THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

I.

II.

Unaudited Financial Information Disclosure Statement as at April 30, 2020

SECTION A - BRANCH INFORMATION (HONG KONG OFFICE ONLY)

	Profit and loss information		6 mths ended Apr-30-20 HKD'000		6 mths ended Apr-30-19 HKD'000
	Interest income Interest expense Net interest income Gains less losses arising from trading in foreign currencies Gains less losses from other trading activities Fees and commission income Others Operating income Staff expenses Other expenses Operating expenses Profit before taxation		427,228 (323,624) 103,604 42,233 (781) 99,951 (1,471) 243,536 (123,393) (49,521) (172,914) 70,622	- -	407,572 (304,982) 102,590 17,993 (287) 56,711 (2,108) 174,899 (102,545) (53,605) (156,150)
	Taxation charge Profit after taxation		(604) 70,018	-	(4,550) 14,199
.	Balance Sheet Assets		Apr-30-20 HKD'000		Oct-31-19 HKD'000
	Cash and balances with banks Placements with banks which have a residual contractual maturity of more than one month but not more than 12 months Amount due from overseas offices of the institution Trade bills Loans and receivables		3,248,008 5,488,038 12,202,295 4,654,517		1,226,241 5,413,709 13,625,767 6,508,613
	Loans and advances to customers Accrued interest and other accounts Investment securities Other investments	16,596,858 552,615	17,149,473 4,330,109 4,910,582	12,766,402 324,246	13,090,648 4,338,011 2,252,247
	Total assets		51,983,022	=	46,455,236
	Liabilities		Apr-30-20 HKD'000		Oct-31-19 HKD'000
	Deposits and balances from banks Deposits from Central Bank Deposits from customers		10,982,614 6,489,314		1,526,374 5,176,671
	Demand deposits and current accounts Savings deposits Time, call and notice deposits Amount due to overseas offices of the institution Certificates of deposit issued Other liabilities	39,296 9,766 10,526,056	10,575,118 _ 20,818,581 2,561,940 555,455	46,119 7,101 14,146,737	14,199,957 23,103,796 1,567,520 880,918
	Total liabilities		51,983,022	- -	46,455,236

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Impairment allowance for impaired assets

Collective impairment allowances for impaired assets are maintained at overseas Head Office (The Bank of Nova Scotia, "the Bank"), while individual impairment allowances are booked in the Hong Kong Office.

No individual impairment allowance was booked for exposures maintained in the Hong Kong Office as at April 30, 2020 (October 31, 2019: Nil).

The Bank applies a three-stage approach to measure allowance for credit losses, using an expected credit loss approach as required under IFRS 9 effective November 1, 2017. The impairment allowances pertaining to the exposures classified in Stages 1 and 2 under IFRS 9 are treated as collective impairment allowances and those classified in Stage 3 under IFRS 9 are treated as individual impairment allowances.

The Bank's allowance for credit losses calculations are outputs of models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. The expected credit loss impairment model reflects the present value of all cash shortfalls related to default events either (i) over the following twelve months or (ii) over the expected life of a financial instrument depending on credit deterioration from inception. The allowance for credit losses reflects an unbiased, probability-weighted outcome which considers multiple scenarios based on reasonable and supportable forecasts.

This impairment model measures credit loss allowances using a three-stage approach based on the extent of credit deterioration since origination:

- Stage 1 Where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (SIR) since initial recognition of a financial instrument, an amount equal to 12 months expected credit loss is recorded. The expected credit loss is computed using a probability of default occurring over the next 12 months. For those instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, a probability of default corresponding to remaining term to maturity is used.
- Stage 2 When a financial instrument experiences a SIR subsequent to origination but is not considered to be in default, it is included in Stage 2. This requires the computation of expected credit loss based on the probability of default over the remaining estimated life of the financial instrument.
- Stage 3 Financial instruments that are considered to be in default are included in this stage. Similar to Stage 2, the allowance for credit losses captures the lifetime expected credit losses.

III. Impaired Assets

No advances to customers, banks and other financial institutions were impaired as at April 30, 2020 (October 31, 2019: Nil).

a. Overdue advances

No advances to customers, banks, other financial institutions and other assets were overdue as at April 30, 2020 (October 31, 2019: Nil)

b. Rescheduled advances

No advances to customers, banks and other financial institutions were rescheduled as at April 30, 2020 (October 31, 2019: Nil).

c. Reposses	sed assets	Apr-30-20 HKD'000	Oct-31-19 HKD'000
Repossess	sed assets - held for use	37	39

Repossessed assets considered to be held for use is measured initially at fair value and accounted for in the same manner as a similar asset acquired in the normal course of business.

IV. Off-Balance Sheet Exposures

a.	Contingent liabilities and commitments	Apr-30-20 HKD'000	Oct-31-19 HKD'000
	- Direct credit substitutes	860,978	1,178,131
	- Trade-related contingencies	890,184	774,656
	- Other commitments	2,793,436	2,853,520
	- Others	2,695,435	497,695
	Total	7,240,033	5,304,002
b.	Derivatives	Apr-30-20	Oct-31-19
		HKD'000	HKD'000
	Notional Amounts:		
	- Exchange rate contracts	86,131,173	80,355,168
	- Interest rate contracts	2,798,330	1,382,686
	- Others	4,640,566	4,625,856
	Total	93,570,069	86,363,710
		Apr-30-20	Oct-31-19
		HKD'000	HKD'000
	Fair value:		
	- Exchange rate contracts	8,885,333	5,834,836
	- Interest rate contracts	789	1,140
	- Others	34,812	87,284
	Total	8,920,934	5,923,260
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No bilateral netting arrangements were made for the above derivative transactions.

V. <u>Segmental Information</u>

a.

. Analysis of loans and advances to customers by sectors	Apr-30-	20 % of loans and advances covered by	Oct-31-	19 % of loans and advances covered by
	HKD'000	collateral	HKD'000	collateral
Industrial, commercial & financial				
- Wholesale and retail trade	159,635	-	734,609	-
- Transport and Transport equipment	820,459	15.8%	158,711	100.0%
- Others	1,755,878	22.2%	456,805	85.4%
Loans and advances for use in Hong Kong	2,735,972	19.0%	1,350,125	40.6%
Trade finance	-	-	1,289,764	-
Loans and advances for use outside Hong Kong	13,860,886	6.1%	10,126,513	7.5%
Total loans and advances to customers	16,596,858	8.3%	12,766,402	10.2%

b. Non-bank Mainland exposures

		Apr-30-20 HKD'000	
	On-Balance sheet exposure	Off-Balance sheet exposure	Total
 Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JV PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities 	1,904,206	-	1,904,206
incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JV - PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or other entities	248,810	7,784,307	8,033,117
incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted or use in Mainland China	128,244	422,162	550,406
Total	2,281,260	8,206,469	10,487,729
Total Asset after provision	51,983,022		
On-balance sheet exposures as % of total asset	4.39%		
		Oct-31-19 HKD'000	
	On-Balance sheet exposure	Off-Balance sheet exposure	Total
- Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JV	608,142	-	608,142
 PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JV 	428,375	5,503,344	5,931,719
PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or other entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted or			
use in Mainland China		250,340	250,340
Total	1,036,517	5,753,684	6,790,201
Total assets after provision	46,455,236		
On-balance sheet exposures as % of total assets			

c. Analysis of advances to customers by geographic areas according to the location of counterparties after risk transfer :

	Apr-30-20 (HKD millions)	Oct-31-19 (HKD millions)
Hong Kong Rest of Asia Pacific	8,939 7,077	5,436 6,040
North America	581_	1,290
	16,597	12,76

d. International Claims

The following table provides a breakdown of international claims by major countries and geographical segments. Only major countries or geographical locations with not less than 10% of the total international claims after taking into account any recognized risk transferred are disclosed.

Apr-30-20 (HKD millions)

			Non-bank p Non-bank	orivate sector	
	Banks	Official Sector	Financial Institutions	Non-financial Private Sector	Total
Developed Countries	16,286	2,112	-	3,267	21,665
of which Canada	15, <i>4</i> 29	-	-	-	15, 4 29
Offshore Centres	593	-	-	10,059	10,652
of which Hong Kong	203	-	-	9,058	9,261
Developing Asia and Pacific	9,390	222	-	3,237	12,849
of which China	9,274	222	-	378	9,874

Oct-31-19 (HKD millions)

		<u>Non-bank private sector</u> Non-bank			
	Banks	Official Sector	Financial Institutions	Non-financial Private Sector	Total
Developed Countries	13,941	2,856	-	1,971	18,768
of which Canada	13,916	-	-	-	13,916
Offshore Centres	968	-	-	7,519	8,487
of which Hong Kong	573	-	-	6,743	7,316
Developing Asia and Pacific	10,061	449	205	4,139	14,854
of which China	10,061	449	205	351	11,066

VI. <u>Currency risk</u>

The following position constitutes more than 10% (either positive or negative) of the total net position in all foreign currencies.

		Apr-30-2	0	
		(HKD millio	ns)	
	USD	CNY	GOLD	TOTAL
Spot assets	24,766	845	8,712	34,323
Spot liabilities	(23,685)	(832)	(11,090)	(35,607)
Forward purchases	17,870	21,900	42,912	82,682
Forward sales	(18,415)	(21,897)	(40,617)	(80,929)
Net long (short) position	536	16	(83)	469
		Oct-31-1	n	
	LICE	(HKD millio	,	TOTAL
	USD	CNY	GOLD	TOTAL
Spot assets	27,456	485	6,386	34,327
Spot liabilities	(30,026)	(447)	(4,401)	(34,874)
Forward purchases	17,982	22,746	33,217	73,945
Forward sales	(14,987)	(22,776)	(35,242)	(73,005)
Net long (short) position	425	8	(40)	393

There were no structural assets and liabilities as at April 30, 2020 (October 31, 2019: Nil).

VII. Liquidity

The following analysis shows the liquidity position for the three months ended April 30, 2020 and its comparative period:

	3 mths ended Apr-30-20	3 mths ended Apr-30-19
Average liquidity maintenance ratio ("LMR") for the period	40.0%	47.0%

The average liquidity maintenance ratio is the simple average of each calendar month's average ratio and has been computed in accordance with the Banking (Liquidity) Rule.

SECTION B - BANK INFORMATION (CONSOLIDATED BASIS)

1.

. <u>Capital and capital adequacy</u>	Apr-30-20 CAD millions	Oct-31-19 CAD millions
Shareholders' equity:		
Capital stock		
- Preferred shares	3,619	3,884
- Common shares and other reserves	18,590	18,629
Retained earnings	45,456	44,439
Accumulated other comprehensive income	218	570
Non-controlling interest	2,452	2,670
	70,335	70,192
CET1 capital ratio	10.9%	11.1%
Tier 1 capital ratio	11.9%	12.2%
Total capital ratio	14.0%	14.2%

Capital adequacy ratio is calculated by dividing the components of capital by risk-weighted assets (includes assets which are subject to market risk). Capital adequacy is governed by the requirements of the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) which are consistent with international standards set by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

2.	Other financial information	Apr-30-20 CAD millions	Oct-31-19 CAD millions
	Total assets Total liabilities Total advances Total customer deposits Total deposits from banks	1,247,073 1,176,738 625,186 748,805 48,885	1,086,161 1,015,969 592,483 686,651 46,739
		6 mths ended Apr-30-20 CAD millions	6 mths ended Apr-30-19 CAD millions
	Pre-tax profit After-tax profit	4,544 3,650	5,629 4,506

Disclosure Statement Available to The Public

To comply with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules, the disclosure statement is available under the "Regulatory Disclosures" Section on the Head Office's website www.scotiabank.com/global/en/country/hong-kong.html

The Bank of Nova Scotia, Hong Kong Branch

Alvin Ho Chief Executive

July 31, 2020

Note: In the event of any difference in interpretation or meaning between the Chinese and English version of this Statement, the English version shall prevail.