Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

(including Independent Auditors' Report)

(TRANSLATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN SPANISH)

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(TRANSLATION OF A REPORT ORIGINALLY ISSUED IN SPANISH)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders and Directors of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Scotiabank Peru S.A.A. (a subsidiary of Bank of Nova Scotia – BNS, an entity incorporated in Canada) and Subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss, profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting standards established for financial institutions in Peru by the Banking, Insurance and Pension Plan Agency (Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y Administradoras Privadas de Fondos de Pensiones – SBS) for financial institutions in Peru, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing approved for their application in Peru by the Dean's Council of the Peruvian Professional Associations of Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Scotiabank Group's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Scotiabank Group's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above, present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Scotiabank Peru S.A.A. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, their financial performance and their consolidated cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with accounting standards established for financial institutions in Peru by the SBS.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to notes 8(b) and 18.G to the consolidated financial statements which indicate that, as of December 31, 2020, the SBS authorized the Bank's subsidiaries, CrediScotia Financiera S.A., to recognize a voluntary provision for loans for S/ 230,000 thousand and, Caja Rural de Ahorro y Crédito Cencosud Scotia Perú S.A., to recognize a specific provision for loans for S/ 30,000 thousand, charged to share capital. Our opinion has not changed concerning this matter.

Lima, Peru,

February 23, 2021

Caipo y Asociados

Countersigned by:

Gloria Gennell O. (Partner)
Peruvian Certified Public Accountant
Registration 27725

Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2020 and 2019

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(Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued In Spanish)

Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As of December 31, 2020 and 2019

In thousands of soles	**Note**	**2020**	**2019**
Assets			
Cash and due from banks	*6*		
Cash		1,398,734	1,413,879
Deposits with Central Reserve Bank of Perú		14,026,036	9,657,121
Deposits with local and foreign banks		383,932	158,622
Clearing		18,230	28,452
Restricted cash and due from banks and others		1,674,333	3,814,133
		17,501,265	**15,072,207**
Interbank funds		90,526	38,002
Investments at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale investments	*7*	8,789,726	6,412,104
Loan portfolio, net	*8*	49,804,017	51,289,356
Held-for-trading and hedging instruments	*9*	189,557	158,148
Accounts receivable, net	*10*	1,125,471	1,155,740
Investments in associates		85,636	79,897
Goodwill	*11*	570,664	570,664
Property, furniture and equipment, net	*12*	339,095	362,427
Deferred tax	*28*	585,873	169,513
Intangible assets, net	*13*	386,954	404,329
Other assets, net	*14*	535,328	602,431
Total assets		**80,004,112**	**76,314,818**
Contingent risks and commitments	*20*	73,904,128	70,358,389

In thousands of soles	**Note**	**2020**	**2019**
Liabilities			
Deposits and obligations with financial institutions:	*15*		
Demand deposits		17,436,241	16,990,769
Savings accounts		15,175,103	10,624,076
Time deposits		15,333,086	16,430,886
Other obligations		630,779	717,161
		48,575,209	**44,762,892**
Interbank funds		108,670	362,422
Borrowings and debts	*16*	12,924,516	12,680,874
Held-for-trading and hedging instruments	*9*	181,640	129,701
Provisions and other liabilities	*17*	8,192,617	8,480,749
Total liabilities		**69,982,652**	**66,416,638**
Equity	*18*		
Share capital		7,840,352	6,763,271
Additional paid-in capital		394,463	394,463
Legal reserve		1,357,281	1,210,807
Equity-related adjustments		(105,488)	13,105
Retained earnings		452,680	1,413,709
Equity attributable to shareholders of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A.		**9,939,288**	**9,795,355**
Non-controlling interests	*2*	82,172	102,825
Total equity		**10,021,460**	**9,898,180**
Total liabilities and equity		**80,004,112**	**76,314,818**
Contingent risks and commitments	*20*	73,904,128	70,358,389

The accompanying notes on pages 6 to 107 are part of these consolidated financial statements.

Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

In thousands of soles	*Note*	**2020**	**2019**
Interest income	21	5,122,635	5,787,493
Interest expenses	22	(993,651)	(1,390,884)
Gross profit margin		**4,128,984**	**4,396,609**
Provision for loan losses, net of recoveries	8(c)	(2,845,309)	(1,530,673)
Net profit margin		**1,283,675**	**2,865,936**
Financial service income, net	23	498,348	685,374
Net profit margin of financial service income and expenses		**1,782,023**	**3,551,310**
Income from financial transactions	24	460,372	526,551
Operating margin		**2,242,395**	**4,077,861**
Administrative expenses	25	(1,818,493)	(1,963,869)
Depreciation of property, furniture and equipment	12	(52,815)	(59,476)
Amortization of intangible assets	13	(59,820)	(39,185)
Net operating margin		**311,267**	**2,015,331**
Provisions for realizable, received as payment, recovered and obsolete assets		(21,082)	(35,211)
Net provisions for indirect loan losses, impairment loss on other accounts receivable and other assets		(70,474)	(33,230)
Operating income		**219,711**	**1,946,890**
Other income, net	26	35,737	11,457
Net profit before tax		**255,448**	**1,958,347**
Deferred tax	28	314,104	3,624
Current tax	27.D	(317,108)	(489,447)
Net profit		**252,444**	**1,472,524**
Profit or loss attributable to:			
Shareholders of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A.		262,802	1,463,272
Non-controlling interests	2	(10,358)	9,252
		252,444	**1,472,524**

The accompanying notes on pages 6 to 107 are part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued In Spanish)

Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

In thousands of soles	***Note***	**2020**	**2019**
Net profit		252,444	1,472,524
Other comprehensive income			
Net gain on available-for-sale investments	*18.F*	76,728	37,144
Cash flow hedges	*9.B*	(22,454)	(4,227)
Adjustments to other comprehensive income of associates	*18.F*	(12)	(10)
Other equity-related adjustments	*18.G*	(183,150)	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		**(128,888)**	**32,907**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**123,556**	**1,505,431**
Other comprehensive income attributable to:			
Shareholders of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A.		144,209	1,496,173
Non-controlling interests	*2*	(20,653)	9,258
		123,556	**1,505,431**

The accompanying notes on pages 6 to 107 are part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued In Spanish)

Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

In thousands of soles	Number of shares (note 18.B)	Share capital (note 18.B)	Additional paid-in capital note 18.C)	Legal reserve (note 18.D)	Retained earnings (note 18.E)	Equity-related adjustments: Unrealized gains and losses (note 18.F)	Equity-related adjustments: Other adjustments note 18.G)	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as of January 1, 2019	612,294,780	6,122,946	394,463	1,082,742	1,231,070	(19,796)	-	8,811,425	-	8,811,425
Net profit	-	-	-	-	1,463,272	-	-	1,463,272	9,252	1,472,524
Other comprehensive income:										
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	-	-	37,138	-	37,138	6	37,144
Cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	-	(4,227)	-	(4,227)	-	(4,227)
Adjustments to other comprehensive income of associates	-	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	(10)	-	(10)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,463,272**	**32,901**	**-**	**1,496,173**	**9,258**	**1,505,431**
Allocation to legal reserve	-	-	-	128,065	(128,065)	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	-	(512,260)	-	-	(512,260)	-	(512,260)
Capitalization of retained earnings	64,032,502	640,325	-	-	(640,325)	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,567	93,567
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	17	-	17
Balance as of December 31, 2019	**676,327,282**	**6,763,271**	**394,463**	**1,210,807**	**1,413,709**	**13,105**	**-**	**9,795,355**	**102,825**	**9,898,180**
Net gain (loss)	-	-	-	-	262,802	-	-	262,802	(10,358)	252,444
Other comprehensive income:										
Net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	-	-	76,733	-	76,733	(5)	76,728
Cash flow hedge	-	-	-	-	-	(22,454)	-	(22,454)	-	(22,454)
Adjustments to other comprehensive income of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	(12)	(172,860)	(172,872)	(10,290)	(183,162)
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**262,802**	**54,267**	**(172,860)**	**144,209**	**(20,653)**	**123,556**
Allocation to legal reserve	-	-	-	146,474	(146,474)	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalization of retained earnings	107,708,108	1,077,081	-	-	(1,077,081)	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	(276)	-	-	(276)	-	(276)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	**784,035,390**	**7,840,352**	**394,463**	**1,357,281**	**452,680**	**67,372**	**(172,860)**	**9,939,288**	**82,172**	**10,021,460**

The accompanying notes on pages 6 to 107 are part of these consolidated financial statements.

Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

In thousands of soles	***Note***	**2020**	**2019**
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit		252,444	1,472,524
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash from operating activities			
Provision for loan losses, net of recoveries	*8(c)*	2,845,309	1,530,673
Provision for realizable, repossessed and other assets, net		21,082	35,211
Provision for accounts receivable, net		38,887	17,781
Depreciation and amortization		112,635	98,661
Provision for fringe benefits		53,867	54,138
Provision for current and deferred tax	*27.D y 28*	3,004	485,823
Provision for indirect loan losses and country risk, net of recoveries		25,886	12,508
Other provisions		(1,031,889)	80,170
Gain on sale of property, furniture and equipment		(2,881)	(6,195)
Gain on sale of realizable and repossessed assets		(428)	(4,716)
Net changes in assets and liabilities:			
Loan portfolio		(1,628,968)	(4,739,858)
Investments at fair value through profit or loss		(2,125,165)	(133,501)
Available-for-sale investments		(176,780)	(1,757,689)
Accounts receivable		(41,911)	591,838
Other assets		(92,665)	594,511
Non-subordinated financial liabilities		3,679,602	5,304,241
Accounts payable		2,156,044	575,388
Provisions and other liabilities		(149,683)	(800,339)
Net profit after net changes in assets, liabilities and adjustments		**3,938,390**	**3,411,169**
Income tax paid		(227,651)	(294,040)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**3,710,739**	**3,117,129**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of acquired cash		-	(117,588)
Dividends received		5,648	4,520
Acquisition of property, furniture and equipment	*12*	(39,942)	(71,020)
Acquisition of intangible assets	*13*	(44,440)	(42,205)
Sale of property, furniture and equipment		13,630	11,835
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(65,104)**	**(214,458)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid	*18.E*	-	(512,260)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**-**	**(512,260)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents before effects of exchange rate fluctuations		3,645,635	2,390,411
Effects of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		**1,035,916**	**(76,832)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		4,681,551	2,313,579
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period		**11,302,522**	**8,988,943**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period		**15,984,073**	**11,302,522**
Non-cash transactions			
Capitalization of retained earnings		1,077,081	640,325
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments		76,728	37,144
BCRP repurchase agreements		7,002,533	7,031,071

The accompanying notes on pages 6 to 107 are part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. Background and Economic Activity

A. Background

Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. (hereinafter the Bank) is a subsidiary of the Bank of Nova Scotia – BNS (a financial institution incorporated in Canada), which directly and indirectly owns 98.05% of the Bank's share capital as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Up to May 31, 2019, the direct interests of BNS in the Bank's share capital were 2.32% and its indirect interests, through NW Holdings Ltd. (hereinafter the NWH) and Scotia Perú Holdings S.A. (hereinafter the SPH), were 55.32% and 40.41%, respectively. On June 1, 2019, the capital reorganization of these subsidiaries became effective and, as a result, the SPH holds 98.05% of the Bank's share capital. The capital reorganization included the following:

a. The merger by absorption with the SPH, the NWH and Scotia South América S.A. (a subsidiary of the BNS). This transaction was approved by the General Shareholders' Meeting of the SPH on June 11, 2018 and authorized by the SBS through SBS Resolution 1285-2019, dated March 27, 2019; and

b. The transfer of 2.32% of the BNS's shares to the SPH on June 26, 2019.

B. Economic activity

The Bank is a publicly traded corporation incorporated on February 2, 1943 and is authorized to operate as a banking institution by the SBS. The Bank's business mainly comprises financial intermediation by commercial banks, which are governed by the SBS through Law 26702 "General Law of the Financial and Insurance Systems and the SBS Organic Law" (hereinafter the Banking Law). This law establishes the requirements, rights, obligations, collaterals, restrictions, and other operating conditions to which every legal entity operating in the financial and insurance system is subject.

The Bank's registered office is Av. Dionisio Derteano N° 102, San Isidro, Lima, Peru. As of December 31, 2020, the Scotiabank Group operates through a national network of 517 branches (441 branches as of December 31, 2019).

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the accompanying consolidated financial statements include the consolidated financial statements of the Bank and other entities of the consolidated group (hereinafter the Scotiabank Group), such as: CrediScotia Financiera S.A. (hereinafter the CrediScotia), which is engaged in intermediation transactions for the micro-business and consumer goods sectors; Servicios, Cobranzas e Inversiones S.A.C. (hereinafter the SCI), which is engaged in collections and address verification, among other activities; Scotia Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A. (hereinafter the SAB), which is engaged in intermediation activities in the Peruvian securities market; Scotia Fondos Sociedad Administradora de Fondos Mutuos S.A. (hereinafter the SAF), which is engaged in mutual funds management; Scotia Sociedad Titulizadora S.A. (hereinafter the Titulizadora), which is engaged in trusts management; Caja Rural de Ahorro y Crédito Cencosud Scotia Perú S.A. (hereinafter the CRAC), which was acquired on March 1, 2019 and is engaged in credit and debit card issuance and management; and special purpose entities called the Fideicomiso CrediScotia-Dinero Electrónico and the Patrimonio en Fideicomiso sobre Bienes Inmuebles – Depsa.

Below are the main balances of the Bank and other entities referred to in the previous paragraph as of December 31, indicating the Bank's shareholding percentages, as well as relevant information in this regard:

In thousands of soles	Activity	Shareholding percentage	Assets	Liabilities	Equity
2020					
Scotiabank Perú S.A.A.	Banking	-	77,227,505	67,233,557	9,993,948
CrediScotia Financiera S.A.	Financing	100.00	3,444,806	2,851,928	592,878
Caja Rural de Ahorro y Crédito Cencosud Scotia Perú S.A.	Financing	51.00	743,322	575,624	167,697
Servicios, Cobranzas e Inversiones S.A.C.	Collection services	100.00	141,100	60,480	80,620
Scotia Fondos Sociedad Administradora de Fondos Mutuos S.A.	Administration of mutual funds	100.00	115,936	4,980	110,956
Scotia Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A.	Intermediation in stock market	100.00	43,914	1,007	42,907
Scotia Sociedad Titulizadora S.A.	Securitization	100.00	5,268	484	4,784
2019					
Scotiabank Perú S.A.A.	Banking	-	72,234,304	62,387,961	9,846,343
CrediScotia Financiera S.A.	Financing	100.00	5,390,543	4,300,585	1,089,958
Caja Rural de Ahorro y Crédito Cencosud Scotia Perú S.A.	Financing	51.00	1,049,870	840,024	209,846
Servicios, Cobranzas e Inversiones S.A.C.	Collection services	100.00	152,658	69,774	82,884
Scotia Fondos Sociedad Administradora de Fondos Mutuos S.A.	Administration of mutual funds	100.00	91,631	2,662	88,969
Scotia Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A.	Intermediation in stock market	100.00	43,889	1,216	42,673
Scotia Sociedad Titulizadora S.A.	Securitization	100.00	5,213	832	4,381

C. Business activities during the national state of emergency

On March 15, 2020, through Supreme Decree 044-2020-PCM, the Peruvian government declared a national state of emergency and compulsory social isolation, due to the serious circumstances affecting people's life as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. At the reporting date, the national state of emergency was extended until February 28, 2021. Consequently, the SBS and the Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP), in coordination with the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), activated a package of preventive measures focused on mitigating the impact of non-compliance with debtor obligations due to limiting their movement within and outside the national territory and, the shutdown of certain economic sectors; as well as measures focused on ensuring the continuity of the payment chain in the country.

During the state of emergency, the Scotiabank Group's business activities were not suspended. Agencies operations were adapted to the safety protocol required to safeguard the health of employees and customers. The Scotiabank Group implemented measures to ensure said business activities during the state of emergency, even before the Peruvian government decreed them. They include the identification of employees considered at high-risk from exposure to COVID-19, implementation of a remote work policy applicable to employees, and provision of mental health support, employee assistance program and work equipment for working remotely and for leaders. The measures for employees working on-site include the introduction of a daily allowance in favor of those employees, permanent supply of personal protective equipment, provision of buses for the transportation of employees and clients, reduction of the capacity limits of agencies of the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC to 50%, and introduction of special working hours for clients aged 60 years and over. During the state of emergency, an average of 195 agencies of the Bank, 95 agencies of CrediScotia and 58 agencies of the CRAC carried out their business activities. Likewise, 52% of the Bank's employees, 21% of CrediScotia's employees, 100% of the CRAC's employees and 95% of other subsidiaries' employees worked remotely.

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2020 include the impacts resulting from the implementation of such measures that were in force as of that date, as detailed in the corresponding notes to the consolidated financial statements below.

D. Acquisition of subsidiary

On March 1, 2019, the Bank signed an agreement with Cencosud Perú S.A. to acquire 51% of shares of Banco Cencosud S.A., an entity engaged in credit and debit card issuance and management, incorporated in Peru.

Likewise, it includes an exclusive agreement for credit card management and provision of additional goods and services to the clients of Banco Cencosud Peru S.A. for a 15-year period. Accordingly, the Bank paid S/ 328,700 thousand equivalent to US$ 99,470 thousand. On February 26, the Bank paid S/ 327,921 thousand equivalent to US$ 99,216 thousand, obtained control and recognized an investment in subsidiary. On August 23, 2019, it paid S/ 779 thousand equivalent to US$ 254 thousand.

As a result of this transaction, Banco Cencosud S.A. changed its corporate name to Caja Rural de Ahorro y Créditos CAT Perú S.A. and, according with the agreement, it is part of the Scotiabank Group from March 1, 2019. On July 29, 2020, the CRAC changed its corporate name to Caja Rural de Ahorro y Crédito Cencosud Scotia Perú S.A.

Accordingly, the shareholders agreement is effective from March 1, 2019 and will be terminated at end on the agreement term (15 years) or upon the occurrence of any of the following events, whichever occurs first:

(i) The 15-year exclusive agreement is terminated by written agreement between both shareholders.

(ii) The agreement is terminated if Cencosud Perú S.A. exercises its option to purchase the Bank's shares in the CRAC at fair value.

(iii) If Cencosud Perú S.A. does not exercise its option to purchase 51% of the CRAC's shares, the Bank will have the right to acquire the CRAC's accounts receivable at carrying amount for an amount equivalent to the outstanding debt held in the financial statements of the CRAC.

This acquisition was recorded applying the acquisition method, which requires to recognize the identifiable assets acquired at fair value, in accordance with IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*. According to an assessment, there were no differences between the carrying amount and the fair value of the identifiable assets. Subsequent to the recognition of intangible assets, the Scotiabank Group did not recognize any goodwill for this transaction.

(a) Consideration transferred

In acquiring net assets of the CRAC and signing the 15-year exclusive agreement between Cencosud Perú S.A. and the Bank for credit card management, the Bank paid S/ 328,700 thousand equivalent to US$ 99,470 thousand.

Net assets acquired include S/ 211,112 thousand corresponding to cash and due from banks. The Bank and CRAC were not parties to a contract and there was not pre-existing relationship between both financial institutions.

(b) Acquisition-related costs

The Bank incurred acquisition-related costs for S/ 864 thousand, out of which S/ 642 thousand correspond to legal fees, S/ 209 thousand to third party services and S/ 13 thousand to due diligence services. These costs have been recorded in 'administrative expenses' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(c) Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed

The carrying amount of assets acquired and liabilities assumed was measured at the acquisition-date fair value, as follows:

In thousands of soles	***Note***	**2019**
As of March 1, 2019		
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	*1.D(a)*	211,112
Loan portfolio, net		845,294
Provisions for loan losses	*8.b*	(65,058)
Accounts receivable		32,226
Furniture and equipment, net	*12*	4,136
Intangible assets	*13*	1,543
Deferred tax	*28*	4,195
Other assets		2,614
Liabilities		
Deposits		(645,092)
Other liabilities		(200,019)
Total identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed		**190,951**

Consequently, the Bank recognized intangible assets corresponding to the exclusive agreement and Cencosud brand name for S/ 326,302 thousand and S/ 4,149 thousand, and the corresponding deferred tax liability for S/ 99,136 thousand (notes 13 and 28).

The valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of identifiable intangible assets are the following:

The relief from royalty method to measure the fair value of the brand name. This method used to measure the fair value of the intangible asset is consistent with common practices within the measurement practices.

The dividend discount model to measure the shares transferred, less the value of the brand name, in order to obtain the fair value of the exclusive agreement. This method used to measure the fair value of the intangible asset is consistent with common practices within the measurement practices.

(d) Allocation of consideration transferred and non-controlling interests
As of the acquisition date, this allocation was as follows:

In thousands of soles	***Note***	**2019**
As of March 1, 2019		
Consideration transferred	*1.D(a)*	328,700
Non-controlling interests		93,566
Total amount to allocate		**422,266**
Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	*1.D(c)*	(190,951)
Identifiable intangible assets	*1.D(c) & 13*	(330,451)
Deferred tax liabilities	*28*	99,136
		(422,266)

The consideration paid by the Bank represents the 15-year exclusive agreement between the Bank and Cencosud Perú S.A. and, consequently, the credit card management during this period. Therefore, the Bank has recognized intangible assets which will be amortized on a straight-line basis over the agreement term.

The Bank has measured the components of non-controlling interests at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share (49%) of Cencosud Perú S.A. for S/ 93,566 thousand as of March 1,2019.

For the ten months finishing on December 31, 2019, the CRAC generated interest income for S/ 157,429 thousand and gains for S/ 9,630 thousand to the Scotiabank Group's profit or loss. If the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2019, management estimates that consolidated interest income would have been S/ 189,786 thousand, and consolidated profit for the year 2019 would have been S/ 21,215 thousand.

E. Approval of the consolidated financial statements
The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2020 were approved by management on February 12, 2021 and will be presented for approval to the Board of Directors and General Shareholders' Meeting within the term established by Law. In management's opinion, the Board of Directors and General Shareholders' Meeting will approve the consolidated financial statements without amendments. General Shareholders' Meeting, held May 26, 2020, approved the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2019.

2. Non-controlling Interests

The following table summarizes the financial reporting as of December 30, 2020 and 2019 of the CRAC (non-controlling shareholder) before the eliminations required in preparing the consolidated financial statements:

In thousands of soles	**2020**	**2019**
Total assets	743,322	1,049,870
Total liabilities	(575,624)	(840,024)
Total assets, net	**167,698**	**209,846**
Net assets attributable to non-controlling interests 49%	**82,172**	**102,825**
Net (loss) gain	(21,139)	18,882
Other comprehensive income	(21,010)	13
Total comprehensive income	**(42,149)**	**18,895**
(Loss) profit allocated to non-controlling interests 49%	**(10,358)**	**9,252**
Other comprehensive income allocated to non-controlling interests 49%	**(10,295)**	**6**

3. Basis for the Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

A. Statement of compliance

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the Scotiabank Group's accounting records and are presented in accordance with current regulations and accounting principles authorized by the SBS. In the absence of such applicable SBS regulations, the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), made official in Peru by the Peruvian Accounting Board (CNC, for its Spanish acronym) are applied. Such standards comprise the Standards and Interpretations issued or adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which include IFRSs, International Accounting Standards (IAS), and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), or the former Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC), adopted by the IASB and made official by the CNC for their application in Peru.

B. Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost principle, except for the following:

- derivative instruments are measured at fair value;
- financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are measured at fair value; and
- available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value.

C. Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in soles (S/) in accordance with SBS regulations, which is the Scotiabank Group's functional and presentation currency. The information presented in soles (S/) has been rounded to the nearest thousand (S/ 000), unless otherwise indicated.

D. Significant accounting estimates and criteria

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has used accounting estimates and criteria. The accounting estimates and criteria are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience, including the reasonable assumption of occurrence of future events depending on the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. In management's opinion, the estimates and assumptions used do not have significant risk as to produce a material adjustment to the balances of assets and liabilities in the short term.

Significant estimates related to the consolidated financial statements correspond to provision for loan losses, measurement of investments, estimated useful life and recoverable amount of property, furniture and equipment and intangible assets, impairment of goodwill, provision for realizable, received as payment and repossessed assets, estimated deferred tax recovery, provision for income tax, and fair value of derivative instruments. Accounting criteria are described in note 3.

4. Accounting Principles and Practices

Main accounting principles and practices used to prepare the Scotiabank Group's consolidated financial statements have been consistently applied in the prior period, unless otherwise indicated, and are the following:

A. Consolidation policies

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of entities that are part of the Scotiabank Group, described in note 1, after eliminating significant balances and transactions among the consolidated entities, and the gains and losses resulting from those transactions. All subsidiaries have been consolidated from their date of incorporation or acquisition.

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Bank has control and is able to manage their financial and operating policies.

The accounting records of entities of the Scotiabank Group comply with the information requirements established by the SBS.

Financial statements of the subsidiaries and special purpose entities have been included for consolidation purposes and represent 5.82% and 8.53%, respectively, of the total Bank's assets before eliminations as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

B. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability, or equity instrument in another.

Financial instruments are recognized on the date when they are originated and are classified as assets, liabilities, or equity instruments according to the contract that gave rise to the financial instrument. Interest, gains and losses generated by a financial instrument classified as an asset or a liability are recorded as income or expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The payment to holders of financial instruments classified as equity is recorded directly in equity.

The Scotiabank Group classifies its financial instruments into one of the following categories established by IAS 39, which were determined in SBS Resolution 7033-2012: (i) financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL; (ii) loans and accounts receivable; (iii) available-for-sale investments; (iv) held-to-maturity investments; and (v) other financial liabilities. The Scotiabank Group determines the classification of financial instruments on initial recognition and on instrument-by-instrument basis.

The classification of financial instruments on initial recognition depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired and their characteristics. All financial instruments are initially recognized at their fair value plus incremental costs related to the transaction that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the instrument, except for financial assets or financial liabilities measured at FVTPL.

Acquisitions or sales of financial assets that require assets' delivery within a period established by regulations or conventions in the market concerned are recognized at trade date.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

i. Financial assets
A financial asset or, when applicable, a part of a financial asset or a part of a group of similar financial assets is derecognized when: (i) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or (ii) the Scotiabank Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, or has assumed an obligation to pay total cash flows to a third party under a pass through agreement; and (iii) the Scotiabank Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or the Scotiabank Group has neither transferred nor retained all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

ii. Financial liabilities
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation to pay is discharged, canceled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by other of the same borrower in terms significantly different, or terms are significantly modified, such replacement or modification is treated as derecognition of the original liability and a new liability is recognized. The Scotiabank Group recognizes the difference between both of them in the profit or loss for the year.

Impairment of financial assets
The Scotiabank Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset ("loss event"), and if such loss event had an impact on the expected future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be estimated reliably. Evidence of impairment includes an indication that a borrower or group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulties, default or delay in payments of principal and interest, probability that the entity will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization indicating that there is a significant decrease in expected future cash flows, such as changes in circumstances or economic conditions related to payment defaults.

Offsetting financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when management has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets and financial liabilities presented in the consolidated statement of financial position correspond to cash and due from banks, interbank funds, investments at FVTPL, available-for-sale investments, held-for-trading instruments, hedging instruments, loan portfolio, accounts receivable, other assets and liabilities, unless otherwise indicated in the note corresponding to assets or liabilities. Accounting policies on recognition and measurement of these items are disclosed in the corresponding accounting policies described in this note.

C. Derivative instruments
The SBS provides authorizations per type of derivate instrument and underlying asset and may comprise more than one type of derivative instrument and underlying asset. Authorization schemes, measurement guidelines and accounting treatment for derivative instruments that financial institutions shall apply are established in SBS Resolution 1737-2006 "Regulation on Trading and Accounting of Derivative Instruments in Financial Institutions" and amendments, which include accounting criteria for held-for-trading and hedging instruments and embedded derivatives, which are consistent with IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

Held-for-trading instruments
Held-for-trading instruments are initially recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. Subsequently, any change in fair value of such derivative generates an asset or liability in the consolidated statement of financial position, as applicable, and affects the profit or loss for the year.

In addition to their recording in the consolidated statement of financial position, the aforementioned derivative instruments are recorded in contingent accounts at par value translated to initial spot price.

Hedging instruments
A derivative instrument for hedging a specific risk is designated as hedging instrument if, at trade date, it is foreseen that changes in fair value or cash flows will be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedged item directly attributable to the risk hedged from the beginning. The latter shall be documented on the trade date of the derivative instrument and during the term of the hedging relationship. A hedge is considered to be highly effective if changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedged item and the hedging instrument are within a range from 80% to 125%.

For cash flow hedges, the effective portion of changes in fair value is recognized directly in equity in 'unrealized gains and losses' as a cash flow hedge reserve, net of tax effect. The ineffective portion of any gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The amounts recorded in equity are transferred to the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the periods in which the hedged item is recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss or when a forecast transaction occurs.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the hedge accounting criteria, the hedging relationship ceases prospectively and the balances recorded in equity are transferred to the consolidated statement of profit or loss within the effective term of the hedged item.

As indicated in note 9(b), as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank holds interest rate swaps designated as cash flows hedges.

D. Investments

The Scotiabank Group applies the recording and valuation criteria of investments in equity instruments established in SBS Resolution 7033-2012 "Regulation on Classification and Measurement of Investments of Financial Institutions", which is consistent with the classification and valuation criteria of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, except for investments in associates, which are not included in IAS 39, as detailed below:

i. Investments at FVTPL

Equity and debt instruments are classified as investments at FVTPL if they have been acquired principally to sell in the near term, or they are part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit-taking. These investments are initially recognized on trade date, which is when the Scotiabank Group enters into contractual arrangements with counterparties to purchase investments and are normally derecognized when sold.

They are initially measured at fair value, excluding transaction costs, which are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Subsequently, fair values are remeasured, and fluctuations arising from changes in fair value are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividends are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the right to receive the payment has been established.

Investments at FVTPL that are pledged as collaterals or transferred through a repurchase agreement shall be reclassified as available-for-sale investments. Once these transactions are concluded, instruments shall be reclassified at their initial category, transferring the unrealized gains and losses from equity to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

ii. Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are all other instruments that are not classified as investments at FVTPL, held-to-maturity investments or investments in associates. Likewise, all instruments will be included in this category as required by the SBS.

Available-for-sale investments are initially recognized on trade date and measured at fair value plus costs that are directly attributable to the instrument's acquisition. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value, and resulting gains and losses are recognized in equity in 'unrealized gains and losses' until investments are either sold or realized, which is when gains or losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Amortized cost of debt instruments at fair value shall be remeasured using the effective interest method, and based on the resulting amortized cost, gains or losses from the changes in fair value shall be recognized.

SBS Resolution 2610 -2018 establishes amendments to the "Regulation on Classification and Measurement of Investments of Financial Institutions," which mainly focuses on the standard methodology to identify impairment of available-for-sale and held-to-maturity investments.

Assessment of debt instruments

- Weakening of financial position of the issuer and its economic group.
- Lower credit risk rating of the instrument or the issuer.
- Disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties of the issuer.
- Observable data indicating that there has been a measurable decrease in the expected future cash flows from a group of financial assets with characteristics similar to the assessed instrument since initial recognition.
- Decline in fair value due to changes in laws.
- Significant decline in fair value below 40% of its amortized cost.
- Prolonged decline in fair value over the last 12 months, and cumulative decline in fair value in that period of more than 20%.

Assessment of equity instruments

- Lower credit risk rating of the issuer's debt instrument.
- Significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer operates, which may have a negative impact on the investment recovery.
- Weakening in financial position or financial ratios of the issuer and its economic group.
- Disappearance of an active market for the financial asset because of financial difficulties of the issuer.
- Observable data indicating that there has been a measurable decrease in the expected future cash flows from a group of financial assets with characteristics similar to the assessed instrument since initial recognition.
- Decline in fair value due to changes in laws.

If at least two of the aforementioned situations are met, management shall consider impairment in each case.

If an available-for-sale investment is impaired, the accumulated loss (difference between the acquisition cost, net of payback and amortization, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income) is reclassified from equity to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The impairment loss on equity instruments was measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss for the period or prior periods. Impairment of unlisted securities shall be the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of net expected future cash flows, discounted using current market rates for similar instruments. In 2020, CrediScotia recorded impairment losses on an available-for-sale investment (note 7).

Exchange gains or losses related to equity instruments are recognized in equity in 'unrealized gains and losses,' and those related to debt instruments are recognized in profit or loss for the year.

Interest income on available-for-sale investments is recognized using the effective interest method, calculated over the instrument’s useful life. Premiums and discounts originated on the acquisition date are included in the calculation of effective interest rate. Dividends are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when the right to receive the payment has been established.

iii. Investments in associates

This caption comprises equity instruments acquired to have shareholder's interests and significant influence over the entities or institutions. It shall include the goodwill originated from the acquisition of such investments. Investments in subsidiaries and associates are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs that are directly attributable to the instrument's acquisition. They are subsequently measured using the equity method; this means, investment increases or decreases according to the recognition of the investor's proportionate interests in the investee at the measurement date.

When changes in associate's equity are due to items other than profit or loss for the year, these changes shall be recorded directly in equity. Dividends are recorded reducing the investment's carrying amount.

When management identifies that one or more investments in associates are impaired, said impairment shall correspond to the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of the investment, in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets.*

The carrying amount of the investment shall be reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment loss shall be recognized in profit or loss for the year.

Investments held by entities can be reclassified. Investments at FVTPL cannot be reclassified except for: (1) unlisted securities, which lack reliable estimated fair value, or (2) investments transferred through a repurchase agreement or pledged as collaterals, as indicated in paragraph (i) of this section. In 2020 and 2019, the Bank did not reclassify investments and did not recognize impairment losses on investments.

E. Loans, classification and provisions for loan losses

Direct loans are recorded when fund expenditures are made in favor of clients. Indirect (contingent) loans are recorded when supporting documents are issued and may become direct loans in the event of making a payment to third parties. Likewise, any direct loans behind changes in payment terms due to financial difficulties of the debtor are considered as refinancing or restructuring.

Finance leases are recognized using the effective interest method, recording the amount of the outstanding lease payments as a loan. Corresponding financial income is recorded on an accrual basis in accordance with the lease terms. Initial direct costs are recognized immediately as expenses.

The Portfolio Risk Management's Debtor Rating and Assessment units are responsible for performing the loan portfolio assessment and rating on a permanent basis. Each debtor is rated in a credit risk rating according to the guidelines established by SBS Resolution 11356-2008 and amendments.

Preventive mandates due to COVID-19
The government mandates implemented to cope with the economic crisis due to the national state of emergency declared and the mandatory social isolation decreed as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak (note 1.C) are the following:

(a) Rescheduling due to COVID-19
The Bank, after evaluation, may modify the contractual conditions of the several credit modalities, without those constituting a refinancing, insofar as the total term of these credits shouldn´t extend for more than (6) six months until May 31, 2020 and twelve (12) months since June 1, 2020 from original term, and that as of the date of the emergency declaration, the debtors are up to date with their payments.

In order to comply with the requirements being up-to-date in its payments or not presenting arrears as of the date of declaration of national emergency (note 1.B), and only for the purposes of this national emergency, it should be considered a criteria that the loan has no more than 15 calendar days past due as of February 29, 2020.

The Bank may apply the accrual criteria for the accounting record of the interests associated with the retail loans that have been massively or individual rescheduled. In case these retail loans change to the past due accounting situation after the payment obligation is due according to the new schedule, the Bank must proceed to reverse the uncollected accrued income in up to six (6) months of term to make the return proportionally.

In the case of non-retail customers with credits that have been massively rescheduled, the accounting record of the interests associated must be carried out by the cash basis criteria. If the reschedule is carried out as a result of individual analysis, the accrual basis criteria may be applied.

(b) Freezing of past due days counting
The counting of past due days of operations with more than 15 calendar days past due as of February 29, 2020, was suspended, likewise, the financial entities may maintain the accounting situation of these loans, as long as the state of national emergency remain current.

The freeze past due days as of February 29, 2020 was considered for the loan classification process and for the regulatory provisions calculation during the months in which they remain suspended. Counting of past due days restarted in September 1st, 2020.

(c) Loans with government guarantees

In March and April 2020, the Ministry of Economy and Finance launched the following programs to face the economic crisis that has been affecting some sectors as a result of the State of National Emergency due to COVID-19:

(i) Reactiva Peru I and II program

Government guarantee to finance the replacement of the working capital funds of companies that face payments and short-term obligations with their workers and suppliers of goods and services as a result of the spread of COVID-19 in the national territory. The mechanism consists of granting the guarantee of the Government to the entities of the local financial system which lend loans in local currency to customers that apply to this program.

The credits lend under this program have a term of 36 months, including a 12month grace period. The interest generated during the grace period must not be capitalized and will be charged in a straight-line basis during the remaining term from month 13. Interest rates are established through the auction method.

The guarantees cover between 80% and 97% of the loans, depending on the amount of the loan, if the financial entities comply with the requirements of the Program.

The funds of this Program are auctioned by the BCRP, for the equivalent of the guaranteed amount. For this, repo operations for the sale of the loan portfolio are agreed with a commitment to buy it back at a later date. The cost of funds provided by the BCRP is 0.5%.

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank and CrediScotia placed loans under the Reactiva Peru program for S/ 5,396,224 thousand, which have a coverage ratio of 89% (note 8).

The guarantees related to this Program have a risk weighting factor of 0% because it corresponds to a coverage provided by the Central Government. In case the credits granted under this Program become delinquent, and the Bank decides to honor the guarantee, the Peruvian Government, through Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo (hereinafter COFIDE), will pay the credit to the BCRP and will subrogate it in favor of the Bank. Subsequently, the Bank will continue with the collection efforts and must pay COFIDE maintaining the coverage ratio.

(ii) Fondo de Apoyo Empresarial (Business Support Fund) - FAE I and II

Focused on guarantee replacement of working capital funds; and rescheduled, restructuring and refinancing of loans, of micro-business segment customers, which are lend by the entities of the local financial system.

The guarantees under the FAE-MYPE have a risk weight of 0% for the part of loans covered by the program, since it corresponds to a coverage provided by the Peruvian government.

If a loan is past due under the FAE-MYPE, the guarantee is activated in honoring such guarantee. Accordingly, the Peruvian government shall assume the part of loans covered by the FAE-MYPE. CrediScotia is responsible for the collection management of this loan portfolio, ensuring the refund corresponding to the amount received under the FAE-MYPE.

As of December 31, 2020, CrediScotia placed loans under the FAE-MYPE I, II and III for S/ 134,370 thousand, S/ 21,387 thousand and S/ 8,227 thousand, respectively, which have an average coverage ratio of 87% (note 8).

(iii) Fondo Crecer

Fund created to promote the strengthening of Micro-business loans, Small-business loans and Medium-business loans companies through hedging, credit and investment instruments.

In the event the credits granted under this Program become delinquent and the Bank decides to honor the guarantee granted by the National Government, COFIDE will deliver to the Bank the amount covered. Subsequently, the Bank continues with the collection management and must pay COFIDE the corresponding equivalent based on the agreed coverage.

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank placed loans under the Fondo Crecer for S/ 48,939 thousand, which have a coverage ratio of 68%.

(iv) Repurchase agreements with guarantee of the Peruvian Government represented in securities - Portfolio Repos

Program that consists of the participating entities (EP) being able to sell loan portfolio represented in securities to BCRP, in exchange for the sale in national currency, and they are obliged, in the same act, to buy back this portfolio on a certain date later, against the payment of national currency, amount of repurchase.

BCRP will disburse 80% of the funds in the current account that the EP maintains at the BCRP and the remaining part a restricted availability account.

As of December 31, 2020, the Scotiabank Group did not participate in this program.

Loan portfolio classification
The Bank and CrediScotia classify the loan portfolio as: Wholesale Banking (corporate, large-business and medium-business loans) and Retail Banking (small-business, micro-business, revolving, non-revolving and mortgage loans). The CRAC only classifies its loan portfolio as Retail Banking. These classifications consider nature of the client (corporate, government or individual), purpose of loan, business size measured by revenue, debts, among other qualitative and quantitative indicators.

Credit risk rating
Credit risk rating established by the SBS are as follows: Standard, Potential Problems, Substandard, Doubtful, and Loss, which are assigned according to the guidelines established in SBS Resolution 11356-2008 and amendments.

For Wholesale portfolio, the Bank and CrediScotia mainly consider debtor's ability to pay, cash flows, level of compliance with obligations, rating designated by other financial agencies, financial position, and management quality. For Retail portfolio, including the CRAC, rating is mainly based on the level of compliance with payment of loans, which is reflected in the delays and defaults, and in the rating assigned by financial agencies, if rating alignment is applicable. Retail portfolio is classified through an automatic rating process. The Bank and CrediScotia have included in the automatic rating process those loans granted to wholesale debtors with loans amounting up to US$ 100 thousand.

Provisions for loan losses
According to current SBS regulations, the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC determine general and specific provisions for loan losses. The general provision is recorded in a preventive manner for debtors rated as "standard," which is calculated on its direct loans, credit risk equivalent of indirect loans and, additionally, a procyclical component is recorded when activated by the SBS. The specific provision is recorded for direct loans and credit risk equivalent of indirect loans of debtors rated in a risk rating higher than "standard."

The credit risk equivalent to indirect loans is determined by multiplying indirect loans by the different types of Credit Conversion Factors (CCF), as follows:

	Description	CCF (%)
(i)	Confirmation of irrevocable letters of credit for up to one year, when the issuing bank is a tier 1 foreign financial institution.	20
(ii)	Issuance of letters of guarantee supporting obligations to do or not to do.	50
(iii)	Issuance of guarantees, import letters of credit and those not included in the previous items, as well as banker´s acceptance.	100
(iv)	Undisbursed, approved loans and unused credit lines.	-
(v)	Others not considered in the previous items.	100

Provision requirements are determined by considering the risk rating of the debtor, whether it is secured by collaterals, and depending on the type of collateral.

The Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC apply the following percentages to determine provisions for loan losses:

	%			
Risk rating	**No collateral**	**Preferred collateral**	**Preferred easily realizable collaterals**	**Self-liquidating preferred collateral**
Standard				
Corporate loans	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Large-business loans	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Medium-business loans	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Small-business loans	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Micro-business loans	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Consumer loans (*)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mortgage loans	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Potential problems	5.00	2.50	1.25	1.00
Substandard	25.00	12.50	6.25	1.00
Doubtful	60.00	30.00	15.00	1.00
Loss	100.00	60.00	30.00	1.00

(*) Including revolving and non-revolving loans.

Procyclical component

Percentages of procyclical component to calculate the provisions for direct loans and credit risk equivalent of indirect loans of debtors rated as “standard” are as follows:

Type of loan	**Procyclical component %**
Corporate loans	0.40
Large-business loans	0.45
Medium-business loans	0.30
Small-business loans	0.50
Micro-business loans	0.50
Revolving loans	1.50
Non-revolving loans	1.00
Mortgage loans	0.40

Procyclical component of corporate, large-business and mortgage loans with self-liquidating preferred collaterals is 0.3%. Procyclical component of all other types of loans with self-liquidating preferred collaterals is 0% for the portion hedged by such collaterals.

Procyclical component of consumer loans with payroll deduction agreements is 0.25%.

According to the SBS, financial institutions shall establish a credit risk management system that allows reducing risks before and after loan granting, perform a continuous monitoring of loan portfolio in order to identify debtors with debts, including a regular assessment of control mechanisms used and corrective measures or required improvements, as appropriate. Entities that do not comply with SBS regulations shall, for provision purposes, calculate the credit risk equivalent by applying a 20% factor to the unused amount of revolving credit lines for micro-business, small-business and consumer loans. For the credit risk equivalent, provision rates established in the "Regulation on Debtor Rating" shall be applied.

In this regard, the amount of revolving credit lines used in the aforementioned calculation shall correspond to the last approved amount reported to the client. Additionally, those entities that do not comply with SBS regulations shall establish an additional general provision of 1% on direct loan. This provision will be applicable to direct consumer (revolving and non-revolving) loans and micro-business loans and/or small-business loans of the clients rated as "standard," as applicable.

The SBS can activate or deactivate the application of the procyclical component if the average annual percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is above or below 5%, respectively.

Likewise, other conditions for activation or deactivation are set out in Appendix I of SBS Resolution 11356-2008. The application of the procyclical component was activated between December 2008 and August 2009, and between September 2010 and October 2014. From November 2014, it is deactivated.

The SBS has established that during the deactivation of the procyclical component, financial institutions cannot, under any circumstance, generate profits from the reversal of such provisions, which should only be used to determine mandatory provisions.

Provision for rescheduled loans
SBS Resolution 3155-2020, dated December 17, 2020, established the following requirements for measuring provisions for rescheduled loans as a result of the COVID-19:

- Rescheduled consumer, micro-business and small-business loans of debtors classified as standard risk category are considered debtors with a credit rating greater than standard; thus, they are classified as potential problems risk category. Accordingly, the entity shall recognize a specific provision for loans classified as Potential Problems.

- Accrued interest receivable from the rescheduled credits mentioned in the previous paragraph, which are in a current accounting situation, in which the debtor has not made the payment of at least one full installment, including capital, in the last six months to the closing of the accounting information, a provision requirement corresponding to the deficient risk category will be applied.

These requirements do not have an effect on the risk rating of the debtors. Likewise, it established that the uncollected accrued interest on the loan rescheduling date, recognized as income and capitalized as a result of the loan rescheduling, shall be reversed and recorded as deferred income over the rescheduled loan term and upon payment of the loan installments.

This Resolution is not applicable for agricultural loans or loans under any government schemes.

The modifications issued in the Resolution are included in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2020.

F. Intermediation services carried out by third parties

The SAB carries out intermediation services on behalf of third parties.

Transfer of funds made by clients for purchase/sale transactions in the stock market and over-the-counter market result in items of the consolidated statement of financial position only if they comply with asset's concept (accounts receivable) and liability's concept (accounts payable); otherwise, such balances are recorded in control accounts.

An account receivable or payable is only recognized if it has not yet been settled upon maturity or if the SAB, due to any operating issue, does not have the funds transferred by the third party. However, since it is a solvent entity, funds are hedged by the SAB with an amount equivalent to the acquisition of securities acquired through a loan that is regularized almost immediately.

Since the SAB only manages funds from third parties as a trustee, it cannot use these resources and there is a commitment to refund them to the third parties. These resources do not belong to the entity and are accounted in control accounts.

Unsettled transactions by CAVALI are recorded in suspense accounts, until corresponding collection or payment.

G. Property, furniture and equipment

Property, furniture and equipment are recorded at the historical acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Expenses incurred subsequent to the acquisition of property, furniture and equipment are recognized as assets only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Scotiabank Group, and cost of assets can be measured reliably.

Repair and maintenance expenses are recorded in profit or loss for the year in which they are incurred. Work-in-progress and goods in-transit are recorded at acquisition cost. These assets are not depreciated until relevant assets are finished and/or received and are in operating condition.

Depreciation is calculated based on the straight-line method to allocate the cost over the asset's estimated useful life as follows:

	Years
Property and premises	Between 30 and 10
Furniture, fixture and IT equipment	Between 10 and 4
Vehicles	Between 5 and 8

Cost and accumulated depreciation of assets disposed of or sold are eliminated from their respective accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is included in profit or loss for the year in which they are incurred.

H. Realizable, received as payment and repossessed assets

Realizable assets include assets acquired specifically to be granted as finance leases, which are initially recorded at acquisition cost. Also, realizable assets not granted as finance leases, including recovered assets, are recorded at the lower of its cost or market price.

Realizable, received as payment and repossessed assets (note 14) are regulated by SBS Resolution 1535-2005 and amendments. This caption mainly includes property, plant and equipment received as payment for loan losses, and are initially recorded at the lower of judicial, extrajudicial, recovery or estimated market price, or value of outstanding debt.

According to current regulation, the accounting treatment to record provisions for this type of assets is as follows:

- Realizable assets, received as payment and repossessed assets are initially recorded at carrying amount and, simultaneously, a provision equivalent to 20% of the cost is recognized. If the net realizable value shown in the appraisal report demonstrates that the asset is impaired by a percentage higher than 20%, the required initial provision shall be recorded at an amount effectively impaired.

- As from the first month of asset's repossession or recovery, the Bank records a monthly provision for personal property equivalent to 1/18 of the carrying amount of assets less the aforementioned initial provision. Regarding assets that have not been sold or leased within a one-year term and that do not have the extension established in the Banking Law, the provision shall be completed up to 100% of the value upon repossession or recovery less the provision for impairment loss upon maturity date.

- A provision shall be recorded for real estate that has not been sold or leased within a one-year term from its recovery or repossession. This provision shall be a uniform monthly provision over a term of three and a half years until there is a 100% provision of the net carrying amount obtained in the eighteenth or twelfth month, depending on whether there is an extension approved by the SBS, respectively.

An impairment loss is recognized when the net realizable value is lower than the net carrying amount; accordingly, the carrying amount shall be reduced and the loss shall be recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. If the net realizable value is higher than the net carrying amount, the higher value shall not be recognized.

Appraisal reports of real estate may not be aged over a year.

I. Impairment of non-financial assets

When events or circumstantial economic changes indicate that the value of long-lived assets might not be recoverable, management reviews at each date of consolidated statement of financial position the carrying amount of these assets to determine if there is an impairment. When the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the Scotiabank Group recognizes an impairment loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss by an amount equivalent to the excess in the carrying amount, net of tax effects. The recoverable amount is estimated for each asset or, if not possible, for each cash-generating unit (CGU).

The recoverable amount of a long-lived asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Fair value less costs to sell of a long-lived asset or cash-generating unit is the amount resulting from an arm’s length sale transaction between knowledgeable parties, less corresponding costs to sell. Value in use is the present value of expected future cash flows arising from an asset or a cash-generating unit.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows (cash-generating unit) from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets.

An impairment loss on goodwill is determined by assessing the recoverable amount for each cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units to which the goodwill relates.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Scotiabank Group did not recognize impairment losses on non-financial assets.

J. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are mainly related to: (i) the exclusive agreement and brand name from the acquisition of the subsidiary, CRAC (note 1.D), which are amortized on a straight-line basis over 15 years (agreement term); and (ii) the acquisition and development of software, which are amortized on a straight-line basis over 3 years. Likewise, they include amortized costs from CrediScotia's business and are amortized during the contract term in which they are originated.

Software development and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred. However, costs that are directly related to a single and identifiable software, that are under management's control, and that will give future economic benefits higher than the asset's cost in a period exceeding one year are considered as intangible assets. Direct costs related to software development include personnel costs of the development team and a pro-rata of general expenses.

K. Goodwill

Goodwill is related to the higher value paid between the acquisition cost over the identifiable fair values of a subsidiary or an associate, and the acquisition of equity spin-off from Citibank del Perú S.A. (note 11).

Business acquisitions are recorded using the purchase accounting method. This means, measuring identifiable assets of the acquired entity at fair value. Any excess between the acquisition cost and the fair value of net identifiable assets is recognized as goodwill.

When the purchase agreement foresees price adjustments based on the compliance with some future assumptions and, on initial recognition, its occurrence is not probable or its value cannot be reliably estimated, this adjustment is not included in the acquisition cost. If, subsequently, such adjustment becomes probable and can be reliably estimated, the additional amount will be treated as an adjustment to the acquisition cost.

Goodwill has an indefinite useful life and the Bank carries out a goodwill impairment testing annually or more frequently when there are sales or changes in circumstances indicating that goodwill balance might not be recoverable.

L. Securities, bonds and outstanding obligations

It comprises liabilities from the issuance of redeemable subordinated bonds and corporate bonds, which are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Discounts granted or income generated during the loan disbursement are amortized during the instrument term.

Interest is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss when accrued.

M. Provisions and contingencies

i. Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Scotiabank Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and it is possible to reliably estimate its amount. Provisions are reviewed and adjusted in each reporting period to reflect the best estimates as of the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Provision for length-of-service compensation (CTS, for its Spanish acronym) is calculated according to current regulation, on the total employees' indemnities and should be paid, in May and November annually, through deposits in authorized financial institutions as chosen by them. The calculation is made for the amount that should be paid as of the date of the consolidated statement of financial position and is included in 'provision for fringe benefits.' It is recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position in 'other liabilities.'

ii. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. They are disclosed in notes to the consolidated financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. They are only disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

N. Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Preference shares, if any, are recorded as other debt instruments. The difference between the redeemable amount of preference shares and the shares' par value is recorded in equity. Dividends on preference shares are recorded as liabilities and charged to profit or loss for the year. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Scotiabank Group does not hold outstanding preference shares.

O. Income tax

Current tax is determined based on the taxable income and recorded independently according to tax law applicable to the Bank and each entity that is part of the Scotiabank Group (note 27).

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method based on temporary differences derived from tax accounting of assets and liabilities, and their balances in the financial statements of each entity of the Scotiabank Group. Also, it is determined applying the current tax laws and tax rates as of the estimated date in which the deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled (note 28).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized excluding the estimated date in which the temporary differences will disappear. Deferred tax assets are recognized only if it is probable that future tax benefits will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be used.

IFRIC 23 clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements of IAS 12 *Income Taxes* when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments assumed by the Scotiabank Group in determining income tax. Previously, the IFRIC clarified that the accounting treatment used when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments is under IAS 12 and not under IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.*

Likewise, IFRIC 23 explains how to recognize and measure current and deferred tax assets and liabilities when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. An uncertain tax treatment is a tax treatment for which there is uncertainty over whether the Tax Authorities will accept the tax treatment. IFRIC 23 covers all aspects that may be affected by an uncertain tax treatment; this means, an uncertain tax treatment that may affect the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax credits and tax rates (note 27).

P. Employees' profit sharing

The Scotiabank Group recognizes a liability and an expense for employees' profit sharing equivalent to 5% of taxable income determined in accordance with current tax law (note 29).

Q. Income and expense recognition

Interest income and expense are recognized in profit or loss for the year on an accrual basis, depending on the term of the generating transactions and the interest rate agreed upon with the clients. Fees for banking services are recognized as profit or loss when earned.

SBS Resolution 7036-2012 establishes that income from fees of indirect loans shall be recognized on an accrual basis during the term of such indirect loans. Likewise, fees and expenses for formalization of loans, as well as opening, analysis and assessment of direct and indirect loans, are recognized as profit or loss on an accrual basis within the contract term.

When management considers that there are reasonable uncertainties about the payment of the loan's principal, the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC suspend the recognition of interest in profit or loss. Interest in suspense is recorded in suspense accounts and recognized as earned when collected. If management determines that the debtor's financial position has improved and uncertainty on principal recoverability is no longer present, interest is recorded on an accrual basis again.

Interest income includes return on fixed-income investments and trading securities, as well as recognition of discounts and premiums on financial instruments. Dividends are recorded as profit or loss when declared.

Fees for intermediation services from securities acquisition and sale on the stock market are recorded in 'financial service income' when these transactions have been performed through generation and acceptance of transaction policies by clients.

Sales revenue from securities and their cost are recognized when all risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred and it is probable that economic benefits associated to the transaction will flow to the SAB. They are recorded in 'other income, net' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Dividends are recorded when declared.

Income from compensation for funds managed by the SAF is measured daily at a percentage of the assets of each fund.

Income from fees for redemption of shares is recognized as profit or loss when such redemption is carried out.

Fees for asset management services are recognized in profit or loss of the year in which the service is rendered and accrued.

Other income and expenses of the Scotiabank Group are recognized as earned or incurred in the period in which they are accrued.

R. Repurchase agreements

The Bank applies SBS Resolution 5790-2014, which establishes that securities sold under repurchase agreements on a specific future date, are not derecognized from the consolidated statement of financial position since the Bank retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset.

The Bank recognizes the cash received and a liability recorded in 'accounts payable' to refund such cash at maturity. Also, it will make the reclassification of securities subject to the transaction in accordance with SBS regulations. Accounting records of returns will depend on the agreements between the parties. The difference between the final amount and initial amount will be recognized as an expense against a liability within the transaction term using the effective interest method.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Scotiabank Group performs repurchase agreements of securities and currencies (notes 6 and 17).

S. Consolidated statement of cash flows

For presentation purposes on this consolidated financial statement, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the balances of 'cash and due from banks' and 'interbank funds' of assets were considered as cash and cash equivalents, except for the restricted cash and due from banks for compliance with repurchase agreements with the BCRP, funds held at accounts opened at the BCRP for the normal processing of instant transfers under Official Letter 0030-2020-BCRP, and reserve funds for compliance with contractual commitments with foreign financial institutions (note 6.C).

T. Trust funds

Assets and income from trust fund transactions, where there is a liability to return the assets to the clients, and the Bank and Titulizadora act as trustees, are not included in the consolidated financial statements since they belong to neither the Bank nor Titulizadora. They are recorded in suspense accounts for corresponding control. Fees for those activities are included in 'financial service income' (note 23).

U. Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are those transactions carried out in a currency other than the sol. Foreign currency transactions are translated into sol using current exchange rates established by the SBS at transaction date (note 5). Exchange gains or losses resulting from the payment of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities stated in foreign currency at exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

V. New accounting pronouncements

i. New accounting pronouncements not early adopted

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations have been issued or adapted by the IASB but are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021. However, the Scotiabank Group has not adopted them in preparing these consolidated financial statements since the Scotiabank Group does not plan to early adopt such standards. Those that might be relevant to the Scotiabank Group are detailed below.

Amendments to IFRSs	Effective date
Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022 to existing contracts on the adoption date. Early adoption is permitted.
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early adoption is permitted.
Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early adoption is permitted.
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted.
Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)	Effective date was indefinitely deferred.
Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early adoption is permitted.
Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16)	Annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021. Early adoption is permitted.

ii. Resolutions and regulations issued by the CNC and the Peruvian Securities Market Regulator (SMV) concerning the approval and adoption of IFRSs in Peru

As of the date of the consolidated financial statements, the CNC through:

- Resolution 001-2020-EF/30, dated July 17, 2020 made official the amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, the 2020 edition of IFRSs that includes the *Conceptual Framework for the Financial Reporting* and IFRS 16 *Leases* (*COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions*).

- Resolution 002-2020-EF/30, dated September 10, 2020, made official the amendments to IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*, IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*, IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts*, IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*, IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IAS 41 *Agriculture*.

As indicated in note 3.A, the standards and interpretations described in i) and ii) will only be applicable to the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC in the absence of applicable SBS regulations for situations not included in the Accounting Manual. Management has not determined their effect on the preparation of its consolidated financial statements since those standards have not been adopted by the SBS.

iii. IFRSs issued by the IASB for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020

- *Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle – various standards*
- *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRSs*
- *Definition of a Business* (Amendments to IFRS 3)
- *Definition of Material* (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)

iv. IFRSs issued by the IASB for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019

Clarifications to the application of IFRS 16 Leases
Likewise, through Official Letter 467-2019-SBS, dated January 7, 2019, the SBS stated that IFRS 16 *Leases* shall not be applied to supervised entities until the corresponding provisions are established; therefore, supervised entities shall continue to apply IAS 17 *Leases*.

IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments
The Scotiabank Group has applied IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments* from January 1, 2019, assessing all uncertain tax treatments. As a result of the assessment, the Scotiabank Group determined that it is not required to recognize any provision for future events as of December 31, 2019.

v. Main pronouncements issued by the SBS in 2020

- SBS Multiple Official Letter N° 10997-2020, dated March 16, 2020, establishes that it is feasible to apply Multiple Official Letter 5345-2010 to make modifications to the customers' loan agreements, and not consider them as refinancing; specifying that in these cases it is required that the debtors are not showing arrears at the time of the declaration of heirs; effective March 17, 2020. Supplementary official letters related with this modification and other facilities were issued as follows:

- Multiple Official Letter N° 11150-2020-SBS, dated March 16, 2020, Credit conditions may be modified without contacting the client, without constituting a refinance (or deterioration in the credit rating), provided that the total term of the credits does not it is extended for more than 6 months of the original term, and that the debtors are up to date in their payments to the emergency declaration; effective March 17, 2020.

- Multiple Official Letter N° 11148-2020-SBS dated March 16, 2020, establishes the temporary non-application of the limits of liquidity coverage ratios in national and foreign currency, effective March 17, 2020.

- Multiple Official Letter N° 11170-2020-SBS, dated March 20, 2020, establishes that to apply those modifications and not consider as a refinance loan, a customer should be up to date in their payments; it means to have no more than 15 calendar days past due as of February 29, 2020.For those customers with more than 15 calendar days past due as of February 29, 2020, the counting of the days past due reported to February 29, 2020 must be suspended while the emergency period is in place. This letter also establishes that in the event that retail loans change to past due status after the payment obligation of the new schedule due, the company must reverse the uncollected accrued interest, having a 6-month period to make that reverse in a proportional period; effective March 21, 2020.

- SBS Resolution No. 1264-2020, dated March 26, 2020, establishes that the credit weighting factor is not increased by extension of the term of non-revolving consumer loans and rescheduled mortgages; also empowers the use additional regulatory capital requirement by economic cycle, effective March 27, 2020.

- Multiple Official Letter N° 11999-2020-SBS dated April 22, 2020, and SBS Resolution No. 1314-2020, dated April 27, 2020: Details on the "Reactiva Perú" Program to ensure continuity in the payment chain in the face of the impact of COVID-19, effective April 2020.

- Multiple Official Letter N° 12679-2020-SBS dated May 5, 2020, Supplementary Prudential Mandates Related to the National State of Emergency:

  (i) The first time to modify the contractual conditions of credit agreements until May 31, 2020, only if the conditions indicated in the Multiple Official Letter N° 11170-2020-SBS comply.

  (ii) In relation to the proportional reverse of the uncollected accrued income, referred in the Multiple Official Letter N° 11170-2020-SBS, this letter specifies that it is applicable only to the first-time retail loans change to the accounting situation to past due after the payment obligation to according to the new schedule. Likewise, it is specified it only be applied to credits that become past due until March 31, 2021.

- Multiple Official Letter No. 12791-2020-SBS dated May 8, 2020, Details on the accounting of repo with credit portfolio operations with the BCRP, effective May 9, 2020.

- Multiple Official Letter N° 13195-2020, dated May 8, 2020.In a preventive and responsible manner, the financial system entities should make the best effort to permanently assess the possibilities of recovery of rescheduled operations, also should record necessary voluntary provisions that allow them to face the increases in risk in such portfolios, at the time they materialize; effective May 9, 2020.

- Multiple Official Letter No. 13206-2020-SBS dated May 19, 2020 and SBS Resolution No. 1315-2020 dated April 28, 2020: Details about the MYPE Business Support Fund (FAE-MYPE) which aims to guarantee the credits of the MYPE in the face of the impact of COVID-19, effective April and May 20, 2020.

- Multiple Official Letter N° 13805-2020-SBS dated May 29, 2020 Supplementary Prudential Measures Related to the National State of Emergency (SD No. 044-2020-PCM):

  (i) Entities will be able to carry out for the first time the unilateral modification of the contractual conditions of retail and medium-sized portfolios as long as they have been up to date in their payments on the date of the emergency declaration, or that they have reported a maximum of 15 calendar days past due as of February 29, 2020.

  (ii) The total term of the credits subject to the modifications of the contractual conditions, may not be extended for more than twelve (12) months of the original term. The extension of the schedule may be applicable to all credits that have been subject to modification, since the issuance of Multiple Official Letter No. 11150-2020-SBS.

  (iii) For contractual modifications made from now on, and only for the purposes of this national emergency, the credit shall be a maximum of 30 calendar days past due at the time of the modification to be in compliance with the requirement of being up current or not showing arrears as of the date of the contractual modifications.

  (iv) As of June 1, 2020, in the case of new contractual modifications of revolving credits by credit cards, an extension or grace period for the minimum payment, do not proceed, such modifications must consider the total debt in a new schedule to be able to be framed in the dispositions of the present Official Letter. As of July 1, 2020, according to SBS resolution N° 14355 dated June 9, 2020.

  (v) In the case of credits that as of February 29, 2020 had more than 15 and up to 60 days of delay, such suspension of past due days counting will continue until the end of the following month in which the declaration of state of emergency is lifted.

(vi) Financial institutions must submit to the SBS, until July 31, 2020, the Credit Risk Management Plan, duly approved by the Board of Directors. This plan aims to ensure that Financial institutions determine the possibilities of recovery of their different portfolios and the risk of default of their credit operations. This, in order to identify strategies to manage the potential impaired portfolio, which should include the creation of voluntary provisions, as well as equity strengthening actions (such as capitalization of profits, contributions, among other necessary action). The progress of the Plan should be reported to the Board, at least once a month; also, the report and certification of the Board agreement should be submitted to the SBS within 5 calendar days after the Board session has taken place.

- Multiple Official Letter N° 15944-2020-SBS dated Jun 9, 2020, Supplementary Prudential Mandates Related to suspension of the counting of past due days of applicable to those credits that presented more than 15 calendar days of delay to February 29, 2020.As of to date this counting is suspended until August 31, 2020.

- Multiple Official Letter N° 17769-2020-SBS, dated July 24, 2020, Details on the Repurchase agreements with guarantee of the Peruvian Government represented in securities - Portfolio Repos rescheduling within the framework of Circular N° 0021-2020-BCRP, effective July 25, 2020.

  As of December 31, 2020, the Scotiabank Group did not participate in this program.

- SBS Multiple Official Letter N° 18048-2020, dated July 29, 2020, Prepayment of financial obligations and adaptation of contracts in the Reactiva Peru Program, effective July 30, 2020. The beneficiary companies of the Reactiva Peru Program can´t prepaying current financial obligations before canceling the credits originated under the Program. In this case, the Bank must establish the necessary controls to identify which clients have benefited from the Reactiva Peru Program.

- SBS Resolution N° 1882-2020, dated July 31, 2020, Replace the article 34 of the Regulation for Market Risk Management, approved by SBS Resolution N° 4906-2017, effective August 2020:

  Limit to global oversold position
  The global oversold position may not be greater than ten percent (10%) of the effective equity.

  Limit to the global overbought position
  The global overbought position may not be greater than ten percent (10%) of the effective equity or the average of the global positions as a percentage of the effective equity that the company has registered during the period between December 2019 and May 2020, which be greater.

- SBS Multiple Official Letter N° 19109-2020-SBS dated August 7, 2020 Supplementary Prudential Mandates Related to the National State of Emergency (SD No. 044-2020-PCM) establishes following:

  - The conditions under which a credit should cease to be considered a rescheduled credit within the COVID-19 programs.

  - Accounting method of interest income recognition of rescheduled credits which migrates from a retail to a non-retail type of credit, or vice versa, because of the credit classification process. In these cases, Financial Institutions must apply the method, either the accrual or the cash basis, that was applied to this credit at the time of requesting the first modification of the contract.

  - Regarding the suspension of the counting of days past due reported to February 29, 2020, it must be maintained until august 31, 2020. Likewise, Financial Institutions can maintain the accounting situation of such credits until the same date; left without effect the provision of numeral 1 of Multiple Official Letter N° 15944-2020-SBS.

- SBS Multiple Official Letter N° 42138-2020-SBS dated December 13, 2020 Reduction of capital, legal reserve and/or other equity accounts is allowed for recording new generic and specific provisions (including voluntary provisions) for the loan portfolio. This procedure is allowed only with the approval of the SBS with an Official Letter.

- SBS Resolution N° 3155-2020, dated December 17,2020. Modifications of the SBS Resolution 11356-2008 and amendments, Evaluation and Classification of the Debtor and the Requirement of Provisions. Following provisions were established on a prospective basis:

  (i) Provision for loan losses of rescheduled credits due to COVID-19 classified in the Standard risk category, must be calculated as if they were classified in the risk category of "Potential problems".

  (ii) Provision for uncollected accrued interest of rescheduled credits due to COVD 19 of consumer, micro-business and small business loans, for which payment of a quota that includes capital, has not been received in the last six months, must be calculated considering the "Substandard" risk category ratios.

  (iii) These provisions should not affect the classification of the debtor.

  (iv) Uncollected accrued interests that are capitalized within the new rescheduled loan, must be recorded as deferred income and recognized throughout the term of the rescheduled loan.

  (v) These regulations will not apply to agricultural credits or credits under any government program.

5. Foreign Currency Balances

The consolidated statement of financial position includes balances of foreign currency transactions, mainly in U.S. dollars (US$), which are recorded in soles (S/) at the exchange rate established by the SBS. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the exchange rate was US$1 = S/ 3.621 and US$1 = S/ 3.314, respectively.

Local foreign currency transactions and foreign trade transactions referred to the concepts authorized by the BCRP are channeled through a free banking system. As of December 31, 2020, buy and sell exchange rates used were US$ 1 = S/ 3.618 and US$ 1 = S/ 3.624, respectively (US$ 1 = S/ 3.311 buy and US$ 1 = S/ 3.317 sell as of December 31, 2019).

As of December 31, foreign currency balances stated in thousands of U.S. dollars are as follows:

	2020			2019		
In thousands of	**U.S. dollars**	**Other currencies**	**Total**	**U.S. dollars**	**Other currencies**	**Total**
Assets						
Cash and due from banks	2,358,018	20,846	2,378,864	4,065,063	5,956	4,071,019
Interbank funds	25,000	-	25,000	-	-	-
Investments at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale investments	687,134	-	687,134	896	-	896
Loan portfolio, net	3,636,443	-	3,636,443	4,150,986	-	4,150,986
Held-for-trading and hedging instruments	19,786	-	19,786	5,236	-	5,236
Accounts receivable, net	22,738	-	22,738	17,474	-	17,474
Other assets, net	35,323	528	35,851	30,775	5,552	36,327
	6,784,442	**21,374**	**6,805,816**	**8,270,430**	**11,508**	**8,281,938**
Liabilities						
Deposits and obligations and other	5,019,671	38,367	5,058,038	4,868,131	31,306	4,899,437
Interbank funds	30,011	-	30,011			
Borrowings and debts	3,119,596	-	3,119,596	3,195,709	-	3,195,709
Held-for-trading and hedging instruments	23,942	-	23,942	1,452	-	1,452
Other liabilities	28,310	4,749	33,059	90,766	7,214	97,980
	8,221,530	**43,116**	**8,264,646**	**8,156,058**	**38,520**	**8,194,578**
Net asset (liability) position in the consolidated statement of financial position	**(1,437,088)**	**(21,742)**	**(1,458,830)**	**114,372**	**(27,012)**	**87,360**
Derivative financial instruments	**833,362**	**21,993**	**855,355**	**(162,321)**	**28,079**	**(134,242)**

In 2020 and 2019, the Scotiabank Group recorded net exchange gains on various transactions for S/ 122,219 thousand and S/ 323,239 thousand, respectively, in 'income from financial transactions' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss (note 24).

As of December 31, 2020, the Scotiabank Group has contingent foreign currency transactions for S/ 58,507,933 thousand equivalent to US$ 16,157,949 thousand (S/ 56,184,012 thousand equivalent to US$ 16,953,509 thousand as of December 31, 2019).

6. Cash and Due from Banks

This caption comprises the following:

In thousands of soles	2020	2019
Cash (a)	1,398,734	1,413,879
BCRP (a)	14,026,036	9,657,121
Local banks and other financial institutions (b)	73,806	80,292
Foreign banks and other financial institutions (b)	310,126	78,330
Clearing	18,230	28,452
Restricted cash and due from banks (c)	1,674,168	3,813,916
Other cash and due from banks	165	217
	17,501,265	**15,072,207**

(a) As of December 31, 2020, funds held in cash and deposits with the BCRP include US$ 1,820,342 thousand and S/ 1,226,399 thousand (US$ 2,824,482 thousand and S/ 1,373,189 thousand as of December 31, 2019), which are intended for hedging the reserve requirement that the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC shall hold for deposits and obligations according to the limits established by current regulation. These funds are deposited with the BCRP and in the financial institutions' vaults.

Cash reserves held at the BCRP do not accrue interest, except for the amount in local and foreign currency that exceeded the minimum cash reserve. As of December 31, 2020, the excess of the minimum cash reserve in local and foreign currency accrued interest at an annual effective interest rate of 0.00% and 0.02% (in local and foreign currency, annual effective interest rate of 2.14% and 1.25% as of December 31, 2019). In 2020, accrued interest on the excess in local and foreign currency amounts to S/ 1 thousand and US$ 3,750 thousand (S/ 727 thousand and US$ 22,419 thousand in 2019).

As of December 31, 2020, balance in the BCRP includes 'overnight' transactions for US$ 22,400 thousand and S/ 6,300,000 thousand, which accrued interest at a nominal annual rate of 0.13% and 0.15%, respectively (US$ 67,800 thousand and S/ 45,000 thousand at a nominal annual rate of 1.57% and 1.00%, respectively, as of December 31, 2019).

(b) Deposits with local and foreign banks mainly correspond to balances in soles and U.S. dollars, and lower amounts in other currencies. They have free withdrawal option and accrue interest at market rates. As of December 31, 2020, deposits with foreign banks comprise deposits held at the Bank of Nova Scotia for CAN$ 237 thousand (US$ 2 thousand and CAN$ 138 thousand as of December 31, 2019).

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Scotiabank Group concentrates 82% and 83% of its deposits in three foreign financial institutions.

(c) As of December 31, 2020, restricted cash and due from banks comprises:
i) reserve funds for compliance with repurchase commitments with the BCRP for US$ 439,442 thousand (note 17.a) (US$ 1,148,970 thousand as of December 31, 2019); ii) funds held at accounts opened at the BCRP for the normal processing of instant transfers under Official Letter 0030-2020-BCRP for US$ 4,394 thousand and S/ 60,658 thousand (no funds held at accounts as of December 31, 2019);
iii) reserve funds for compliance with contractual commitments with foreign financial institutions for US$ 290 thousand (no reserve funds as of December 31, 2018);
iv) guarantee funds for lawsuits against the Bank for US$ 258 thousand and S/ 126 thousand (US$ 261 thousand and S/ 983 thousand as of December 31, 2019); and
v) other restrictions for US$ 987 thousand and S/ 1,544 thousand (US$ 886 thousand and S/ 1,320 as of December 31, 2019).

In 2020 and 2019, interest income from cash and due from banks amounted to S/ 27,091 thousand and S/ 159,420 thousand, respectively. It is recorded in 'interest income' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss (note 21).

7. Investments at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss and Available-for-Sale Investments

This caption comprises the following:

In thousands of soles	2020	2019
Investments at fair value through profit or loss		
BCRP readjustable certificates of deposit (a)	2,485,970	-
Peruvian treasury bonds (b)	40,776	378,740
Corporate bonds (c)	8,572	26,987
Interests in mutual funds (d)	7,211	11,637
	2,542,529	**417,364**
Available-for-sale investments		
BCRP certificates of deposit (e)	4,419,909	3,460,672
Peruvian treasury bonds (b)	1,821,255	2,525,823
Unlisted securities (f)	5,232	7,411
Listed securities	783	816
Other interests, net	18	18
	6,247,197	**5,994,740**
Total investments at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale investments	**8,789,726**	**6,412,104**

(a) BCRP readjustable certificates of deposit are freely negotiable securities in foreign currency. They are acquired through the BCRP public bids and traded in the Peruvian secondary market. These certificates are subject to a readjustment based on the changes in the exchange rates between the issue date and the maturity date. As of December 31, these certificates accrue annual interest ranging from 0.03% to 0.25% and mature between January 2021 and March 2021. As of December 31, 2019, the Scotiabank Group did not have any balances corresponding to these certificates.

(b) Peruvian treasury bonds correspond to sovereign bonds issued in local currency by the MEF and represent internal public debt instruments of the Republic of Peru. As of December 31, 2020, these bonds accrue interest at annual rates ranging from 0% to 5.60% (from 2.29% to 5.22% as of December 31, 2019) with maturities between September 2023 and February 2055 (between September 2023 and February 2042 as of December 31, 2019).

(c) The balance corresponds to corporate bonds issued in local currency by the MiVivienda Fund acquired on December 11, 2020. As of December 31, 2020, these bonds accrue interest at an annual rate of 2.89% (4.06% as of December 31, 2019) and mature in February 2024 (settled in March 2020 as of December 31, 2019).

(d) As of December 31, 2020, the Scotiabank Group holds interests in mutual funds in local and foreign currency for S/ 6,449 thousand and US$ 211 thousand, respectively (S/ 9,928 thousand and US$ 516 thousand as of December 31, 2019).

(e) BCRP certificates of deposit are freely negotiable securities in local currency. They are acquired through the BCRP public bids and traded in the Peruvian secondary market. As of December 31, 2020, these certificates accrue interest based on the BCRP reference rate ranging from 0.25% to 2.66% annually (from 2.10% to 3.12% annually as of December 31, 2019) with maturities between January 2021 and January 2023 (between January 2020 and August 2021 as of December 31, 2019). Likewise, as of December 31, 2020, the Bank holds negotiable certificates of deposits issued by the BCRP, which cannot be withdrawn since they are granted in repurchase agreements for S/ 185,998 thousand (note 17) (S/ 2,421,424 thousand as of December 31, 2019).

(f) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, it includes S/ 1,501 thousand and S/ 3,797 thousand, respectively, corresponding to shares held by CrediScotia in Pagos Digitales Peruanos S.A., equivalent to 2.07% of share capital. In 2020, CrediScotia recognized a provision for impairment loss on this investment, corresponding to a loss for S/ 2,287 thousand, in order to reflect its fair value.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the accrued interest on investments managed by the Scotiabank Group amounted to S/ 165,603 thousand and S/ 173,988 thousand, respectively. It is recorded as 'interest income' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss (note 21). Likewise, in 2020 and 2019, the Scotiabank Group generated net gains on sale of available-for-sale investments for S/ 150,040 thousand and S/ 172,104 thousand, respectively (note 24).

As indicated in note 18.F, as of December 31, 2020, the Scotiabank Group generated unrealized losses on measurement of available-for-sale investments for S/ 96,127 thousand (unrealized gains for S/ 37,138 thousand as of December 31, 2019).

As of December 31, maturities of investments at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss and available-for-sale investments are the following:

In thousands of soles	**2020**	**2019**
Up to 3 months	5,605,299	302,333
From 3 to 12 months	1,278,130	1,799,979
More than 1 year	1,906,297	4,309,792
	8,789,726	**6,412,104**

8. Loan Portfolio, Net

This caption comprises the following:

In thousands of soles	*Note*	2020		2019	
Direct loans (a)					
Current loans					
Loans		32,645,786	60%	33,096,980	61%
Mortgage loans		7,557,962	14%	6,919,265	13%
Credit cards		5,087,270	9%	5,453,015	10%
Finance lease		3,203,649	6%	3,526,413	7%
Factoring		1,100,521	2%	1,065,402	2%
Discounts		475,018	1%	732,684	1%
Overdrafts and advances in checking accounts		40,901	-	75,986	-
Refinanced loans		1,287,491	2%	955,922	2%
Restructured loans		-	-	376	-
Past-due loans		2,427,635	4%	989,739	2%
Lawsuit loans		1,103,178	2%	1,027,948	2%
		54,929,411	**100%**	**53,843,730**	**100%**
Plus (less)					
Accrued interest on current loans		348,895	-	374,994	-
Non-accrued interest		(99,576)	-	(16,452)	-
Provision for loan losses		(5,374,713)	-	(2,912,916)	-
		49,804,017	**-**	**51,289,356**	**-**
Indirect loans	***20***	**11,595,244**	**-**	**9,481,073**	**-**

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, 51% of the loan portfolio (direct and indirect loans) was concentrated in 462 and 740 clients, respectively.

The loan portfolio (direct and indirect loans) is mainly secured by collaterals received from clients, which mainly comprise mortgages, chattel mortgages and commercial pledges, third-party letters of guarantees and securities. The value of these mortgages and pledges is determined based on net realizable value in the market less costs to sell, according to SBS regulations.

In October 2020, CrediScotia closed its micro-business line due to the significant decrease in its results during the last years, which had an impact on its return and financial performance. As of December 31, 2020, the micro-business loans represent less than 15% of CrediScotia's loan portfolio and will remain in force until their payment according to the payment schedules agreed-upon with clients.

Additionally, as indicated in note 4.E(a), the Bank participated in the Reactiva Peru Program I and II, placing government guaranteed loans. As of December 31, 2020, the types of loans under this program are the following:

In thousands of soles		**Guaranteed (%)**
Type of loan		
Corporate loans	180,000	80%
Large-business loans	1,924,301	86%
Medium-business loans	2,339,223	94%
Others	952,700	97%
Loans from Reactiva Peru program	**5,396,224**	**89%**

The payment obligations to the BCRP related to this program are presented in 'accounts payable.' As of December 31, 2020, they amount to S/ 4,865,988 thousand (note 17 (a)).

Likewise, CrediScotia participated in the FAE-MYPE I, II and III, placing government guaranteed loans as of December 31, 2020 as follows:

	31.12.2020							
In thousands of soles	**FAE-MYPE I Guaranteed**		**FAE-MYPE II Guaranteed**		**FAE-MYPE III Guaranteed**		**Total Guaranteed**	
Medium-business loans	1,204	58%	90	98%	10	98%	1,304	85%
Micro-business loans	21,863	70%	7,451	98%	2,156	98%	31,470	89%
Small-business loans	111,303	67%	13,846	98%	6,061	98%	131,210	88%
FAE-MYPE	**134,370**	**65%**	**21,387**	**98%**	**8,227**	**98%**	**163,984**	**87%**

As of December 31, 2020, balances payable to COFIDE related to this program are presented in 'borrowings and debts' amount to S/ 86,905 thousand for FAE-MYPE I, S/ 20,769 thousand for FAE-MYPE II and S/ 8,004 thousand for FAE-MYPE III, respectively (note 16(a)).

Annual interest rates are regulated by the market and may be determined at the discretion of the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC. As of December 31, effective interest rates of main assets were the following:

	2020		**2019**	
%	**Local currency**	**Foreign currency**	**Local currency**	**Foreign currency**
Overdrafts (*)	55.00 - 115.00	30.00 - 55.00	55.00 - 85.00	30.00 - 55.00
Discounts and commercial loans	3.01 - 44.83	2.19 - 24.04	4.31 - 45.31	2.93 - 24.31
Consumer loans	13.95 - 55.59	7.60 - 39.32	8.19 - 66.26	7.26 - 41.53

(*) For loans exceeding S/ 100 thousand and US$ 100 thousand, respectively.

(a) As of December 31, according to current SBS regulations, the credit risk rating of loan portfolio of the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC is as follows:

	2020				**2019**			
In thousands of soles	**Number of debtors**	**Direct**	**Indirect**	**Total**	**Number of debtors**	**Direct**	**Indirect**	**Total**
Risk rating								
Standard	1,240,325	46,973,417	11,230,475	58,203,892	1,707,034	49,103,822	9,197,835	58,301,657
Potential problems	61,745	1,884,328	157,706	2,042,034	53,527	1,323,177	165,845	1,489,022
Substandard	84,612	1,017,372	115,839	1,133,211	48,543	594,492	87,045	681,537
Doubtful	225,143	2,936,257	68,710	3,004,967	90,705	1,082,347	5,842	1,088,189
Loss	101,089	2,118,037	22,514	2,140,551	57,758	1,739,892	24,506	1,764,398
	1,712,914	**54,929,411**	**11,595,244**	**66,524,655**	**1,957,567**	**53,843,730**	**9,481,073**	**63,324,803**

As stated in foot note 4.E, since February 29, 2020 to August 31, the counting of days of arrears in the payment of credits has been suspended. As of December 31, 2020, the direct loan portfolio was classified based on the assumption that the start of the counting of days past due is September 1, 2020.

(b) Movement in the provision for direct loan losses is as follows:

In thousands of soles	***Note***	**Specific**	**General**	**Total**
Balance as of January 1, 2019		1,995,314	632,252	2,627,566
Additions charged to profit or loss		2,462,550	324,629	2,787,179
Acquisition of subsidiary	*1.D(c)*	58,195	6,863	65,058
Recovery of provisions		(908,494)	(256,945)	(1,165,439)
Transfer of provisions and others		4,381	(3,787)	594
Write-off and forgiveness		(1,390,514)	-	(1,390,514)
Exchange difference		(8,820)	(2,708)	(11,528)
Balance as of December 31, 2019		**2,212,612**	**700,304**	**2,912,916**
Additions charged to profit or loss		2,984,694	1,188,822	4,173,516
Additions charged to share capital (i)		30,000	230,000	260,000
Recovery of provisions		(938,476)	(315,255)	(1,253,731)
Transfer of provisions and others		121,454	(94,723)	26,731
Write-off and forgiveness		(798,868)	-	(798,868)
Exchange difference		41,307	12,842	54,149
Balance as of January 1, 2019		**3,652,723**	**1,721,990**	**5,374,713**

(i) Official Letter SBS 42138 -2020, dated December 13, 2020, allowed financial institutions to reduce share capital, legal reserve and/or other equity balance sheet accounts in order to recognize new general and specific provisions (including voluntary provisions) for their loan portfolio, provided that the requirements of said Official Letter are met. As of December 31, 2020, CrediScotia and CRAC, with prior authorization from the SBS, reduced their share capital by S/ 230,000 thousand and S/ 30,000 thousand, respectively, in order to recognize voluntary and specific provisions for loans, respectively.

(c) Provision for loan losses, net, as shown in the consolidated statement of profit or loss is as follows:

In thousands of soles	**2020**	**2019**
Provision for loan losses	(4,173,516)	(2,787,179)
Recovery of provisions	1,253,731	1,165,439
Income from recovery of loan portfolio	74,476	91,067
Provision for loan losses, net of recoveries	**(2,845,309)**	**(1,530,673)**

The Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC record legal provisions for their loan portfolio according to the SBS regulations. They also record voluntary provisions for loan losses included in the general provision. As of December 31, 2020, the voluntary provisions of the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC amount to S/ 742,318 thousand, S/ 482,344 thousand and S/ 98,200 thousand, respectively (the voluntary provisions of the Bank and CrediScotia amount to S/ 77,338 thousand and S/ 38,416, respectively, as of December 31, 2019, the CRAC did not recognize any voluntary provisions as of that date).

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the distribution of the provision for impairment loss on accounts receivable by type of loan is as follows:

	31.12.2020				**31.12.2019**			
In thousands of soles	**General**	**Specific**	**Voluntary**	**Total**	**General**	**Specific**	**Voluntary**	**Total**
Type of loan								
Corporate loans	111,427	87,638	66,580	265,645	123,215	12,307	17,362	152,884
Large-business loans	43,833	90,976	121,356	256,165	48,655	101,271	-	149,926
Medium-business loans	61,108	541,740	146,851	749,699	65,697	444,177	43	509,917
Small-business loans	14,681	410,256	66,692	491,629	25,643	311,028	17,931	354,602
Micro-business loans	1,627	34,564	114,286	150,477	3,783	21,654	20,748	46,185
Consumer loans	94,101	2,017,714	747,451	2,859,266	131,240	950,010	58,081	1,139,331
Mortgage loans	59,550	476,343	59,646	595,539	54,787	380,641	1,588	429,209
Total	**386,327**	**3,659,231**	**1,322,862**	**5,368,420**	**453,020**	**2,221,088**	**115,753**	**2,782,054**

As indicated in note 4.E, from November 2014, the procyclical component for provision calculation was deactivated. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Scotiabank Group did not applied the procyclical component to record specific provisions. As of December 31, 2020, the Bank and CrediScotia have a procyclical component balance of S/ 44,546 thousand (S/ 41,646 thousand as of December 31, 2019).

(d) The Scotiabank Group, based on the policies indicated in note 4.A, rescheduled loans of borrowers that have loans up to 15 days past due as of February 29, 2020 or borrowers that have made all of their payments at the date the state of emergency was declared. These easy payment terms included debt rescheduling applicable to massive and individual loan portfolio depending on the loans.

As of December 31, 2020, the debt rescheduling of the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC is as follows:

	Type of loan		
In thousands of soles	**Massive**	**Individual**	**Total**
Consumer loans	2,342,519	3,926,214	6,268,733
Mortgage loans	338,791	2,765,838	3,104,629
Medium-business loans	131,317	2,436,680	2,567,997
Large-business loans	-	1,978,374	1,978,374
Small-business loans	324,232	696,887	1,021,119
Corporate loans	-	1,012,034	1,012,034
Micro-business loans	54,498	22,782	77,280
Total rescheduled loans	**3,191,357**	**12,838,809**	**16,030,166**

Likewise, the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC recognized provisions for rescheduled loans for S/ 12,268 thousand, S/ 4,865 thousand and S/ 10,171 thousand, respectively (the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC did not recognize provisions for rescheduled loans as of December 31, 2019).

(e) As of December 31, maturities of direct loans are as follows:

	2020			2019		
In thousands of soles	**Local currency**	**Foreign currency**	**Total**	**Local currency**	**Foreign currency**	**Total**
Up to 1 month	1,866,876	1,521,700	3,388,576	2,923,394	2,015,221	4,938,615
1-3 months	2,932,240	2,615,593	5,547,833	3,777,028	2,941,561	6,718,589
3-6 months	3,470,765	2,100,995	5,571,760	3,648,463	1,362,480	5,010,943
6-12 months	6,350,442	1,297,422	7,647,864	5,112,787	1,451,417	6,564,204
More than 1 year	24,036,905	5,554,555	29,591,460	22,813,461	6,155,225	28,968,686
Past-due loans and lawsuit loans	2,754,879	775,934	3,530,813	1,578,677	439,010	2,017,687
Less: Accrued interest	(290,251)	(58,644)	(348,895)	(304,837)	(70,157)	(374,994)
	41,121,856	**13,807,555**	**54,929,411**	**39,548,973**	**14,294,757**	**53,843,730**

9. Held-for-Trading and Hedging Instruments

The Bank holds foreign-exchange forward contracts, cross-currency swaps and interest rate swaps. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, fair value of held-for-trading instruments and hedging instruments has generated accounts receivable and payable as follows:

	2020		2019	
In thousands of soles	**Accounts receivable**	**Accounts payable**	**Accounts receivable**	**Accounts payable**
Held-for-trading instruments (a)				
Foreign-exchange forward contracts	67,583	56,655	125,093	107,256
Interest rate swaps	71,685	60,615	14,661	3,451
Cross-currency swaps	50,289	38,293	15,701	17,633
	189,557	**155,563**	**155,455**	**128,340**
Hedging instruments (b)				
Interest rate swaps	-	26,077	2,693	1,361
	-	**26,077**	**2,693**	**1,361**
Held-for-trading and hedging instruments	**189,557**	**181,640**	**158,148**	**129,701**

(a) In 2020 and 2019, held-for-trading instruments generated a gain for S/ 151,436 thousand and a loss for S/ 9,925 thousand, respectively (note 24).

(b) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank holds hedging instruments in cash flow hedges for a par value of US$ 800,000 thousand, related to foreign loans acquired with its related party, Scotiabank Caribbean Treasury Limited, Bahamas. In 2020 and 2019, such hedging instruments generated a net loss for S/ 22,454 thousand and S/ 4,227 thousand, respectively, which was recorded in 'other comprehensive income' in the consolidated statement of changes in equity (note 18.F).

10. Accounts Receivable, Net

This caption comprises the following:

In thousands of soles	**2020**	**2019**
Financial instruments		
Sale of investments (a)	130,596	142,224
Fees receivable	19,835	24,282
Payments on behalf of third parties, net	18,782	17,957
Collection services	12,856	23,356
Sale of goods and services, trust, net	10,920	11,359
Advances to personnel	8,518	7,496
Accounts receivable from third parties	243	222
Other accounts receivable, net (b)	201,700	206,823
	403,450	**433,719**
Non-financial instruments		
Tax claims (c)	722,021	722,021
	1,125,471	**1,155,740**

(a) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the balance corresponds to accounts receivable generated from sales of sovereign bonds on the last day of the month, which are settled during the first days of the following month and are mainly related to: i) sale of sovereign bonds for S/ 41,670 thousand and S/ 41,297 thousand, respectively; and ii) short sale of sovereign bonds for S/ 88,926 thousand and S/ 100,927 thousand, respectively.

(b) As of December 31, 2020, other accounts receivable mainly include: i) unsettled transactions with debit and credit cards for S/ 18,122 thousand (S/ 77,560 thousand as of December 31, 2019); ii) finance leases for S/ 73,079 thousand (S/ 32,438 thousand as of December 31, 2019); iii) refund of travel expenses for S/ 941 thousand (S/ 2,665 thousand as of December 31, 2018); iv) accounts receivable for sales tax from finance leases for S/ 96,275 thousand (S/ 46,641 thousand as of December 31, 2019); and v) other accounts receivable for S/ 19,323 thousand (S/ 44,976 thousand as of December 31, 2019).

(c) Tax claims comprise tax proceedings with the Tax Authorities. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, they mainly comprise: i) S/ 230,095 thousand for payments made by the Bank under protest referred to the Temporary Tax on Net Assets (ITAN) of the fiscal years 2005 and 2006, which were challenged in courts by the Bank as they are considered undue payments and shall be offset with the income tax and other tax credits; ii) S/ 20,666 thousand for income tax paid in excess by CrediScotia for the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013; and iii) S/ 25,760 thousand for the tax proceeding of the year 2013. It is the opinion of management and its legal advisors that these amounts will be refunded upon the favorable resolution of the case.

Also, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, this account receivable, net of corresponding provision for impairment loss on account receivable, includes tax claims for S/ 433,815 thousand, which are related to payments made under protest due to a resolution issued by the Tax Authorities. The latter was challenged in courts by the Bank. It is the opinion of management and its legal advisors that these amounts will be refunded to the Bank upon the favorable resolution of the case.

11. Goodwill

It corresponds to the goodwill determined on the acquisition of investments in equity instruments made by the Bank. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, goodwill amounts to S/ 570,664 thousand, which mainly includes: i) goodwill from the purchase of 100% of the share capital of Banco de Trabajo S.A., currently CrediScotia, which amounts to S/ 278,818 thousand; ii) goodwill from the acquisition of the retail and consumer banking of Citibank del Perú, which amounts to S/ 287,074 thousand; and iii) goodwill from the acquisition of Unibanca's shares, which amounts to S/ 4,772 thousand.

According to SBS regulations, goodwill has been assessed by management on an annual basis. The latter determined that there is no impairment as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

12. Property, Furniture and Equipment, Net

This caption comprises the following:

In thousands of soles	Land	Property and premises	Furniture, fixture and IT equipment	Vehicles	Goods in-transit and work-in-progress	Balance as of 12.31.20	Balance as of 12.31.19
Cost							
Balance as of January 1	131,572	778,879	460,996	3,277	24,147	1,398,871	1,344,358
Additions	-	1,133	16,174	-	22,635	39,942	71,020
Sales	(2,688)	(7,372)	(18,262)	-	-	(28,967)	(39,639)
Acquisition of subsidiary (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,506
Transfers	-	9,676	13,930	-	(22,770)	836	(627)
Disposals and others	-	(1,819)	(4,089)	-	(1,918)	(7,181)	(2,747)
	128,884	**780,497**	**468,749**	**3,277**	**22,094**	**1,403,501**	**1,398,871**
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as of January 1	-	645,003	388,758	2,683	-	1,036,444	991,316
Additions	-	26,264	26,439	112	-	52,815	59,476
Sales	-	(5,587)	(14,107)	-	-	(19,694)	(34,831)
Acquisition of subsidiary (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,370
Disposals and others	-	(1,467)	(3,692)	-	-	(5,159)	(1,887)
Total depreciation	**-**	**664,213**	**397,398**	**2,795**	**-**	**1,064,406**	**1,036,444**
Net carrying amount	**128,884**	**116,284**	**71,351**	**482**	**22,094**	**339,095**	**362,427**

(a) According to current regulations, the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC cannot pledge as collateral the assets that are part of their property, furniture and equipment, except for those acquired through the issuance of lease bonds to carry out finance leases.

(b) It corresponds to the acquisition of the CRAC's premises and equipment, dated March 1, 2019 (note 1.D (c)).

13. Intangible Assets, Net

This caption comprises the following:

In thousands of soles	Software and others	Work-in-progress	Goodwill	Other intangible assets	Exclusive agreement (a)	Cencosud brand name (a)	Balance as of 12.31.2020	Balance as of 12.31.2019
Cost								
Balance as of January 1	337,501	42,947	9,495	23,652	326,302	4,148	744,045	349,404
Additions	7,845	29,916	6,425	254	-	-	44,440	42,203
Transfers	53,870	(51,697)	(3,009)	-	-	-	(836)	-
Acquisition of subsidiary (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352,920
Disposals and others	(3)	(1,111)	-	(45)	-	-	(1,159)	(482)
Total cost	**399,213**	**20,055**	**12,911**	**23,861**	**326,302**	**4,148**	**786,490**	**744,045**
Accumulated amortization								
Balance as of January 1	295,443	-	3,486	22,429	18,128	230	339,716	279,929
Additions	32,673	-	4,931	186	21,753	277	59,820	39,185
Acquisition of subsidiary (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,926
Disposals and others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(324)
Total amortization	**328,116**	**-**	**8,417**	**22,615**	**39,881**	**507**	**399,536**	**339,716**
Net carrying amount	**71,097**	**20,055**	**4,494**	**1,246**	**286,421**	**3,641**	**386,954**	**404,329**

(a) It includes identifiable intangible assets—e.g., exclusive agreement and Cencosud brand name—as a result of the acquisition of the CRAC on March 1, 2019 (note 1.D).

14. Other Assets, Net

This caption comprises the following:

In thousands of soles	2020	2019
Financial instruments		
Transactions in progress (a)	167,391	316,627
	167,391	**316,627**
Non-financial instruments		
Prepaid expenses (b)	106,755	171,458
Realizable and repossessed assets, net of accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment loss for S/ 200,867 thousand (S/ 182,255 thousand in 2019)	62,837	89,167
Tax credit	190,326	17,237
Others	8,019	7,942
	367,937	**285,804**
	535,328	**602,431**

(a) Transactions in progress are mainly those carried out during the last days of the month and are reclassified in the following month to their final accounts in the consolidated statement of financial position. These transactions do not have an impact on the Scotiabank Group's profit or loss. As of December 31, 2020, they mainly include treasury transactions and invoices-in-transit for S/ 148,800 thousand and S/ 5,290 thousand, respectively (S/ 299,767 thousand and S/ 4,679 thousand, respectively, as of December 31, 2019).

(b) As of December 31, 2020, prepaid expenses mainly include: i) deferred loan origination costs related to fees paid to the external sales force for S/ 77,172 thousand (S/ 131,953 thousand as of December 31, 2019); ii) prepaid fees for loans received for S/ 3,589 thousand (S/ 6,858 thousand as of December 31, 2019); iii) prepaid leases for S/ 3,218 thousand (S/ 3,463 thousand as of December 31, 2019); and iv) advertising and marketing services for S/ 417 thousand (S/ 1,192 thousand as of December 31, 2019), among others.

15. Deposits and Obligations with Financial Institutions

This caption comprises the following:

In thousands of soles	2020		2019	
Corporate clients	24,328,543	50%	20,332,538	45%
Individuals	19,320,372	40%	16,896,734	38%
Non-profit entities	3,147,855	6%	5,360,724	12%
Others	1,778,439	4%	2,172,896	5%
	48,575,209	**100%**	**44,762,892**	**100%**

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, deposits and other obligations in U.S. dollars represent 38% and 36% of total amount, respectively. As of December 31, 2020, deposits include accounts pledged in favor of the Bank and CrediScotia for credit transactions for S/ 460,017 thousand and US$ 157,196 thousand (S/ 453,136 thousand and US$ 131,721 thousand as of December 31, 2019).

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, total deposits and obligations from individuals and non-profit entities amount to S/ 13,440,198 thousand and S/ 11,676,411 thousand, respectively, and are secured by the Peruvian Deposit Insurance Fund according to current regulations.

According to article 4 of SBS Resolution 0657-99, deposits secured by the Peruvian Deposit Insurance Fund are the following:

(a) registered deposits, under any modality, from individuals and private non-profit entities.
(b) accrued interest on the aforementioned deposits as from their respective opening dates or their last renewal dates; and
(c) demand deposits corresponding to other legal entities.

As of December 31, 2020, the maximum amount secured for each individual amounted to S/ 101 thousand (S/ 101 thousand as of December 31, 2019). The SBS, exceptionally, postponed until December 31, 2020 the transfer of deposits, with an aging of more than 10 years corresponding to the six-month period from January to June 2020, to the Peruvian Deposit Insurance Fund. Consequently, depositors can use their deposits with an aging of more than 10 years during this period.

The Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC freely establish interest rates for its liability transactions based on demand and supply, and type of deposit. As of December 31, effective rates of main assets ranged as follows:

	2020		**2019**	
%	**Local currency**	**Foreign currency**	**Local currency**	**Foreign currency**
Savings deposits	0.89 - 2.00	0.13 - 0.24	0.94 - 2.12	0.22 - 0.24
Time deposits	0.06 - 4.31	0.17 - 1.25	2.81 - 5.39	0.20 - 2.06
Bank certificates	-	0.07 - 0.31	-	0.18 - 0.45
Length-of-service compensation deposits	2.49 - 4.33	0.56 - 0.80	3.22 - 6.29	1.15 - 1.58

Peruvian Government through Urgency Decree No. 033-2020 and No. 034-2020 issued on March 27 and April 1, 2020, respectively, promulgated the following mandates in favor of workers:

(a) Workers can have up to S/ 2,400 of their funds for Length-of-service compensation deposits (CTS), for liquidity needs against the impact of COVID-19.

(b) A subsidy was provided for the payment of the payroll of private sector employers aimed at preserving employment, for a maximum of 35% of the payroll of workers who do not exceed the gross monthly salary of S/ 1,500.

Law 31017, dated May 1, 2020, and Law 31068, dated November 15, 2020, respectively, the Congress of the Republic issued, which authorizes SPP affiliates to make an extraordinary withdrawal of SPP funds. Between April 2020 and December 2020, The Bank received for these concepts funds for S/ 2,500,102 thousand from the SPP at the request of its affiliates, of which a total of S/ 2,065,490 thousand were disbursed.

As of December 31, maturities of time deposits of clients and financial institutions were as follows:

	2020			2019		
In thousands of soles	**Local currency**	**Foreign currency**	**Total**	**Local currency**	**Foreign currency**	**Total**
Up to 1 month	2,045,909	2,586,621	4,632,530	3,188,173	2,638,725	5,826,898
1-3 months	1,933,727	1,993,978	3,927,705	2,570,451	677,710	3,248,161
3-6 months	1,238,196	413,036	1,651,232	1,006,444	702,120	1,708,564
6-12 months	2,049,710	568,995	2,618,705	2,479,365	765,699	3,245,064
More than 1 year	1,629,421	777,315	2,406,736	1,671,812	591,781	2,263,593
	8,896,963	**6,339,945**	**1,5236,908**	**10,916,245**	**5,376,035**	**16,292,280**
Interest	82,359	1,3819	96,178	121,344	17,262	138,606
	8,979,322	**6,353,764**	**15,333,086**	**11,037,589**	**5,393,297**	**16,430,886**

Demand deposits, savings deposits and length-of-service compensation deposits have no contractual maturities.

16. Borrowings and Debts

This caption comprises the following:

In thousands of soles	**2020**	**2019**
Borrowings and debts		
Obligations in the country		
COFIDE (a)	851,775	1,109,728
Ordinary loans from abroad		
Related banks (b)	7,075,434	5,793,800
Other banks (c)	2,747,247	3,541,728
	10,674,456	**10,445,256**
Interest payable	10,437	25,251
	10,684,893	**10,470,507**
Securities and obligations (d)	2,239,623	2,210,367
	12,924,516	**12,680,874**

(a) The credit lines of COFIDE in the Bank and CrediScotia correspond to resources obtained for loans granting, mainly for mortgage loan financing programs of MiVivienda Fund, which accrue a fixed interest rate adjusted to the VAC index.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank and CrediScotia hold obligations with COFIDE for S/ 543,804 thousand and S/ 550,437 thousand, respectively, which are guaranteed by a mortgage loan portfolio, as follows:

In thousands of	**Currency**	**2020** Net loans	**2020** Backed debt	**2019** Net loans	**2019** Backed debt
Detail					
Mortgage loans -					
MiVivienda Fund (*)	Soles	534,213	517,863	844,347	518,727
Mortgage loans -	U.S. dollars				
MiVivienda Fund (*)		8,273	7,164	11,162	9,566

(*) The Bank and CrediScotia entered into specific loan arrangements, which have standard terms of compliance on certain operating issues that, in management's opinion, have been met.

(b) Likewise, in 2020, the Bank entered into agreements to channel resources with COFIDE for S/ 307,971 thousand (S/ 559,291 thousand as of December 31, 2019). Said resources will be used to fund corporate and medium-business loans. It also includes balances payable to COFIDE related to the FAE-MYPE I, FAE-MYPE II and FAE-MYPE III for S/ 86,968 thousand, S/ 20,969 thousand and S/ 8,062 thousand, respectively.

(c) As of December 31, 2019, ordinary loans with related banks include debts payable to Scotiabank Ltd. Bahamas for US$ 1,722,000 thousand, which accrue interest at annual rates ranging from 0.24% to 0.80% with maturities between January 2021 and January 2022 (US$ 1,700,000 thousand as of December 31, 2019, which accrue interest at annual rates ranging from 1.88% to 2.50% with maturities between April 2020 and January 2022). These loans do not have collaterals nor compliance terms.

(d) As of December 31, 2020, the Bank holds borrowings and debts with other foreign banks for US$ 986,556 thousand (US$ 1,059,664 thousand as of December 31, 2019), which accrue interest at annual rates ranging from 0.21% to 1.66% (2.13% to 3.03% as of December 31, 2019). These transactions have standard terms of compliance with financial ratios that are monitored by management. As of December 31, 2020, the Bank exceeded the delinquency ratio required by the foreign financial institution from 4% to 5.4% as a result of the effects from the suspension of economic activities, due to the national state of emergency declared due to the COVID-19, on the debtor´s ability to pay. On January 27, 2021, the Bank renewed the loan for US$ 200,000 thousand, establishing a delinquency rate of 6% (note 35). In management's opinion, these are temporary conditions and the terms of compliance will be met without affecting the Bank's activities.

As of December 31, maturities of borrowings from banks and other financial institutions were as follows:

In thousands of soles	**2020**	**2019**
Up to 1 month	857,804	570,077
1 - 3 months	1,707,077	1,004,992
3 - 6 months	4,597,668	1,857,388
6 - 12 months	2,428,196	1,793,195
More than 1 year	1,094,148	5,244,855
	10,684,893	**10,470,507**

(e) As of December 31, maturities of borrowings from banks and other financial institutions were as follows:

In thousands of soles	Annual	Maturity	2020	2019
Issuance				
Redeemable subordinated bonds				
1st Issuance, single series (i)	4.50%	2027	1,448,400	1,325,600
1st Issuance A – 1st Program - SBP (ii)	7.34%	2025	535,560	535,560
1st Issuance A – 1st Program - CSF (iii)	7.41%	2027	130,000	130,000
			2,113,960	**1,991,160**
Corporate bonds (iv)				
1st Issuance A – 3rd Program	4.56%	2021	104,790	104,790
			104,790	**104,790**
Negotiable certificates of deposit			7,312	99,102
			7,312	**99,102**
			2,226,062	**2,195,052**
Interest payable and obligations			13,561	15,315
			2,239,623	**2,210,367**

i. In December 2012, the Bank issued subordinated bonds for US$ 400,000 thousand, which under SBS Resolution 8093-2012, qualify as tier 2 capital. These bonds mature in December 2027 and accrue interest at an annual fixed rate of 4.500% during the first ten years; from the eleventh year, they accrue interest at a variable LIBOR rate of 3-month plus a spread of 3.856% to be paid each six months. After the eleventh year, all these bonds can be redeemed without penalties. This issuance was performed in the international market and contains certain standard clauses of compliance with financial ratios and other operating matters, which in management's opinion, do not affect the Bank’s business and are being met.

ii. SBS Resolution 2315-2015, dated April 24, 2015, authorized the issuance of the Scotiabank Peru's First Subordinated Bonds Program up to US$ 400,000 thousand or the equivalent in soles. These bonds qualify as a tier 2 capital. In May 2015, the Bank issued 53,556 subordinated bonds in local currency with a par value of S/ 10,000 each and a 10-year term from the issuance date. These bonds accrue an annual interest rate of 7.34375% to be paid each semester. This issuance was private and held in the local market.

iii. In July 2012, CrediScotia issued subordinated bonds for S/ 130,000 thousand which, under SBS Resolution 4873-2012, qualify as tier 2 capital. These bonds accrue interest at an annual fixed rate of 7.41% with maturity in July 2027 and have put option from the tenth year if the terms and conditions of such issuance are met. The proceeds were exclusively destined to fund credit transactions.

iv. It corresponds to the issuance of corporate bonds with maturity in July 2021. The proceeds were exclusively destined to fund credit transactions.

Subordinated bonds issued by the Bank do not have specific collateral; however, they have a general guarantee on the equity of those entities.

As of December 31, the maturity of outstanding securities is as follows:

In thousands of soles	2020	2019
Up to 3 months	4,012	7,011
3-6 months	9,549	6,270
6-12 months	111,132	99,847
More than 1 year	2,114,930	2,097,239
	2,239,623	**2,210,367**

(f) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, interest expenses on borrowings and debts of the Scotiabank Group amount to S/ 325,387 thousand and S/ 446,982 thousand, respectively (note 22).

17. Provisions and Other Liabilities

This caption comprises the following:

In thousands of soles	2020	2019
Accounts payable		
Repurchase agreements (a)	7,002,533	7,031,071
Other accounts payable	432,495	411,047
Short sale	91,798	80,545
Vacations, remunerations and profit sharing payable	41,060	44,604
	7,567,886	**7,567,267**
Provisions		
Provision for litigations and claims (b)	33,296	36,086
Provision for various contingencies (c)	64,101	60,123
Provision for indirect loan losses and country risk	126,216	119,865
Other provisions (d)	84,982	115,250
	308,595	**331,324**
Other liabilities		
Transactions in progress	238,041	502,668
(e) Deferred income (f)	78,095	79,490
	316,136	**582,158**
	8,192,617	**8,480,749**

(a) It corresponds to the balance of obligations for foreign currency repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements with the BCRP (notes 6(c) and 7(e)). As of December 31, 2020, these transactions accrued interest ranging from 0.70% to 3.52% (2.25% to 4.45% as of December 31, 2019). Likewise, as of December 31, 2020, the maturities of these transactions fluctuate between March 2021 and April 2022 (between January 2020 and July 2020 as of December 31, 2019). As of December 31, 2020, it includes a balance for S/ 4,865,988 thousand corresponding to the obligations for repurchase agreements under the Reactiva Peru I and II program entered into with the BCRP, which accrue interest at a rate of 0.5% and have a maturity of 3 years from the date of issue.

(b) As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Scotiabank Group has legal actions underway, which are related to civil and labor claims, among others. These legal actions resulted from activities and transactions performed during the normal course of business of each entity of the Scotiabank Group. Management does not consider that they will have a significant impact on business or profit or loss.

(c) As of December 31, 2020, this account mainly comprises reversals or recoveries of provisions recorded in prior years against equity accounts for S/ 64,101 thousand (S/ 60,123 thousand as of December 31, 2019), which according to SBS Official Letter 23797-2003, shall be reclassified to deficits in other asset accounts of the Bank.

(d) As of December 31, 2020, the balance of other provisions mainly includes: i) provisions for personnel expenses for S/ 55,533 thousand (S/ 83,619 thousand as of December 31, 2019); ii) provisions for marketing campaigns of liability products for S/ 5,447 thousand (S/ 5,502 thousand as of December 31, 2019); and iii) provisions related to credit and debit card transactions for S/ 23,160 thousand (S/ 24,114 thousand as of December 31, 2019).

(e) Transactions in progress are mainly those carried out during the last days of the month and are reclassified in the following month to their final accounts of the consolidated statement of financial position. These transactions do not affect the Scotiabank Group's profit or loss. As of December 31, 2020, liability transactions in progress mainly include: i) S/ 148,299 thousand for treasury transactions (S/ 317,888 thousand as of December 31, 2019); ii) S/ 15,771 thousand for credit card transactions (S/ 79,335 thousand as of December 31, 2019); and iii) S/ 19,144 thousand for client deposits in transit (S/ 27,847 thousand as of December 31, 2019).

(f) As of December 31, 2020, it mainly includes income for (i) S/ 40,395 thousand for exclusive right fees; (ii) S/ 24,851 thousand for indirect loan fees; and S/ 11,546 thousand for structuring and trust service fees, which are recorded in the Scotiabank Group's profit or loss during the term of the contract that originates them. As of December 31, 2019, the balance included S/ 43,502 thousand for exclusive right fees, S/ 20,573 thousand for indirect loan fees and S/ 14,691 thousand for structuring and trust service fees.

18. Equity

A. General

The regulatory capital of the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC is determined in accordance with the Banking Law and is used to calculate legal limits and restrictions applicable to financial institutions in Peru. As of December 31, 2020, the regulatory capital of such entities amounts to S/ 10,294,564 thousand, S/ 701,159 thousand and S/ 170,956 thousand, respectively (S/ 9,400,512 thousand, S/ 1,019,288 thousand and S/ 217,256 thousand, respectively, as of December 31, 2019).

As of December 31, 2020, credit risk weighted assets and indirect loans determined by the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC, according to the regulation applicable to financial institutions, amount to S/ 57,596,896 thousand, S/ 3,557,621 thousand and S/ 894,984 thousand, respectively (S/ 60,096,086 thousand, S/ 5,286,982 thousand and S/ 1,270,067 thousand, respectively, as of December 31, 2019).

General Shareholders' Meeting, held March 25, 2019, conferred authority to the Board of Directors to commit on capitalizations of 2019 profits, with the purpose that these can be included in the calculation of the Bank's regulatory capital. In this regard, in August and November 2019, and March 2020, the Board of Directors approved the commitment to capitalize the 2019 profits for S/ 504,000 thousand, S/ 300,000 thousand and S/ 148,081 thousand, respectively.

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Banking Law established as a global limit that the regulatory capital shall be equal to or greater than 10% of the total risk weighted assets and indirect loans, which corresponds to the sum of: the amount of regulatory capital requirements for market risk multiplied by 10, plus the amount of the regulatory capital requirements for operational risk multiplied by 10 plus the credit risk weighted assets and indirect loans. As of December 31, 2020, the regulatory capital of the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC represents 16.50%, 17.55% and 15.26% respectively, of the minimum capital requirements per market, operational and credit risk (14.45%, 17.62% and 17.11%, respectively, as of December 31, 2019).

SBS Resolution 2115-2009, approved the "Regulation on Regulatory Capital Requirement for Operational Risk." As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank and CrediScotia have applied the alternative standard method for the calculation of the regulatory capital requirement for operational risk. According to Official Letter 17024-2016-SBS and 17016-2016-SBS, the Bank and CrediScotia shall use the alternative standard method for the calculation of the regulatory capital requirement, which shall be equivalent to 50% of the difference between the requirements calculated using the basic indicator method and the alternative standard method, from April 2017 to March 2018. SBS Resolution 1889-2018, issued May 9, 2018, extended the application period until September 2019.

SBS Resolutions 4941-2019 and 4942-2019, issued October 23, 2019, extended the application period of the alternative standard method for the Bank and CrediScotia until September 2021.

In the case of the CRAC, the basic indicator approach is applied.

Finally, SBS Resolution 8425-2011 and its amendments approved the method for the calculation of additional regulatory capital requirement, which establishes that this requirement shall be equal to the sum of the regulatory capital requirements calculated for each of the following components: i) economic cycle, ii) concentration risk, iii) market risk concentration, iv) interest rate risk, and v) other risks. As of December 31, 2020, additional regulatory capital of the Bank and CRAC amounted to S/ 916,157 thousand and S/ 31,894 thousand, respectively, and CrediScotia does not have an additional regulatory capital (S/ 1,303,310 thousand, S/ 162,517 thousand and S/ 44,476 thousand for the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC, respectively, as of December 31, 2019).

B. Share capital

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank's authorized, subscribed and paid-in share capital comprise 784,035,390 common shares (676,327,282 common shares as of December 31, 2019). All shares have voting rights and a par value of S/ 10.00 each. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the quotation value of common shares of the Bank was S/ 31.00 and S/ 32.45 per share, respectively.

General Shareholders' Meeting, held May 26, 2020, approved the increase in share capital arising from the capitalization of 2019 retained earnings for S/ 1,077,081 thousand, out of which S/ 952,081 thousand were previously committed and approved at the Board of Directors meetings, held August and November 2019 and March 2020. As a result from the capitalization, the share capital increased to S/ 7,840,354 thousand represented by 784,035,390 common shares with a par value of S/ 10.00 each as of December 31, 2020.

Pursuant to the delegation conferred by the General Shareholders' Meeting, held March 25, 2019, the Board of Directors approved the increase in share capital arising from the capitalization of 2018 retained earnings for S/ 640,325 thousand. As a result from the capitalization, the share capital increased to S/ 6,763,271 thousand represented by 676,327,282 common shares with a par value of S/ 10.00 each as of December 31, 2019.

Shareholding on the Bank's share capital as of December 31, is as follows:

	2020		2019	
%	**Number of shareholders**	**%**	**Number of shareholders**	**%**
From 0.01 to 1	1,355	1.95	1,347	1.95
From 50.01 to 100	1	98.05	1	98.05
	1,356	**100.00**	**1,348**	**100.00**

Under the Banking Law, as of December 31, 2020, the share capital is required to reach the minimum amount of S/ 27,545 thousand (S/ 27,485 thousand as of December 31, 2019), at a constant value. This amount is annually updated at the end of each fiscal year, based on the wholesale price index (WPI), as published by the National Institute of Statistics.

C. Additional paid-in capital

This caption comprises the following:

In thousands of soles	**2020**	**2019**
Issuance premium	393,159	393,159
Gain on treasury shares	1,304	1,304
	394,463	**394,463**

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Bank holds 194 and 212 treasury shares respectively.

D. Legal reserve

In accordance with the Banking Law, the Bank is required to have a legal reserve of more than 35% of its share capital. This reserve is created by an annual transfer of not less than 10% of profit after tax, and supersedes the reserve referred to in the Banking Law. In accordance with the Banking Law, the amount of this reserve may also be increased through contributions made by the stockholders for this purpose.

General Shareholders' Meeting, held May 26, 2020 and March 25, 2019, applied to legal reserve an amount of S/ 146,474 thousand and S/ 128,065 thousand, respectively, corresponding to 10% of net profit for the year 2019 and 2018.

E. Retained earnings

General Shareholders' Meeting, held May 26, 2020, approved the distribution of 2019 net profit for S/ 1,464,740 thousand, as follows:

i Allocate 10% of net profit, amounting to S/ 146,474 thousand, to increase the legal reserve.

ii Capitalize a total amount of S/ 1,077,081 thousand and maintain a remaining balance for S/ 241,185 thousand in 'retained earnings.'

General Shareholders' Meeting, held March 25, 2019, approved the distribution of 2018 net profit for S/ 1,280,650 thousand, as follows:

iii Allocate S/ 512,260 thousand to pay cash dividends. Such payment was made in May 2019.

iv Allocate 10% of net profit, amounting to S/ 128,065 thousand, to increase the legal reserve.

v Hold the remaining balance, amounting to S/ 640,325 thousand, in 'retained earnings.'

F. Unrealized gains and losses

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, it mainly includes unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investments, hedging instruments and interests in other comprehensive income of associates, net of deferred tax effect.

Movement in the Scotiabank Group's unrealized gains and losses for the years 2020 and 2019, net of deferred tax, was as follows:

In thousands of soles	***Note***	**2020**	**2019**
Balance as of January 1		13,105	(19,796)
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments	*7*	76,733	37,138
Net unrealized loss on associates		(12)	(10)
Cash flow hedges	*9(b)*	(22,454)	(4,227)
		67,372	**13,105**

G. Other adjustments

As of December 31, 2020, CrediScotia and CRAC, with prior authorization from the SBS, reduced their share capital by S/ 230,000 thousand and S/ 30,000 thousand, respectively, in order to recognize voluntary and specific provisions for loans, respectively.

The Bank recognized as equity-related adjustments the proportional part of these amounts based on its percentage of shares in these subsidiaries, net of deferred tax for S/ 67,850 thousand and current tax for S/ 9,000 thousand, respectively.

19. Contingencies

The Scotiabank Group has several pending legal claims related to its ongoing activities. It is the opinion of management and its legal advisors that these claims will not result in liabilities additional to those recorded by the Scotiabank Group. Therefore, management considers that no additional provision is necessary for these contingencies (note 17.b).

20. Contingent Risks and Commitments

In the normal course of business, the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC perform contingent transactions under off-consolidated statement of financial position (contingent assets). These transactions expose the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC to additional credit risks, beyond the amounts recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position. Credit risk for contingent transactions that are recorded in suspense accounts in the consolidated statement of financial position is related to the probability that one of the participants of the respective contract does not meet the agreed terms.

The related contracts consider the amounts that the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC would assume for credit losses on contingent transactions. The Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC apply similar credit policies when assessing and granting direct loans and indirect loans.

Many of the indirect loans are expected to expire without any withdraw required. The total amounts do not necessarily represent future cash outflows for the Bank, CrediScotia, and CRAC. Also, documentary credits, such as letters of credit issued, guarantees and letters of guarantee are contingent commitments issued by the Bank and CrediScotia to guarantee a client’s obligation before a third party.

As of December 31, contingent accounts comprise the following:

In thousands of soles	***Note***	**2020**	**2019**
Indirect loans	*8*		
Guarantees and letters of guarantee		10,677,481	8,669,592
Letters of credit issued		707,585	710,585
Outstanding banker's acceptance		210,178	100,896
		11,595,244	**9,481,073**
Unused credit lines Derivative		46,091,388	43,814,950
instruments		16,217,496	17,062,366
		73,904,128	**70,358,389**

21. Interest Income

This caption comprises the following:

In thousands of soles	*Note*	2020	2019
Direct loan portfolio		4,926,978	5,445,216
Available-for-sale investments	7	155,135	165,918
Cash and due from banks and deposits with banks	6	27,091	159,420
Investments at fair through profit or loss	7	10,468	8,070
Interbank funds		520	3,404
Profit or loss from hedging instruments		-	1,652
Other finance income		2,443	3,813
		5,122,635	**5,787,493**

22. Interest Expenses

This caption comprises the following:

In thousands of soles	*Note*	2020	2019
Deposits and obligations		510,314	814,641
Borrowings and debts	16(e)	325,387	446,982
Repurchase agreements		105,274	93,527
Fees for borrowings and debts		24,314	18,031
Loss from hedging instruments		21,989	-
Deposits with financial institutions		4,151	9,437
Interbank funds		2,222	8,266
		993,651	**1,390,884**

23. Financial Service Income, Net

This caption comprises the following:

In thousands of soles	2020	2019
Income		
Income from fees for collections services	251,829	302,431
Other income and fees for banking services	145,695	151,703
Income from services and maintenance of liability transactions and transfer fees	81,536	98,494
Income from compensation for mutual funds and fees for redemption of shares	65,111	55,026
Income from structuring and management services	57,543	60,479
Income from teleprocessing services	40,025	21,487
Income from recovery of loan portfolio	35,794	67,029
Income from fees and intermediation services	6,661	6,241
Other income	245,929	420,160
	930,123	**1,183,050**
Expenses		
Credit/debit card expenses	(127,437)	(170,931)
Deposit insurance fund premiums	(55,773)	(49,675)
Expenses for insurance services	(6,719)	(6,472)
Other expenses	(241,846)	(270,598)
	(431,775)	**(497,676)**
	498,348	**685,374**

24. Profit or Loss from Financial Transactions

This caption comprises the following:

In thousands of soles	*Note*	2020	2019
Net gain (loss) on measurement of held-for-trading instruments	*9*	151,436	(9,925)
Gain on sale of available-for-sale investments	*7*	150,040	172,104
Net exchange gain	*5*	122,219	323,239
Net gain on sale and measurement of investments at fair value through profit or loss		20,524	20,626
Gain on interests		15,147	18,687
Dividends from available-for-sale investments		1,058	1,726
Others, net		(52)	94
		460,372	**526,551**

25. Administrative Expenses

This caption comprises the following:

In thousands of soles	2020	2019
Personnel and board of director´s expenses	952,547	999,157
Expenses for third-party services	775,987	877,075
Taxes and contributions	89,959	87,637
	1,818,493	**1,963,869**

26. Other Income, Net

This caption comprises the following:

In thousands of soles	2020	2019
Sale of non-financial services	17,906	16,040
Lease of own assets	2,773	2,672
Gain on sale of realizable and repossessed assets	2,745	4,928
Reimbursements and refunds	1,343	1,849
Gain on sale of property, furniture and equipment	414	6,195
Other income (expenses), net	10,556	(20,227)
	35,737	**11,457**

27. Tax Matters

Consolidated

A. Income tax is determined on an individual basis and not on a consolidated basis. According to the tax law in force in Peru, income tax is settled based on statutory financial statements and additions, deductions and tax losses established.

Income tax regime

B. The Scotiabank Group is subject to the Peruvian tax regime. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the corporate income tax is calculated on the basis of the net taxable income determined by the Scotiabank Group at a rate of 29.5%.

On May 21, 2012, the CRAC entered into a legal stability agreement with the Peruvian Government in accordance with Title II of Legislative Decree 662, Chapter I, Title V of Legislative Decree 757 and Law 27342. The agreement is effective for ten years following its execution. Consequently, the 2020 income tax rate is 30%.

The income tax rate applicable to dividend distribution and any other form of profit distribution amounts to 5%, in the case of profits generated and distributed since January 1, 2017 onwards.

It shall be presumed that the dividend distribution or any other form of profit distribution correspond to the retained earnings or other items that could generate older taxable dividends.

C. In accordance with current Peruvian tax lawn, non-domiciled individuals only pay taxes for their Peruvian source income. In general terms, revenue obtained by non-domiciled individuals from the services rendered in the country shall be subject to a 30% income tax on gross income, provided that no double tax treaties are applicable. On this concern, Peru has currently entered into double tax treaties with the Andean Community, Chile, Canada, Brazil, Portugal, Switzerland, Mexico and South Korea.

Concerning the technical assistance or digital services rendered by non-domiciled individuals to domiciled individuals, regardless of the place where the service is rendered, they shall be subject to a 15% and 30% income tax rate on gross income, respectively, provided that no double tax treaties are applicable. Technical assistance shall be subject to a 15% applicable rate, provided that Income Tax Law requirements are met. As noted above, the retention ratio in these situations may vary or retention may not be applicable if provisions of current double tax treaties are applied.

Income tax determination

D. The Scotiabank Group computed its tax base for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 and determined income tax for S/ 351,514,108 thousand and S/ 489,447 thousand, respectively.

The Scotiabank Group's current tax has been determined for fiscal years 2020 and 2019, net of prior years, as follows:

In thousands of soles	**2020**	**2019**
Scotiabank Perú S.A.A.	310,238	351,644
CrediScotia Financiera S.A.	(278)	109,953
Scotia Fondos Sociedad Administradora de Fondos S.A.	17,161	13,031
Servicios, Cobranzas e Inversiones S.A.C.	2,036	6,639
Caja Rural de Ahorro y Crédito Cencosud Scotia Perú S.A.	21,124	7,659
Scotia Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A.	656	247
Scotia Sociedad Titulizadora S.A.	577	273
	351,514	**489,447**

Income tax expenses comprise:

In thousands of soles	**2020**	**2019**
Current tax		
Current year	332,686	490,603
Prior year adjustments	18,828	(1,156)
	351,514	**489,447**
Deferred tax		
Current year	(323,172)	(8,981)
Prior year adjustments	(25,338)	5,357
	(348,510)	**(3,624)**
Net income tax expense	**3,004**	**485,823**

The reconciliation of the tax rate to the effective tax rate is as follows:

In thousands of soles	**2020**		**2019**	
Profit before tax	**255,448**	**100.00%**	**1,958,347**	**100.00%**
Income tax (theoretical)	75,357	29.5%	577,712	29.5%
Tax effect on additions and deductions				
Permanent differences	(65,844)	(25.78)%	(96,090)	(4.90)%
Prior year income tax adjustment	(6,509)	(2.55)%	4,201	0.21%
Current and deferred tax recorded as per effective rate	**3,004**	**1.18%**	**485,823**	**24.81%**

Tax Loss

E. In accordance with current tax law, there are 2 systems to offset tax loss carryforward: System A consists of the use of the tax loss generated from the year in which it was accrued and with a term of up to 4 years for its use. After such term, the tax loss is considered as expired. Exceptionally, the term to offset tax loss carryforward from the year 2020 was extended to 5 years. System B establishes that the tax loss carryforward does not expire and it can be used until its depletion, offsetting only 50% of the tax base generated in the year. The system to be applied by the Company shall be elected at the time of filing the annual income tax return in the first year of its generation. No amendments are allowed until the tax loss is depleted or expired.

As of December 31, 2020, CrediScotia elected the System A and determined its tax loss carryforward for S/ 116,631.

As of December 31, 2020, CrediScotia recognized deferred tax assets for S/ 34,406 thousand for the carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilized (note 28).

New accrual concept

F. Legislative Decree1425 introduced the definition of "legal accrual" for income tax purposes, stating that: a) revenue from transfer of goods occurs when i) control has been transferred (under IFRS 15); or ii) risk has been transferred to the acquirer (Risk Theory set out in the Civil Code), whichever occurs first; and b) revenue from rendering the service occurs when realization level of the rendered service has been established.

The new legal accrual concept is applicable to lessees when determining the tax treatment of the expense associated with leases regulated by IFRS 16—i.e., operating leases for tax purposes.

This concept will not be applicable for those entities accruing income or expenses for income tax purposes in accordance with tax provisions establishing a special (sector) accrual system.

Special depreciation regime

G. Legislative Decree 1488, effective 2021, established a special depreciation regime that is temporary and exceptional. It increases the annual depreciation rates of various assets (e.g., machinery, equipment, buildings and constructions, among others) and modifies the depreciation terms.

This regime is not applicable to investments that as of May 10, 2020 were included in legal stability agreements entered into under Legislative Decrees 662 and 757, as well as other contracts that have tax stabilization clauses.

Thin capitalization

H. From 2019 to December 31, 2020, the borrowing costs generated by debts of independent and related parties are subject to the thin capitalization limit of 3:1 debt-to-equity ratio, which is calculated at the end of the prior period. From January 1, 2021, the borrowing costs shall be deductible up to 30% of the tax-EBITDA (Net Income – Loss Compensation + Net Interest + Depreciation + Amortization) of the prior period. There are some exemptions regarding this 30% limit for banks, taxpayers whose income is lower than 2,500 UIT, infrastructure, public utilities, among others.

Income tax exemptions and exceptions

I. From year 2010, capital gains from the disposal or redemption of securities made in centralized trading mechanisms are subject to income tax. For this purpose, the value of securities has been established as computable cost at the end of the taxable period 2009 (quotation value), acquisition cost, or increase in the equity value, under the procedure established in Supreme Decree 011-2010-EF.

Emergency Decree 005-2019 extended the exemption until December 31, 2022 and included new assumptions that shall also be exempted: i) debt instruments; ii) certificates of participation in mutual funds of investment in securities; iii) certificates of participation in real estate investment (FIRBI, for its Spanish acronym) and certificates of participation in real estate trusts (FIBRA, for its Spanish acronym); and iv) negotiable invoices.

The aforementioned exemption will be applicable whenever certain requirements concur.

Temporary tax on net assets

J. The Scotiabank Group is subject to Temporary Tax on Net Assets whose tax base is composed of the prior period adjusted net asset value less depreciations, amortizations, legal cash reserve, and specific provisions for credit risk. The tax rate is 0.4% for years 2020 and 2019 and is applied to the amount of net assets exceeding S/ 1 million. It may be paid in cash or in nine consecutive monthly installments. The amount paid may be used as a credit against payments on account of Income Tax Law for taxable periods from March to December of the fiscal period for which the tax was paid until maturity date of each of the payments on account, and against the payment for regularization of income tax of the corresponding taxable period. In the event a remaining balance is not applied, its refund could be requested.

Tax on financial transactions

K. Tax on financial transactions for fiscal periods 2020 and 2019 was fixed at the rate of 0.005%. This tax is applied on debits and credits in bank accounts or movements in funds made through the financial system, unless the account is tax-exempt.

Transfer pricing

L. In determining the income tax, transfer pricing with related parties and entities domiciled in territories with low or zero taxation shall be supported with documents and information on the valuation techniques and the criteria used for their determination. Until fiscal year 2016, the formal obligations of Transfer Pricing were the presentation of a transfer pricing sworn statement and a technical study.

Through Legislative Decree 1312, published December 31, 2016 and effective January 1, 2017, the following formal obligations were established to replace the former ones: (i) presentation of a Local File (if accrued revenue exceeds 2,300 tax units [UIT, for its Spanish acronym]); (ii) presentation of a Master File (if accrued revenue of the group exceeds 20,000 UIT); and (iii) presentation of a Country-by-Country Reporting (if 2017 accrued, consolidated revenue of the multinational group's Parent Company exceeds S/ 2,700,000,000 or € 750,000,000). The presentation of the Master File and the Country-by-Country Reporting is mandatory for transactions corresponding to the year 2017 onwards.

According to Tax Authorities' Resolution 014-2018-SUNAT, published January 18, 2019, the Electronic Form 3560 was approved for presentation of the Local File, establishing the deadlines for its presentation and the content and format that should be therein included.

The Scotiabank Group presented the Country-by-Country Reporting for the years 2017 and 2018 (it is not mandatory for the year 2019) to the Tax Authorities, in accordance with the extension established in Resolutions 054-2019/SUNAT and 155-2020/SUNAT.

According to the information published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the automatic exchange of information agreement between Peru and Canada is effective from the year 2019. The Country-by-Country Reporting for the year 2019 will no longer be presented by the Bank since such agreement is effective from that year.

The content and format of the Local File are stated in the Appendixes I, II, III and IV of the Tax Authorities' Resolution 014-2018-SUNAT.

Likewise, Legislative Decree 1312 also established that intra-group services with low added value shall not have a margin greater than 5% of their costs. Concerning the services rendered between related parties, taxpayers must comply with the benefit test and provide the documentation and information under specific conditions for the deduction of costs or expenses.

Legislative Decree 1116 established that Transfer Pricing Standards are not applicable for sales tax.

Tax assessment by Tax Authorities

M. The Tax Authorities are entitled to audit and, if applicable, to correct the income tax calculated by the Scotiabank Group within the four years following the year of the tax return filing. The Scotiabank Group's income tax and sales tax returns for the years 2016 through 2020 are open for review by the Peruvian Tax Authorities.

As of the date of this report, the Tax Authorities completed the review on corporate income tax. Therefore, any major tax, surcharges and sanctions that might arise from eventual tax audits would be applied to non-domiciled income tax returns and transfer pricing for period 2013.

The Scotiabank Group's income tax returns that are open for review by the Tax Authorities are as follows:

In thousands of soles	**Tax returns subject to audit**	**Tax returns under audit**
Scotiabank Perú S.A.A.	From 2016 to 2020	2014 - 2015
CrediScotia Financiera S.A.	From 2016 to 2020	-
Servicios, Cobranzas e Inversiones S.A.C.	From 2017 to 2020	2016
Scotia Fondos Sociedad Administradora de Fondos Mutuos S.A.	From 2016 to 2020	-
Scotia Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A.	From 2016 to 2020	-
Scotia Sociedad Titulizadora S.A.	From 2016 to 2020	-
Caja Rural de Ahorro y Crédito Cencosud Scotia Perú S.A.	From 2016 to 2020	-
Fideicomiso sobre Bienes Inmuebles – Depsa	From 2016 to 2020	-

Concerning tax returns for fiscal years 2006 through 2010 and 2013, the Tax Authorities issued various Tax Assessment and Fine Resolutions on the determination of corporate income tax for said years, which were challenged. The Bank filed an appeal which is pending resolution.

Concerning CrediScotia, the Tax Authorities have completed the audits for fiscal years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, issuing Tax Assessment and Fine Resolutions on the determination of income tax for such years, which were challenged by CrediScotia. In relation to the results from the tax assessment of the aforementioned fiscal years, CrediScotia has filed an appeal for the received actions related to the Income Tax of those years.

Concerning the CRAC, it was audited by the Tax Authorities in 2012. The CRAC filed an appeal in 2017. In 2016, the Tax Authorities concluded the tax assessment of year 2013 and did not generate any significant contingencies. In 2020, the Tax Authorities concluded the tax assessment of year 2014 and did not generate any significant contingencies.

The Tax Authorities conducted a partial audit to the SCI corresponding to the year 2016. Currently, this case is on appeal to the Tax Court.

It is the opinion of management and its legal advisors that these tax proceedings and the periods pending assessment will not generate significant liabilities that may impact on the Scotiabank Group's profit or loss according to IFRIC 23.

Due to the possibility of various interpretations of the current regulations by the Tax Authorities, it is not possible to determine, to date, whether a future tax audit will result or not in liabilities for the Scotiabank Group of the period in which they are recognized. However, it is the opinion of management and its legal advisors that any possible additional settlement of taxes would not be significant for the Scotiabank Group's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Tax regime applicable to Value Added Tax (VAT)

N. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the sales tax is calculated on the basis of the taxable income determined by the Scotiabank Group monthly at a rate of 18%.

The fees and interest derived from the transactions of banks and financial institutions, municipal savings and credit institutions, municipal savings and credit and popular institutions, small and micro enterprises development institutions, credit unions and rural savings and credit institutions are exempt from sales tax.

Major amendments to tax laws effective for periods beginning on January 1, 2019

O. New accrual concept: Legislative Decree1425 introduced the definition of "legal accrual" for income tax purposes, stating that: a) revenue from transfer of goods occurs when i) control has been transferred (under IFRS 15); or ii) risk has been transferred to the acquirer (Risk Theory set out in the Civil Code), whichever occurs first; and b) revenue from rendering the services occurs when realization level of the rendered service has been established.

The new legal accrual concept is applicable to lessees when determining the tax treatment of the expense associated with leases regulated by IFRS 16—i.e., operating leases for tax purposes.

This concept will not be applicable for those entities accruing income or expenses for income tax purposes in accordance with tax provisions establishing a special (sector) accrual system.

P. Thin capitalization: From 2019 to December 31, 2020, the borrowing costs generated by debts of independent and related parties are subject to the thin capitalization limit of 3:1 debt-to-equity ratio, which is calculated at the end of the prior period. From January 1, 2021, the borrowing costs shall be deductible up to 30% of the tax-EBITDA (Net Income – Loss Compensation + Net Interest + Depreciation + Amortization) of the prior period. There are some exemptions regarding this 30% limit for banks, taxpayers whose income is lower than 2,500 UIT, infrastructure, public utilities, among others.

Deduction of expenses or costs incurred in transactions with non-domiciled individuals

Q. Legislative Decree 1369 requires that from January 1, 2019 costs and/or expenses (including outbound interest) incurred with non-domiciled individuals must be paid effectively to be deducted in the year they were incurred. Otherwise, its impact on the determination of net income will be deducted in the year they are actually paid and the corresponding withholding will be applied.

Said regulation abolished the obligation to pay the amount equivalent to the withholding on the amount recorded as cost and/or expense.

Indirect loans

R. As of January 1, 2019, under certain requirements, domiciled entities receiving foreign inbound dividends may deduct as direct loan the Income Tax that would have been levied on the foreign dividends and the Corporate Income Tax (indirect loan) paid by the tier 1 and tier 2 non-domiciled entity (provided they are in the same jurisdiction) that would have distributed the dividends from abroad.

Measures to implement the General Anti-avoidance Rule provided in the Regulation XVI of Tax Code

S. Legislative Decree 1422 sets up the procedure to implement the General Anti-avoidance Rule, mainly stating that: (i) it is applicable only in final audit procedures in which acts, events or situations that occurred since July 19, 2012, are reviewed; (ii) it is applicable only if there is a favorable opinion from a review committee composed of Tax Authorities' officers (such opinion is not appealable); and (iii) final audit procedures, in which the General Anti-avoidance Rule is applicable, are not subject to a one (01) year term to request information from the audited parties.

Supreme Decree 145-2019-EF, dated May 6, 2019 and published on the official daily newspaper of Peru "El Peruano," approves all the formal and substantial parameters for the application of the Anti-avoidance Rule provided in the Regulation XVI of Tax Code. Consequently, the requirement to end the suspension of the application for such rule, established by Law 30230, is deemed as complied with.

Likewise, the Tax Authorities' Audit Procedure Regulation has been adapted for such purposes.

Information related to ultimate beneficiaries

T. In line with the regulations to strengthen the fight against tax evasion and avoidance, as well as against money laundering and terrorism financing, as of August 3, 2018, provisions introduced by Legislative Decree 1372 are currently in force. The aforementioned Decree requires the presentation of information related to ultimate beneficiaries to the competent authorities through a sworn statement of the ultimate beneficiaries. Such statement shall disclose the names of the natural persons that effectively retain ownership or control. Thus, it is mandatory to report the following: (i) identification of the ultimate beneficiaries; (ii) chain of title with its respective supporting documents; and (iii) identification of third parties that have such information, if applicable. Also, it states that the information related to the identification of the ultimate beneficiaries of legal persons and legal entities provided to the competent authorities within the framework of these regulations neither violates professional secrecy nor is subject to restrictions on the disclosure of information arising from secrecy requirements under contracts or any regulatory provision.

Although said regulations are already in force, the Tax Authorities has only issued regulations for the terms and conditions for filing the tax return of legal persons classified as major taxpayers.

Lastly, if the informative sworn statement with the information related to the ultimate beneficiaries is not presented, the legal representatives of the entity that failed to comply with the presentation of such statement shall assume the joint and several liability.

Indirect transfer of shares

U. From January 1, 2019, an anti-avoidance measure is included to prevent the split of transactions, which allows indirect transfer of shares of entities domiciled in Peru.

In order to determine if, within a 12-month period, the transfer of 10% or more of the Peruvian Company's capital has been executed, transfers of the analyzed individual and transfers to its related parties shall be considered, whether transfers are executed by one or several (simultaneous or successive) transactions. The relationship shall be set up in accordance with the provisions of section b) of Article 32-A of Income Tax Law.

Likewise, regardless of compliance with the provisions of the Income Tax Law, an indirect taxable transfer shall always be established when, over any 12-month period, the total amount of transferred shares of the Peruvian legal person is equal to or greater than 40,000 UIT.

Lastly, from January 1, 2019, when the transferor is a non-domiciled legal person that has a branch office or any permanent establishment in Peru with allocated equity, the latter is considered a jointly liable party. Thus, the latter is required to provide information, among others, regarding the transferred shares or interests of the non-domiciled legal person.

Joint and several liability of legal representatives and directors

V. From September 14, 2018, through Legislative Decree 1422, when an audited individual is subject to the General Anti-Avoidance Rule, there is joint and several liability of legal representatives due to fraud, gross negligence or misuse of powers, unless proven otherwise. The aforementioned joint and several liability shall be attributed to such representatives provided that they collaborated with the design or approval or execution of acts, situations or economic relationships with an avoidance purpose.

Such regulation also involves the members of the Board of Directors, since it is stated that these individuals are responsible for setting the tax strategy of the entities where they are directors. Thus, the latter are responsible for determining whether to approve the acts, situations or economic relationships carried out within the tax planning framework, and finally they shall not delegate such liability.

Lastly, members of the domiciled entities' Board of Directors were granted a term, with maturity on March 29, 2019, to verify or modify the acts, situations or economic relationships carried out within the tax planning framework and implemented from September 14, 2018, that are effective to date.

Considering such term established for compliance with such formal obligation, the aforementioned joint and several liability attributable to legal representatives and directors, and the absence of a definition of "tax planning," it will be crucial to review any act, situation or economic relationship that has: (i) increased tax allocation; and/or (ii) generated a lower payment of taxes for the aforementioned periods, in order to avoid the attribution of joint and several liability, both administratively and punitively, depending on the supervisory agent criterion. The latter, in case the Bank to be audited by the Tax Authorities is subject to the General Anti-Avoidance Rule.

Major amendments to tax laws effective for periods beginning on 2020

W. Law 31011, published March 27, 2020, approved to delegate powers to the executive branch to, among others, legislate on tax matters for 45 calendar days. Major measures are the following:

- facilitate the payment of tax debts managed by the Tax Authorities;
- introduce changes in the Income Tax Law regarding the calculation of down payments, term for tax loss carryforwards, depreciation rate of fixed assets, among others; and
- extend the tax refund regime regulated by Law 30296, which promotes economic recovery.

X. Through Tax Authorities' Resolution 008-2020, published March 18, 2020, the Tax Authorities discretionally decided not to impose penalties for failure to comply with tax obligations incurred by taxpayers during the national state of emergency, declared through Supreme Decree 044-2020-PCM, as well as tax offenses committed or detected between March 16, 2020 and March 18, 2020.

Y. Emergency Decree 26-2020, published March 15, 2020, stated a suspension period of 30 business days (from March 16, 2020) for the calculation of time limits for processing administrative procedures either accepted or rejected as of March 16, 2020, except for those procedures with a pronouncement that has not been notified by the relevant authorities. Such suspension period may be extended by a supreme decree endorsed by the Prime Minister of Peru.

Z. Emergency Decree 29-2020, published March 20, 2020, stated a suspension period of 30 business days (from March 21, 2020) for the calculation of time limits for beginning and processing administrative procedures regulated by any legal provisions, subject to a time limit, processed by a public entity, and not under the Second Final Supplementary Provision of Emergency Decree 026-2020, including ongoing administrative procedures as of March 21, 2020.

AA. Legislative Decree 1488 established a special depreciation regime and modified depreciation periods by increasing depreciation rates for certain assets to promote private sector investment and provide greater liquidity given the economic outlook due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

From taxable year 2021, buildings and constructions shall be depreciated for income tax purposes, applying an annual depreciation rate of 20% until full depreciation, provided that assets are subject to corporate income tax.

From taxable year 2021, the assets below—acquired in the years 2020 and 2021 and subject to income tax—shall be depreciated by applying the following depreciation rates until full depreciation:

- data processing equipment at a rate of 50%;
- machinery and equipment at a rate of 20%;
- road transport vehicles (except for railways)—subject to Euro 4, Tier 2 and EPA 2007 vehicle emission standards, under Supreme Decree 010-2017-MINAM, used by authorized entities rendering transportation services of people and goods at provincial, regional and national levels—at a rate of 33.3%; and

- hybrid road transport vehicles (except for railways) with a piston engine and electric motor, or electric road transport vehicles with an electric motor at a rate of 50%.

BB. Law 31107, published December 31, 2020, modified Legislative Decree 1488 establishing a temporary depreciation regime for taxpayers, subject to the income tax regime, depreciating assets as follows:

- buildings and constructions at an annual depreciation rate of 20% until full depreciation, provided that assets are solely used for business development purposes and meet the requirements of such Law.
- However, from taxable year 2021, data processing equipment (except for slot machines); Euro 4, Tier 2 and EPA 2007 road transport vehicles used by authorized entities; and hybrid, electric or natural gas road transport vehicles acquired in the years 2020 and 2021 and subject to income tax shall be depreciated at a depreciation rate of 50%, 33.3%, 50.0%, respectively, until full depreciation.

CC. Law 31106, published December 31, 2020, extended the penalty relief period for tax debts included in the Article 19 of Income Tax Law until December 31, 2023. Likewise, the Tax Authorities were given the responsibility of publishing annually on their website a list of religious societies or institutions, foundations and non-profit organizations subject to corporate income tax exemption, including the amount of income subject to tax exemption according to the Taxpayer Identification Number.

DD. Law 31104, published December 31, 2020, granted a 30-day period for the refund of temporary tax on net assets of the taxable year 2020 to reduce the economic effects of COVID-19. The Tax Authorities shall refund the temporary tax on net assets of the taxable year 2020 through deposits into accounts of taxpayers requesting the refund. If the Tax Authorities have not sent any response to the request for refund at the end of this period, the request is considered as approved.

EE. Supreme Decree 417-2020-EF, published December 30, 2020, modified the Regulation on Temporary Tax on Net Assets so that payments of temporary tax on net assets may be used as a credit against income tax and down payments of income tax in the taxable periods from March to December of the taxable year 2020.

FF. Supreme Decree 432-2020-EF, published December 31, 2020, stated that—according to the Article 37(a) of Income Tax Law, modified by the Single Supplementary Modifying Provision of Legislative Decree 1424, effective January 1, 2021—, companies (taxpayers) that started their business activities or incorporated during the year shall include the tax-EBITDA of the taxable year 2020.

28. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax assets have been calculated applying the liability method per entity (note 4.P). The consolidated deferred tax asset as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 mainly comprises:

In thousands of soles	Balance as of 01.01.19	(Debit) to profit or loss	Acquisition of subsidiary (note 1.D)	Others (note 1.D)	Balance as of 12.31.19	(Debit) credit to profit or loss	Credit to equity (note 18.G)	Balance as of 12.31.20
General provision for direct/indirect loan losses	220,577	17,197	2,059	-	239,833	258,622	67,850	566,305
Provision for accounts receivable	30,660	974	-	-	31,634	7,900	-	39,534
Provision for repossessed assets	16,632	9,110	-	-	25,742	6,759	-	32,501
Provision for vacations	12,695	(1,895)	424	-	11,224	(994)	-	10,230
Provision for credit and debit card rewards	5,551	-	-	-	5,551	-	-	5,551
Tax loss	-	-	-	-	-	34,406	-	34,406
Investment in subsidiaries	941	-	-	-	941	-	-	941
Finance leases, net	431	(296)	-	-	135	-	-	135
Intangible assets	(950)	(1,410)	35	(99,136)	(101,461)	(1,786)	-	(103,247)
Adjustment for difference in exchange of SUNAT and SBS	(14,585)	(13,514)	-	-	(28,099)	14,770	-	(13,329)
Deferred sales charges	(25,137)	(6,470)	-	-	(31,607)	13,128	-	(18,479)
Write-off of loans	9,020	-	-	-	9,020	-	-	9,020
Others	4,994	(72)	1,678	-	6,600	15,705	-	22,305
	260,829	**3,624**	**4,196**	**(99,136)**	**169,513**	**348,510**	**67,850**	**585,873**

29. Employees' Profit Sharing

According to Legislative Decree 677, bank's employees are entitled to a profit-sharing plan computed at 5% of the net profit, similarly to employees of the entities part of the Scotiabank Group. This profit sharing is considered as a deductible expense for income tax calculation purposes. In 2020, legal employees' profit sharing was determined for S/ 48,314 thousand (S/ 85,351 thousand in 2019), which is included in 'administrative expenses' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

30. Trust Fund Activities

The Scotiabank Group offers structuring and management services of trust operations and trust fees and is in charge of the preparation of agreements related to these operations. Assets held in trust are not included in the consolidated financial statements. The Scotiabank Group is responsible for the appropriate management of these trusts based on the limits established by applicable laws and the respective agreement. As of December 31, 2020, the allocated value of assets in trusts and trust fees amounts to S/ 4,976,050 thousand (S/ 5,380,636 thousand in 2019).

31. Related Party Transactions

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the consolidated financial statements include related party transactions, which, under IAS 24, comprise the Parent Company, related parties, associates, other related parties, and the Bank's directors and key management. All related party transactions are conducted in accordance with market conditions applicable to non-related third parties.

A. The balances of the Scotiabank Group's consolidated statement of financial position arising from related parties as of December 31, were as follows:

	2020					2019				
In thousands of soles	Parent Company	Related parties (i)	Associates	Key management personnel and directors	Total	Parent Company	Related parties (i)	Associates	Key management personnel and directors	Total
Assets										
Cash and due from banks	-	1,724	-	-	1,724	-	360	-	-	360
Loan portfolio, net	-	308,829	7,591	22,880	339,300	-	466,518	6,838	25,231	498,587
Held-for-trading and hedging instruments	-	36,911	-	-	36,911	-	108,979	-	-	108,979
Other assets, net	-	82,656	96,069	179	178,904	-	57,963	95,251	114	153,328
Total assets	**-**	**430,120**	**103,660**	**23,059**	**556,839**	**-**	**633,820**	**102,089**	**25,345**	**761,254**
Liabilities										
Deposits and obligations with financial institutions	2,180,220	859,634	32,761	36,451	3,109,066	2,165,253	791,903	16,770	27,809	3,001,735
Borrowings and debts	230,252	6,240,201	-	-	6,470,453	230,252	5,646,090	-	-	5,876,342
Held-for-trading and hedging instruments	-	131,693	-	-	131,693	-	27,939	-	-	27,939
Provisions and other liabilities	-	42,777	850	32	43,659	-	47,289	10,431	27	57,747
Total liabilities	**2,410,472**	**7,274,305**	**33,611**	**36,483**	**9,754,871**	**2,395,505**	**6,513,221**	**27,201**	**27,836**	**8,963,763**
Off-balance sheet accounts										
Indirect loans	-	540,654	72,698	-	613,702	-	496,879	47,396	-	544,275
Derivative instruments	-	8,709,020	-	-	8,709,020	-	8,290,576	-	-	8,290,576

(i) Related parties include balances and transactions with other related parties in accordance with IAS 24.

B. The effects of related party transactions in the Scotiabank Group's consolidated statement of financial position are detailed below for the year ended December 31:

	2020					2019				
In thousands of soles	**Parent Company**	**Related parties (i)**	**Associates**	**Key management personnel and directors**	**Total**	**Parent Company**	**Related parties (i)**	**Associates**	**Key management personnel and directors**	**Total**
Interest income	-	12,381	349	1,593	14,323	-	33,043	345	1,558	34,946
Interest expenses	(20,310)	(88,234)	(163)	(804)	(109,511)	(20,055)	(172,992)	(300)	(573)	(193,920)
	(20,310)	**(75,853)**	**186**	**789**	**(95,188)**	**(20,055)**	**(139,949)**	**45**	**985**	**(158,974)**
Financial service income	15	8,825	997	112	9,949	15	4,759	814	241	5,829
Financial service expenses	-	(86)	(16,606)	(12)	(16,704)	-	(72)	(20,563)	(30)	(20,665)
	15	**8,739**	**(15,147)**	**100**	**(6,755)**	**15**	**4,687**	**(19,749)**	**211**	**(14,836)**
Net profit or loss from financial transactions	-	(162,955)	15,147	-	(147,808)	-	92,958	18,687	-	111,645
Administrative expenses (ii)	-	(16,946)	(1,348)	(67)	(18,361)	-	(10,705)	(966)	(86)	(11,757)
Other income, net	-	10,369	210	97	10,676	-	12	6	(4)	14
Net profit or loss	**(20,295)**	**(236,646)**	**(1,414)**	**919**	**(257,436)**	**(20,040)**	**(52,997)**	**(1,977)**	**1,106**	**(73,908)**

(i) Related parties include balances and transactions with other related parties in accordance with IAS 24.
(ii)Excluding personnel expenses.

C. Remuneration of key personnel and directors for the years ended December 31 was as follows:

In thousands of soles	**2020**	**2019**
Remuneration of key personnel	33,748	31,756
Expense allowance for Board of Directors	1,755	1,544
	35,503	**33,300**

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the outstanding remuneration to key personnel amounted to S/ 10,708 thousand and S/ 11,920 thousand, respectively.

32. Classification of Financial Instruments

Management classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities into categories as described in note 4.B. As of December 31, financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as follows:

		2020						
				Available-for-sale				
In thousands of soles	***Note***	**At fair value through profit or loss**	**Loans and items receivable**	**At amortized cost (a)**	**At fair value**	**Liabilities at amortized cost**	**Other liabilities (b)**	**Total**
Assets								
Cash and due from banks	*6*	-	17,501,265	-	-	-	-	17,501,265
Interbank funds		-	90,526	-	-	-	-	90,526
Investments at fair value through profit or loss								
Equity instruments	*7*	7,211	-	-	-	-	-	7,211
Debt instruments	*7*	2,535,318	-	-	-	-	-	2,535,318
Available-for-sale investments								
Equity instruments	*7*	-	-	5,232	801	-	-	6,033
Debt instruments	*7*	-	-	-	6,241,164	-	-	6,241,164
Portfolio	*8*	-	49,804,017	-	-	-	-	49,804,017
Held-for-trading and hedging instruments	*9*	189,557	-	-	-	-	-	189,557
Accounts receivable	*10*	-	403,450	-	-	-	-	403,450
Other assets	*14*	-	167,391	-	-	-	-	167,391
		2,732,086	**67,966,649**	**5,232**	**6,241,965**	**-**	**-**	**76,945,932**
Liabilities								
Deposits and obligations and other obligations	*15*	-	-	-	-	-	47,588,560	47,588,560
Interbank funds		-	-	-	-	-	108,670	108,670
Deposits with financial institutions and international financial institutions	*15*	-	-	-	-	-	986,649	986,649
Borrowings and debts	*16*	-	-	-	-	12,924,516	-	12,924,516
Held-for-trading and hedging instruments	*9*	181,641	-	-	-	-	-	181,641
Accounts payable		-	-	-	-	-	7,483,166	7,483,166
Other liabilities	*17*	-	-	-	-	-	238,041	238,041
		181,641	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,924,516**	**56,405,086**	**69,511,243**

(a) It includes financial assets measured at cost.

(b) It includes financial liabilities whose fair value correspond to carrying amounts in accordance with Official Letter 43078-2014-SBS and Official Letter 1575-2014-SBS.

(c) It includes unlisted securities (note 7).

		2019						
		At fair value	Loans and	Available-for-sale				
In thousands of soles	*Note*	through profit or loss	items receivable	At amortized cost (a)	At fair value	Liabilities at amortized cost	Other liabilities (b)	Total
Assets								
Cash and due from banks	6	-	15,072,207	-	-	-	-	15,072,207
Interbank funds		-	38,002	-	-	-	-	38,002
Investments at fair value through profit or loss								
Equity instruments	7	11,637	-	-	-	-	-	11,637
Debt instruments	7	405,727	-	-	-	-	-	405,727
Available-for-sale investments								
Equity instruments	7	-	-	7,411	834	-	-	8,245
Debt instruments	7	-	-	-	5,986,495	-	-	5,986,495
Loan portfolio	8	-	51,289,356	-	-	-	-	51,289,356
Held-for-trading and hedging instruments	9	158,148	-	-	-	-	-	158,148
Accounts receivable	10	-	433,719	-	-	-	-	433,719
Other assets	14	-	316,627	-	-	-	-	316,627
		575,512	**67,149,911**	**7,411**	**5,987,329**	**-**	**-**	**73,720,163**
Liabilities								
Deposits and obligations and other obligations	15	-	-	-	-	-	44,403,552	44,403,552
Interbank funds		-	-	-	-	-	362,422	362,422
Deposits with financial institutions and international financial institutions	15	-	-	-	-	-	359,341	359,341
Borrowings and debts	16	-	-	-	-	12,680,874	-	12,680,874
Held-for-trading and hedging instruments	9	129,701	-	-	-	-	-	129,701
Accounts payable		-	-	-	-	-	7,533,827	7,533,827
Other liabilities	17	-	-	-	-	-	502,668	502,668
		129,701	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,680,874**	**53,161,810**	**65,972,385**

(a) It includes financial assets measured at cost.

(b) It includes financial liabilities whose fair value correspond to carrying amounts in accordance with Official Letter 43078-2014-SBS and Official Letter 1575-2014-SBS.

(c) It includes unlisted securities (note 7).

33. Financial Risk Management

The Scotiabank Group has a strong risk culture throughout the entire entity and manages risks related to its activities with a model of three lines of defense. Risk management is a responsibility shared by all employees, being a main element the risk diversification across different lines of business, products and industries. The first line is constituted by the areas that assume the risks, the second line includes risk and control functions, and the third line is related to audit functions.

It comprises the management of the following main risks:

A. Credit risk: It is the risk of loss due to debtors, counterparties or third parties' inability to meet their contractual obligations.

B. Market risk: It is the risk of loss in on-balance or off-balance sheet positions due to changes in the market conditions. It generally includes exchange rate, interest rate, price and other risks.

C. Liquidity risk: It is the risk of loss due to inability to meet borrowing requirements and application of funds arising from cash flow mismatches.

D. Operational risk: It is the direct or indirect risk of loss due to external events, human error or deficiencies or failures in processes, procedures, systems or controls. It includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risks.

Current risk management allows the Bank to identify, measure and assess the return on risk in order to obtain greater value to shareholders. In order to ensure that strategic objectives are met, risk management is governed by the Risk Appetite Framework approved by the entity, ensuring an appropriate risk–return spectrum. The Risk Appetite Framework's main purpose is to provide an integrated set of policies, guidelines and principles in order to ensure the application of processes to monitor and mitigate the risks to which the Scotiabank Group is exposed, determining the amount and types of risks faced by the Bank.

For proper risk management, the Scotiabank Group has the following requirements: (i) adequate corporate governance, (ii) aligned and updated risk policies and limits, and (iii) risk monitoring.

(ii) Adequate corporate governance

The bodies supporting corporate governance are:

Board of Directors

It is responsible for setting the main guidelines to maintain an effective risk management supported by the Parent Company, establishing an overall risk management and providing an internal environment that facilitates the development of risk management relying on the Risk Management Committee and the Audit Committee.

Executive committees

They are composed of the following committees: The Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO), Retail Credit Risk Committee and Operational Risk Committee.

Senior Vice President Risk Management
It is responsible for proposing and implementing the policies, methodologies and procedures for an overall risk management to identify, monitor, mitigate and control the different types of risks to which the Bank is exposed. Also, it is involved in the definition and design of the Bank's strategy and communicates and strengthens the risk culture throughout the Scotiabank Group.

The Senior Vice President Risk Management has the following units: Corporate and Commercial Loans, Retail Loans, Special Banking, Overall Risk Management and Provisions, Collection, Market Risk, and Operational and Technological Risk.

(iii) Aligned and updated risk policies and limits
The policies are based on recommendations from the different risk units, internal audit, business lines, industry best practices, regulatory and Parent Company requirements, as well as the recommendations from senior management. They are governed by the Risk Appetite Framework and set the limits and controls within which the Scotiabank Group can operate.

The policies are reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors, either directly or through its committees. They provide a description of the types of exposure, responsibilities and conditions that the Scotiabank Group will consider in doing business, in order to ensure a proper understanding of clients, products, markets and fully understanding of risks inherent to each activity.

(iv) Risk monitoring
The Risk Division has developed a set of policies to identify, measure and communicate the evolution of risks in different products and banking, which are intended to early anticipate any portfolio impairment in order to adopt corrective measures.

Main activities and processes applied to have an appropriate risk management are described below:

A. Credit risk

- ***Life cycle: Admission, Monitoring and Collection***
  The Risk Units are responsible for designing and implementing strategies and policies to achieve a loan portfolio in accordance with the parameters of credit quality and risk appetite. Credit adjudication units admit and assess credit proposals from different business segments with different levels of delegation granted to other teams for their approval, based on a risk (measured based on a rating or scoring) to return spectrum. Also, for portfolio management, loans are monitored in order to minimize future losses. For collection management, these clients are segmented in Corporate and Commercial Banking and Retail banking. For corporate and commercial portfolio, collections are managed on a case-by-case basis, transferring it to the Special Banking unit, according to policies and red flags, resulting from the monitoring of the portfolio. For retail portfolio, risk-based strategies (scoring) are established to optimize available resources for collection seeking to reach greater effectiveness.

- ***Credit risk mitigation – collaterals***

The Scotiabank Group has a set of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. One of them is the use of collaterals; however, loans are not granted for the amount or quality of collaterals but for the debtor's ability to meet its obligations. Even though collaterals reduce the risk of loss, they shall not be linked to the primary source of repayment.

The value of collaterals is established through remeasured valuations, which are held regularly and consider changes in the market. Such valuations are performed by qualified independent experts, which shall meet the required standards and best practices. Additionally, when prices are volatile, margins are applied to compensate changes.

Periodical certifications of price, value and changes of collaterals are conducted by the Scotiabank Group; and, if necessary, measures are adopted to mitigate the risk inherent to the value of these collaterals.

Management of appraisals and collaterals is conducted by an independent unit from the Risk Division.

The types of collaterals include mortgages, levies on assets, such as inventories, premises and accounts receivable, and levies on financial instruments, such as debt and equity instruments.

Additionally, the Scotiabank Group classifies collaterals as established in SBS Resolution 11356 - 2008 "Regulation on Debtor Risk Assessment and Credit Rating and Provision Requirements," as follows:

- Preferred collaterals.
- Preferred easily realizable collaterals.
- Preferred readily realizable collaterals.

Credit portions hedged by each type of collateral as of December 31, are presented below:

In thousands of soles	***Note***	**2020**	**2019**
Loans with first mortgage collateral or collateral trust on property registered in Public Registry		12,009,236	11,982,098
Loans with non-preferred collaterals		11,482,931	10,783,290
Loans to subsidiaries		8,680,428	4,327,843
Loans for finance leases		3,541,475	3,658,005
Loans with first real estate collateral or collateral trust registered in Public Registry		1,759,766	2,010,691
Loans with cash deposit collateral		387,858	333,079
Loans with collateral or collateral trust registere in Public Registry – warrants		207,070	137,325
Other collaterals		18,587	24,117
Loans with no collateral		16,842,060	20,587,282
Total loans	***8***	**54,929,411**	**53,843,730**

- ***Credit rating***
  For Corporate and Commercial Loans, the Bank uses the Advanced Internal Rating-Based (AIRB) approach. Based on this internal rating, it assigns the limits of credit autonomy.

  For Retail Banking, an internal score that reflects the strength of clients based on the probability of default and payment is used. Also, this score determines the strategies to be used with clients based on the risk of each one.

  Additionally to these ratings, the Bank uses debtors' regulatory credit rating, which determines the provision requirement of clients.

- ***Debtor's regulatory credit rating***
  The debtor regulatory credit rating is conducted in accordance with criteria and parameters established by SBS Resolution 113562008 "Regulation on Debtor Risk Assessment and Credit Rating and Provision Requirements," which establishes five debtor's ratings: Wholesale portfolio (corporate, large and medium-business loans) and Retail portfolio (small and micro-business, consumer and mortgage loans):

  - Standard (0)
  - Potential problems (1)
  - Substandard (2)
  - Doubtful (3)
  - Loss (4)

  According to the measures adopted by the SBS during the national state of emergency, the counting of days past due was stopped from February 29, 2020 to August 31, 2020. As of December 31, 2020, the loan portfolio was classified based on this event.

- ***Loan portfolio impairment loss***
  As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, based on SBS Resolution 7036-2012, the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC have classified impaired and not impaired loans considering the following criteria:

  - ***Neither past-due nor impaired loans***
    It comprises those direct loans that currently do not have characteristics of default and relate to client's loans rated as 'standard' or 'potential problems.'

  - ***Past due but not impaired loans***
    It comprises client's past-due loans rated as 'standard' or 'potential problems.'

- ***Impaired loans***
  Retail portfolio comprises loans rated as 'substandard,' 'doubtful' or 'loss,' and refinanced, restructured and lawsuit loans.

  Wholesale portfolio comprises loans past-due of more than 90 days, rated as 'substandard,' 'doubtful' or 'loss,' and refinanced, restructured and lawsuit loans.

As of December 31, impaired and not impaired loans, per type of loan, are classified as follows:

In thousands of soles	**Wholesale loans**	**Small and micro-business loans**	**Consumer loans**	**Mortgage loans**	**Total**	**%**
2020						
Neither past-due nor impaired loans						
Standard	28,913,832	2,005,801	8,808,150	7,215,044	46,942,827	85
Potential problems	1,125,380	82,006	378,115	129,103	1,714,604	3
Past due but not impaired loans						
Standard	22,819	228	34	22	23,103	-
Potential problems	40,304	5	50,632	157	91,098	-
Impaired loans						
Standard	7,443	3	42	1	7,489	-
Potential problems	78,615	-	11	-	78,626	-
Substandard	206,813	98,347	570,251	141,962	1,017,373	3
Doubtful	625,583	230,674	1,841,441	238,558	2,936,256	5
Loss	513,916	392,603	764,325	447,191	2,118,035	4
Gross loan portfolio	**31,534,705**	**2,809,667**	**12,413,001**	**8,172,038**	**54,929,411**	**100**
	(1,273,152)	(645,233)	(2,860,666)	(595,662)	(5,374,713)	-
	30,261,553	**2,164,434**	**9,552,335**	**7,576,376**	**49,554,698**	**-**
2019						
Neither past-due nor impaired loans						
Standard	27,322,585	2,415,778	12,703,980	6,620,798	49,063,141	91
Potential problems	601,297	90,445	359,571	132,716	1,184,029	2
Past due but not impaired loans						
Standard	31,387	25	9	6	31,427	-
Potential problems	39,877	6	26,247	300	66,430	-
Standard	9,210	2	39	-	9,251	-
Potential problems	72,710	-	8	1	72,719	-
Substandard	132,599	70,408	298,235	93,251	594,493	1
Doubtful	306,538	109,812	533,336	132,660	1,082,346	2
Loss	492,663	302,511	538,949	405,771	1,739,894	4
Gross loan portfolio	**29,008,866**	**2,988,987**	**14,460,374**	**7,385,503**	**53,843,730**	**100**
Less: provisions	(893,715)	(400,951)	(1,180,790)	(437,460)	(2,912,916)	-
	28,115,151	**2,588,036**	**13,279,584**	**6,948,043**	**50,930,814**	**-**

- ***Credit risk mitigation – voluntary provisions***

Wholesale loans
In order to maintain an adequate credit risk management within the framework of the national state of emergency, declared under Supreme Decree 44-2020 as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, as well as to mitigate the requirement for future provisions for losses resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, the Scotiabank Group considered recognized voluntary provisions for S/ 239,000 thousand. The Scotiabank Group assessed the wholesale loans, identifying high risk segments and sectors, and recognized voluntary provisions for impairment losses (note 8).

Retail loans
As a result of the COVID-19, in 2020, the Scotiabank Group recognized progressively voluntary provisions for losses resulting from the rescheduling of retail loans. These voluntary provisions amount to S/ 937,630 thousand, determined on the basis of historical information on credit loss ratios, considering different COVID-19 crisis stress components for each loan portfolio (note 8).

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, refinanced loans amount to S/ 1,450,658 thousand and S/ 955,922 thousand, respectively, of which S/ 178,145 thousand and S/ 146,977 thousand are classified as 'neither past due nor impaired loans.'

Likewise, as of December 31, past due but not impaired loans are presented per type of loan, days in arrears and value of related collaterals as follows:

	Days in arrears					Value
				More than		of
In thousands of soles	16 -30	31 – 60	61 – 90	90	Total	collateral
2020						
Type of loan						
Large-business loans	5,021	1,376	-	-	6,397	(4,368)
Medium-business loans	26,878	29,836	4	10	56,728	(58,713)
Subtotal wholesale portfolio	**31,899**	**31,212**	**4**	**10**	**63,125**	**(63,081)**
Small-business loans	229	1	-	-	230	(335)
Micro-business loans	3	-	-	-	3	-
Revolving loans	32,008	1	3	-	32,012	(15)
Non-revolving loans	18,652	-	-	-	18,652	(1)
Mortgage loans	24	155	-	-	179	(244)
Subtotal retail	**50,916**	**157**	**3**	**-**	**51,076**	**(595)**
	82,815	**31,369**	**7**	**10**	**114,201**	**(63,676)**

In thousands of soles	Days in arrears 16 -30	31 – 60	61 – 90	More than 90	Total	Value of collateral
2019						
Type of loan						
Corporate loans	67	-	-	-	67	-
Large-business loans	17,209	2,528	-	-	19,737	27,936
Medium-business loans	19,846	31,604	6	4	51,460	75,807
Subtotal wholesale portfolio	**37,122**	**34,132**	**6**	**4**	**71,264**	**103,743**
Small-business loans	27	1	1	-	29	2,255
Micro-business loans	2	-	-	-	2	-
Revolving loans	14,283	3	3	-	14,289	30
Non-revolving loans	11,966	1	-	-	11,967	1
Mortgage loans	5	301	-	-	306	948
Subtotal retail portfolio	**26,283**	**306**	**4**	**-**	**26,593**	**3,234**
	63,405	**34,438**	**10**	**4**	**97,857**	**106,977**

As of December 31, hedging of impaired loans, taking into consideration collaterals and related provisions, is presented below:

In thousands of soles	Wholesale loans	Small and micro-business loans	Consumer loans	Mortgage loans	Total
2020					
Impaired loans	1,432,369	721,628	3,176,071	827,711	6,157,779
Value of collaterals	2,108,975	747,856	338,461	1,017,011	4,212,303
Provisions for impairment loss	(683,957)	(439,777)	(2,084,913)	(472,709)	(3,681,356)
2019					
Impaired loans	1,013,720	482,733	1,370,567	631,683	3,498,703
Value of collaterals	1,404,765	603,129	255,588	798,036	3,061,518
Provisions for impairment loss	(535,114)	(329,143)	(930,806)	(377,104)	(2,172,167)

The collaterals were considered for the calculation of provisions for impairment loss in accordance with the criteria established in SBS Resolution 11356-2008.

- ***Write-off of loans***

  As of December 31, the Bank, CrediScotia and CRAC hold written-off loans, which are presented in suspense accounts, as follows:

In thousands of soles	2020	2019
Opening balance	5,479,220	4,048,038
Write-offs	817,751	1,400,281
Acquisition of subsidiary	-	192,760
Cash recovery	(66,454)	(86,518)
Forgiveness	(342)	(22,998)
Exchange difference	113,925	(20,986)
Others	(48,644)	(31,357)
	6,295,456	**5,479,220**

- ***Financial assets exposed to credit risk concentration***

As of December 31, financial assets are distributed among the following geographic areas:

In thousands of soles	At fair value through profit or loss	Loans and items receivable	Available-for-sale At amortized cost (*)	Available-for-sale At fair value	Total
2020					
Perú	2,695,245	67,656,220	5,232	6,241,965	76,598,662
United States	-	250,663	-	-	250,663
Canada	36,841	674	-	-	37,515
Belgium	-	31,085	-	-	31,085
United Kingdom	-	22,760	-	-	22,760
Germany	-	2,650	-	-	2,650
Switzerland	-	2,597	-	-	2,597
	2,732,086	**67,966,649**	**5,232**	**6,241,965**	**76,945,932**
2019					
Perú	467,003	67,071,581	7,411	5,987,329	73,533,324
Canada	108,509	360	-	-	108,869
United States	-	64,821	-	-	64,821
United Kingdom	-	7,605	-	-	7,605
Switzerland	-	3,020	-	-	3,020
Germany	-	2,163	-	-	2,163
Belgium	-	343	-	-	343
Australia	-	18	-	-	18
	575,512	**67,149,911**	**7,411**	**5,987,329**	**73,720,163**

(*) It includes financial assets measured at cost.

(a) As of December 31, direct loans are distributed among economic sectors as follows:

In thousands of soles	**2020**		**2019**	
Mortgage and consumer loans	20,925,039	38%	21,845,878	41%
Manufacturing	7,952,997	14%	7,366,564	14%
Trading	7,418,240	14%	6,628,880	12%
Real estate, business and leasing services	4,782,292	9%	4,543,506	8%
Transport	3,343,902	6%	3,045,641	6%
Mining	1,999,051	4%	1,838,286	3%
Agriculture and livestock	1,697,786	3%	1,483,808	3%
Education, services and others	1,527,011	3%	880,431	2%
Financial intermediation	1,447,975	3%	1,282,167	2%
Power, gas and water	1,050,490	2%	1,786,152	3%
Hospitality	457,649	1%	478,175	1%
Construction	311,134	1%	295,988	1%
Public administration and	215,286	-	241,212	-
Fishing	63,772	-	93,988	-
Others (mainly non-profit, healthcare and automotive)	1,736,788	3%	2,033,054	4%
	54,929,413	**100%**	**53,843,730**	**100%**

B. Market risk

It is the risk of loss due to changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity value, exchange rate and credit spread, that affect the income or the value of its financial instrument portfolio. The objective of the market risk management is to identify, assess and control market risk exposure within risk tolerance and appetite parameters, acceptable for the Board of Directors. It is in order to ensure solvency while optimizing the risk-adjusted return.

i. Market risk management

The Scotiabank Group separates its exposure to market risk between trading and non-trading portfolio. Trading portfolios are managed by the Trading Unit, and include positions arising from market making and own positions, together with financial assets and financial liabilities which are managed on a market value basis.

All foreign exchange positions are managed by Treasury. Accordingly, the foreign exchange positions are treated as part of the trading portfolios for risk management purposes.

Management uses different tools to monitor exposure to market risk for trading and non-trading portfolios, as follows:

ii. Exposure to market risk – Trading portfolio

The main tool used to measure and control market risk within the Scotiabank Group's trading portfolio is value at risk (VaR). The VaR is the estimated loss that will arise on the portfolio over the holding period or specific time horizon, due to an adverse change in the market price with a probability determined by the confidence level, under normal market conditions. The VaR used by the Scotiabank Group is a historical simulation approach at a 99% of confidence level and assumes a 1-day holding period. Considering market data from the previous 300 days, relationships between different markets and prices are observed, the VaR generates a wide range of various future scenarios for changes in the market price.

Although VaR is an important tool for measuring market risk, the assumptions on which the VaR is based generate some limitations, including the following:

- A 1-day holding period assumes that it is possible to hedge or dispose of positions within that period. This may not be the case for liquid assets or in situations in which there is severe general market illiquidity.
- A 99% confidence level does not reflect losses that may occur beyond this level. Even within the VaR used, there is a 1% probability that losses may exceed the VaR.
- The VaR is calculated on an end-of-day basis and does not reflect exposures that may arise on positions during the trade date.
- The use of historical data as a basis for determining the possible range of future outcomes may not always cover all possible scenarios, especially those of an exceptional nature.
- The VaR calculation depends on the Scotiabank Group's position and the changes in market prices. The VaR of a static position reduces if there is a decrease in changes in market prices and vice versa.

The Scotiabank Group uses VaR limits for total market risk and interest rate and exchange rate risks. The overall structure of VaR limits is subject to ALCO's approval and is allocated to trading portfolios. VaR is daily calculated and monitored through daily reports of use which are submitted from local Market Risk Unit to Treasury and Parent Company. Monthly reports are submitted to ALCO.

The VaR limitations are recognized by complementing its limits with other position and sensitivity limit structures. In addition, a wide range of stress tests are used to model the financial impact of different trading portfolio scenarios. Management determines hypothetical scenarios considering potential macroeconomic factors (such as long-term market illiquidity periods, reduced currency convertibility, natural disasters and other catastrophes). ALCO reviews the analysis of these scenarios.

The VaR is subject to regular validation to ensure that it continues to perform as expected and that assumptions used in model development are still appropriate. As part of the validation process, the potential weaknesses of the models are analyzed using statistical techniques, such as backtesting.

According to this methodology, as of December 31, the daily expected maximum loss is detailed as follows:

In thousands of soles	**2020**	**2019**
Total VaR Peru	1,971	1,823

Sensitivity analysis in trading portfolio is used to measure the effect of changes in the risk factors, including rates and differentials on products and portfolios. These measures are applied by product type and allow appropriate monitoring, reporting and management.

iii. Exposure to market risk – Non-trading portfolio

Main risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss due to changes in future cash flows or financial instruments fair value because of changes in interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed through interest rate mismatch and establishing limits by currency for each term. ALCO monitors compliance with these limits and is assisted by Market Risk unit.

Equity risk is subject to periodical monitoring by the Board of Directors, through the Risk Management Committee, but is not significant related to the Scotiabank Group's profit or loss and financial position.

The effect of structural positions in foreign currency is managed from the Trading unit within its current position limits per currency.

The main market risks to which the Scotiabank Group is exposed are interest rate risk, exchange rate risk and investment portfolio risk, which are detailed below:

Interest rate risk
It comprises the risk of loss due to changes in interest rates. The Scotiabank Group, through Treasury, actively manages exposure to interest rate risk in order to improve the net interest income according to established risk tolerance policies.

Market risks arising from financing and investing activities are identified, managed, and controlled as part of the Scotiabank Group's assets and liabilities management process, specially liquidity and interest rate risks. The sensitivity analysis evaluates the effect on income and on equity value, changes in interest rates, both positive and negative parallel changes, as well as non-parallel changes.

Gap analysis is used to assess the sensitivity of repricing mismatches in the non-trading portfolio. Assets, liabilities and other positions off-balance sheet are distributed within repricing dates. Financial instruments with a contractual maturity are assigned to an interest rate gap term based on the shorter of the contractual maturity date and the next repricing date. Financial instruments without contractual maturity are assigned an interest rate gap based on observed historical client's behavior.

Interest rate risk in non-trading portfolios mainly arise from terms and currency mismatches of the loan portfolio. Interest rate risk is managed within the framework of policies approved by the Board of Directors and global limits, included in the Risk Appetite Framework's document, which aim to keep under control the risk of net interest income, as well as the equity value.

Interest rate risk report is presented on a monthly basis by ALCO to the Risk Control Committee and the Board of Directors, detailing the exposure to such exchange rate risk, as well as the results of measurement tools, use of limits and interest rate risk stress tests, among other issues related to market risk management in compliance with regulatory provisions of the Parent Company and the Scotiabank Group.

Mismatch gap analysis, sensitivity analysis, alternative simulations and stress tests are used in this management process for monitoring and planning purposes.

The table below summarizes the exposure to interest rate risk as of December 31, including the carrying amount of assets and liabilities classified by contractual repricing or maturity date, whichever occurs first.

	2020						2019					
In thousands of soles	**Up to 1 month**	**1 – 3 months**	**3 – 12 months**	**More than 1 year**	**Not accrue interest**	**Total**	**Up to 1 month**	**1 – 3 months**	**3 – 12 months**	**More than 1 year**	**Not accrue interest**	**Total**
Assets												
Cash and due from banks	8,146,006	1,544,135	30,962	6,378,499	1,401,664	17,501,266	740,508	2,354,933	1,184,617	9,335,122	1,457,027	15,072,207
Interbank funds	90,526	-	-	-	-	90,526	38,002	-	-	-	-	38,002
Investments at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale investments	2,844,180	2,671,113	1,250,995	1,933,464	89,974	8,789,726	149,682	154,210	1,682,120	4,327,500	98,592	6,412,104
Loan portfolio	3,359,964	5,416,921	13,194,545	27,832,587	-	49,804,017	5,006,244	7,448,324	14,403,824	24,430,966	-	51,289,358
Held-for-trading and hedging instruments	-	-	-	-	189,557	189,557	-	-	-	-	158,148	158,148
Accounts receivable	7,877	8	2	73,536	1,044,048	1,125,471	-	-	-	53,867	1,101,873	1,155,740
Other assets	165	395	2,656	10,731	2,588,738	2,602,685	-	-	-	-	2,205,139	2,205,139
Total assets	**14,448,718**	**9,632,572**	**14,479,160**	**36,228,817**	**5,313,981**	**80,103,248**	**5,934,436**	**9,957,467**	**17,270,561**	**38,147,455**	**5,020,779**	**76,330,698**
Liabilities												
Deposits and obligations	14,163,565	4,027,858	19,955,832	9,309,195	132,110	47,588,560	13, ,604	3,333,169	18,394,521	9,067,596	14,662	44,403,552
Interbank funds	108,670	-	-	-	-	108,670	362,422	-	-	-	-	362,422
Deposits with financial institutions and international financial institutions	639,888	94,582	224,671	200	27,308	986,649	171,651	186,396	752	540	-	359,339
Borrowings and debts	3,592,127	4,813,705	2,097,564	2,417,107	4,012	12,924,515	2,300,282	5,066,026	3,371,423	1,937,097	6,046	12,680,874
Held-for-trading and hedging instruments	-	-	-	-	155,564	155,564	-	-	-	-	129,701	129,701
Accounts payable	336	143	466	34	7,460,961	7,461,940	356	400	920	98	7,577,929	7,579,703
Provisions	-	-	-	-	299,855	299,855	-	-	-	-	331,325	331,325
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	324,684	324,684	-	-	-	-	585,748	585,748
Total liabilities	**18,504,586**	**8,936288**	**22,278,533**	**11,726,536**	**8,404,494**	**69,850,437**	**16,428,315**	**8,585,991**	**21,767,616**	**11,005,331**	**8,645,411**	**66,432,664**
Off-consolidated statement of financial position accounts												
Derivative instruments	7,048,584	3,177,746	2,735,658	9,052	-	12,971,040	6,976,587	6,529,950	5,386,727	24,331	-	18,917,595
Marginal gap	(4,055,868)	(3,359,584)	(11,158,957)	13,343,324	10,120,595	4,889,510	(10,493,879)	1,371,476	(4,503,716)	27,148,785	(3,624,632)	9,898,034
Accumulated gap	(4,055,868)	(7,415,452)	(18,574,409)	(5,231,085)	4,889,510	-	(10,493,879)	(9,122,403)	(13,626,119)	13,522,666	9,898,034	-

Models defined by the SBS for interest rate risk assessment for the banking book are as follows:

Earnings at Risk (EaR) and Equity Value at Risk (EVAR) indicators are focused on the impact of potential changes in interest rate on value generation, specifically through the profit margin, and the equity value of the Bank and CrediScotia. This methodology is applied under normal and stressed market conditions. As of December 31, the Bank has the following interest rate indicators:

%	2020	2019
EVAR	7.03	7.85
(i) EaR	1.23	3.21

i This indicator is focused on the impact of potential changes in interest rate on value generation through the profit margin and the Bank's equity value. It measures the percentage of regulatory capital exposed to interest rate risk as a result of marginal mismatches weighted by their respective sensitivity for all temporary bands.

ii This indicator is focused on the impact of potential changes in interest rate on value generation through the profit margin. It measures the percentage of regulatory capital exposed to interest rate risk as a result accumulated mismatches up to one year. It shall not exceed 5%.

This methodology has been established by the SBS and is applied under normal market conditions.

During the national state of emergency, the Peruvian government promoted the economic recovery through programs—e.g., the Reactiva Peru Program (notes 8 and 17). According to such programs, financial institutions granted medium-term loans partially guaranteed by the Peruvian government and access low-interest loans and medium-term loans from the BCRP. Accordingly, the asset-liability mismatch did not increase significantly; therefore, there was no significant increase in the interest rate risk.

Exchange rate risk
It is the risk of loss due to adverse changes in exchange rates used by the Scotiabank Group. This risk is managed by the Trading Unit.

The Trading Unit is responsible for managing foreign currency transactions and forward portfolios in accordance with policies, procedures and controls designed to ensure profitable business opportunities. This while considering professionally and cautiously adequate risk levels and changes in market variables.

Market risks associated with this management are conducted within internal limits of net position, VaR and stress tests based on market variables. The consistency of these results is validated through periodical backtesting analysis, which compare actual gains or losses with those obtained through the model.

As of December 31, the VaR results (estimated maximum loss on changes in exchange rate) are detailed as follows:

In thousands of soles	**2020**	**2019**
Exchange rate VaR	1,993	1,137

Management calculates the VaR using historical simulation method on 300 days of market data to measure the estimated maximum loss on changes in the exchange rate, considering as variables the net asset position in foreign currency and changes in exchange rate. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Scotiabank Group records a net asset position in foreign currency in the consolidated statement of financial position for US$ 1,437,088 thousand and a net asset position for US$ 87,360 thousand, respectively (note 5).

As of December 31, 2020, the oversold readings in the Bank amounted to S/ 94,902 thousand (overbought readings amounted to S/ 166,740 thousand as of December 31, 2019).

Investment portfolio risk
The own investment portfolio and trading portfolio are managed by the Scotiabank Group in the ALM Unit and Trading Unit, respectively.

The own investment portfolio is administered in order to manage liquidity and interest rate risks, and long-term capital investment with attractive returns, and administered within approved policies and limits: Limits per type and term of the investment. On the other hand, trading portfolio is acquired with the intention of short- term profit-taking, arising from changes in prices.

Investment portfolios are composed of liquid instruments, mainly certificates of deposit issued by the BCRP and Peruvian treasury bonds issued in local and foreign currency.

During the national state of emergency, the Scotiabank Group continued to manage the investment portfolios based on the aforementioned policies and limits, monitoring current market conditions. The highly liquid instruments of portfolios increased the Scotiabank Group's liquidity ratios.

The ALM's investments in the Bank are short-term investments. Also, 69% of the portfolio is represented by BCRP certificates of deposit with terms of less than 18 months. Due to the increase in liquidity ratios, the portfolio increased by 8%, amounting to S/ 5,905,805 thousand.

C. Liquidity risk

It is the risk of loss due to debtor's inability to meet its financial obligations in the short-term; therefore, the Bank is forced to incur in debt or sell assets in unusually unfavorable conditions.

The Scotiabank Group's approach to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have enough liquidity to meet its obligations upon maturity, under both normal and stress conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or damage to the reputation of the Scotiabank Group. The key elements of the liquidity strategy are as follows:

- Maintaining a diversified funding base, which consists in client's deposits (both retail and corporate loans), wholesale loans and credit lines for contingent situations.

- Carrying a portfolio of highly liquid assets diversified by currency and maturity.

- Monitoring liquidity ratios, maturity mismatches, behavior characteristics of the financial assets and financial liabilities, and the extent to which their assets are available as potential collateral for obtaining funding.

- Carrying out stress tests on the liquidity position.

Regular liquidity stress tests are conducted under different scenarios covering normal and stress market conditions. The scenarios are developed using group-specific events (e.g. a rating downgrade) and market-related events (e.g. long-term market illiquidity, reduced liquidity of currencies, natural disasters or other catastrophes).

Treasury management's ratios are indicators that relate liquid assets to short-term liabilities under one year. The SBS has determined that this relation shall be greater than 8% and 20%, for local and foreign currency, respectively. As of December 31, 2020, the Bank's ratios in local and foreign currencies were 52.11% and 37.03% respectively (19.22% and 44.33%, respectively, as of December 31, 2019).

For CrediScotia, this relation between liquid assets and short-term liabilities shall be greater than 10% and 25%, for local and foreign currency, respectively, given the level of CrediScotia's deposits.

As of December 31, 2020, CrediScotia's ratios in local and foreign currency were 31.76% and 128.68% respectively (19.18% and 124.95% respectively, as of December 31, 2019).

The CRAC shall hold local and foreign currency ratios of 10% and 25%, respectively. In this regard, it held adequate levels of 41.67% in local currency and 429.01% in foreign currency (32.00% in local currency and 371.43% in foreign currency at the closing of year 2019).

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is an indicator of liquidity level in a hypothetical stress scenario. It indicates if the entity has sufficient liquidity to withstand liquidity disruptions for up to 30 days, without the need of turning to the market for funds.

As of December 31, 2020, the minimum amount required by the regulator was 100%, in 2019, it was 100%. The Bank presented levels of liquidity reaching 236.6% in local currency and 113.57% in foreign currency (117.07% in local currency and 117.29% in foreign currency as of December 31, 2019).

As of December 31, 2020, CrediScotia presented ratios in local and foreign currency reaching 110.55% and 720.56%, respectively (109.9% and 113.7%, respectively, as of December 31, 2019).

The CRAC presented ratios in local and foreign currency reaching 134.29% and 177.16% in local and foreign currency, respectively (133.72% and 222.48% in local currency, respectively, at the closing of year 2019).

The table below shows the maturity profile of financial liabilities based on contractual obligations as of December 31:

In thousands of soles	**Demand deposits and up to 1 month**	**1 – 3 months**	**3 – 12 months**	**More than 1 year**	**Total**
2020					
Deposits and obligations	36,693,166	4,085,424	4,647,676	2,162,294	47,588,560
Interbank funds	108,670	-	-	-	108,670
Deposits with financial institutions and international financial institutions	681,996	28,436	246,018	30,199	986,649
Borrowings and Debts	1,053,575	1,884,591	7,241,408	2,744,942	12,924,516
Held-for-trading and hedging instruments	23,113	24,481	39,601	94,446	181,641
Accounts payable and other liabilities	368,726	1,655,796	774,632	4,922,053	7,721,207
Total liabilities	**38,929,246**	**7,678,728**	**12,949,335**	**9,953,934**	**69,511,243**
Off-consolidated statement of financial position risk					
Liability position – derivative instruments (delivery)	925,095	237,592	463,161	1,257,117	2,882,965
2019					
Deposits and obligations	33,254,195	3,429,553	5,520,807	2,198,997	44,403,552
Interbank funds	362,422	-	-	-	362,422
Deposits with financial institutions and international financial institutions	322,747	35,302	752	540	359,341
Borrowings and debts	774,153	1,375,035	4,068,457	6,463,229	12,680,874
Held-for-trading instruments	43,974	38,928	35,015	11,784	129,701
Accounts payable and other liabilities	2,605,598	2,591,481	2,808,889	30,527	8,036,495
Total liabilities	**37,363,089**	**7,470,299**	**12,433,920**	**8,705,077**	**65,972,385**
Off-consolidated statement of financial position risk					
Liability position – derivative instruments	1,616,335	1,013,462	4,095,885	954,896	7,680,577

The Bank renegotiated the contractual cash flows of financial liabilities and implemented new facilities to manage liquidity risk in response to the COVID-19 pandemic (note 17). The Bank concluded that there are no material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

During the national state of emergency, the Peruvian government adopted measures to pump cash into the financial system and prevent disruption of the chain of payments. This increased liquidity ratios in the financial system by S/ 35,000,000 thousand, and previous to the COVID-19 pandemic, the liquidity ratios amounted to S/ 5,000,000 thousand.

D. Operational and technological risks

The Operational Risk Management Framework sets out an integrated approach to identify, assess, control, mitigate and report operational risk based on key components such as the internal governance, risk appetite, measurement, monitoring, reporting, among others.

The Scotiabank Group recognizes that an efficient and integrated operational risk management is a key component of risk management best practices; therefore, in order to have a solid internal governance of operational risk, the Scotiabank Group adopted a three-line defense model, establishing the responsibilities of operational risk management.

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, from February 2020, the Scotiabank Group implemented business continuity plans and operational risk management to provide a prompt response to the needs and expectations of key stakeholders, clients, employees, suppliers and other people.

In this period, the regulatory authorization to apply the alternative standard method to calculate the regulatory capital due to operational risk was renewed. This for a 24-month period from October 2019 to September 2021, both for the Bank and CrediScotia.

Resolution 1265-2020-SBS, dated March 2020, extended until September 30, 2022 (one more year) the authorization given to both the Bank and CrediScotia for using the Alternative Standardized Approach (ASA) to calculate their operational risk capital requirements.

In 2020, the Scotiabank Group's profit or loss reports were periodically presented to the Global Operational Risk Unit of the Parent Company, Risk Control Committee, Board of Directors of the Bank, Operational and Technological Risk Unit as well as the first-line Vice Chairs and Management of the Bank and CrediScotia.

Operational risk appetite

In 2020, as in prior years, the operational risk appetite was determined based on limits of losses for operational risk at the level of the entire Scotiabank Group, which was in turn distributed at the level of the entities that compose it, among them, the Bank and CrediScotia. Likewise, a distribution of this loss limit was made to the main Vice Chairs of the Bank and first-line Management of CrediScotia.

Main operational risk management methodologies are the following:

(a) Operational risk event methodology.
(b) Key risk indicators (KRIs) methodology.
(c) Business Continuity Management – BCM methodology.
(d) Operational Risk and Controls Assessment methodology; Risk Control Assessment and Risk Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) methodology.
(e) Risk assessment methodology of new initiatives and/or significant changes, among others.
(f) Methodology of risk management with third parties, among others.

(a) Operational risk event methodology

The Scotiabank Group follows up relevant data of operational risk losses relevant for the Business Line, in accordance with the Basel loss event types. Losses are reported by Operational Risk Managers (ORM) designated in the various decentralized and specialized units of the Bank and identified in the accounting books. These losses are included in the loss event data base for operational risk. This database is used to determine trends, conduct analysis, identify and mitigate risks, and prepare reports of operational risk losses intended for Senior Management and the Board of Directors.

Loss data collection exercise ensures consistent management across the Scotiabank Group which allows classifying loss event data per business line, type of event and effect type, according to Basel definitions and the "Regulation on Operational Risk Management" approved by the local regulator.

Losses are also classified by significant internal units and per types of risk, according to the Scotiabank Group's standard inventory of operational risks.

In 2020, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and based on the SBS regulations and other international best practices, the Scotiabank Group identified expenses resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, which were recorded based on the occurrence of a loss event.

(b) KRI methodology

The KRI methodology is a measure to report on potential risks, current status or trend of operational risk exposures.

The KRI methodology provides information to the first two lines of defense in order to promote proactive managing of risk exposures through the monitoring and communication of risks and trends to ensure adequate and timely response of management. The existence of efficient KRI shall serve as an early warning system of possible changes in the operational risk profile of the business.

The KRI methodology provides a systematic approach to coordinate the supervision of the key factors of operational risks and provides a focus, structure and terminology in common to implement and manage the selection of KRIs across the Scotiabank Group.

In 2020, the activities developed were:

- Monitoring the 24 executive risk indicators of the Bank. KRIs have risk thresholds, which, in case where the accepted risk levels were exceeded, generated the implementation of action plans and corrective measures.

- Additionally, 19 informative indicators have been monitored in the Bank.

- Indicators were analyzed and, if necessary, their accepted risk levels (risk thresholds) were assessed with the risk managers per appetite levels: acceptable (green), with potential risk (amber), critical (red).

- Following-up and monitoring the action plans derived from the KRI methodology.

- A quarterly quality management system was implemented to ensure the accurate recording of KRIs values in the Operational Risk Management System (OMRS).

(c) BCM methodology

The Scotiabank Group has 172 current Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) in its Vice chairs and/or main management areas and subsidiaries (SAB, SAF and Titulizadora) and CRAC. To date, the business continuity plans are activated and they did not have an impact on any critical business processes, ensuring the rendering of services to clients.

Also, the measures implemented in the year 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak are the following:

- Prioritizing employees' health and well-being and implementing an effective communication strategy according to the requirements of the Peruvian government.

- Implementing a COVID-19 response plan. Introducing a COVID-19 Crisis Management Committee, led by senior management, and support teams to ensure effective and efficient management.

- Developing and implementing COVID-19 technical guidance for infection prevention and control according to the requirements of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Interior, Prime Minister of Peru, municipalities and other governing bodies.

- Providing, in record time, the necessary tools and resources to work remotely.

- Adapting equipment and processes and optimizing available resources.

- Relocate equipment to different floors and premises in order to avoid the risk of interruption due to COVID-19 infection.

- Providing support, through the business continuity management team, ensuring that no critical business process is interrupted.

- Negotiating with main suppliers during the state of emergency.

(d) Risk and controls assessment methodology: RCSA methodology

The risk and control self-assessment matrix is the local tool for identification and assessment of operational risks of products and support areas.

The process of identifying and assessing risks and controls is a basic component of operational risk management and an efficient tool with the following advantages:

- It strengthens the risk and control culture in the organization by promoting an understanding of business risks and responsibilities in the mitigation process.

- It promotes continuous critical thinking, motivating the support and business units to design, construct and maintain more effective control systems.

- It contributes to increase the quantity and quality of reliable information on the situation of control of the existing risks.

- It contributes to strengthen the internal control system; thus minimizing distrust of subsequent audits.

- It allows to focus on the most significant risks for the entity and to reduce costs in recurring reviews.

The universe for the application of risk and control assessment is composed of:

- Business lines: approach per product family.
- Support units: approach per units.

The Operational Risk and Controls Assessment methodology is composed of the following stages:

- Risk identification.
- Inherent risk assessment.
- Identification and assessment of controls.
- Determination of residual risk.
- Treatment.

In 2020, as part of the risk and control assessment, 82 risk and control matrices were assessed at the Bank, 22, at CrediScotia and 14, at the CRAC.

In 2020, a program was designed to assess the design and the operating effectiveness of internal control. To date, this program is in its early implementation phase, so the results will be reported in the year 2021.

(e) Risk assessment methodology of new initiatives

The Scotiabank Group has established policies for overall risk assessment of new initiatives (they include new products and events of significant changes in the business, operating or computing environment); these policies describe the general principles applicable to the review, approval and implementation of new products and services within the Scotiabank Group. The principles are intended to provide guidance to the Business Lines in the development of processes and guidelines of risk assessment to be integrated into the policies and procedures on new products. All new products or major change in the business, operational or system environment shall have an overall risk assessment prior to its development, and it shall be updated after its implementation.

Before implementing any initiative within the scope of the risk assessment methodology of new initiatives, it is required that the initiative have a risk self-assessment conducted by the Leader or Sponsor. The Operational Risk Unit is the responsible for contrasting/challenging the results and other control functions such as Compliance with Fraud Prevention, Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Prevention, Legal Advisory, among other units. The Internal Control Unit also provides advice and support to the owner of the initiative during the Risk Assessment process.

The Operational and Technological Risk Committee provides oversight to ensure that all Business Lines and business units implement principles and conduct risk assessments consistently.

Accordingly, the risk assessments of initiatives continued under the traditional approach, and 22 initiatives were addressed within the scope of the risk assessment methodology at the end of the year 2020.

In 2020, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the regulations decreed by the Peruvian government, the Agile NIRA-COVID-19 was implemented aimed at responding to the needs for overall risk assessment that required timely treatment for operational continuity, regulatory requirements, market needs and other COVID-19 requirements.

At the end of the year 2020, 89 Agile NIRA-COVID-19 were addressed at the Bank.

(f) Risk management methodology with third parties, among others

The Scotiabank Group recognizes that an efficient and integrated approach to run the management risk process is key to achieve best practices of risk management with third parties. Therefore, the objective of reducing the potential risk of hiring third parties to provide services to the Bank is to guarantee the risk identification, measurement and management with third parties.

Since the beginning of the year 2020, the Scotiabank Group has been working on the Third Party Risk Management (TPRM) transformation in order to incorporate improvements to the TPRM program. They include the implementation of two new IT tools that support both TPRM and contract lifecycle management, new operational policies and procedures for TPRM, development of KPIs and KRIs, risk appetite statement, responsibilities of individuals within the second line of defense, increase in new risk factors and more management control. These improvements will be progressively implemented in the year 2021.

Training and awareness

Throughout 2020, training on Operational Risk and Business Continuity has been provided to personnel of agencies, business officers, specialized units, operational risk managers and new staff joining the Bank.

34. Fair Value

The table below shows a comparison between carrying amounts and fair values of the Scotiabank Group's financial instruments per item in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31:

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
In thousands of soles	**2020**	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
Assets				
Cash and due from banks	17,501,265	15,072,207	17,501,265	15,072,207
Interbank funds	90,526	38,002	90,526	38,002
Investments at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity instruments	7,211	11,637	7,211	11,637
Debt instruments	2,535,318	405,727	2,535,318	405,727
Available-for-sale investments				
Equity instruments	6,033	8,245	6,033	8,245
Debt instruments	6,241,164	5,986,495	6,241,164	5,986,495
Loan portfolio	49,804,017	51,289,356	49,804,017	51,289,356
Held-for-trading and hedging instruments	189,557	158,148	189,557	158,148
Accounts receivable	403,450	433,719	403,450	433,719
Other assets	167,391	316,627	167,391	316,627
	76,945,932	**73,720,163**	**76,945,932**	**73,720,163**

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
In thousands of soles	**2020**	**2019**	**2020**	**2019**
Liabilities				
Deposits and obligations	47,588,560	44,403,552	47,588,560	44,403,552
Interbank funds	108,670	362,422	108,670	362,422
Deposits with financial institutions and international financial institutions	986,649	359,341	986,649	359,341
Borrowings and debts	12,924,516	12,680,874	13,198,675	13,508,115
Held-for-trading and hedging instruments	181,641	129,701	181,641	129,701
Accounts payable	7,483,166	7,533,827	7,351,325	7,536,771
Other liabilities	238,041	502,668	238,041	502,668
	69,511,243	**65,972,385**	**69,653,561**	**66,802,570**

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction, on the assumption that the entity is a going concern.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument traded in a liquid and active market is the quoted price.

If the quoted price is not available or may not be a reliable fair value of a financial instrument, its fair value could be measured based on the quoted price of similar instruments, using the discounted cash flow method or other valuation techniques. Since these techniques are based on subjective factors and, in some cases, on inexact factors, any change in them or in the valuation technique used could have a material effect on the fair values of financial instruments. Even though management has used its best judgment in measuring the fair value of these financial instruments, a fair value is not an indication of net realizable value or liquidation value.

Techniques and assumptions used depend on the risk terms and characteristics of the financial instruments, as shown below:

i. Cash and due from banks and interbank funds represent cash and short-term deposits that are not considered as exposed to credit risk.

ii. Investments at fair value through profit or loss for financial intermediation are recorded at their estimated market price.

iii. Available-for-sale investments are generally listed or have a market price through future discounted cash flows.

iv. Market prices of loan portfolio are the same as the carrying amount. Market prices of deposits and obligations are the same as the carrying amount.

vi. Debts to banks and correspondent banks accrue interest at fixed and variable rates and have short and long-term maturities. The fair value of these financial instruments has been measured using discounted cash flows considering the funding curve.

vii. The securities, bonds and outstanding obligations accrue interest at fixed interest rates. The fair value of these financial instruments has been measured using discounted cash flows considering the same methodology of item (vi).

viii. Forward contracts are recorded at estimated market value; therefore there are no differences with their corresponding fair values.

Consequently, as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, fair values or estimated market prices of financial instruments do not differ significantly from their corresponding carrying amount.

Fair value hierarchy
The Scotiabank Group classifies financial instruments measured at fair value based on their hierarchy or valuation techniques used. This classification has three levels as described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Significant inputs with material effect on fair value measurement that are directly or indirectly observable in the market.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs in the market.

The table below shows the valuation levels applied as of December 31, to determine the fair value of financial instruments:

In thousands of soles	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
2020				
Assets				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity instruments	-	-	-	-
Debt instruments	-	2,542,529	-	2,542,529
Available-for-sale investments				
Equity instruments	783	-	5,340	6,123
Debt instruments	-	6,241,164	-	6,241,164
Held-for-trading and hedging instruments	-	189,557	-	189,557
	783	**8,973,250**	**5,340**	**8,979,373**
Liabilities				
Held-for-trading and hedging instruments	-	181,641	-	181,641
	-	**181,641**	**-**	**181,641**

In thousands of soles	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
2019				
Assets				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity instruments	-	11,637	-	11,637
Debt instruments	-	405,727	-	405,727
Available-for-sale investments				
Equity instruments	816	18	7,411	8,245
Debt instruments	-	5,986,495	-	5,986,495
Held-for-trading instruments	-	158,148	-	158,148
	816	**6,562,025**	**7,411**	**6,570,252**
Liabilities				
Held-for-trading instruments	-	129,701	-	129,701
	-	**129,701**	**-**	**129,701**

35. Subsequent Events

(a) On January 23, 2021, the extinction of the company Promociones de Proyectos Inmobiliarios y Comerciales S.A. ("PROMINCOMSA en liquidación") was registered, this company was a non-operating subsidiary of the Scotiabank Group since 2008.

(b) As indicated in note 15(c), on January 27, 2021, the Bank renewed a loan with a foreign financial institution for US$ 200,000 thousand, establishing a delinquency ratio of 6%. In management's opinion, the terms of compliance will be met without affecting the Bank's activities during 2021.

(c) Supreme Decree 008-2021 dated January 27, 2021, and Supreme Decree 023-2021, dated February 12, 2021, extended the national state of emergency and mandatory social isolation until February 28, 2021 due to the serious circumstances affecting people's life as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. During the state of emergency, the Scotiabank Group's business activities are not suspended. Therefore, management does not expect any significant impact on its activities.