in September 2005. S&P's criteria for selecting stock for the S&P 500[®] Index was not changed by the shift to float adjustment. However, the adjustment affects each company's weight in the S&P 500[®] Index (i.e., its Market Value). Currently, S&P calculates the S&P 500[®] Index based on the total float-adjusted market capitalization of each component stock, where each stock's weight in the S&P 500[®] Index is proportional to its float-adjusted market value. Under float adjustment, the share counts used in calculating the S&P 500[®] Index reflect only those shares that are available to investors, not all of a company's outstanding shares. S&P defines three groups of shareholders whose holdings are subject to float adjustment:

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

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holdings by government entities, including all levels of government in the United States or foreign countries; and

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

Where holdings in one of these groups exceed 10% of the outstanding shares of a company, the holdings of that group are excluded from the float-adjusted count of shares to be used in the index calculation. Treasury stock, stock options, restricted shares, equity participation units, warrants, preferred stock, convertible stock and rights are also not part of the float.

Mutual funds, investment advisory firms, pension funds, or foundations not associated with the company and investment funds in insurance companies are part of the float. Also included in the float are shares held in a trust to allow investors in countries outside the country of domicile, shares that trust beneficiaries may buy or sell without difficulty or significant additional expense beyond typical brokerage fees, and, if a company has multiple classes of stock outstanding, shares in an unlisted or non-traded class that can be converted by shareholders to a listed class without undue delay and cost.

For each stock, an investable weight factor (IWF) is calculated by dividing the available float shares, defined as the total shares outstanding less shares held in one or more of the three groups listed above where the group holdings exceed 10% of the outstanding shares, by the total shares outstanding. The float-adjusted index is then calculated by: dividing the sum of the IWF multiplied by both the price and the total shares outstanding for each stock by the index divisor. For companies with multiple classes of stock, S&P calculates the weighted average IWF for each stock using the proportion of the total company market capitalization of each share class as weights. In these cases, the stock price is based on one class, usually the most liquid class, and the share count is based on the total shares outstanding.

The S&P 500[®] Index is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology: the level of the S&P 500[®] Index reflects the total Market Value of all the component stocks relative to the S&P 500 base period of 1941-43. The daily calculation of the S&P 500[®] Index is computed by dividing the Market Value of the S&P 500 component stocks by the index divisor.

The S&P 500[®] Index maintenance includes monitoring and completing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, share changes, stock splits, stock dividends and stock price adjustments due to company restructurings or spin-offs. Continuity in index values is maintained by adjusting the index divisor for all changes in the S&P 500 constituents' share capital after the base period of 1941-43 with the index value as of the base period set at 10. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits and stock dividends do not require index divisor adjustments because following a stock split or stock dividend, both the stock price and number of shares outstanding are adjusted by S&P so that there is no change in the Market Value of the component stock. Corporate actions (such as stock splits, stock dividends, spin-offs and rights offerings) are applied after the close of trading on the day before the ex-date. Share changes resulting from exchange offers are applied on the ex-date.

To prevent the level of the S&P 500[®] Index from changing due to corporate actions, all corporate actions which affect the total Market Value of the S&P 500[®] Index require an index divisor adjustment. By adjusting the index divisor for the change in total Market Value, the level of the S&P 500[®] Index remains constant. This helps maintain the level of the S&P 500[®] Index as an accurate barometer of stock market performance and ensures that the movement of the S&P 500[®] Index does not reflect the corporate actions of individual companies in the S&P 500[®] Index. All index divisor adjustments are made after the close of trading and after the calculation of the closing levels of the S&P 500[®] Index. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits and stock dividends, require simple changes in the common shares outstanding and the stock prices of the companies in the S&P 500[®] Index and do not require index divisor adjustments.

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The table below summarizes the types of index maintenance adjustments and indicates whether or not an index divisor adjustment is required.

Type of Corporate Action	Comments	Divisor Adjustment
Company added/deleted	Net change in market value determines divisor adjustment.	Yes
Change in shares outstanding	Any combination of secondary issuance, share repurchase or buy back share counts revised to reflect change.	Yes
Stock split	Share count revised to reflect new count. Divisor adjustment is not required since the share count and price changes are offsetting.	No
Spin-off	If spun-off company is not being added to the index, the divisor adjustment reflects the decline in index market value (<i>i.e.</i> , the value of the spun-off unit).	Yes
Spin-off	Spun-off company added to the index, no company removed from the index.	No
Spin-off	Spun-off company added to the index, another company removed to keep number of names fixed. Divisor adjustment reflects deletion.	Yes
Change in IWF	Increasing (decreasing) the IWF increases (decreases) the total market value of the index. The divisor change reflects the change in market value caused by the change to an IWF.	Yes
Special dividend	When a company pays a special dividend the share price is assumed to drop by the amount of the dividend; the divisor adjustment reflects this drop in index market value.	Yes
Rights offering	Each shareholder receives the right to buy a proportional number of additional shares at a set (often discounted) price. The calculation assumes that the offering is fully subscribed. Divisor adjustment reflects increase in market cap measured as the shares issued multiplied by the price paid.	Yes

Each of the corporate events exemplified in the table requiring an adjustment to the index divisor has the effect of altering the Market Value of the component stock and consequently of altering the aggregate Market Value of the S&P 500 component stocks (the Post-Event Aggregate Market Value). In order that the level of the S&P 500 Index (the Pre-Event Index Value) not be affected by the altered Market Value (whether increase or decrease) of the affected component stock, a new index divisor (New Divisor) is derived as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Post-Event Aggregate Market Value}}{\text{New Divisor}} = \text{Pre-Event Index Value}$$

$$\text{New Divisor} = \frac{\text{Post-Event Aggregate Market Value}}{\text{Pre-Event Index Value}}$$

A large part of the S&P 500[®] Index maintenance process involves tracking the changes in the number of shares outstanding of each of the S&P 500[®] Index companies. Four times a year, on a Friday close to the end of each calendar quarter, the share totals of companies in the S&P 500[®] Index are updated as required by any changes in the number of shares outstanding and then the index divisor is adjusted accordingly. In addition, changes in a company's shares due to its acquisition of another public company are made as soon as reasonably possible. Changes in a company's shares outstanding of 5% or more due to public offerings, tender offers, Dutch auctions or exchange offers are also made as soon as reasonably possible. Other changes of 5% or more (due to, for example,

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company stock repurchases, private placements, an acquisition of a privately held company, redemptions, exercise of options, warrants, conversion of preferred stock, notes, debt, equity participations, at-the-market stock offerings or other recapitalizations) are made weekly, and are announced on Wednesdays for implementation after the close of trading on the following Wednesday. If a 5% or more change causes a company's IWF to change by 5 percentage points or more (for example from 0.80 to 0.85), the IWF will be updated at the same time as the share change, except IWF changes resulting from partial tender offers will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Changes to an IWF of less than 5 percentage points are implemented at the next IWF review, which occurs annually. In the case of certain rights issuances, in which the number of rights issued and/or terms of their exercise are deemed substantial, a price adjustment and share increase may be implemented immediately.

License Agreement

We and S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC have entered into a non-transferable, non-exclusive license agreement providing for the sublicense to us, in exchange for a fee, of the right to use the S&P 500[®] Index in connection with the issuance of the securities.

The license agreement between us and S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC provides that the following language must be stated in this pricing supplement:

The S&P 500 Index is a product of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (SPDJI), and has been licensed for use by Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. Standard & Poor[®], S&P[®] and S&P 500[®] are registered trademarks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC (S&P); Dow Jones is a registered trademark of Dow Jones Trademark Holdings LLC (Dow Jones); and these trademarks have been licensed for use by SPDJI and sublicensed for certain purposes by Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. The securities are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by SPDJI, Dow Jones, S&P, any of their respective affiliates (collectively, S&P Dow Jones Indices). S&P Dow Jones Indices makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the securities or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in securities particularly or the ability of the S&P 500 Index to track general market performance. S&P Dow Jones Indices' only relationship to Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce with respect to the S&P 500 Index is the licensing of the Index and certain trademarks, service marks and/or trade names of S&P Dow Jones Indices or its licensors. The S&P 500 Index is determined, composed and calculated by S&P Dow Jones Indices without regard to Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce or the securities. S&P Dow Jones Indices have no obligation to take the needs of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce or the owners of the securities into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the S&P 500 Index. S&P Dow Jones Indices is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the prices, and amount of the securities or the timing of the issuance or sale of the securities or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the securities are to be converted into cash, surrendered or redeemed, as the case may be. S&P Dow Jones Indices has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the securities. There is no assurance that

investment products based on the S&P 500 Index will accurately track index performance or provide positive investment returns. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC is not an investment advisor. Inclusion of a security within an index is not a recommendation by S&P Dow Jones Indices to buy, sell, or hold such security, nor is it considered to be investment advice. Notwithstanding the foregoing, CME Group Inc. and its affiliates may independently issue and/or sponsor financial products unrelated to the securities currently being issued by Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, but which may be similar to and competitive with the securities. In addition, CME Group Inc. and its affiliates may trade financial products which are linked to the performance of the S&P 500 Index.

S&P DOW JONES INDICES DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ADEQUACY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS 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 MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE OR AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE, OWNERS OF THE SECURITIES, 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,

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SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOSS OF PROFITS, TRADING LOSSES, LOST TIME OR GOODWILL, EVEN IF THEY HAVE BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE. THERE ARE NO THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARIES OF ANY AGREEMENTS OR ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN S&P DOW JONES INDICES AND CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE, OTHER THAN THE LICENSORS OF S&P DOW JONES INDICES.

Historical Data

We obtained the closing levels listed below from Bloomberg Financial Markets (Bloomberg) without independent verification. You can obtain the level of the S&P 500® Index at any time from Bloomberg under the symbol SPX or from the S&P Dow Jones Indices website at www.standardandpoors.com. No information contained on the S&P Dow Jones Indices website is incorporated by reference into this pricing supplement.

The following graph sets forth daily closing levels of the Index for the period from January 1, 2005 to October 5, 2015. The closing level on October 5, 2015 was 1987.05.

S&P 500 Index Daily Closing Levels

The following table sets forth the high and low closing levels, as well as end-of-period closing levels, of the Index for each quarter in the period from January 1, 2005 through September 30, 2015 and for the period from October 1, 2015 to October 5, 2015.

	High	Low	Last
2005			
First Quarter	1225.31	1163.75	1180.59
Second Quarter	1216.96	1137.50	1191.33
Third Quarter	1245.04	1194.44	1228.81
Fourth Quarter	1272.74	1176.84	1248.29
2006			

First Quarter	1307.25	1254.78	1294.83
Second Quarter	1325.76	1223.69	1270.20
Third Quarter	1339.15	1234.49	1335.85
Fourth Quarter	1427.09	1331.32	1418.30
2007			
First Quarter	1459.68	1374.12	1420.86

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	High	Low	Last
Second Quarter	1539.18	1424.55	1503.35
Third Quarter	1553.08	1406.70	1526.75
Fourth Quarter	1565.15	1407.22	1468.36
2008			
First Quarter	1447.16	1273.37	1322.70
Second Quarter	1426.63	1278.38	1280.00
Third Quarter	1305.32	1106.39	1166.36
Fourth Quarter	1161.06	752.44	903.25
2009			
First Quarter	934.70	676.53	797.87
Second Quarter	946.21	811.08	919.32
Third Quarter	1071.66	879.13	1057.08
Fourth Quarter	1127.78	1025.21	1115.10
2010			
First Quarter	1174.17	1056.74	1169.43
Second Quarter	1217.28	1030.71	1030.71
Third Quarter	1148.67	1022.58	1141.20
Fourth Quarter	1259.78	1137.03	1257.64
2011			
First Quarter	1343.01	1256.88	1325.83
Second Quarter	1363.61	1265.42	1320.64
Third Quarter	1353.22	1119.46	1131.42
Fourth Quarter	1285.09	1099.23	1257.60
2012			
First Quarter	1416.51	1277.06	1408.47
Second Quarter	1419.04	1278.04	1362.16

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Third Quarter	1465.77	1334.76	1440.67
Fourth Quarter	1461.40	1353.33	1426.19
2013			
First Quarter	1569.19	1457.15	1569.19
Second Quarter	1669.16	1541.61	1606.28
Third Quarter	1725.52	1614.08	1681.55
Fourth Quarter	1848.36	1655.45	1848.36
2014			
First Quarter	1878.04	1741.89	1872.34
Second Quarter	1962.87	1815.69	1960.23
Third Quarter	2011.36	1909.57	1972.29
Fourth Quarter	2090.57	1862.49	2058.90
2015			
First Quarter	2117.39	1992.67	2067.89
Second Quarter	2130.82	2057.64	2063.11
Third Quarter	2128.28	1867.61	1920.03
October 1, 2015 to October 5, 2015	1987.05	1923.82	1987.05

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USE OF PROCEEDS AND HEDGING

The net proceeds from the sale of the securities will be used as described under "Use of Proceeds" in the accompanying prospectus supplement and the prospectus and to hedge our market risks associated with our obligation to pay at maturity of the redemption amount of the securities.

We may hedge our obligations under the securities by, among other things, purchasing securities, futures, options or other derivative instruments with returns linked or related to changes in the value of the Index and/or securities underlying the Index, and we may adjust these hedges by, among other things, purchasing or selling securities, futures, options or other derivative instruments at any time. Our cost of hedging will include the projected profit that our counterparty expects to realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the securities. Because hedging our obligations entails risk and may be influenced by market forces beyond our or our counterparty's control, such hedging may result in a profit that is more or less than expected, or could result in a loss. It is possible that we could receive substantial returns from these hedging activities while the value of the securities declines.

We expect to hedge our obligations under the securities through one of our affiliates and/or another unaffiliated counterparty.

We have no obligation to engage in any manner of hedging activity and we will do so solely at our discretion and for our own account. No holder of the securities will have any rights or interest in our hedging activity or any positions we or any unaffiliated counterparty may take in connection with our hedging activity. The hedging activity discussed above may adversely affect the value of the securities from time to time. See "Risk Factors - The Estimated Value of the Securities Will Not Be An Indication Of The Price, If Any, At Which Wells Fargo Securities Or Any Other Person May Be Willing To Buy The Securities From You In The Secondary Market" and "Our Economic Interests And Those of Any Dealer Participating In The Offering Of Securities Will Potentially Be Adverse To Your Interests," for a discussion of these adverse effects.

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THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE SECURITIES

The estimated value of the securities set forth on the cover of this pricing supplement is equal to the sum of the values of the following hypothetical components: (1) a fixed-income debt component with the same maturity as the securities, valued using our internal funding rate for structured debt described below, and (2) the derivative or derivatives underlying the economic terms of the securities. The estimated value does not represent a minimum price at which the Bank would be willing to buy your securities in any secondary market (if any exists) at any time. The internal funding rate used in the determination of the Bank's estimated value generally represents a discount from the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt. The discount is based on, among other things, our view of the funding value of the securities as well as the higher issuance, operational and ongoing liability management costs of the securities in comparison to those costs for our conventional fixed-rate debt. For additional information, see Risk Factors Our Estimated Value Is Not Determined By Reference To Credit Spreads For Our Conventional Fixed-Rate Debt. The value of the derivative or derivatives underlying the economic terms of the securities is derived from the Bank's or a third party hedge provider's internal pricing models. These models are dependent on inputs such as the traded market prices of comparable derivative instruments and on various other inputs, some of which are market-observable, and which can include volatility, dividend rates, interest rates and other factors, as well as assumptions about future market events and/or environments. Accordingly, the Bank's estimated value of the securities is determined when the terms of the securities are set based on market conditions and other relevant factors and assumptions existing at that time. See Risk Factors Our Estimated Value Does Not Represent Future Values Of The Securities And May Differ From Others Estimates.

The Bank's estimated value of the securities will be lower than the principal amount of the securities because costs associated with selling, structuring and hedging the securities are included in the principal amount of the securities. These costs include the selling commissions paid to affiliated or unaffiliated dealers, the projected profits that our hedge counterparties, which may include our affiliates, expect to realize for assuming risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the securities and the estimated cost of hedging our obligations under the securities. Because hedging our obligations entails risk and may be influenced by market forces beyond our control, this hedging may result in a profit that is more or less than expected, or it may result in a loss. We or one or more of our affiliates will retain any profits realized in hedging our obligations under the securities. See Risk Factors Our Estimated Value of the Securities Is Lower Than The Principal Amount Of The Securities in this pricing supplement.

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SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The securities are being purchased by Wells Fargo Securities as principal, pursuant to a distribution agreement between Wells Fargo Securities and us. We have agreed to pay certain of Wells Fargo Securities' expenses in connection with the offering of the securities.

From time to time, Wells Fargo Securities and its affiliates have engaged, and in the future may engage, in transactions with and performance of services for us for which they have been, and may be, paid customary fees. In particular, Wells Fargo Securities or one of its affiliates may be our swap counterparty for a hedge relating to our obligations under the securities.

In the future, Wells Fargo Securities and its affiliates may repurchase and resell the offered securities in market-making transactions, with resales being made at prices related to prevailing market prices at the time of resale or otherwise. Unless you are informed otherwise in the confirmation of sale, this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus are being used in connection with the initial distribution of the securities and not in a market-making transaction.

Wells Fargo Securities has committed to purchase all of these securities in the initial public offering of the securities if any are purchased.

Wells Fargo Securities proposes to offer the securities to certain securities dealers, including securities dealers acting as custodians, at the principal amount of the securities less a concession not in excess of \$15.00 per security. Such securities dealers may include WFA, an affiliate of Wells Fargo Securities. In addition to the concession allowed to WFA, Wells Fargo Securities will pay \$1.20 per security of the underwriting discount to WFA as a distribution expense fee for each security sold by WFA.

The principal amount of the securities includes the underwriting discount received by Wells Fargo Securities and the projected profit that our hedge counterparties expect to realize in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in hedging our obligations under the securities. We expect to hedge our obligations through an affiliate of Wells Fargo Securities, one of our affiliates and/or another unaffiliated counterparty. Because hedging our obligations entails risks and may be influenced by market forces beyond the counterparties' control, such hedging may result in a profit that is more or less than expected, or could result in a loss. The underwriting discount and projected profit of our hedge counterparties reduce the economic terms of the securities. In addition, the fact that the principal amount includes these items is expected to adversely affect the secondary market prices of the securities. These secondary market prices are also likely to be reduced by the cost of unwinding the related hedging transaction. See "Use of Proceeds and Hedging" on page PRS-28.

The securities are a new issue of securities with no established trading market. The securities will not be listed on a national securities exchange. Wells Fargo Securities may make a market for the securities, as applicable laws and regulations permit, but is not obligated to do so and may discontinue making a market at any time without notice. No assurance can be given as to the liquidity of any trading market for the securities.

Settlement for the securities will be made in immediately available funds. The securities will be in the Same Day Funds Settlement System at DTC and, to the extent any secondary market trading in the securities is effected through the facilities of such depository, such trades will be settled in immediately available funds.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce has agreed to indemnify Wells Fargo Securities against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933.

No action has been or will be taken by Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Wells Fargo Securities or any broker-dealer affiliates of either Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce or Wells Fargo Securities that would permit a public offering of the securities or possession or distribution of this pricing supplement or the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement in any jurisdiction, other than the United States, where action for that purpose is required. No offers, sales or deliveries of the securities, or distribution of this pricing supplement or the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, may be made in or from any jurisdiction except in circumstances which will result in compliance with any applicable laws and regulations and will not impose any obligations on Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Wells Fargo Securities or any broker-dealer affiliates of either Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce or Wells Fargo Securities.

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Principal at Risk Securities Linked to the S&P 500® Index due November 4, 2020

For the following jurisdictions, please note specifically:

Argentina

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce's Senior Global Medium-Term Notes (Structured Notes) program and the related offer of securities and the sale of securities under the terms and conditions provided herein does not constitute a public offering in Argentina. Consequently, no public offering approval has been requested or granted by the Comisión Nacional de Valores, nor has any listing authorization of the securities been requested on any stock market in Argentina.

Brazil

The securities may not be offered or sold to the public in Brazil. Accordingly, this pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus have not been submitted to the Comissão de Valores Mobiliários for approval. Documents relating to this offering may not be supplied to the public as a public offering in Brazil or be used in connection with any offer for subscription or sale to the public in Brazil.

Chile

The securities have not been registered with the Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros in Chile and may not be offered or sold publicly in Chile. No offer, sales or deliveries of the securities, or distribution of this pricing supplement or the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus, may be made in or from Chile except in circumstances that will result in compliance with any applicable Chilean laws and regulations.

Mexico

The securities have not been registered with the National Registry of Securities maintained by the Mexican National Banking and Securities Commission and may not be offered or sold publicly in Mexico. This pricing supplement and the accompanying prospectus supplement and prospectus may not be publicly distributed in Mexico.

Paraguay

This is a private and personal offering. The securities offered have not been approved by or registered with the National Securities Commission (Comisión Nacional de Valores) and are not part of a public offering as defined by the Paraguayan Securities Law. The information contained herein is for informational and marketing purposes only and should not be taken as an investment advice.

Taiwan

The securities may be made available outside Taiwan for purchase by Taiwan residents outside Taiwan but may not be offered or sold in Taiwan.

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BENEFIT PLAN INVESTOR CONSIDERATIONS

Each fiduciary of a pension, profit-sharing or other employee benefit plan to which Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA), applies (a plan), should consider the fiduciary standards of ERISA in the context of the plan's particular circumstances before authorizing an investment in the securities. Accordingly, among other factors, the fiduciary should consider whether the investment would satisfy the prudence and diversification requirements of ERISA and would be consistent with the documents and instruments governing the plan. When we use the term holder in this section, we are referring to a beneficial owner of the securities and not the record holder.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code) prohibit plans, as well as individual retirement accounts and Keogh plans to which Section 4975 of the Code applies (also plans), from engaging in specified transactions involving plan assets with persons who are parties in interest under ERISA or disqualified persons under the Code (collectively, parties in interest) with respect to such plan. A violation of those prohibited transaction rules may result in an excise tax or other liabilities under ERISA and/or Section 4975 of the Code for such persons, unless statutory or administrative exemptive relief is available. Therefore, a fiduciary of a plan should also consider whether an investment in the securities might constitute or give rise to a prohibited transaction under ERISA and the Code.

Employee benefit plans that are governmental plans, as defined in Section 3(32) of ERISA, certain church plans, as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA, and foreign plans, as described in Section 4(b)(4) of ERISA (collectively, Non-ERISA Arrangements), are not subject to the requirements of ERISA, or Section 4975 of the Code, but may be subject to similar rules under other applicable laws or regulations (Similar Laws).

We and our affiliates may each be considered a party in interest with respect to many plans. Special caution should be exercised, therefore, before the securities are purchased by a plan. In particular, the fiduciary of the plan should consider whether statutory or administrative exemptive relief is available. The U.S. Department of Labor has issued five prohibited transaction class exemptions (PTCEs) that may provide exemptive relief for direct or indirect prohibited transactions resulting from the purchase or holding of the securities. Those class exemptions are:

PTCE 96-23, for specified transactions determined by in-house asset managers;

PTCE 95-60, for specified transactions involving insurance company general accounts;

PTCE 91-38, for specified transactions involving bank collective investment funds;

PTCE 90-1, for specified transactions involving insurance company separate accounts; and

PTCE 84-14, for specified transactions determined by independent qualified professional asset managers. In addition, Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code provide an exemption for transactions between a plan and a person who is a party in interest (other than a fiduciary who has or exercises any discretionary authority or control with respect to investment of the plan assets involved in the transaction or renders investment advice with respect thereto) solely by reason of providing services to the plan (or by reason of a relationship to such a service provider), if in connection with the transaction of the plan receives no less, and pays no more, than adequate consideration (within the meaning of Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA).

Any purchaser or holder of the securities or any interest in the securities will be deemed to have represented by its purchase and holding that either:

no portion of the assets used by such purchaser or holder to acquire or purchase the securities constitutes assets of any plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement; or

an administrative or statutory exemption applies to their purchase and holding of the securities and the purchase and holding of the securities by such purchaser or holder will not constitute a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or a similar violation under any Similar Law.

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Due to the complexity of these rules and the penalties that may be imposed upon persons involved in non-exempt prohibited transactions, it is particularly important that fiduciaries or other persons considering purchasing the securities on behalf of or with plan assets of any plan consult with their counsel regarding the potential consequences under ERISA and the Code of the acquisition of the securities and the availability of exemptive relief.

The securities are contractual financial instruments. The financial exposure provided by the securities is not a substitute or proxy for, and is not intended as a substitute or proxy for, individualized investment management or advice for the benefit of any purchaser or holder of the securities. The securities have not been designed and will not be administered in a manner intended to reflect the individualized needs and objectives of any purchaser or holder of the securities.

Each purchaser or holder of the securities acknowledges and agrees that:

- (i) the purchaser or holder or its fiduciary has made and shall make all investment decisions for the purchaser or holder and the purchaser or holder has not relied and shall not rely in any way upon us or our affiliates to act as a fiduciary or adviser of the purchaser or holder with respect to (a) the design and terms of the securities, (b) the purchaser or holder's investment in the securities, or (c) the exercise of or failure to exercise any rights we have under or with respect to the securities;
- (ii) we and our affiliates have acted and will act solely for our own account in connection with (a) all transactions relating to the securities and (b) all hedging transactions in connection with our obligations under the securities;
- (iii) any and all assets and positions relating to hedging transactions by us or our affiliates are assets and positions of those entities and are not assets and positions held for the benefit of the purchaser or holder;
- (iv) our interests may be adverse to the interests of the purchaser or holder; and
- (v) neither we nor any of our affiliates is a fiduciary or adviser of the purchaser or holder in connection with any such assets, positions or transactions, and any information that we or any of our affiliates may provide is not intended to be impartial investment advice.

Purchasers of the securities have the exclusive responsibility for ensuring that their purchase, holding and subsequent disposition of the securities does not violate the fiduciary or prohibited transaction rules of ERISA, the Code or any Similar Law. Nothing herein shall be construed as a representation that an investment in the securities would be appropriate for, or would meet any or all of the relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by, plans or Non-ERISA Arrangements generally or any particular plan or Non-ERISA Arrangement.

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UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion supplements the discussion in the section called "Certain Income Tax Consequences - United States Taxation" in the accompanying Prospectus Supplement, and is subject to the limitations and exceptions set forth therein. Capitalized terms used in this section without definition shall have the respective meanings given such terms in the accompanying Prospectus Supplement.

The following summary describes certain U.S. federal income tax consequences relevant to the purchase, ownership, and disposition of the securities. This summary applies only to holders that acquire their securities in this offering for a price equal to the principal amount, which we understand will be at par, and hold such securities as capital assets, within the meaning of Section 1221 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). This summary does not apply to any holder that is subject to special rules, such as:

a dealer in securities,

a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for your securities holdings,

a bank,

a life insurance company,

a tax-exempt organization,

a person that owns the notes as part of a straddle or a hedging or conversion transaction for tax purposes,

a person that purchases or sells the notes as part of a wash sale for tax purposes,

a regulated investment company or real estate investment trust

a U.S. holder (as defined in the accompanying Prospectus Supplement) whose functional currency for tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar

a U.S. holder subject to the alternative minimum tax, or

U.S. expatriates.

This discussion is based upon current provisions of the Code, existing and proposed Treasury Regulations thereunder, current administrative rulings, judicial decisions and other applicable authorities. All of the foregoing are subject to change, which change may apply retroactively and could affect the continued validity of this summary. This summary does not describe any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, locality or taxing jurisdiction other than the U.S. federal government. This discussion also does not purport to be a complete analysis of all tax considerations relating to the securities.

You should consult your tax advisor concerning the U.S. federal income tax and other tax consequences of your investment in the securities in your particular circumstances, including the application of state, local or other tax laws and the possible effects of changes in federal or other tax laws.

If a partnership holds the securities, 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. You should consult your tax advisor concerning the U.S. federal income tax and other tax consequences of your investment in the securities if you are a partner in a partnership holding the securities.

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General

We will not attempt to ascertain whether any of the issuers of the shares that constitute the underlying Index (the shares hereafter referred to as Underlying Shares) should be treated as U.S. real property holding corporations (USRPHCs) within the meaning of Section 897 of the Code or a passive foreign investment company within the meaning of section 1297 of the Code. If any of the issuers of Underlying Shares were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences might apply to a non-U.S. holder (as defined below) upon the sale, exchange or retirement of the securities. Potential investors considering an investment in the securities should refer to information filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission or another governmental authority by the issuers of Underlying Shares and consult their tax advisers regarding the possible consequences to them if any issuer of Underlying Shares is or becomes a USRPHC.

As the law applicable to the U.S. federal taxation of instruments such as the securities is technical and complex, the discussion below necessarily represents only a general summary. The U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the securities are uncertain. No statutory, judicial or administrative authority directly discusses how the securities should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

In the opinion of our counsel, Mayer Brown LLP, it would be generally reasonable to treat the securities as pre-paid cash-settled derivative contracts. The terms of the securities will provide that you agree to treat the securities in this manner for all U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Unless otherwise stated, the following discussion is based on the characterization described above. The discussion in this section assumes that there is a significant possibility of a significant loss of principal on an investment in the notes.

Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders

Subject to the discussion below of Section 1260 of the Code, if you are a U.S. holder, you should generally recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale, exchange or payment on maturity in an amount equal to the difference between the amount you receive at such time and your tax basis in the securities. In general, your tax basis in the securities will be equal to the price you paid for them. Such gain or loss should generally be long-term capital gain or loss if you have held your securities for more than one year. Capital gain recognized by an individual U.S. holder is generally taxed at preferential rates where the property is held for more than one year and is generally taxed at ordinary income rates where the property is held for one year or less. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. The holding period for securities of a U.S. holder who acquires the securities upon issuance will generally begin on the date after the issue date (i.e., the settlement date) of the securities. If the securities are held by the same U.S. holder until maturity, that holder's holding period will generally include the maturity date. It is possible that the Internal Revenue Service could assert that a U.S. holder's holding period in respect of the securities should end on the date on which the amount the holder is entitled to receive upon the maturity of the securities is determined, even though the holder will not receive any amounts from us in respect of the securities prior to the maturity of the securities. In such case, a U.S. holder may be treated as having a holding period in respect of the securities that is one year or less even if the holder receives cash upon maturity of the securities at a time that is more than one year after the beginning of its holding period.

The constructive ownership rules of Section 1260 of the Code could possibly apply to notes that have a term in excess of one year and reference a pass-thru entity (as defined in Section 1260(c)(2) of the Code). Examples of pass-thru entities include (but are not limited to) regulated investment companies (e.g., most exchange-traded funds), real estate investment trusts, passive foreign investment companies and partnerships. It is not entirely clear how Section 1260 applies to the Underlying Shares that is wholly or partially comprised of pass-thru entities. We generally do not intend to make an inquiry as to whether any Underlying Shares contains any pass-thru entities, and it is possible that securities for which the Underlying Shares contain a pass-thru entity could be wholly or partially subject to Section 1260 of the Code. If the securities were subject to Section 1260 of the Code, then, among other consequences, all or a portion of any long-term capital gain that you realize upon the sale, redemption or maturity of the securities would be recharacterized as ordinary income (and you would be subject to an interest charge on deferred tax liability with respect to such recharacterized amount) to the extent that such capital gain exceeds the amount of long-term capital gain that you would have realized had you purchased the actual number of interests in the Underlying Shares on the date that you purchased the

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securities and sold those interests on the date of the sale, redemption or maturity of the securities. It is not clear how this computation would be made if the Underlying Shares are partially comprised of pass-thru entities. Accordingly, if the Underlying Shares contain a pass-thru entity, you should consult your tax advisor about the potential application of Section 1260 of the Code to the securities.

Possible Alternative Tax Treatments of an Investment in the Securities

As noted above, there is no judicial or administrative authority discussing how the securities should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Therefore, other treatments would also be reasonable and the Internal Revenue Service might assert that treatment other than that described above is more appropriate.

The U.S. Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service released a notice that may affect the taxation of holders of the securities. According to the notice, the Internal Revenue Service and the U.S. Treasury are actively considering whether the holder of an instrument such as the securities should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis, and they are seeking taxpayer comments on the subject. The notice also states that the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Department are also considering other relevant issues, including whether gain or loss from such instruments should be treated as ordinary or capital and whether the special constructive ownership rules of Section 1260 of the Code might be applied to such instruments. Similarly, the Internal Revenue Service and the Treasury Department have current projects open with regard to the tax treatment of pre-paid forward contracts and contingent notional principal contracts. While it is not clear whether the securities would be viewed as similar to instruments discussed in such notice, it is possible that any future guidance could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences of an investment in the securities, possibly with retroactive effect.

Similarly, the Internal Revenue Service might assert, and a possible alternative treatment with respect to the securities would be, to treat the securities as a single debt instrument. Such a debt instrument may be subject to the special tax rules governing contingent payment debt instruments.

If the securities are subject to such special rules applicable to contingent payment debt instruments, the amount of interest U.S. holders are required to take into account for each accrual period will be determined by constructing a projected payment schedule for the securities and applying rules similar to those for accruing original issue discount or OID on a hypothetical noncontingent debt instrument with that projected payment schedule. In addition to accruing interest income in accordance with the comparable yield, a U.S. holder will be required to make adjustments if the actual amounts that holder receives in any taxable year differs from the projected payment schedule. These rules could possibly have the effect of requiring U.S. holders to include amounts in income in respect of the securities prior to receipt of cash attributable to that income.

U.S. holders will recognize gain or loss on the sale, redemption or maturity of securities treated as contingent payment debt instruments in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the amount of cash received at that time and their adjusted basis in the securities. In general, a U.S. holder's adjusted basis in such securities will equal the amount the holder paid for the securities, increased by the amount of interest that was previously accrued with respect to the securities. Any such gain will generally be ordinary income and any such loss that will generally be ordinary loss to the extent the interest included as income in the current or previous taxable years, and thereafter will be capital loss.

It is also possible that you could be required to recognize gain or loss at any time when the Underlying Shares (or any component thereof) are modified, adjusted, discontinued or replaced with a successor index.

You are urged to consult your tax advisors concerning the significance, and the potential impact, of the above considerations.

Additional Information for U.S. Holders.

For information regarding backup withholding and information reporting considerations with respect to the securities, please see the discussion under "Certain Income Tax Consequences - United States Taxation - U.S. Backup Withholding and Information Reporting" in the accompanying Prospectus Supplement.

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Tax Consequences to Non-U.S. Holders

For purposes of this discussion, the term non-U.S. holder means a beneficial owner of a security that is not a partnership or other entity treated as a partnership and is not a U.S. holder. If you are a non-U.S. holder, you generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax for amounts paid in respect of the securities, provided that the payment is not effectively connected with your conduct of a U.S. trade or business. Notwithstanding the foregoing, gain from the sale or exchange of the notes or their settlement at maturity may be subject to U.S. federal income tax if you are a nonresident alien individual and are present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year of the settlement at maturity, sale or exchange and certain other conditions are satisfied.

If you are engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within the U.S. and if gain realized on the settlement at maturity, sale or exchange of the securities, is effectively connected with the conduct of such trade or business (and, if certain tax treaties apply, is attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the non-U.S. holder in the U.S.), you generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such gain on a net income basis in the same manner as if you were a U.S. holder as described under the heading U.S. Holders, above. In addition, non-U.S. holders that are foreign corporations, may also be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or such lower rate provided by any applicable tax treaty) of a portion of their earnings and profits for the taxable year that are effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business in the U.S., subject to certain adjustments.

Notwithstanding the above, if we determine that there is a material risk that we will be required to withhold on any payments on the securities, we may withhold on any such payment to a non-U.S. holder at a 30% rate, unless such non-U.S. holder has provided to us (i) a valid Internal Revenue Service Form W-8ECI or (ii) a valid Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN or Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN-E claiming tax treaty benefits that reduce or eliminate withholding. If we elect to withhold and such non-U.S. holder has provided us with a valid Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN or Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN-E claiming tax treaty benefits that reduce or eliminate withholding, we may nevertheless withhold up to 30% on any payments if there is any possible characterization of the payments that would not be exempt from withholding under the treaty.

A dividend equivalent payment made with respect to an equity-linked instrument is treated as a U.S.-source dividend. Such payments are generally subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax (or lower rate if a tax treaty applies) when paid to a non-U.S. holder. Treasury regulations provide that certain equity-linked instruments with payments that are contingent upon or determined by reference to U.S.-source dividends (including payments reflecting adjustments for dividends), are considered to pay dividend equivalents. The regulations exempt equity-linked instruments issued prior to 2016 from these rules. Depending on the composition of the Underlying Shares, a note might be treated as an equity-linked instrument; however, since it is issued prior to 2016, it will be exempt from the withholding tax rules specified for dividend equivalents.

As discussed above, alternative characterizations of the securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes are possible. Should an alternative characterization, by reason of change or clarification of the law, by regulation or otherwise, cause payments as to the securities to become subject to withholding tax, we will withhold tax at the applicable statutory rate. Additionally, as discussed above, the Internal Revenue Service has indicated that it is considering whether income in respect of instruments such as the securities should be subject to withholding tax. Prospective non-U.S. holders of the securities should consult their own tax advisors in this regard.

The gross estate of a non-U.S. holder domiciled outside the United States includes only property situated in the United States. A security may be subject to U.S. federal estate tax if an individual non-U.S. holder holds the security at the time of his or her death. Individual non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal estate tax consequences of holding the securities at death.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

The proceeds received from a sale, exchange or retirement of the securities may be subject to information reporting and, if the holder fails to provide certain identifying information (such as an accurate taxpayer identification number in the case of a U.S. holder) or meet certain other conditions, may also be subject to backup withholding at the rate specified in the Code. A non-U.S. holder (or financial institution holding the securities on behalf of the non-U.S. holder) that provides the applicable withholding agent with the appropriate Internal Revenue Service Form W-8 will generally establish an exemption from backup withholding. Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are not additional taxes and may be refunded or credited against the holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the relevant information is timely furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

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Additional Information for Investors

For information regarding the applicability of FATCA to the securities, please see the discussion under Certain Income Tax Consequences United States Taxation Recent Legislative Developments in the accompanying Prospectus Supplement. FATCA may impose a 30% withholding tax on payments of gross proceeds from the sale, exchange or redemption of property that gives rise to U.S.-source dividends or interest. The Internal Revenue Service recently announced in published guidance its intent to amend the regulations to extend the effective date of withholding on gross proceeds to 1 January 2019. Similarly, the Internal Revenue Service announced its intention to delay the effective date of withholding tax on foreign passthru payments to the later of 1 January 2019 or the date of publication of final U.S. Treasury regulations defining such term.

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CERTAIN CANADIAN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

In the opinion of Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP, our Canadian tax counsel, the following summary describes the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations under the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the Canadian Tax Act) generally applicable at the date hereof to an investor who acquires beneficial ownership of a security pursuant to this pricing supplement and who for the purposes of the Canadian Tax Act and at all relevant times: (a) is neither resident nor deemed to be resident in Canada; (b) deals at arm's length with the Issuer or any transferee resident (or deemed to be resident) in Canada to whom the investor disposes of the security; (c) does not use or hold the security in, or in the course of, carrying on a business in Canada; (d) is entitled to receive all payments (including any interest and principal) made on the security, and (e) is not a, and deals at arm's length with any, specified shareholder of the Issuer for purposes of the thin capitalization rules in the Canadian Tax Act (a Non-Resident Holder). A specified shareholder for these purposes generally includes a person who (either alone or together with persons with whom that person is not dealing at arm's length for the purposes of the Canadian Tax Act) owns or has the right to acquire or control or is otherwise deemed to own 25% or more of the Issuer's shares determined on a votes or fair market value basis. Special rules which apply to non-resident insurers carrying on business in Canada and elsewhere are not discussed in this summary.

This summary is supplemental to and should be read together with the description of material Canadian federal income tax considerations relevant to a Non-Resident Holder owning securities under Certain Income Tax Consequences Certain Canadian Income Tax Considerations in the accompanying prospectus supplement and a Non-Resident Holder should carefully read that description as well.

This summary is of a general nature only and is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice to any particular Non-Resident Holder. Non-Resident Holders are advised to consult with their own tax advisors with respect to their particular circumstances.

Based on Canadian tax counsel's understanding of the Canada Revenue Agency's administrative policies, interest payable on the securities should not be considered to be participating debt interest and accordingly, a Non-Resident Holder should not be subject to Canadian non-resident withholding tax in respect of amounts paid or credited or deemed to have been paid or credited by the Issuer on a security as, on account of or in lieu of payment of, or in satisfaction of, interest.

Non-Resident Holders should consult their own advisors regarding the consequences to them of a disposition of securities to a person with whom they are not dealing at arm's length for purposes of the Canadian Tax Act.