



SCOTIABANK PERÚ S.A.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(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

The Directors and Shareholders Scotiabank Perú S.A.A.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. (a subsidiary of The Bank of Nova Scotia – BNS, an entity established in Canada) and Subsidiaries, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the related consolidated statement of income, income and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and accompanying notes 1 to 34, 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 by Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y Administradoras Privadas de Fondos de Pensiones - SBS (Banking, Insurance and Pension Plan Agency), for financial instructions in Peru and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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 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 the auditors' 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, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Bank'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 Bank's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the 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.



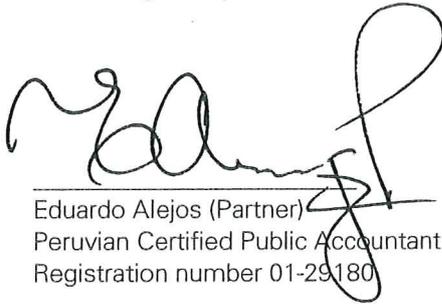
Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above, present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, 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.

Lima, Peru

February 22, 2017

Countersigned by:



Eduardo Alejos (Partner)
Peruvian Certified Public Accountant
Registration number 01-29180



Coipo y Asociados

SCOTIABANK PERÚ S.A.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

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(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish)

SCOTIABANK PERÚ S.A.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	<i>Note</i>	2016	2015
Assets			
Cash and due from banks:	6		
Cash		972,188	1,124,284
Deposits with Banco Central de Reserva del Perú		7,139,718	8,995,007
Deposits with local and foreign banks		440,271	295,963
Clearing		74,083	46,852
Other cash and due from banks		3,292,706	4,394,261
		11,918,966	14,856,367
Interbank funds		224,619	-
Investments at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale investments	7	2,801,541	3,995,830
Loan portfolio, net	8	39,857,633	38,333,350
Held-for-trading derivative instruments	9	58,971	330,001
Accounts receivable, net	10	873,718	804,750
Investments in associates		66,327	64,566
Goodwill	11	570,664	570,664
Property, furniture, and equipment, net	12	399,381	427,202
Deferred tax assets	27	257,601	248,965
Other assets, net	13	1,236,101	463,511
Total assets		58,265,522	60,095,206
Risks and contingent commitments	19	35,668,090	50,649,266

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	<i>Note</i>	2016	2015
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Obligations and deposits in financial system entities			
Demand deposits	14	11,936,162	10,834,510
Savings deposits		8,082,642	7,509,487
Time deposits		14,805,983	16,190,773
Other obligations		875,188	1,211,006
		35,699,975	35,745,776
Interbank funds		415,863	385,467
Borrowings and financial obligations	15	9,596,568	11,645,777
Held-for-trading derivative instruments	9	92,114	207,011
Provisions and other liabilities	16	5,251,288	5,873,468
Total liabilities		51,055,808	53,857,499
Shareholders' equity	17		
Capital stock		4,816,667	4,156,666
Additional paid-in capital		394,463	368,513
Legal reserve		843,801	742,398
Unrealized earnings		24,136	(10,693)
Retained earnings		1,130,647	980,823
Total shareholders' equity		7,209,714	6,237,707
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		58,265,522	60,095,206
Risks and contingent commitments	19	35,668,090	50,649,266

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 82 are part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish)

SCOTIABANK PERÚ S.A.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Income Statement

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	Note	2016	2015
Interest income	20	4,459,222	3,916,568
Interest expenses	21	(1,093,988)	(855,955)
Gross finance income		3,365,234	3,060,613
Provisions for loans, net of recoveries	8	(1,068,909)	(959,046)
Net finance income		2,296,325	2,101,567
Income from finance services, net	22	664,060	590,967
Net finance income and finance service expenses		2,960,385	2,692,534
Results from financial transactions	23	309,626	447,682
Operating margin		3,270,011	3,140,216
Administrative expenses	24	(1,584,618)	(1,577,065)
Depreciation of property, furniture, and equipment	12	(63,727)	(65,872)
Amortization of intangible assets		(15,382)	(15,330)
Net operating margin		1,606,284	1,481,949
Net provisions for contingent loans, doubtful and other accounts receivable, realizable, repossessed assets, and other assets		(30,283)	(46,408)
Operating results		1,576,001	1,435,541
Other income, net	25	11,590	13,478
Net profit before income tax		1,587,591	1,449,019
Deferred income tax	27	(1,413)	(9,819)
Current income tax	26(a)	(422,169)	(427,992)
Net profit		1,164,009	1,011,208

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 82 are part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish)

SCOTIABANK PERÚ S.A.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Income Statement and Other Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Net profit	1,164,009	1,011,208
Other comprehensive income:		
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale investments	34,672	(35,837)
Share in other comprehensive income of associates	(10)	(83)
Income tax effect	167	3,199
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax	34,829	(32,721)
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,198,838	978,487

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 82 are part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish)

SCOTIABANK PERÚ S.A.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	Number of shares (note 17.B)	Capital stock (note 17.B)	Additional paid-in capital (note 17.C)	Legal reserve (note 17.D)	Unrealized earnings (note 17.F)	Retained earnings (note 17.E)	Total shareholders' equity
Balance as of December 31, 2014	365,502,212	3,683,040	368,564	646,777	22,028	925,654	5,646,063
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	1,011,208	1,011,208
Other comprehensive income:							
Net unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	-	(32,638)	-	(32,638)
Net unrealized loss on investment in associates	-	-	-	-	(83)	-	(83)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(32,721)	1,011,208	978,487
Application to legal reserve	-	-	-	95,621	-	(95,621)	-
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	-	-	(382,484)	(382,484)
Capitalization of retained earnings	47,362,757	473,627	-	-	-	(473,627)	-
Operations with treasury shares	-	(1)	(51)	-	-	-	(52)
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(4,307)	(4,307)
Balance as of December 31, 2015	412,864,969	4,156,666	368,513	742,398	(10,693)	980,823	6,237,707
Net profit	-	-	-	-	-	1,164,009	1,164,009
Other comprehensive income:							
Net unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments	-	-	-	-	34,672	-	34,672
Net unrealized gain on investment in associates	-	-	-	-	157	-	157
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	34,829	1,164,009	1,198,838
Application to legal reserve	-	-	-	101,403	-	(101,403)	-
Dividend distribution	-	-	-	-	-	(252,629)	(252,629)
Capitalization of retained earnings	68,801,917	660,000	-	-	-	(660,000)	-
Operations with treasury shares	-	1	25,950	-	-	-	25,951
Other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(153)	(153)
Balance as of December 31, 2016	481,666,886	4,816,667	394,463	843,801	24,136	1,130,647	7,209,714

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 82 are part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Spanish)

SCOTIABANK PERÚ S.A.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit	1,164,009	1,011,208
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to cash from (used in) operating activities		
Provision for doubtful loans, net of recoveries	1,068,909	959,046
Provision for realizable, repossessed and other assets, net	7,289	4,972
Provision for accounts receivable, net	16,523	17,984
Depreciation and amortization	79,109	81,202
Provision for fringe benefits	47,895	48,189
Provision for current and deferred income tax	423,582	437,811
Provision for contingent loans and country risk, net of recoveries	302	16,420
Other provisions	(31,656)	450,519
Loss (gains) on sale of investment, property, furniture, and equipment	4,390	(22,173)
Gains on sale of realizable and repossessed assets	(15,562)	(1,354)
Net changes in assets and liabilities:		
Loans	(2,645,967)	(6,410,598)
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	1,022,211	(1,240,395)
Available-for-sale investments	203,599	(747,721)
Accounts receivable	185,539	(108,762)
Other assets	(526,921)	435,927
Non - subordinated financial liabilities	(2,053,378)	7,693,215
Accounts payable	(674,736)	130,190
Provisions and other liabilities	630,251	5,695
Net results for the year after net changes in assets, liabilities and adjustments	(1,094,612)	2,761,375
Income taxes paid	(206,940)	(339,509)
Net cash and cash equivalents (used in) from operating activities	(1,301,552)	2,421,866
Cash flows from investing activities		
Dividends received	14,750	7,229
Acquisition of property, furniture, and equipment	(42,126)	(37,723)
Acquisition of other financial assets	(7,461)	(12,055)
Sale of property, furniture, and equipment	1,142	48
Sale of available-for-sale investments	-	26,500
Acquisition of equity block (note 2)	-	(989,840)
Net cash and cash equivalents (used in) investing activities	(33,695)	(1,005,841)

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 82 are part of these consolidated financial statements.

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SCOTIABANK PERÚ S.A.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(252,629)	(382,484)
Acquisition of own shares	(80,340)	-
Gain (loss) for sale of own shares	25,950	(52)
Issuance of subordinated financial liabilities	-	535,560
Net cash and cash equivalents (used in) from financing activities	(307,019)	153,024
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents, before the effect of exchange rate fluctuations	(1,642,266)	1,569,048
Exchange rate fluctuations effect on cash and cash equivalents	31,296	(443,605)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,610,970)	1,125,443
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	10,467,542	9,333,677
Cash and cash equivalents from acquisition of equity block (note 2)	-	8,422
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	8,856,572	10,467,542

The accompanying notes on pages 7 to 82 are part of these consolidated financial statements.

SCOTIABANK PERÚ S.A.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2016 and 2015

1. Reporting Entity

A. Background

Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. (hereinafter the Bank) is a subsidiary of The Bank of Nova Scotia - BNS (a financial entity from Canada), which holds directly and indirectly 98.05% of the Bank's capital stock as of December 31, 2016 (97.81% as of December 31, 2015). The Bank of Nova Scotia owned 2.32% of the Bank's shares directly, and through NW Holdings Ltd. and Scotia Perú Holdings S.A. owned indirectly 55.32% and 40.41% of shares as of December 31, 2016 (55.32% and 40.17% as of December 31, 2015), respectively.

B. Economic activity

The Bank is a public corporation established on February 2, 1943 and is authorized to operate as a banking entity by Superintendencia de Banca, Seguros y Administradoras Privadas de Fondos de Pensiones (Banking, Insurance and Pension Plan Agency, hereinafter the SBS). The Bank's operations mainly comprise financial intermediation, characteristic of banking entities; which are governed by the SBS through the Ley General del Sistema Financiero y del Sistema de Seguros y Orgánica de la SBS, Law 26702 (hereinafter the Banking Law). This law establishes the requirements, rights, obligations, guarantees, restrictions, and other operating conditions to which every legal entity operating in the financial and insurance system is subject.

The Bank's registered office address is Av. Dionisio Derteano N° 102, San Isidro, Lima, Peru. As of December 31, 2016, Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries performed their activities through a national network of 361 branches and one branch abroad (as of December 31, 2015, it had 354 Peruvian branches and one branch abroad).

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the accompanying financial statements include those corresponding to the Bank and other companies that are part of the consolidated group (hereinafter Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries or Scotiabank Group), such as: CrediScotia Financiera S.A., engaged in intermediation operations for the small - business and consumer sectors; Servicios, Cobranzas e Inversiones S.A.C., engaged in collections and domicile verification, among other activities; Scotia Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A. (hereinafter SAB), engaged in intermediation activities in the Peruvian securities market; Scotia Fondos Sociedad Administradora de Fondos S.A. (hereinafter SAF), engaged in mutual funds management; Scotia Sociedad Titulizadora S.A., (hereinafter Titulizadora), engaged in the management of trusts as well as special purpose entities called SBP DPR Finance Company, Fideicomiso CrediScotia-Dinero Electrónico, and the Trust Equity Inmuebles Depsa; and, finally, Promoción de Proyectos Inmobiliarios y Comerciales S.A. which to date is inactive.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2016 and 2015

Below are the main balances of the Bank and other companies mentioned in the previous paragraphs as of December 31, indicating the Bank's shareholding percentages, as well as relevant information in this regards:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	Activity	Shareholding percentage	Assets	Liabilities	Shareholders' equity
2016					
Scotiabank Peru S.A.A.	Banking	-	55,451,689	48,203,596	7,248,093
CrediScotia Financiera S.A.	Financing	100.00	4,097,630	3,416,460	681,170
Servicios, Cobranzas e Inversiones S.A.C.	Collection services	100.00	131,326	66,044	65,282
Scotia Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A.	Stock market broker	100.00	78,914	3,020	75,894
Scotia Fondos Sociedad Administradora de Fondos S.A.	Administration of mutual funds	100.00	42,316	3,326	38,990
Scotia Sociedad Titulizadora S.A.	Securitization	100.00	4,393	881	3,512
Trust Property on real estate – Depsa	Special purpose entity	-	2,123	1,318	805
Fideicomiso CrediScotia-Dinero Electrónico	Special purpose entity	-	511	534	(23)
SBP DPR Finance Company	Special purpose entity	-	136,000	136,000	-
2015					
Scotiabank Peru S.A.A.	Banking	-	57,168,520	50,896,629	6,271,891
CrediScotia Financiera S.A.	Financing	100.00	4,011,435	3,443,736	567,699
Servicios, Cobranzas e Inversiones S.A.C.	Collection services	100.00	125,306	61,604	63,702
Scotia Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A.	Stock market broker	100.00	78,360	3,278	75,082
Scotia Fondos Sociedad Administradora de Fondos S.A.	Administration of mutual funds	100.00	36,738	5,593	31,145
Trust Property on real estate – Depsa	Special purpose entity	-	6,721	5,580	1,141
Scotia Sociedad Titulizadora S.A.	Securitization	100.00	4,047	42	4,005
SBP DPR Finance Company	Special purpose entity	-	434,869	434,869	-

SCOTIABANK PERÚ S.A.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2016 and 2015

C. Approval of financial statements

On February 21, 2017, the Bank's management approved the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016, and they will be presented to the Audit Committee and Board of Directors, within the terms established by law. Also, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on the individual financial statements of companies that are part of Scotiabank Peru S.A.A. and Subsidiaries and that will be presented for approval to the corresponding Shareholders' Meeting and Board of Directors, within the terms established by law. In April 2016, the Audit Committee and Board of Directors approved the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015.

2. Citibank del Perú S.A. Retail Business Acquisition

In December 2014, the Bank reached an agreement with Citibank del Perú S.A. to acquire the business of commercial banking, related to retail, and consumer banking of such entity. This acquisition was approved by SBS through SBS Resolution 2403-2015 and was made official on May 1, 2015.

As of that date, Citibank del Perú S.A. made a simple reorganization and transferred an equity block to its subsidiary Servicios SPV S.A.C., which transferred the Bank 100% of shares representing capital stock and was absorbed by it under a merger by absorption process equally approved by the SBS.

The carrying amount of assets and liabilities as of acquisition date was as follow:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	
Assets:	
Cash and due from banks	8,422
Loan portfolio, net	1,239,220
Investments in associate	7,000
Accounts receivable	2,948
Property, furniture, and equipment, net	7,247
Deferred tax	872
Other assets	9,317
	1,275,026
Liabilities:	
Deposits	535,552
Other liabilities	30,974
	566,526
Total identifiable net assets	708,500
Adjustments to transfer the identifiable net asset to the fair value	(5,734)
Total identifiable net asset at fair value	702,766
Goodwill	287,074
Total purchase price	989,840

This acquisition was accounted using the acquisition method as required by IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*, applicable on the transaction date. Assets and liabilities were accounted at the estimated fair value as of the acquisition date, except for loans portfolio and deposits which are accounted at their carrying amount at the date of acquisition in compliance with SBS regulations for these purposes.

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For this acquisition, the Bank paid in cash to Citibank del Perú S.A. an amount of S/ 989,840 thousand for an equity block with a fair value as of that date amounting to S/ 702,766 thousand; also, the Bank analysis to identify intangible assets as part of the acquisition process, determining no significant amounts.

3. Basis for the Preparation of Financial Statements

A. Statement of compliance

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared from the accounting records of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries and are presented in accordance with current legal regulation and accounting principles authorized by the SBS and, in the absence of such applicable SBS standards, the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), made official in Peru by the Peruvian Accounting Board (CNC) are applied. Such standards comprise the Standards and Interpretations issued or adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which include the IFRS, International Accounting Standards (IAS), and the 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 conformity 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 are measured at fair value.
- Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value.

C. Presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in soles (S/) under SBS standards. The information presented in soles (S/) and has been rounded to the nearest thousand (S/ 000), except as otherwise indicated.

D. Significant accounting estimates and criteria

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles requires management to use certain accounting estimates and criteria. Estimates and criteria are evaluated continuously according to experience and include reasonable future assumptions for each circumstance. Since these are estimates, final results might differ; however, according to Management's opinion, the estimates and assumptions applied do not have significant risk as to produce a material adjustment to the balances of assets and liabilities in the short term.

The significant estimates related to the consolidated financial statements correspond to provision for doubtful loans, valuation of investments, estimation of useful life and the recoverable amount of property, furniture, and equipment, intangible assets, impairment of goodwill, provision for realizable assets, received as payment and repossessed assets, estimate of the deferred sales tax recovery, provision for income tax, and the fair value of derivative instruments. Accounting criteria is described in note 4.

SCOTIABANK PERÚ S.A.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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4. Accounting Principles and Practices

The main accounting principles and practices applied to prepare the consolidated financial statements of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries, which have been consistently applied in previous period, unless otherwise indicated, are the following:

A. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of entities comprising Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries, described in note 1, after eliminating significant balances and transactions among the consolidated companies, and the profits and losses resulting from those transactions. All subsidiaries have been consolidated from its date of incorporation or acquisition.

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

The accounting records of companies of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries comply with the information requirements established by the SBS.

Financial statements of the Subsidiaries and Special Purpose entity have been included for consolidation purposes and represent 7.50% and 7.59%, respectively, of the total Bank's assets before eliminations as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. As of those dates, there is non-controlling interest resulting from the consolidation process.

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 substance of the contract. Interest, gains and losses generated by a financial instrument, whether classified as an asset or liability, are recorded as income or expense. The payment to holders of financial instruments classified as equity is recorded directly in shareholders' equity.

Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries classify their financial instruments in one of the following categories defined by IAS 39: (i) financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, (ii) loans and accounts receivable, (iii) available-for-sale investments, (iv) held-to-maturity investments and (v) other financial liabilities. Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries determine the rating of financial instruments at initial recognition and on the basis of instrument by instrument.

The classification of financial instruments at 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 directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the instrument, except in the case of financial assets or liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss.

SCOTIABANK PERÚ S.A.A. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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Purchases or sales of financial assets requiring the provision of assets within a time frame established according to regulations or market conventions (regular market terms) are recognized at the contracting date.

Derecognition of financial assets and 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 contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or (ii) Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries transfer their rights to receive cash flows of assets or have assumed a contractual obligation to pay total cash flows immediately received from a third party subject to a pass through agreement; and (iii) Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries have substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of the asset or, if the Company have neither transferred nor retained all of the risks and rewards of the asset, but they have transferred their control.

ii. Financial liabilities

A financial liability is removed when the payment obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires. When an existent 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 a derecognition of the original liability and as a recognition of a new liability, recognizing the difference between both of them in the results for the period.

Impairment of financial assets

The Bank evaluates at the end of each year whether there is objective evidence that leads to conclude the impairment of an asset or group of financial assets.

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 estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be estimated reliably. The evidence of impairment can be an indication that a borrower or group of borrowers are experiencing significant financial difficulties, defaults or delays in payments of interest or principal, the probability that the Company will enter bankruptcy, restructuring or other legal and financial reorganization in which it is shown that there is a significant decrease in expected future cash flows such as changes in circumstances or economic conditions related to non-compliance with payments.

Financial instruments offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position, when, and only when: (i) a current legal right to offset the amounts exists and (ii) there is an intention either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset, and settle the liability simultaneously.

The financial assets and liabilities presented in the consolidated statement of financial position correspond to cash and due from banks, interbank funds, investments at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale investments, financial instruments at fair value, loan portfolio, accounts receivable, other assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position, except as otherwise indicated in the note corresponding to assets or liabilities.

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Likewise, all derivative products and indirect credits are considered financial instruments. Accounting policies on recognition and valuation of these items are disclosed in corresponding accounting policies described in this note.

C. Financial derivative instruments

The SBS provides authorizations per type of derivative instrument contract and underlying asset, and may comprise more than one type of contract and underlying asset.

Authorization schemes, valuation guidelines and accounting treatment for derivative instruments that financial entities shall apply are established in SBS

Resolution 1737-2006 Regulation for Trading and Accounting of Derivative Products in Financial System Enterprises and its amendments which include accounting criteria for held-for-trading, hedging and embedded derivative operations which conform to IAS 39 *Financial Instruments*.

Recognition and measurement

Held-for-trading derivative instruments are initially recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value; subsequently, any change in the fair value of such derivative generates an asset or liability in the consolidated statement of financial position, as applicable, and will affect the results of the period.

In addition to their recording in the consolidated statement of financial position, derivative instruments described above are accounted in contingent accounts at their notional amounts translated at the spot exchange rate.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015 and for the years then ended, Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries do not hold derivative instruments classified as hedging nor embedded derivatives.

D. Investments

Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries apply the recording and valuation criteria of investments established in SBS Resolution 7033-2012 Regulations for Classification and Valuation of Investments of Financial System Companies, which is in line with the classification and valuation criteria stated in IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, except for investments in associates; which are not within the scope of IAS 39, as detailed below:

i. Investments at fair value through profit and loss

Debt securities and equity shares are classified as investments at fair value through profit or loss if they have been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future, or they form 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 financial assets are recognized on trade date, when Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries enter into contractual arrangements with counterparties to purchase securities, and they are normally derecognized when sold.

Measurement is initially made at fair value without including transaction costs, which is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Subsequently, fair values are re-measured, and fluctuations generated through profit or loss are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

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

Investment at fair value through profit or loss that are given in guarantee or transferred through a repurchase agreement shall be reclassified as available-for-sale. Once these transactions are concluded, instruments shall be reclassified at their initial category, transferring the unrealized earnings from shareholders' equity to the consolidated statement of income.

ii. Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-Sale Investments are all other investment instruments that are not classified as investments at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments and investments in associates. Likewise, investment instruments will be included in this category when the SBS explicitly requires it.

Available-for-Sale Investments are initially recognized on the trade date and measured at fair value plus direct and incremental transaction costs. They are subsequently re-measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in equity in the 'unrealized earnings' account until the securities are either sold or impaired. When available-for-sale securities are sold, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in equity are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

If an available-for-sale security is impaired, the accumulated loss (measured as the difference between the asset's acquisition cost, net of any principal repayments and amortization, and its current fair value, less any impairment loss on that asset previously recognized in the consolidated statement of income and other comprehensive income) is removed from equity and recognized in the consolidated statement of income. In the case of unquoted equity shares, the impairment loss shall be the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using current market rates for similar assets.

Gains or losses from foreign exchange differences related to instruments representing capital shall be recognized in equity in the 'unrealized earnings' account while those related to debt instruments shall be recognized as profit or loss of the period.

Interest income is recognized on available-for-sale securities using the effective interest rate method, calculated over the asset's expected life. Premiums and/or discounts originated on the investment purchase date are included in the calculation of its effective interest rates. Dividends are recognized in the consolidated income statement when the right to receive the payment has been established.

iii. Investments in associates

The account includes equity shares acquired to participate with and/or have significant influence over companies and institutions. This category shall include the goodwill determined in the purchase of such investments. Investments in Associates are initially measured at fair value plus transactions costs directly attributable to their acquisition, and are subsequently measured applying the equity participation method, meaning; the carrying amount of the investment will be increased or decreased by proportional recognition of shareholders' equity obtained as of measurement date.

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When variations in the shareholders' equity of associate are due to concepts other than the profit or loss of the year; these variations shall be accounted directly in the shareholders' equity. Dividends are accounted reducing the investment carrying amount.

Investment instruments held by companies can be reclassified. Investment instruments at fair value through profit or loss cannot be reclassified except: (1) for equity shares with no market quote lacking of reliable fair value estimations or (2) investment instruments transferred through a repurchase agreement or given in guarantee. During 2016 and 2015, the Bank has not reclassified its investment instruments in categories.

SBS Resolution 7033-2012 details a standard methodology for the identification of impairment of instruments classified as available-for-sale investments, which considers two filters; the first one contains two conditions: i) significant decrease in the fair value up to under 50% of the cost or, ii) a decrease exceeding the 20% consecutively during the last twelve months; in the event of meeting any of these two conditions of the first filter, it will be necessary to evaluate if these conditions are justified at least concerning two of the qualitative aspects of the issuer indicated in the second filter of such resolution.

During 2016 and 2015, Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries have not recognized impairment losses on investment instruments.

E. Loans, classification and provision for doubtful loans

Direct loans are recorded when fund disbursements are made to clients. Indirect loans (contingent) are recorded when documents that support such credit facilities are issued and may become direct loans in the event of making a payment to third parties. Likewise, changes in loan payment conditions due to debtors' payment difficulties are considered as refinancing or restructuring.

Finance lease operations are accounted for using the financial method, recording the amount of the receivable installments as loans. Corresponding finance income is recorded on an accrual basis in conformity with the lease agreement terms. Initial direct costs are recognized immediately as expenses.

The Portfolio Risk Management's Debtor Classification Unit is responsible for conducting, the evaluation and rating of the loan portfolio on a permanent basis. Each debtor receives a credit risk rating according to the guidelines established by the SBS Resolution 11356-2008 and its amendments.

Loan portfolio classification

The Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. classify their loan portfolio in two groups: Wholesale Banking (corporate, large companies and medium companies) and Retail Banking (small business, micro business, revolving consumer, non-revolving consumer and mortgage loans). These classifications are made considering the nature of the client (corporate, government or individual), the purpose of credit, and business size measured by revenues, indebtedness, among other indicators.

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Credit risk rating categories

The categories of credit risk rating established by the SBS are as follows: Standard, Potential Problem, Substandard, Doubtful, and Loss, which are assigned according to credit history of the debtor as established in SBS Resolution 11356-2008 and amendments.

For the Wholesale Banking portfolio, the Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. mainly consider the payment capacity of debtor, cash flow, level of compliance with obligations, rating designated by other companies in the financial system, financial position, and quality management. For Retail Banking portfolio, the rating is based mainly on the level of compliance with credit payments, which is reflected by number of delinquent days and their classification in other financial system entities if rating alignment is applicable. Retail Banking portfolio is classified through an automatic rating process. The Bank and CrediScotia Financiera have included in the automatic rating process, wholesale debtors loan portfolio with credits up to US\$ 100 thousand.

Provisions for doubtful loans

According to current SBS regulations, the Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. determine generic and specific provisions for loans. The generic provision is recorded in a preventive manner for standard risk direct loans, credit risk equivalent exposure of indirect loans, and additionally the procyclical component when the SBS orders its application. Specific provision is recorded for direct loans and credit risk equivalent exposure of indirect loans for which a specific risk, higher than standard, has been identified.

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

Description	CCF (%)
(i) Confirmations of irrevocable letters of credit for up to one year, when the issuing bank is a first level entity from a foreign financial system.	20
(ii) Standby letters of credit that support obligations to do or not do.	50
(iii) Import credit guarantees, and those not included in the previous item, as well as bank acceptances.	100
(iv) Granted loans not disbursed and unused credit lines.	-
(v) Others not considered above.	100

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Provision requirements are determined by considering the risk rating of the debtor, if it is backed by collaterals or not, and depending on the type of collateral.

The Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. apply the following percentages to determine provisions for the loan portfolio:

Risk category	Without collateral	With preferred collateral	With preferred easily realizable collateral	With preferred readily realizable 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
MES 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 problem	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

(*) Include revolving consumer loans and non-revolving consumer loans.

Procyclical component

The rates of procyclical component to calculate the provisions for direct loans and credit risk equivalent exposure of indirect loans for debtors classified in standard risk rating are as follows:

Type of credit	Procyclical component %
Corporate loans	0.40
Large-business loans	0.45
Medium-business loans	0.30
Small-business loans	0.50
MES loans	0.50
Revolving consumer loans	1.50
Non-revolving consumer loans	1.00
Mortgage loans	0.40

For corporate, large-business and mortgage loans that have preferred readily realizable collateral, the procyclical component rate is 0.3%. For all other types of credit with preferred readily realizable collateral, the procyclical component rate is 0% for the portion covered by such collateral.

For consumer loans that have contracts with discount agreements from eligible payrolls, the procyclical component shall be 0.25%.

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

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Likewise other conditions for activation or deactivation are set out in Annex 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.

SBS has established that during the deactivation of the procyclical component, financial institutions cannot, under any circumstances, generate profits caused by the reversals of such provisions, which should only be used to record specific mandatory provisions.

Provisions for direct loans are presented deducting balances from the corresponding asset (note 8), and provisions for indirect loans are presented as liabilities (note 16).

F. Securities trading transactions carried out by third parties

Scotia Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A. conducts security trading transactions carried out on behalf of its clients (principals).

Transfer of funds made by clients for purchase/sale transactions in the stock market and over-the-counter market result in the consolidated statement of financial position items only if they comply with assets definition (accounts receivable) and liabilities definition (accounts payable); otherwise, such balances are presented more appropriately in memoranda accounts. An account receivable or payable is only recognized when they have not yet been settled at their maturity or if Scotia Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A., due to any operating cause, does not have the funds transferred by principals, however, since it is a solvent entity, funds are covered by Scotia Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A. in an amount equivalent to the acquisition of securities acquired through a loan that is regularized almost immediately.

Since Scotia Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A. only manages funds from principals, in its capacity as trustor, cannot use these resources and there is a commitment to return them to the trustees; these resources do not belong to the entity and are accounted in memoranda accounts.

Unsettled transactions by Bolsa de Valores de Lima S.A. are recorded in memoranda accounts, until corresponding collection or payment.

G. Property, furniture and equipment

The property, furniture, and equipment are recorded at the historical acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Disbursements incurred after acquisition of property, furniture, and equipment are recognized as assets when there are probable future economic benefits associated with the asset are generated for Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries, and costs can be reliably measured.

Maintenance and repair expenses are charged to income in the period they are incurred. Work-in-progress and in-transit goods are recorded at acquisition cost. These goods are not depreciated until relevant assets are finished and/or received, and are in operative condition.

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Depreciation is determined based on the straight-line method in using the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
Property and premises	Between 30 and 10
Furniture, fixture, and IT equipment	Between 10 and 2
Vehicles	5

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

H. Realizable assets, received as payment, repossessed assets

Realizable assets include assets purchased specifically for granting financial leases which are accounted initially at their acquisition cost. Further, realizable assets not granted as financial leases, including recovered assets, are accounted at the lower of its cost or market value.

Realizable assets, received as payment, and repossessed assets (note 13) are regulated by SBS Resolution 1535-2005. This caption mainly includes property, plant, and equipment received as payment for doubtful loans, and are initially recorded at the lower of value determined by the court, arbitrator, recovery value, estimated market value or the value of unpaid debt amount.

According to current legislation, the treatment for this type of goods is as follows:

- Realizable assets, received as payment and repossessed assets are initially recorded at cost and at the same time, a provision equivalent to 20% of the cost. If the net realizable value shown in the valuation report demonstrates that the asset is impaired by a percentage higher than 20%, then the required initial provision shall be recorded at an amount equivalent to the amount effectively impaired
- For furniture and equipment, the Bank records a monthly provision equivalent to 1/18 of the cost in books, less the aforementioned initial provision. Regarding goods that have not been sold or leased within a one-year term and that do not have the extension established in the Banking Act, the provision shall be completed up to 100% of the value upon repossession or recovery less the impairment provision, at the maturity of the corresponding year.
- A provision shall be recorded for real estate that has not been sold or leased within one year 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 in books obtained in the eighteenth or twelfth month, depending on if there is or is not an extension approved by the SBS, respectively.

An impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement when the net realizable value is lower than net carrying amount; accordingly, the carrying amount will be reduced and the loss shall be recognized in the consolidated income statement. In cases where the net realizable value is higher than the net carrying amount, the higher value shall not be recognized in the books

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

I. Impairment of non-financial assets

When there are events or circumstantial economic changes indicating that the value of a long-lived asset might not be recoverable. At each statement of financial position date, management reviews the carrying amount of these assets to determine if there is impairment. When the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the Bank recognizes an impairment loss in the consolidated statement of income, by an amount equivalent to the excess in the carrying amount net of its tax effects. Recoverable amounts are estimated for each asset or, if it is not possible, for each cash-generating unit.

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

Fair value less selling cost 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 selling costs. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to arise 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 units) 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 unit to which the goodwill relates.

J. Income tax

Current income tax is determined based on the taxable income and recorded according to tax legislation applicable to the Bank and each company that are part of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries independently (note 26).

Deferred income tax is accounted 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 company that is part of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries based on tax rates and legislation expected to be applied when the deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled (note 27).

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized without considering the estimated time when the temporary differences will disappear. Deferred tax asset is only recognized if it is probable there would be future tax benefits, so that the deferred asset can be used.

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K. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are mainly related to the acquisition and development cost of computing software shown in 'Other assets' and are amortized using the straight-line method over an average period of 3 years. Likewise, they include depreciable costs coming from commercial activities of CrediScotia Financiera S.A. and are amortized during the effectiveness of the contract.

Costs related to the development or maintenance of computing software are recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred. However, costs that are directly related to a single and identifiable computing software, package or program, controlled by Management and that will give future economic benefits higher than their cost in a period exceeding one year, are considered as an intangible asset. Direct costs related to the development of software include personnel costs of the development team and a fractional part of general expenses.

L. Goodwill

Goodwill is related to the higher value paid between the acquisition cost over the identifiable fair values of an associate subsidiary and as a result of the acquisition of the equity block from Citibank Perú S.A. (notes 2 and 11).

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

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

Goodwill owns an indefinite useful life and it is proved through impairment every year or more frequently, when there are events or circumstantial changes indicating that goodwill balance might not be recoverable.

M. Securities, bonds, and obligations issued

This includes the liability for the issuance of redeemable subordinated bonds and corporate bonds; those are measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method. Discounts granted or income generated during the bonds issuance is amortized during the maturity term of these instruments.

Interest is recognized in results when accrued.

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N. Provisions and contingencies

i. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when Scotiabank Perú S.A.A and Subsidiaries have a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and when 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 period to reflect the best estimates as of the date of the consolidated statement of financial position. When the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using an interest rate reflecting the current market rate for time value of money and specific risks of liabilities.

The provision for length of service legal compensation (CTS) is calculated according to current legislation, on the total employees' indemnities and should be paid through deposits in authorized financial entities as chosen by them. Calculation is made for the amount that should have to be paid as at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position and it is included in the 'Provision for fringe benefits' account. It is presented in the consolidated statement of financial position under "Other liabilities".

ii. Contingencies

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

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

O. Income and expense recognition

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

Resolution 7036-2012 establishes that this income from commission of indirect loans shall be recognized on an accrual basis during the term of such indirect loans. Likewise, commissions and expenses for formalization of loans, as well as opening, study and evaluation of direct and indirect loans, are recognized as income based on the accrual within the term of the corresponding contracts.

When management considers that there are reasonable doubts about the collectibility of the principal of a loan, the Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. suspend the recognition of interest in the income statement. Interest in suspense is accounted in memoranda accounts and recognized as earned when collected. When management considers that the financial situation of the debtor has improved and that the doubt about the collectibility of the principal has dissipated, the recording on accrual basis is restated.

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

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Brokerage service fees for buying and selling securities on the stock market are recorded in the "finance services income" account when these transactions have been performed through generation and acceptance of operation policies by clients.

Revenues from sales of securities and its cost are recognized when the seller has transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer and it is probable that economic benefits associated to the transaction will flow to SAB; they are recorded in the entity "other income, net" on the consolidated statement of income. Dividends are accounted as income when declared.

Income from remunerations of funds managed by SAF, are estimated daily as an equity percentage of each of the funds.

Income generated by fees from redemption of shares is recognized as income when such redemption is carried out.

Fees for trust management services are recognized in profit or loss of the period to the extent the service is rendered and accrued.

Other income and expenses of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A and Subsidiaries are recognized as earned or incurred in the period when they are accrued.

P. Capital stock

Common shares are classified as equity. Preferred shares, if any, are recorded as other debt instruments; the difference between the redeemable amounts of preferred shares and their par value being recorded in the capital account. Dividends on preferred shares are accounted as liabilities and charged to income of the period. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries do not hold preferred shares outstanding.

Q. Employees' profit sharing

Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries recognize a liability and an expense for employees' profit sharing in the consolidated income statement based on 5% of taxable base determined according to the current tax legislation.

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 of the risks and rewards inherent to the property.

The Bank recognizes received cash and liability for the obligation to return such cash at maturity. Also, it will make the reclassification of securities subject to the operation in conformity with SBS provisions. Accounting records of returns will depend on the agreements between the parties. Difference between the final amount and initial amount will be recognized as expenses against liabilities, within the term of the operation applying the effective interest rate method.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Bank conducts repurchase agreements of securities and currency.

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S. Consolidated statement of cash flows

For presentation purposes of this consolidated financial statement, the balances of 'Cash and due from banks' and 'Interbank funds', of the assets, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, were considered as cash and cash equivalents except for the restricted cash and due from banks for compliance with foreign currency repurchase commitments with BCRP and reserve funds for compliance with contractual commitments with foreign financial entities (note 6.c).

T. Trust funds

Assets and income from trust operations, where there is an obligation to return the assets to clients and the Bank and Scotia Sociedad Titulizadora S.A. act as trustee, are not included in the consolidated financial statements since they belong to neither the Bank nor Scotia Sociedad Titulizadora S.A., and are accounted in memoranda accounts for corresponding control and commissions on those activities are included in income from finance services (note 22).

U. Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are those transactions carried out in a currency that is different from the Sol. Foreign currency transactions are translated into Sol using exchange rates established by the SBS reported at the dates of the transactions (note 5). Foreign 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 period-end closing are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

V. New accounting pronouncements

i. *New accounting pronouncements not early adopted*

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations have been issued but are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, and the Bank has not adopted them in preparing these consolidated financial statements. Those that might be relevant to Scotiabank Perú and Subsidiaries are detailed below. Scotiabank Perú and Subsidiaries do not plan to adopt these standards early.

New IFRS	Date of mandatory application
IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> .	Mandatory application for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted.
IFRS 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>	Mandatory applications for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted.
IFRS 16: <i>Leases</i>	Mandatory application for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier adoption is permitted.
IFRIC 22: <i>Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration</i> .	Mandatory application for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted.

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Amendments to IFRS

IAS 7: <i>Disclosure Initiative</i> , amendments to IAS 7.	Mandatory application for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted.
IAS 12 <i>Income Taxes - Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses</i> (amendments to IAS 12).	Mandatory application for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted.
IFRS 2 <i>Share-based Payment: Clarifying the Accounting for Certain Types of Share-based Payment Arrangements</i> .	Mandatory application for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted.
IFRS 10 <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> and IAS 28 <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture</i> .	Effective date was indefinitely deferred.
IFRS 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Amendment clarifying requirements and providing additional transitional relief for companies that are implementing the new standard</i> .	Mandatory application for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted.

ii. Resolutions and Standards issued by CNC and the Peruvian Securities Market Regulator concerning the approval and adoption of IFRS in Peru

- By means of Resolution 060-2016-EF/30 dated February 4, 2016, the CNC made official amendments to IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*.
- By means of Resolution 061-2016-EF/30 dated April 2, 2016, the CNC made official amendments to IAS 12 *Income Taxes*, and IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*.
- By means of Resolution 062-2016-EF/30 dated June 14, 2016, the CNC made official IFRS 16 *Leases*, and amendments to IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*.
- By means of Resolution 063-2016-EF/30 issued on September 7, 2016, the CNC made official the 2016 version of IFRS (IAS, IFRS, IFRIC and SIC).

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As indicated in note 3.A, the standards and interpretations detailed above in i) and ii) will only be applicable to the Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A., in absence of applicable SBS regulations for situations not covered in the Accounting Manual. Management has not determined the effect on the preparation of its consolidated financial statements in case such standards were adopted by the SBS.

iii. SBS pronouncements

- By means of SBS Resolution 6231-2015 dated October 14, 2015, the SBS amended the Regulations for the regulatory capital requirements for credit risk, the regulations for managing liquidity risk and the Accounting Manual to adapt them to the Regulation for Repurchase agreements applicable to Financial System Companies approved by Resolution 5790-2014. Those amendments became effective from January 2016. The amendments application of the Accounting Manual have generated reclassifications in the comparative figures for the year 2015, the most representative ones are shown in subparagraph W. of this note.
- By means of Official Letter 6571-2016-SBS, dated February 19, 2016, SBS detailed the accounting record of repurchase of currency agreements with the Peruvian Central Reserve Bank (BCRP) within the framework of Circular 002-2015-BCRP.
- By means of Official Letter 45825-2016-SBS, dated November 30, 2016, SBS specified that the accounting record of other facilities associated with credit cards, different than purchases and cash availability, be in the analytical sub-accounts 'Credit card for other concepts' having as the term until the closed financial information of March 2017.

W. Reclassifications

Certain financial statements items of year 2015 have been reclassified to make them comparable to those in this year.

These reclassifications were determined based on Resolution SBS 6231-2015, effective as of January 2016, through which SBS established amendments for the presentation of obligations in repurchase agreements of the consolidated statement of financial position and the consolidated statement of income. Therefore, for comparison purposes, the balances as of December 31, 2015 have been reclassified as follows:

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Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2015	Reclassification	2015
Liabilities			
Deposits and obligations in financial system entities			
Demand deposits	10,834,510	-	10,834,510
Savings deposits	7,509,487	-	7,509,487
Time deposits	16,190,773	-	16,190,773
Other obligations	2,106,401	(895,395)	1,211,006
	36,641,171	(895,395)	35,745,776
Interbank funds	385,467	-	385,467
Borrowings and financial obligations	15,643,459	(3,997,682)	11,645,777
Held-for-trading derivative	207,011	-	207,011
Provisions and other liabilities	980,391	4,893,077	5,873,468
	53,857,499	-	53,857,499

Consolidated Statement of Income

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2015	Reclassification	2015
Interest expenses			
Deposits and obligations	382,012	(30,388)	351,624
Borrowings and financial obligations	419,781	(127,846)	291,935
Commissions on borrowings and financial obligations	35,562	-	35,562
Deposits of financial entities	16,156	-	16,156
Interbank funds	2,444	-	2,444
Repurchase agreements	-	158,234	158,234
	855,955	-	855,955

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2015	Reclassification	2015
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit	1,011,208	-	1,011,208
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to cash from (used in) operating activities			
Unsubordinated financial liabilities	8,083,530	(390,315)	7,693,215
Accounts payable	(183,007)	313,197	130,190
Provisions and other liabilities	(71,423)	77,118	5,695
	8,840,308	-	8,840,308

The modification in the comparative information does not imply changes in decisions taken on them.

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5. Foreign Currency Balances

Consolidated statements of financial position include 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, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the exchange rate was US\$1 = S/ 3.356 and S/ 3.411 thousand, respectively.

Foreign currency transactions in the country and international trade transactions referred to the concepts authorized by Banco Central de Reserva del Perú (Central Bank), are channelled through an interbank foreign exchange market. As of December 31, 2016, buy and sell exchange rates used were US\$ 1 = S/ 3.352 and US\$ 1 = S/ 3.36, respectively (US\$ 1 = S/ 3.408 buy and US\$ 1 = S/ 3.413 sell, as of December 31, 2015).

Foreign currency balances stated in thousands of U.S. dollars and other currencies as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, are summarized as follows:

	2016			2015		
	US\$ dollars	Other currencies	Total	US\$ dollars	Other currencies	Total
Assets:						
Cash and due from banks	3,212,196	68,479	3,280,675	4,005,177	23,391	4,028,568
Interbank funds	50,002	-	50,002	-	-	-
Investments at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale	122,372	-	122,372	603,184	-	603,184
Loan portfolio, net	3,685,207	-	3,685,207	3,759,813	-	3,759,813
Held-for-trading derivative	1,952	-	1,952	2,822	-	2,822
Accounts receivable, net	24,644	-	24,644	14,151	-	14,151
Other assets, net	133,458	1,678	135,136	11,116	5,043	16,159
	7,229,831	70,157	7,299,988	8,396,263	28,434	8,424,697
Liabilities:						
Deposits and other obligations	4,841,966	27,174	4,869,140	5,900,525	29,423	5,929,948
Interbank funds	50,002	-	50,002	96,001	-	96,001
Borrowings and financial obligations	2,040,116	-	2,040,116	2,663,509	-	2,663,509
Held-for-trading derivative	698	-	698	1,274	-	1,274
Other liabilities	167,520	42,489	210,009	71,276	12,685	83,961
	7,100,302	69,663	7,169,965	8,732,585	42,108	8,774,693
Net asset (liability) position in the consolidated statement of financial position	129,529	494	130,023	(336,322)	(13,674)	(349,996)
Derivative instruments operations	(22,315)	-	(22,315)	400,939	16,234	417,173

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries recorded gains on foreign exchange of various operations amounting to S/ 271,630 thousand and S/ 178,627 thousand, respectively in Results from financial transactions (note 23).

As of December 31, 2016, Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries have contingent operations in foreign currency amounting to US\$ 7,550,641 thousand equivalent to S/ 25,339,950 thousand (US\$ 9,585,681 thousand, equivalent to S/ 32,696,757 thousand as of December 31, 2015).

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6. Cash and due from banks

This caption comprises the following:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Cash (a)	972,188	1,124,284
Banco Central de Reserva del Perú - BCRP (a)	7,139,718	8,995,007
Banks and other financial system companies of country (b)	47,978	23,818
Banks and other financial system companies of abroad (b)	392,293	272,145
Clearing	74,083	46,852
Restricted cash and due from banks (c)	3,292,351	4,394,186
Other cash and due from banks	355	75
	11,918,966	14,856,367

- (a) As of December 31, 2016, funds held in cash and deposits with BCRP include US\$ 199,604 thousand and S/ 866,355 thousand (US\$ 2,593,939 thousand and S/ 1,010,349 thousand as of December 31, 2015) destined to cover the legal cash reserves that the Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. must maintain for deposits and obligations from third parties according to the limits established by current legislation. These funds are held at BCRP and in the own financial entities' vaults.

Cash reserves held at BCRP do not accrue interest, except for the foreign currency amount that exceeded the minimum legal cash reserve. As of December 31, 2016, the excess of minimum legal cash reserve in foreign currency accrues interest at annual rate of 0.18% (0.09%, as of December 31, 2015). Interest accrued from the excess in foreign currency as of December 31, 2016 amounts to US\$ 2,125 thousand (US\$ 967 thousand as of December 31, 2015).

As of December 31, 2016, deposits with BCRP include "overnight" operations of US\$ 1,975,500 thousand and S/ 15,000 thousand; such operations accrued interest at an annual nominal rate of 0.70% and 3.00%, respectively (US\$ 60,000 thousand as of December 31, 2015 at annual nominal rates of 0.30%).

- (b) Deposits in local and foreign banks mainly correspond, to balances in soles and in U.S. dollars, and lower amounts in other currencies, with free withdrawal option and accrue interest at market rates. As of December 31, 2016, deposits in foreign banks, included deposits held at The Bank of Nova Scotia by US\$ 1,048 thousand and Canadian dollars CAD 569 thousand (US\$ 2,372 thousand and Canadian dollars CAD 4,867 thousand as of December 31, 2015).

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries concentrate 84% and 69% in deposits to foreign banks, in three financial entities, respectively.

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- (c) As of December 31, 2016, restricted cash and due from banks are comprised: i) reserve funds for comply of repurchase of foreign currency agreements to BCRP by US\$ 950,959 thousand, see note 16.a (US\$ 1,247,674 thousand as of December 31, 2015); ii) reserve funds for compliance of contractual commitments with foreign financial entities for US\$ 28,410 thousand (US\$ 38,923 thousand as of December 31, 2015), iii) guarantee funds for treasury transactions by US\$ 64 thousand and S/ 15 thousand (same amounts as of December 31, 2015); iv) guarantee funds for lawsuits against the Bank for US\$ 13 thousand and S/ 399 thousand (US\$ 8 thousand and S/ 285 thousand as of December 31, 2015); and v) other operational restrictions for US\$ 1,072 thousand and S/ 1,310 (US\$ 1,103 thousand and S/ 1,295 as of December 31, 2015).

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, interest income from cash and due from banks amounted to S/ 17,210 thousand and S/ 14,344 thousand, respectively, and it is included as interest income in the consolidated income statement (note 20).

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

This caption comprises the following:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Investments at fair value through profit or loss:		
Central Bank indexed certificates of deposit (a)	385,631	1,446,309
BCRP certificates of deposit (b)	87,191	-
Peruvian Treasury Bonds (c)	38,333	91,028
Mutual funds (d)	10,523	6,552
Other	11	11
	521,689	1,543,900
Available-for-sale investments:		
BCRP certificates of deposit (b)	1,953,559	1,081,896
Peruvian Treasury Bonds (c)	245,858	702,122
Global bonds (e)	22,139	-
Central Bank indexed certificates of deposit (a)	-	606,773
Listed shares		
BVL – Lima Stock Exchange (f)	54,455	55,054
Other	561	531
Unlisted shares (g)	3,262	3,514
Mutual funds (d)	-	2,022
Other shares, net	18	18
	2,279,852	2,451,930
Total investments at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale investments	2,801,541	3,995,830

- (a) Central Bank indexed certificates of deposit, recorded at fair value through profit or loss, are securities freely negotiable in foreign currency; they are acquired through BCRP public bids and traded in the Peruvian secondary market. These certificates are subject to a readjustment based on an average exchange rate variation between the date of issuance and the date of maturity, and mature in January 2017 (between January and March 2016 as of December 31, 2015).

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- (b) BCRP certificates of deposit, are securities freely negotiable in local currency; they are acquired through BCRP public bids and traded in the Peruvian secondary market. As of December 31, 2016, these certificates accrue interest based on the BCRP reference rate which ranged from 4.42% to 5.15% annually (between 3.32% and 4.75% annually as of December 31, 2015), and have maturities between January 2017 and June 2018 (between January 2016 and May 2017 as of December 31, 2015). Likewise, as of December 31, 2016, the Bank holds certificates of negotiable deposits issued by BCRP which cannot be withdrawn since they warrant repurchase agreement for an amount of S/ 532,199 thousand (S/ 305,396 thousand as of December 31, 2015).
- (c) Peruvian Treasury Bonds correspond to sovereign bonds issued in local currency by the Peruvian Ministry of Economy and Finance and represent internal public debt instruments of the Republic of Peru. As of December 31, 2016, these bonds accrue interest at annual rates ranging from 4.28% to 7.10% (from 3.85% to 7.77% annually as of December 31, 2015), with maturities between August 2017 and February 2042 (between August 2017 and August 2037 as of December 31, 2015).
- (d) As of December 31, 2016, SAF holds mutual fund investment shares in local and foreign currency for S/ 8,889 thousand and US\$ 487 thousand, respectively (S/ 5,457 thousand and US\$ 321 thousand as of December 31, 2015).
- (e) As of December 31, 2016, it corresponds to global bonds from the Republic of Peru which are bonds issued in foreign currency by the Peruvian Government, accrued interests at an annual rate of 3.45% and matured in July 2025.
- (f) Shares in BVL
As of December 31, 2016, shares held by SAB are class "A" shares in BVL, they amount to 14,919,321 shares and are listed at S/ 3.65 each (5,856,781 shares and are listed at S/ 9.40 per shares as of December 31, 2015).

Also, during year 2016 and 2015, BVL has distributed dividends to SAB for S/ 3,134 thousand and S/ 1,128 thousand, respectively, which are recorded as Results from financial transactions in the consolidated income statement.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, SAB holds under guarantee 1,995,694 BVL shares in favor of SMV equivalent to S/ 586,708.

- (g) During 2015, the Bank sold to an unrelated third party 100% of shares held in Hermes Transportes Blindados S.A. for S/ 26,500 thousand, recognizing a gain on sale of securities amounting to S/ 23,786 thousand, which was recorded as results from financial transactions (note 23).

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the accrued interest on investments amounted to S/ 114,561 thousand and S/ 73,057 thousand, respectively, and it is included as interest income item of the consolidated income statement (note 20).

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As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, investment at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale, have the following maturities:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Up to 3 months	546,393	1,780,074
From 3 to 12 months	828,755	682,961
Over 12 months	1,426,393	1,532,795
	2,801,541	3,995,830

8. Loan Portfolio, Net

This caption comprises the following:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016		2015	
Direct loans:				
Current loans	39,762,923	96%	38,347,309	96%
Refinanced loans	434,620	1%	266,541	1%
Past due loans	951,421	2%	848,794	2%
Lawsuits loans	465,327	1%	446,250	1%
	41,614,291	100%	39,908,894	100%
Plus (less):				
Accrued interest on current loans	279,941		278,763	
Non-accrued interest	(38,380)		(31,684)	
Provision for loan losses	(1,998,219)		(1,822,623)	
	39,857,633		38,333,350	
Contingent loans (note 19)	9,331,872		9,492,743	

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, 51% of the direct and indirect loan portfolio was concentrated in 744 and 810 clients, respectively.

The loan portfolio (direct and indirect) is mainly backed up with collaterals received from clients, mainly consisting of mortgages, industrial and merchant pledges, third-party letters of guarantees and securities. The value of these mortgages and pledges has been determined based on net realizable value in the market, less selling expenses according to SBS regulations.

Annual interest rates are regulated by the market and may be set at Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and CrediScotia Financiera S.A.'s discretion. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015 the annual average effective rates of main products fluctuated as follows:

	2016		2015	
	Local currency	Foreign currency	Local currency	Foreign currency
Overdrafts (*)	55.00 - 85.00	30.00 - 55.00	55.00 - 85.00	30.00 - 55.00
Discounts and commercial loans	5.63 - 49.25	1.79 - 27.38	4.75 - 48.46	2.04 - 28.69
Consumer loans	14.26 - 46.30	10.20 - 27.11	14.04 - 61.75	10.43 - 27.58

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

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As of December 31, according to current SBS regulations, the loan portfolio of the Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. risk-based ratings area as follows:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016				2015			
	N° of debtors	Direct	Indirect	Total	N° of debtors	Direct	Indirect	Total
<i>Risk category</i>								
Standard	961,832	38,419,748	9,255,006	47,674,754	908,970	36,988,306	9,422,997	46,411,303
With potential problems	40,974	864,182	50,051	914,233	38,641	895,618	37,252	932,870
Substandard	29,704	493,270	8,095	501,365	25,262	427,225	4,772	431,997
Doubtful	52,293	714,908	9,851	724,759	45,892	634,627	18,602	653,229
Loss	43,797	1,122,183	8,869	1,131,052	38,779	963,118	9,120	972,238
	1,128,600	41,614,291	9,331,872	50,946,163	1,057,544	39,908,894	9,492,743	49,401,637

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The movement of the provision for direct doubtful loans is as follows:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	Specific	Generic	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2015	936,642	478,806	1,415,448
Additions debited to profit or loss	1,360,086	272,002	1,632,088
Recovery of provisions	(428,811)	(191,264)	(620,075)
Transfers of provisions and other	91,571	(24,023)	67,548
Write-offs and forgiveness	(743,729)	-	(743,729)
Exchange difference	49,928	21,415	71,343
Balance as of December 31, 2015	1,265,687	556,936	1,822,623
Additions debited to profit or loss	1,743,227	229,034	1,972,261
Recovery of provisions	(628,942)	(214,984)	(843,926)
Transfers of provisions and other	(46,621)	(5,645)	(52,266)
Write-offs and forgiveness	(890,006)	-	(890,006)
Exchange difference	(8,171)	(2,296)	(10,467)
Balance as of December 31, 2016	1,435,174	563,045	1,998,219

Provision for doubtful loans, net, as shown in the consolidated statement of income is as follows:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Provisions for doubtful loans of the period	1,972,261	1,632,088
Recovery of provisions	(843,926)	(620,075)
Recovery from written – off portfolio	(59,426)	(52,967)
Provisions for loans, net of recoveries	1,068,909	959,046

Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. records regulatory provisions for loan portfolios according to the policy described in note 4.e. Also, these entities record discretionary provisions for doubtful loans included in the generic provision for loans. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, discretionary provisions amount to S/ 98,106 thousand and S/ 110,777 thousand, respectively.

As of December 31, 2016, the provision for foreign exchange credit risk amounts to S/ 910 thousand (S/ 1,227 thousand as of December 31, 2015).

As indicated in note 4.e, from November 2014, the procyclical component for provision for doubtful loans calculation was deactivate. As of December 31, 2016, the bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. procyclical provisions did not apply for the registration of specific provisions. During year 2015, the bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. applied procyclical provisions amounting S/ 40,906 thousand for the recording of specific provisions, holding as of December 31, 2016 a procyclical provisions balance amounting to S/ 55,671 thousand (S/ 56,344 thousand as of December 31, 2015). Also, during year 2015, as a result of the business acquisition of the commercial banking related to retail and consumer banking of Citibank del Perú S.A. (note 2), the Bank included procyclical provisions amounting to S/ 7,777 thousand.

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As of December 31 2016 and 2015, direct loan portfolio had the following maturities:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016			2015		
	Local currency	Foreign currency	Total	Foreign currency	Foreign currency	Total
Up to 1 month	2,033,398	1,700,411	3,733,809	2,235,166	1,360,016	3,595,182
From 1 to 3 months	3,854,484	2,603,622	6,458,106	3,438,852	2,436,603	5,875,455
From 3 to 6 months	3,258,453	1,558,448	4,816,901	3,670,495	1,481,618	5,152,113
From 6 to 12 months	3,374,777	1,245,574	4,620,351	3,391,514	1,380,740	4,772,254
Over 12 months	15,489,534	5,358,785	20,848,317	13,259,286	6,238,323	19,497,609
Overdue and lawsuit loans	941,501	475,247	1,416,748	754,881	540,163	1,295,044
Less, accrued interest	(228,043)	(51,900)	(279,941)	(218,150)	(60,613)	(278,763)
	28,724,104	12,890,187	41,614,291	26,532,044	13,376,850	39,908,894

9. Held-for-trading Derivative Instruments

The Bank holds agreements of foreign currency forwards, cross currency swaps (CCS) and interest rate swaps (IRS). As of December 31, 2016 and 2015 the fair value of these trading financial instruments has generated accounts receivable and payable as described below:

	2016		2015	
	Accounts receivable	Accounts payable	Accounts receivable	Accounts payable
Forwards	37,237	33,243	111,282	121,362
Interest Rate Swap - IRS	6,550	2,341	9,625	4,345
Cross Currency Swaps - CCS	15,184	56,530	209,094	81,304
	58,971	92,114	330,001	207,011

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015 these derivatives generated a net loss for S/ 34,393 thousand and net gains S/ 225,031 thousand, respectively (note 23).

10. Accounts Receivable, Net

This caption comprises the following:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Financial instruments:		
Sale of investments (a)	45,767	13,747
Collection services	40,434	32,046
Payments on behalf of thirds parties, net	21,626	11,063
Commissions receivable	18,638	17,890
Advances to personnel	14,274	13,888
Sales of goods and services, trust, net	1,708	1,273
Accounts receivable from brokerage customers	626	400
Other accounts receivable, net	37,168	28,641
	180,241	118,948
Non-financial instruments:		
Tax claims (b)	693,477	685,802
	873,718	804,750

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- (a) As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the balance corresponds to accounts receivable mainly related to the sale of sovereign bonds for approximately S/ 26,692 thousand and S/ 13,747 thousand, which were settled during the first days of the following month.
- (b) Tax claims comprise tax proceedings with the Tax Authority (SUNAT) that as of December 31, 2016 amount to S/ 253,011 thousand (S/ 251,987 thousand as of December 31, 2015), which mainly correspond to: i) payments made by the Bank under protest referred to the Temporary Tax on Net Assets (ITAN) of fiscal years 2005 and 2006 which are being challenged in the courts by the Bank as they are considered undue payments and shall be offset with the income tax and other tax credits and, ii) income tax paid in excess by CrediScotia Financiera S.A. for the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013. In the opinion of the Bank's Management, CrediScotia Financiera S.A. and its legal advisors, these amounts will be returned on the resolution of the case.

Also, this net account receivable of the pertinent provision for doubtful account includes tax claims of the Bank amounting to S/ 433,815 thousand, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, which are related to payments made under protest due to a resolution issued by the Tax Authority, which is being challenged in the Judicial Courts by the Bank. In the opinion of the Bank's Management and its legal advisors, these amounts will be returned on the resolution of the case.

11. Goodwill

Corresponds to the goodwill determined on the purchases of capital investments made by the Bank. As of December 31, 2016, goodwill amounts to S/ 570,664 thousand which mainly includes i) goodwill arising on the acquisition of 100% of the capital stock of Banco de Trabajo S.A., currently CrediScotia Financiera S.A. which amounts to S/ 278,818 thousand, and ii) goodwill arising on the acquisition of 100% of the capital stock of the subsidiary of Citibank del Perú S.A. (note 2) for S/ 287,074 thousand.

According to SBS standards, such goodwill has been assessed by Management, concluding that there is no impairment as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

12. Property, Furniture, and Equipment, Net

This caption comprises the following:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	Balance as of 01.01.2016	Additions	Disposals	Adjustment	Balance as of 12.31.2016
Cost:					
Land	133,027	-	-	-	133,027
Property and premises	735,302	1,701	(103)	8,574	745,474
Furniture, fixture, and IT equipment	426,856	16,984	(21,379)	1,276	423,737
Vehicles	4,120	-	(436)	-	3,684
Units in transit and replacing units	6,732	13,355	(3,426)	(2,697)	13,964
Work-in-progress	2,052	10,086	-	(9,306)	2,832
	1,308,089	42,126	(25,344)	(2,153)	1,322,718
Accumulated depreciation:					
Property and premises	550,244	30,838	(37)	(979)	580,066
Furniture, fixture, and IT equipment	326,596	32,743	(19,259)	(638)	339,442
Vehicles	4,047	146	(364)	-	3,829
	880,887	63,727	(19,660)	(1,617)	923,337
	427,202				399,381

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<i>In thousands of soles</i>	Balance as of 01.01.2015	Additions	Disposals	Acquisition (a)	Adjustments	Balance as of 12.31.2015
Cost:						
Land	133,027	-	-	-	-	133,027
Property and premises	716,513	3,564	(1,959)	9,694	7,490	735,302
Furniture, fixture, and IT equipment	398,629	26,308	(6,813)	4,997	3,735	426,856
Vehicles	4,120	-	-	-	-	4,120
Units in transit and replacing units	9,618	4,713	-	-	(7,599)	6,732
Work-in-progress	8,989	3,138	-	-	(10,075)	2,052
	1,270,896	37,723	(8,772)	14,691	(6,449)	1,308,089
Accumulated depreciation:						
Property and premises	517,046	30,392	(1,970)	4,901	(125)	550,244
Furniture, fixture, and IT equipment	296,431	35,108	(6,442)	2,543	(1,044)	326,596
Vehicles	3,675	372	-	-	-	4,047
	817,152	65,872	(8,412)	7,444	(1,169)	880,887
	453,744					427,202

(a) It corresponds to the addition for acquisition of premises and equipment from Citibank del Perú S.A., as part of the transaction described in note 2.

According to current legislation, banks and finance companies in Peru cannot give as collateral the goods that are part of their property, furniture, and equipment, except for those acquired through the issuance of leasing bonds to carry out finance lease operations.

13. Other Assets, Net

This caption comprises the following:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Financial instruments:		
Transactions in progress (a)	897,294	90,399
	897,294	90,399
Non-financial instruments:		
Payments on account of income tax, net	117,123	99,572
Prepaid expenses (b)	103,477	106,454
Realizable and repossessed asset, net of accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment of S/ 130,787 thousand (S/ 131,727 thousand as of December 31, 2015)	74,077	33,734
Intangible assets, net of amortizations for S/ 246,786 thousand (S/ 231,920 thousand as of December 31, 2015)	20,708	28,316
Tax credit (VAT) and other (c)	12,021	92,024
Other	11,401	13,012
	338,807	373,112
	1,236,101	463,511

(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 definitive respective accounts in the consolidated statement of financial position. These operations do not affect the results of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries. As of December 2016, assets transactions in progress mainly include treasury operations and invoices-in-transit amounting to S/ 887,198 thousand and S/ 4,527 thousand respectively (S/ 63,644 thousand and S/ 6,486 thousand, respectively as of December 31, 2015).

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- (b) As of December 31, 2016, prepaid expenses include mainly: i) deferred loan origination costs related to commissions paid to the external sales force for S/ 68,130 thousand (S/ 69,820 thousand as of December 31, 2015); ii) prepaid commissions of received borrowings for S/ 11,971 thousand (S/ 17,035 thousand as of December 31, 2015); iii) prepaid rent for S/ 4,420 thousand (S/ 6,348 thousand as of December 31, 2015); and iv) and advertising and marketing services for S/ 1,411 thousand (S/ 307 thousand as of December 31, 2015), among other.
- (c) As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, tax credit of the general sales tax (VAT) comprises S/ 57,615 thousand and S/ 188,315 thousand, respectively, net of sales tax payable for S/ 45,594 thousand and S/ 96,291 thousand, respectively. This tax credit includes the sales tax for the acquisition of assets that has been transferred under finance lease for S/ 43,359 thousand as of December 31, 2016 (S/ 37,407 thousand as of December 31, 2015), which have not yet been applied against taxable transactions.

14. Deposits and Obligations in Financial System Entities

This caption comprises the following:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016		2015	
Corporate clients	17,169,413	48%	17,438,947	49%
Individuals	12,535,115	35%	11,615,120	32%
Non-profit organizations	3,495,432	10%	4,560,101	13%
Other	2,500,015	7%	2,131,608	6%
	35,699,975	100%	35,745,776	100%

Deposits and other obligations in U.S. dollars represent 46% and 55% of the total deposits as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Deposits includes accounts pledged in favor of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. for credit operations for S/ 586,920 thousand and US\$ 159,456 thousand as of December 31, 2016 (S/ 592,261 thousand and US\$ 256,515 thousand as of December 31, 2015).

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the total deposits and obligations from individuals and non-profit legal entities for S/ 9,289,248 thousand and S/ 8,404,398 thousand, respectively, are covered by the Peruvian Deposit Insurance Fund (FSD), according to current legal regulations.

According to article 4 of SBS Resolution 0657-99, deposits covered by the FSD are the following:

- (a) Registered deposits, under any modality, from individuals and private non-profit legal entities;
- (b) Accrued interest on the above – mentioned deposits, as from their respective opening dates or their last renewal date; and
- (c) Demand deposits corresponding to legal entities.

The maximum amount covered for each individual as of December 31, 2016, amounted to S/ 98 thousand (S/ 96 thousand as of December 31, 2015).

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The Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. freely establish deposits interest rates based on bid and demand, and the type of deposit. Effective rates as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, fluctuated as follows (annual effective rate):

	2016		2015	
	Local currency	Foreign currency	Local currency	Foreign currency
Savings deposits	0.49 - 1.50	0.16 - 0.21	0.47 - 1.71	0.18 - 0.21
Time deposits	3.58 - 6.03	0.22 - 1.19	2.99 - 5.45	0.17 - 1.50
Severance payment deposits	2.98 - 6.46	1.11 - 3.02	2.87 - 6.02	1.13 - 4.00

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the scheduled maturity dates of the time deposits were as follows:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016			2015		
	Local currency	Foreign currency	Total	Local currency	Foreign currency	Total
Up to 1 month	2,932,624	1,914,759	4,847,383	2,264,555	3,114,782	5,379,337
From 1 to 3 months	2,185,767	1,196,157	3,381,924	2,011,412	2,588,346	4,599,758
From 3 to 6 months	1,963,491	799,030	2,762,521	1,222,831	1,585,474	2,808,305
From 6 to 12 months	1,433,770	566,592	2,000,362	1,030,629	742,502	1,773,131
Over 12 months	1,060,240	611,150	1,671,390	956,274	567,073	1,523,347
	9,575,892	5,087,688	14,663,580	7,485,701	8,598,177	16,083,878
Interest	134,884	7,519	142,403	95,306	11,589	106,895
	9,710,776	5,095,207	14,805,983	7,581,007	8,609,766	16,190,773

Demand deposits, savings deposits and length of service legal compensation (CTS) have no contractual maturities.

15. Borrowings and Financial Obligations

This caption comprises the following:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Borrowings and financial obligations		
Obligations in the country:		
COFIDE (a)	1,154,786	861,170
Other local banks	44,000	134,000
Ordinary loans from abroad:		
Related banks (c)	2,852,600	3,496,275
Other banks (c)	2,499,137	3,948,526
	6,550,523	8,439,971
Interest payable	20,039	15,822
	6,570,562	8,455,793
Securities and obligations (d)	3,026,006	3,189,984
	9,596,568	11,645,777

- (a) Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo S.A. (Finance Development Corporation - COFIDE) in the Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. correspond to resources obtained for loans granting, mainly for mortgage financing programs of MiVivienda Fund, which accrue a fixed interest rate adjusted to the VAC index.

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As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. maintain obligations with of COFIDE for S/ 411,975 thousand and S/ 449,205, respectively, which is guaranteed by mortgage loan portfolio, as detailed below:

<i>In thousands of S/ and US\$</i>	Currency	Net loans	Backed debt
Mortgage loans-Fondo MiVivienda (*)	Sol	600,771	583,655
Mortgage loans-Fondo MiVivienda (*)	U.S. dollars	22,116	20,199

(*) The Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. signed specific agreements on these loans which hold standard clauses of compliance on certain operating issues that, in the opinion of Management, are being met.

Likewise during 2016, another agreements for borrowing resources were agreed between the Bank and COFIDE for an amount of S/ 324,458 thousand used to fund corporate and medium entities loans.

Additionally, CrediScotia Financiera S.A. holds credit lines of COFIDE in local currency to be used as working capital on a short-term basis and are subject to specific agreements on the manner of using received funds, financial conditions that should be held and other administrative matters. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, obligations for this item amount to S/ 185,000 thousand and S/ 230,000 thousand, respectively.

- (b) As of December 31, 2016, ordinary loans with related banks include debts payable to Scotiabank Ltd. Bahamas amounting to US\$ 850,000 thousand, which accrue interest at annual rates ranging between 1.44% and 1.99% and have maturities between March 2017 and August 2018 (US\$ 1,025,000 thousand as of December 31, 2015, accruing interest at annual rates ranging between 0.82% and 1.13% and have maturities between January 2016 and December 2017).

These borrowings do not have guarantees nor compliance covenants.

- (c) As of December 31, 2016, it also includes borrowings and financial obligations negotiated with other foreign banks for US\$ 713,427 thousand (US\$ 1,076,336 thousand as of December 31, 2015) accruing interest at average rates that range between 1.07% and 4.00% (0.56% and 3.31% as of December 31, 2015).

Also, as of December 31, 2015, the Bank negotiated borrowings with foreign Financial Institutions for approximately US\$ 31,250 thousand (US\$ 81,250 thousand as of December 31, 2015) maturing between June and September 2017. From this amount, US\$ 9,375 thousand (US\$ 21,875 thousand as of December 31, 2015) accrue interest at a fixed rate of 3.88% and US\$ 21,875 thousand (US\$ 59,375 thousand as of December 31, 2015) at variable rates of 3-month LIBOR plus a spread of 2.10% and 2.25% (2.44% and 2.76% as of December 31, 2015). These transactions contain standard clauses of compliance with financial ratios and other administrative matters. In the opinion of the management those clauses do not affect the Bank's operations and are being met.

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As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the scheduled maturity dates of borrowings from banks and other financial institutions were as follows:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Up to 1 month	1,393,559	432,270
From 1 to 3 months	1,319,661	1,234,475
From 3 to 6 months	-	2,080,234
From 6 to 12 months	1,518,233	1,187,619
Over 12 months	2,339,109	3,521,195
	6,570,562	8,455,793

(d) The detail of securities and bonds is as follows:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	Annual interest	Maturity	2016	2015
Issuance				
Redeemable Subordinated Bonds				
1st Issuance, single series (i)	4.50%	2027	1,342,400	1,364,400
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
			2,007,960	2,029,960
Negotiable Notes (iv)				
Series A	5.25%	2017	8,833	44,882
Series B	LIBOR 3m + 2.75%	2017	22,079	112,205
			30,912	157,087
Corporate bonds (v)				
4th issuance A – 1st Program	4.72%	2017	50,000	50,000
7th issuance A – 1st Program	7.19%	2017	60,000	60,000
8th issuance A – 1st Program	7.31%	2017	100,000	100,000
1st Issuance A – 2nd Program	5.72%	2017	100,000	100,000
2nd Issuance B – 2nd Program	5.19%	2017	50,000	50,000
2nd Issuance C – 2nd Program	5.16%	2017	50,000	50,000
3rd Issuance A – 2nd Program	6.78%	2018	75,920	75,920
3rd Issuance B – 2nd Program	5.56%	2019	100,000	100,000
5th Issuance A – 2nd Program	5.09%	2017	58,000	58,000
5th Issuance B – 2nd Program	6.19%	2018	38,500	38,500
9th Issuance A – 2nd Program	5.50%	2017	69,480	69,480
9th Issuance B – 2nd Program	5.44%	2017	100,000	100,000
9th Issuance C – 2nd Program	5.03%	2018	100,000	100,000
			951,900	951,900
Other instruments representing debt				
Negotiable certificates of deposits			7,645	23,359
			7,645	23,359
			2,998,417	3,162,306
Interest payable and obligations				
			27,589	27,678
			3,026,006	3,189,984

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- i. In December 2012, the Bank issued subordinated bonds for US\$ 400,000 thousand which under SBS Resolution 8093-2012, qualifies as tier 2 capital. These bonds mature on December 2027 and accrue interest at an annual fixed rate of 4.500% during the first ten years; from the eleventh year, they will accrue interest at a variable rate of 3-month LIBOR rate 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 the opinion of the management, they do not affect the Bank's operations and are being met.
- ii. Through SBS Resolution 2315-2015, dated April 24, 2015, the SBS authorized the issuance of the First Subordinated Bonds Program Scotiabank Peru up to an amount of US\$ 400,000 thousand or the equivalent in soles; these bonds qualifies as a tier 2 capital. In May 2015, the Bank issued 53,556 subordinated bonds in local currency with a face value of S/ 10,000 each and a term of 10 years from the date of issuance. These bonds accrue an annual interest rate of 7.34375% to be paid each semester. This issue was private and held in the local market.
- iii. In July 2012, CrediScotia Financiera S.A. issued, through public auction, subordinated bonds in local currency for S/ 130,000 thousand denominated Subordinated Bonds - First Issuance with SBS authorization by means of Resolution 4873 - 2012. Such series comprise 13,000 bonds at a par value of S/ 10 thousand each, with maturity in July 2027 and a put option from the tenth year if the terms and conditions of such issuance are met. The proceeds were exclusively destined to credit operations financing.
- iv. Corresponds to the long – term Negotiable Notes issued in January 2010 by SBP DPR Finance Company (Special purpose entity established in Grand Cayman and Consolidated by Scotiabank Group): Series A for US\$ 50,000 thousand and Series B for US\$ 125,000 thousand, both series with maturities in 2017. As of December 31, 2016, Series A notes amounted to US\$ 2,632 thousand (US\$ 13,158 thousand as of December 31, 2015) and Series B notes amounted to US\$ 6,579 thousand (US\$ 32,895 thousand as of December 31, 2015).
- v. Corresponds to Corporate Bonds issued by Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. for S/ 901,900 thousand and S/ 50,000 thousand, respectively, with terms that ranged between 1 to 3 years and accrued interest rates that ranged between 4.72% and 7.31%. The proceeds were exclusively destined to fund loans operations.

Subordinated bonds issued by the Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. do not have specific collateral; however, they have a generic guarantee on the net shareholders' equity of those entities.

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As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the maturities of issued securities were as follows:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Up to 3 months	267,463	49,890
From 3 to 6 months	267,664	40,626
From 6 to 12 months	164,239	42,014
Over 12 months	2,326,640	3,057,454
	3,026,006	3,189,984

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, interest expenses on borrowings and financial obligations of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries amount to S/ 346,058 thousand and S/ 291,935 thousand, respectively (note 21).

16. Provisions and Other Liabilities

This caption comprises the following:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Accounts payable:		
Repurchase agreements (a)	3,674,545	4,893,077
Other accounts payable	235,886	249,795
Dividends, vacations, remunerations and profit sharing payable	43,158	48,050
Put option (b)	-	84,294
	3,953,589	5,275,216
Provisions:		
Provisions for litigations and legal claims (c)	85,801	98,073
Provisions for various contingencies (d)	44,983	27,809
Provision for contingent loans and country risk	91,059	91,844
Other provisions (e)	123,266	126,693
	345,109	344,419
Other liabilities:		
Transactions in progress (f)	884,105	184,843
Deferred income on portfolio sale and other	68,485	68,990
	952,590	253,833
	5,251,288	5,873,468

(a) Corresponds to obligations for foreign currency purchase transactions with commitments of repurchase made with Central Bank (note 6.c). As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, accrues interest payable from 3.20% to 6.56%. Likewise, as of December 31, 2016 the maturities of these operations fluctuate between January 2017 and March 2019 (between January 2016 and March 2016).

(b) As of December 31, 2015, the Bank maintained a put option contract to sell its own common shares held in a trust fund, which entitling the trustee the right to sell to the Bank all of these shares at a price calculated based on that contract. As of March 31, 2016, the trust fund executed a put option contract on these shares, which was settled in April 2016 by the total amount of US\$ 24,690 thousand.

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- (c) As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries have legal actions underway, which are related to civil and labor claims, among others. These legal actions resulted from activities and operations performed during the normal course of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A.'s and Subsidiaries' operations; it is not anticipated they will have a significant impact on operations or results.
- (d) As of December 31, 2016, this account mainly comprises reversals or recoveries of provisions recorded in prior years against equity accounts for S/ 13,300 thousand (S/ 5,137 thousand as of December 31, 2015) which, according to SBS Official Letter 23797-2003, should be reassigned to other deficits in Bank's asset accounts. Also, the balance as of December 31, 2016 includes provisions recorded against profit or loss for various contingencies for S/ 31,618 thousand (S/ 22,607 thousand as of December 31, 2015).
- (e) As of December 31, 2016, the balance of other provisions mainly include: i) provisions for personnel expenses for S/ 93,830 thousand (S/ 96,230 thousand as of December 31, 2015); ii) provisions for marketing campaigns of liability products for S/ 9,594 thousand (S/ 10,968 thousand as of December 31, 2015), and iii) provisions related to credit and debit cards transactions for S/ 18,573 thousand (S/ 18,730 thousand as of December 31, 2015).
- (f) Transactions in progress are mainly those carried out during the last days of the month and are reclassified in the following month to their definitive accounts of the consolidated statement of financial position. These operations do not affect the results of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2016, liability transactions in progress include mainly: i) S/ 740,475 thousand related to Treasury operations (S/ 63,671 thousand as of December 31, 2015), ii) S/ 51,772 thousand related to credit card transactions (S/ 2,656 thousand as of December 31, 2015) and iii) S/ 37,336 thousand corresponding to client deposits in transit (S/ 48,501 thousand as of December 31, 2015).

17. Shareholders' Equity

A. General

The regulatory capital of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. 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, 2016, the regulatory capital of both companies amount to S/ 7,347,673 thousand and S/ 649,031 thousand, respectively (S/ 6,998,469 thousand and S/ 629,965 thousand as of December 31, 2015, respectively).

As of December 31, 2016, credit risk weighted assets and contingent credits determined by Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. according to the legislation applicable to financial institutions amount to S/ 47,026,838 thousand and S/ 3,940,172 thousand, respectively (S/ 46,962,232 thousand and S/ 3,862,048 thousand, as of December 31, 2015 respectively).

Shareholders' Meetings, held on March 28, 2016 and March 24, 2015, conferred authority to the Board of Directors to commit on capitalizations of year 2016 and 2015 profits, respectively, with the purpose that these can be included in the calculation of the regulatory capital of the Bank. In that sense, in August 2016 and in July and December 2015, the Board approved the commitment to capitalize the results for the years 2016 and 2015 for a total of S/ 350,000 thousand and S/ 660,000 thousand, respectively.

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As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, 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 contingent credits, 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 risk weighted credit related assets and contingencies. As of December 31, 2016, the regulatory net capital of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Crediscotia Financiera S.A. represents 14.41% and 14.19% respectively, of the minimum capital requirements per market, operational and credit risk (13.97% and 15.09% respectively as of December 31, 2015).

By means of Official Letter 17024-2016-SBS and 17016-2016-SBS, SBS authorized Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and CrediScotia Financiera S.A., respectively, to use the alternative standard method for the calculation of the regulatory capital requirement for operational risk. It also pointed out that Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. shall apply a regulatory capital requirement additional to the one calculated using the basic indicator method and the alternative standard method, which shall be equivalent to 25% of the difference between the requirements calculated using the basic indicator method and the alternative standard method, from April 2016 to March 2017; and, equivalent to 50% of the difference, from April 2017 to March 2018.

Likewise, by means of Resolution 2115-2009, the SBS approved the rules for the Additional Regulatory Net Capital for Operational Risk. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. have applied the alternative standard method for the calculation of the regulatory capital requirement for operational risk.

Finally, by means of SBS Resolution 8425-2011 and amendments, the SBS approved the methodology 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 in the banking books, and v) other risks. As of December 31, 2016, additional regulatory capital of the Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. amounted to S/ 1,100,545 thousand and S/ 126,703 thousand, respectively (S/ 998,971 thousand and S/ 90,293 thousand, as of December 31, 2015 respectively).

B. Capital stock

As of December 31, 2016, the Bank's capital stock comprises 481,666,886 common shares (412,864,969 common shares as of December 31, 2015). All shares have voting rights and a par value of S/ 10.00 each. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the quotation value of common shares of the Bank was S/ 29.90 and S/ 20.70 per share, respectively.

General Shareholders' Meeting, held on March 28, 2016, approved the increase of capital stock as a result of the capitalization of currency adjustment for inflation corresponding to years 2001 through 2004 totaling S/ 28,019 thousand. Pursuant to the delegation conferred by the General Shareholders' meeting, the board approved the increase of capital stock arising from the capitalization of year 2015 retained earnings for S/ 660,000 thousand. As a result of both capitalizations, the capital stock increased to S/ 4,816,669 thousand.

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Pursuant to the delegation conferred by the General Shareholders' meeting during April and June 2015, the board approved the increase of capital stock arising from the capitalization of year 2013 and 2014 retained earnings for S/ 473,638 thousand. As a result of the capitalization, the capital stock increased to S/ 4,128,650 thousand represented by 412,864,969 common shares with a par value of S/ 10.00 each as of December 31, 2015.

Shares participation on the Bank's capital stock as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, is as follows:

Percentage of interest in capital	2016		2015	
	Number of shareholders	%	Number of shareholders	%
From 0.01 to 1	1,553	1.95	1,679	2.19
From 1.01 to 50	2	42.73	2	42.49
From 50.01 to 100	1	55.32	1	55.32
	1,556	100.00	1,682	100.00

Under the Banking Law, it is required that as of December 31, 2016, the capital stock reaches the minimum amount of S/ 26,476 thousand (S/ 26,080 thousand as of December 31, 2015), at constant value. This amount is annually updated at the closing date of every fiscal year, based on the wholesale price index (WPI), as published by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (National Institute of Statistics).

C. Additional paid-in capital

This additional paid-in capital balance comprises:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Issuance premium	393,159	368,522
Gain (loss) on treasury shares	1,304	(9)
	394,463	368,513

As a result of the execution of the put option of common shares detailed in note 16.b, the Bank received 985,442 common shares, which were sold to Scotia Perú Holdings S.A. on June 2016, at market value, where with it increased its participation on Bank's Shares to 40.41%. This operation increased the additional paid-in capital of the Bank in S/ 25,950 thousand.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Bank holds 143 and 313 treasury shares respectively.

D. Legal reserve

In accordance with the Banking Law, the Bank is required to have a legal reserve of at least 35% of its capital stock. This reserve is created by an annual transfer of no less than 10% of after-tax profits, and supersedes the reserve referred to in the Companies Act. On the other hand, as stipulated in the Banking Law, the amount of this reserve may also be increased with contributions made by the shareholders for this purpose.

At the General Shareholders' Meeting, held on March 28, 2016 and March 24, 2015, it was decided to apply to legal reserve an amount of S/ 101,403 thousand and S/ 95,621 thousand corresponding to 10% of net profit for the year 2015 and 2014.

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E. Retained earnings

At the Bank's General Shareholders' Meeting, held on March 28, 2016, the distribution of 2015 net profit for a total of S/ 1,014,032 thousand was approved, as follows:

- i Cash dividends payment for S/ 252,629 thousand.
- ii Allocate 10% of net profit, amounting to S/ 101,403 thousand to increase the legal reserve.
- iii Remaining balance, amounting to S/ 660,000 thousand, will be held in 'retained earnings'.

At the Bank's General Shareholders' Meeting, held on March 24, 2015, the distribution of 2014 net profit for a total of S/ 956,210 thousand was approved, as follows:

- i Cash dividends payment for S/ 382,484 thousand.
- ii Allocate 10% of net profit, amounting to S/ 95,621 thousand to increase the legal reserve.
- iii Remaining balance, amounting to S/ 478,105 thousand, will be held in 'retained earnings'.

F. Other comprehensive income

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, it mainly includes unrealized results of available-for-sale investments and share in other comprehensive income of associates, net of its deferred income tax effects.

18. Contingencies

Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries have several pending court claims related to their ongoing activities. In the opinion of management and their internal legal advisors, these claims will not result in additional liabilities to those recorded by the Bank and Subsidiaries; therefore, management considers that no additional provision is necessary for these contingencies (note 16.c).

19. Risks and Contingent Commitments

In the normal course of business, the Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. perform contingent transactions under off-statement of financial position credit risk (contingent assets). These transactions expose the Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. to additional credit risk, beyond the amounts presented in the consolidated statement of financial position. Credit risk for contingent transactions are accounted in memoranda accounts of the consolidated statement of financial position and they relate to the probability that one of the participants of the respective contract does not comply with the agreed terms.

The related contracts consider the amounts that the Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. would assume for credit losses in contingent transactions. The Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. apply the same credit policies to evaluate and grant direct loans as indirect loans.

Many of the indirect loans are expected to expire without any withdraw required by the Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. The total committed amounts do not necessarily represent future cash outflows for the Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. Also, documentary credits, like export and import letters of credit and guarantees and stand-by letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. to guarantee a customer obligation before a third party.

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As of December, the contingent accounts comprise the following:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Contingent loans (note 8):		
Guarantees and stand-by letters of credit	8,635,989	8,678,287
Issued letters of credit	627,313	733,932
Due from bank acceptances	68,570	80,524
	9,331,872	9,492,743
Unused credit lines	20,309,663	21,621,720
Financial derivative instruments	6,026,055	19,534,252
Other	500	551
	35,668,090	50,649,266

20. Interest Income

This caption comprises the following:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Direct loan portfolio	4,315,709	3,819,511
Available-for-sale investments (note 7)	107,788	68,299
Cash and due from banks (note 6)	17,210	14,344
Investments at fair value through profit or loss (note 7)	6,773	4,758
Interbank funds	6,078	5,227
Other finance income	5,664	4,429
	4,459,222	3,916,568

21. Interest Expenses

This caption comprises the following:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Deposits and obligations	500,898	351,624
Borrowings and financial obligations (note 15)	346,058	291,935
Repurchase agreements	181,551	158,234
Commissions on borrowings and financial obligations	44,196	35,562
Deposits of financial entities	12,661	16,156
Interbank funds	8,624	2,444
	1,093,988	855,955

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22. Income from Finance Services, Net

This caption comprises the following:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Income		
Income from commissions from collections services	177,557	159,123
Other fees and commissions from banking services	152,414	147,647
Income from deposit transactions, services and transfer fees	117,311	117,920
Income from portfolio recovery	93,367	112,009
Income from teleprocessing services	43,840	35,918
Income from structuring and administration services	37,460	25,135
Income from remunerations of mutual funds and administration fees	30,589	30,025
Income from commissions and brokerage services	4,484	5,369
Other various income	341,134	256,173
	998,156	889,319
Expenses:		
Credit / debit cards expenses	(89,821)	(75,548)
Deposit insurance fund premiums	(39,282)	(34,747)
Insurance services expenses	(4,900)	(3,581)
Other various expenses	(200,093)	(184,476)
	(334,096)	(298,352)
	664,060	590,967

23. Results from Financial Transactions

This caption comprises the following:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Gain on foreign exchange (note 5)	271,630	178,627
Gains on valuation of available-for-sale investments	31,474	3,430
Gain in associates	12,428	10,890
Gain (loss) on valuation of investments at fair value through profit or loss	9,285	(4,299)
Dividends received from available-for-sale investments	3,885	2,785
(Loss) gain on valuation of trading derivatives (note 9)	(34,393)	225,031
Others, net	15,317	31,218
	309,626	447,682

24. Administrative Expenses

This caption comprises the following:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Personnel and board of directors expenses	854,822	848,489
Expenses for services received from third parties	651,363	645,100
Taxes and contributions	78,433	83,476
	1,584,618	1,577,065

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25. Other Income, Net

This caption comprises the following:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Sale of non-financial services	12,200	10,198
Proceeds from sale of repossessed assets	12,933	2,073
Leasing of own goods	4,357	2,941
Reimbursements and recoveries	238	614
Loss on sale of property, furniture, and equipment	(1,353)	(1,568)
Other expenses, net	(16,785)	(780)
	11,590	13,478

26. Tax Matters

Income tax legislation

- A. Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries is subject to Peruvian tax legislation. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, statutory income tax is calculated on the basis of the net taxable income determined by Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries at a rate of 28%.

By means of Legislative Decree 1261, published on December 10, 2016 and effective January 1, 2017, the rate applicable to corporate income was modified to 29.5%.

Consequently, the rates applicable to corporate income tax for the last taxable years are as follows:

Until year 2014	30.0%
For years 2015 - 2016	28.0%
For year 2017 onwards	29.5%

Likewise, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the income tax rate for dividend distribution and any other form of profit distribution applicable to legal persons not domiciled in Peru and natural persons is 6.8%. However, the Decree also established the modification of the income tax rate applicable to dividend distribution and any other form of profit distribution to 5%, in the case of profits generated and distributed since January 1, 2017.

Consequently, the rates applicable to income tax on dividends for the last taxable years are as follows:

Until year 2014	4.1%
For years 2015 - 2016	6.8%
For year 2017 onwards	5.0%

Income tax determination

Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries computed its taxable base for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, and determined current income tax of S/ 423,582 thousand and S/ 437,811 thousand, respectively.

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The current tax of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries has been determined for fiscal years 2016 and 2015 as follows:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Scotiabank Perú S.A.A.	345,935	348,020
CrediScotia Financiera S.A.	65,190	65,428
Servicios, Cobranzas e Inversiones S.A.	5,356	8,668
Scotia Fondos Sociedad Administradora de Fondos S.A.	5,167	4,009
Scotia Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A.	221	1,517
Scotia Sociedad Titulizadora S.A.	300	300
Trust Property on real estate – Depsa	-	50
	422,169	427,992

Income tax expense comprises:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Current tax		
Current year	424,510	-
Previous year adjustment	(2,341)	-
	422,169	427,992
Deferred tax assets	1,413	9,819
Net income tax expense	423,582	437,811

B. The reconciliation of the tax rate and the effective tax rate is as follows:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016		2015	
Profit before taxes	1,587,591	100.00%	1,364,107	100.00%
Income tax (theoretical)	444,525	28.00%	405,725	28.00%
Tax effect on additions and deductions				
Permanent differences	(36,604)	(2.31%)	32,086	2.21%
Effect on deferred tax from nominal rate change from 28% to 29.5%	13,320	0.84%	-	-
Previous year income tax adjustment	2,341	0.15%	-	-
Current and deferred income tax recorded as per effective rate	423,582	26.68%	437,811	30.21%

Income tax exemptions and exceptions

C. 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 closing of the taxable period 2009 (quotation value), acquisition cost, or increase in the equity value, as per procedure established in Supreme Decree 011-2010-EF.

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Accordingly, it is important to mention that only for 2016, the capital gain obtained from the disposal of shares and other securities representing shares are income tax exempt, provided that such disposal is negotiated through a centralized trading system supervised by the SMV, and in compliance with certain requirements established in Law 30341.

Other taxes and tax considerations

- D. Temporary Tax on Net Assets
Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries are subject to Temporary Tax on Net Assets whose taxable 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 2016 and 2015 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.
- E. Tax on Financial Transactions
Tax on Financial Transactions (ITF) for fiscal periods 2016 and 2015 was fixed at the rate of 0.005%. This tax is applied on charges and credits in bank accounts or movements of funds made through the financial system, unless the account is tax-exempt.
- F. Transfer Pricing
For income tax purposes, transfer pricing for transactions carried out with economically-related parties, and with companies domiciled in territories with low or null taxation, shall be supported with documentation and information about the valuation methods used, and the criteria considered, for the pricing. Until fiscal year 2016, the formal obligations of Transfer Pricing were the presentation of a Transfer Pricing Sworn Statement and Technical Study.
- G. Tax assessment
The tax authorities has the right to audit and, if applicable, to modify the income tax calculated by the Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries within the four years following the year of the tax return filing. Income tax returns of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries that have not yet been reviewed by the Tax Authority are the following:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	Tax returns subject to audit	Tax returns being (audited)
Scotiabank Perú S.A.A.	2014 - 2016	2009, 2010, 2012 and 2013
CrediScotia Financiera S.A.	2013 - 2016	2010 & 2012
Servicios, Cobranzas e Inversiones S.A.	2011 - 2016	-
Scotia Fondos Sociedad Administradora de Fondos S.A.	2012 - 2016	2010 & 2011
Scotia Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A.	2011 - 2016	2013
Scotia Sociedad Titulizadora S.A.	2011 - 2016	-
Trust Property on real estate – Depsa	2011 - 2016	-

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Concerning tax returns for fiscal years 2006 through 2008, the Tax Authority issued various Tax Assessment and Fine Resolutions on the determination of corporate income tax for said years, which were challenged by the Bank. In relation to year 2006, the Bank has filed an appeal which is pending resolution by the Tax Court. In relation to years 2007 and 2008, the Bank has filed a claim before the Tax Authority.

Tax Authority has sent the Bank, Tax Assessment and Fine Resolutions related to non-domiciled income tax for the periods 2008 through 2011 and related to Essalud contributions for the periods 2011 and 2012, which are being claimed. In the opinion of management and its legal advisors, these tax proceedings will not generate significant liabilities that may impact on the Bank's financial results.

Due to the possibility of various interpretations of the current legal 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 Bank; therefore, any major tax, surcharges, and sanctions that might arise from eventual tax audits would be applied to profit or loss 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 consolidated financial statements of the Bank as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

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27. Deferred Taxes

Deferred tax assets has been calculated applying the statement of financial position method (note 4.j). The consolidated deferred income tax asset as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 is mainly composed by:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	Balances as of 12.31.14	(Debit) Credit profit or loss	(Debit) credit equity	(Debit) credit for acquisition (1)	Balances as of 12.31.15	(Debit) credit profit or loss	Credit equity	For the effect of increase in rate (2)	Other adjustments	Balances as of 12.31.16
Generic provision for direct/indirect loans	150,783	20,485	-	4,566	175,834	4,148	-	9,587	(1,380)	188,189
Provision for accounts receivable	10,130	4,546	-	-	14,676	1,096	-	1,250	8,309	25,331
Provision for vacations	12,712	(430)	-	-	12,282	697	-	688	-	13,667
Finance lease operations, net	59,089	(25,492)	-	-	33,597	(19,170)	-	616	(3,333)	11,710
Provision for repossessed assets	8,961	1,356	-	-	10,317	2,040	-	494	(3,140)	9,711
Provision for credit and debit card rewards	3,611	127	-	-	3,738	(220)	-	225	1,530	5,273
Valuation of available-for-sale investments	1,390	-	3,327	-	4,717	-	167	-	-	4,884
Investment in subsidiaries	1,020	-	(128)	-	892	-	-	48	-	940
Other	4,688	(10,411)	151	(1,516)	(7,088)	(3,324)	-	412	7,896	(2,104)
Deferred tax assets, net	252,384	(9,819)	3,350	3,050	248,965	(14,733)	167	13,320	10,049	257,601

(1) Corresponds to the addition for acquisition of an equity block from Citibank del Perú S.A., as part of the transaction described in note 2.

(2) As of December 31, 2016, Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries registered in profit or loss of the period, the effect resulting from the modification of the tax rates applicable for the realization of deferred tax assets or settlement of deferred tax liabilities; this effect has been estimated applying the tax rate of 29.5%. The effect represented a higher deferred tax asset net of S/ 13,320 thousands and is presented as income from deferred tax.

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28. 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 companies of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries. This profit sharing is considered as a deductible expense for income tax calculation purposes. In 2016, Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries have determined legal employees' profit sharing for S/ 78,985 thousand (S/ 79,654 thousand as of December 31, 2015) included under administrative expenses in the consolidated income statement.

29. Trust Fund Activities

Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries offer structuring and administration services of trust operations and trust fees, and are in charge of the preparation of agreements related to these operations. Assets kept in trust are not included in the consolidated financial statements. Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries are responsible for the appropriate management of these trusts based on the limits established by applicable laws and the respective agreement. As of December 31, 2016, the allocated value of assets in trusts and trust fees amounts to S/ 3,481,882 thousand (S/ 3,478,396 thousand as of December 31, 2015).

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30. Related Party Transactions

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Bank's financial statements include transactions with related parties, which, as established by IAS 24, comprise the parent company, related parties, associates, other related parties, 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 consolidated statement of financial position arising from related parties as of December 31, were as follows:

	2016					2015				
	Parent company	Related parties (i)	Associates	Key personnel & directors	Total	Parent company	Related parties (i)	Associates	Key personnel & directors	Total
<i>In thousands of soles</i>										
Assets:										
Cash and due from banks	-	23,701	-	-	23,701	-	72,617	-	-	72,617
Loan portfolio, net	-	186,189	6	7,943	194,138	-	2,560	2	11,532	14,094
Held-for-trading derivative	-	30,825	-	-	30,825	-	57,113	-	-	57,113
Other assets, net	-	446,410	71,205	2	517,617	-	58,186	71,690	141	130,017
Total assets	-	687,125	71,211	7,945	766,281	-	190,476	71,692	11,673	273,841
Liabilities:										
Deposits and obligations in financial system entities	482,171	260,490	8,499	10,480	761,640	251,918	1,536,040	12,009	18,629	1,818,596
Borrowings and financial obligations	-	2,857,375	-	-	2,857,375	-	3,498,918	-	-	3,498,918
Held-for-trading derivative	-	61,667	-	-	61,667	-	179,608	-	-	179,608
Provisions and other liabilities	-	336,392	5,663	12	342,067	-	60,112	842	8	60,962
Total liabilities	482,171	3,515,924	14,162	10,492	4,022,749	251,918	5,274,678	12,851	18,637	5,558,084
Off-balance sheet accounts										
Contingent loans	-	274,397	70,846	-	345,244	-	270,593	71,861	-	342,454
Financial derivative instruments	-	2,997,482	-	-	2,997,482	-	8,735,604	-	-	8,735,604

(i) Related parties include balances and transactions with 'other related parties' as defined by IAS 24.

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- B. The effects of transactions with related parties in the consolidated statement of income of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries are detailed below for the year ended in December 31:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016					2015				
	Parent company	Related parties (i)	Associates	Key personnel & directors	Total	Parent company	Related parties (i)	Associates	Key personnel & directors	Total
Interest income	-	6,393	1	566	6,960	-	148	-	601	749
Interest expenses	(2,549)	(57,877)	(2,376)	(127)	(62,929)	(3,004)	(36,444)	(2,239)	(188)	(41,875)
	(2,549)	(51,484)	(2,375)	439	(55,969)	(3,004)	(36,296)	(2,239)	413	(41,126)
Income from financial services	16	3,825	635	100	4,576	17	4,262	591	117	4,987
Expenses on finance services	-	(55)	(14,083)	(7)	(14,145)	-	(41)	(12,045)	(19)	(12,105)
	16	3,770	(13,448)	93	(9,569)	17	4,221	(11,454)	98	(7,118)
Results from financial transactions	-	214,306	12,121	-	226,427	-	(282,594)	10,890	-	(271,704)
Administrative expenses (ii)	-	(3,355)	(3,952)	(4)	(7,311)	-	(1,336)	(3,956)	-	(5,292)
Other income and expenses	-	-	(46)	(9)	(55)	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit	(2,533)	163,237	(7,700)	519	153,523	(2,987)	(316,005)	(6,759)	511	(325,240)

(i) Related parties include balances and transactions with 'other related parties' as defined by IAS 24.

(ii) It does not include personnel expenses.

- C. Remuneration to key personnel and directors for the years ended in December 31, amounted to:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Remuneration to key personnel	44,351	27,149
Remuneration to members of the Board of Directors	1,050	674
	45,401	27,823

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the remuneration pending to pay to key personnel amounted to S/ 6,478 thousand and S/ 5,342 thousand, respectively.

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31. Classification of Financial Instruments

Management classifies its financial assets and liabilities in categories as described in note 4.b. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, financial assets and liabilities are classified as follows:

	2016						Total
	At fair value through profit or loss	Loans and items receivable	Available-for-sale investments		Liabilities at amortized cost	Other liabilities (b)	
<i>In thousands of soles</i>			At amortized cost (a)	At fair value			
Assets:							
Cash and due from banks	-	11,918,966	-	-	-	-	11,918,966
Interbank funds	-	224,619	-	-	-	-	224,619
Investments at fair value through profit or loss							
Capital instruments	10,534	-	-	-	-	-	10,534
Debt instruments	511,155	-	-	-	-	-	511,155
Available-for-sale investments:							
Instruments representing capital	-	-	3,262 (c)	55,034	-	-	58,296
Instruments representing debt	-	-	-	2,221,556	-	-	2,221,556
Loan portfolio	-	39,857,633	-	-	-	-	39,857,633
Held-for-trading derivative	58,971	-	-	-	-	-	58,971
Accounts receivable	-	180,241	-	-	-	-	180,241
Other assets	-	897,294	-	-	-	-	897,294
Total	580,660	53,078,753	3,262	2,276,590	-	-	55,939,265
Liabilities:							
Deposits and obligations and other obligations	-	-	-	-	-	35,451,461	35,451,461
Interbank funds	-	-	-	-	-	415,863	415,863
Deposits of financial entities and international financial entities	-	-	-	-	-	248,514	248,514
Borrowings and financial obligations	-	-	-	-	9,596,568	-	9,596,568
Held-for-trading derivative	92,114	-	-	-	-	-	92,114
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	3,928,405	3,928,405
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	884,105	884,105
Total	92,114	-	-	-	9,596,568	40,928,348	50,617,030

(a) Including financial assets measured at cost.

(b) Including financial liabilities whose fair value correspond to carrying amounts as per Official Letter 43078-2014-SBS and Official Letter 1575-2015-SBS (note 3.d).

(c) Correspond to unlisted shares (note 7).

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<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2015						
	At fair value through profit or loss	Loans and items receivable	Available-for-sale investment		Liabilities at amortized cost	Other liabilities (b)	Total
			At amortized cost (a)	At fair value			
Assets:							
Cash and due from banks	-	14,856,367	-	-	-	-	14,856,367
Investments at fair value through profit or loss							
Capital instruments	6,563	-	-	-	-	-	6,563
Debt instruments	1,537,337	-	-	-	-	-	1,537,337
Available-for-sale investments							
Instruments representing capital	-	-	3,514	57,625	-	-	61,139
Instruments representing debt	-	-	-	2,390,791	-	-	2,390,791
Loan portfolio	-	38,333,350	-	-	-	-	38,333,350
Held-for-trading derivative	330,001	-	-	-	-	-	330,001
Accounts receivable	-	118,948	-	-	-	-	118,948
Other assets	-	90,399	-	-	-	-	90,399
Total	1,873,901	53,399,064	3,514	2,448,416	-	-	57,724,895
Liabilities:							
Deposits and obligations	-	-	-	-	-	34,811,578	34,811,578
Deposits of financial entities and international financial entities	-	-	-	-	-	385,467	385,467
Borrowings and financial obligations	-	-	-	-	11,645,777	934,198	11,645,777
Held-for-trading derivative	207,011	-	-	-	-	-	207,011
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	5,168,005	5,168,005
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	184,843	184,843
Total	207,011	-	-	-	11,645,777	41,484,091	53,336,879

(a) Including financial assets measured at cost.

(b) Including financial liabilities whose fair value correspond to carrying amounts as per Official Letter 43078-2014-SBS and Official Letter 1575-2014-SBS (note 3.d).

(c) Correspond to unlisted shares (note 7).

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32. Financial Risk Management

Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries have a strong risk culture throughout the entire organization; the risk management is a responsibility shared by all employees, being a main element the risk diversification across different lines of business, products and industries.

It comprises the management of the following main risks:

- **Credit risk:** It is the risk of loss due to debtors, counterparties or third parties' incapacity or weakness of compliance with their contractual obligations.
- **Market risk:** It is the risk of loss in on-balance or off-balance sheet positions arising from the market conditions variations. It generally includes the following types of risk: exchange rate, interest on fair value, price, among other risks.
- **Liquidity risk:** It is the risk of loss due to noncompliance with borrowing requirements and applications of funds arising from cash flow mismatches.
- **Operational risk:** It is the direct or indirect risk of loss to which Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries are exposed due to external events, human error or deficiencies or failures in processes, procedures, systems or controls. This operational risk includes legal risk, but excludes the strategic and reputational risks.

Current risk management allows identification, measurement and evaluation of the return on risk, seeking 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 organization, ensuring an appropriate balance between risk and profitability. The Risk Appetite Framework's main purpose is to provide an integrated set of policies, guidelines and principles in order to ensure application of processes to monitor and mitigate the risks to which Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries are exposed, determining the amount and types of risks faced by the Bank.

For proper risk management, the Bank has a series of fundamentals, such as (A) adequate corporate governance, (B) aligned and updated risk policies and limits, and (C) risk monitoring.

A. Adequate corporate governance

The bodies supporting corporate governance are:

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible to set the main guidelines to maintain an effective risk management supported by the Parent Company, establishing an integral 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 by the following committees: The Assets and Liabilities committee (ALCO), Retail Loan Policy committee and the Operational Risk committee.

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Risk senior management

It is responsible for proposing and implementing the policies, methodologies and procedures for an integral risk management to identify, monitor, mitigate and control the different types of risks to which Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries are exposed. Also, it is involved in the definition and design of the strategy and communicates and strengthens risk culture throughout the Group.

Risk Senior Management has the following units: Corporate and Commercial Loans, Retail Loans, Special Banking, Integral Risk Management, Following and Retail Collection, Market Risk, and Operational and Technological Risk.

B. Aligned and updated risk policies and limits

Policies are based on recommendations from the different risk units, internal audit, business lines, and industry best practices, regulatory requirements and BNS', as well as the recommendations of top management. Policies are guided by the Risk Appetite Framework, and set the limits and controls within which it can operate.

The policies are reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors, either directly or through its committees. These provide a description of the types of exposure, responsibilities and conditions that they are able to do business, in order to ensure proper understanding of customers, products, markets and fully understand the risks associated with each activity.

C. Risk monitoring

Risk Division has developed a set of policies to identify measure and communicate the evolution of risk in different products and banking, which allow anticipation of impairment loss of any portfolio in order to take corrective actions.

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

i. Credit risks

▪ *Life cycle: Admission, monitoring and collection*

Credit adjudication units analyze and evaluate credit approval from different business segments, with different levels of delegation to other teams for their approval, from a risk (measured based on a rating or score) versus profitability perspective. Also, for portfolio managing purposes, the loans are monitored in order to minimize future losses. Concerning the collection models, these customers are segmented by 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 recovery area maximum after 90 days overdue in order to have time to take legal action, if necessary. For Retail portfolio, risk-based strategies are established (collection score) to optimize available resources for collection seeking to reach greater effectiveness.

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▪ **Credit risk mitigation - collateral**

Management has a number of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. One of them is the use of collaterals; however, the credits are not granted for the amount or quality of guarantees but for the debtor's repayment ability. While the guarantees reduce the risk of loss, they should not be linked to the primary source of repayment.

The value of collaterals is established by means of updated appraisals, which are held regularly and consider market fluctuations. Such valuations are performed by qualified independent experts; they shall meet the required standards and best practices. Additionally, when prices are volatile, margins are applied to compensate for this fluctuation.

Periodical certifications of price of the collaterals are conducted; and for the fluctuations, if necessary, actions are taken to mitigate the risk associated with the value of these collaterals.

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

The types of collateral include residential mortgages, special liens on the business assets, such as inventory, premises and accounts receivable, and special liens on financial instruments such as debt instruments and equity securities.

Additionally, collaterals are classified as established in SBS Resolution 11356 - 2008 Regulation for the Evaluation and Classification of the Debtor and Provisions Requirement, as follows:

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

A summary of the portions of credits covered by each type of collateral as of December 31, is presented below:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Loans with first mortgage or collateral trust on property registered in Public Records	10,246,304	9,545,261
Loans with non-preferred guarantees	7,606,120	7,275,908
Financial lease loans	3,479,511	3,814,911
Loans with first real estate collateral or collateral trust registered in Public Records	2,259,387	1,559,821
Loans with subsidiary responsibility	1,440,609	2,383,375
Loans with collateral or collateral trust registered in Public Records – warrants	278,827	303,093
Secured loans with cash deposits	322,314	336,058
Other collaterals	28,121	33,423
Loans without collateral	15,953,098	14,657,044
	41,614,291	39,908,894

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▪ **Credit rating**

Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries operate an internal credit rating differentiated by banking, which is in line with BNS. For Corporate and Commercial loans, the Bank utilizes internal grade codes, which is based on quantitative and qualitative indicators that reflect the strength of the client. Also, this rating determines the levels of approval for customers.

For Retail segment, an internal score that reflects the strength of customers based on the probability of default and repay is used. Also, this score determines the strategies to be used with customer based on the risk of each.

With this qualifications, regulatory debtors' credit rating is used, which determines the provision requirement of customers.

▪ **Debtor regulatory credit rating**

The debtor regulatory credit rating is conducted in accordance with criteria and parameters established by SBS through SBS Resolution 11356 - 2008 Regulation for the Evaluation and Classification of the Debtor and Provisions Requirement, which establishes five categories to classify: Wholesale loan portfolio (corporate, large and medium companies) and Retail loan portfolios (small-business loans, micro-business loans, consumer and mortgage) debtors:

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

▪ **Loan portfolio impairment loss**

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, based on SBS Resolution 7036-2012, the Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. have classified impaired and not impaired loans considering the following criteria:

- Neither past due nor impaired loans
It comprises loans with risk category rated as "standard" or "potential problem" and classified in books as current loans.
- Past due but not impaired loan
It comprises client's loans with risk category rated as "standard" or "potential problem" and classified in books as past due.
- Impaired loans:
For wholesale portfolio, it comprises loans rated as substandard, doubtful or loss, and the refinanced, restructured and lawsuit loans. For Retail portfolio, it comprises loans overdue 90 days or more and those classified as lawsuit loans.

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

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016					Total	%
	Wholesale loans	Small & medium business loans	Consumer loans	Mortgage loans			
Neither past due nor impaired loans							
Standard	22,837,368	2,594,229	7,584,332	5,392,770	38,408,699		92%
Potential problem	266,964	89,570	309,011	115,603	781,148		2%
Past due but not impaired loan:							
Standard	9,565	9	159	5	9,738		
Potential problem	40,364	23	20	174	40,581		
Impaired loans:							
Standard	1,321	5	35	-	1,361		
Potential problem	42,444	1	8	-	42,453		
Substandard	160,080	67,697	194,099	71,433	493,309		1%
Doubtful	194,227	104,636	307,406	109,832	716,101		2%
Loss	228,133	308,570	384,619	199,579	1,120,901		3%
Gross loan portfolio	23,780,466	3,164,740	8,779,689	5,889,396	41,614,291		
Less: provisions	(546,836)	(373,491)	(848,816)	(229,076)	(1,998,219)		
Total net	23,233,630	2,791,249	7,930,873	5,660,320	39,616,072		

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2015					Total	%
	Wholesale loans	Small & medium business loans	Consumer loans	Mortgage loans			
Neither past due nor impaired loans							
Standard	22,058,456	3,071,167	6,959,141	4,886,356	36,975,120		93
Potential problem	271,808	117,479	308,830	148,416	846,533		2
Past due but not impaired loan:							
Standard	11,231	55	7	-	11,293		-
Potential problem	17,000	6	2	187	17,195		-
Impaired loans:							
Standard	1,453	12	23	405	1,893		-
Potential problem	31,885	2	3	-	31,890		-
Substandard	109,591	83,221	165,100	69,313	427,225		1
Doubtful	189,168	110,540	241,074	93,846	634,628		2
Loss	218,898	289,314	324,237	130,668	963,117		2
Gross loan portfolio	22,909,490	3,671,796	7,998,417	5,329,191	39,908,894		100
Less: provisions	(551,388)	(351,952)	(739,404)	(179,879)	(1,822,623)		
Total net	22,358,102	3,319,844	7,259,013	5,149,312	38,086,271		

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As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, refinanced loans amounts to S/ 434,620 thousand and S/ 266,541 thousand, respectively, of which S/ 51,810 thousand and S/ 29,251 thousand, respectively, are classified as 'neither past due not impaired loans', and S/ 382,810 thousand and S/ 237,290 thousand as 'impaired loans', respectively.

Likewise, as of December 31, past due loan but not impaired per type of loan, delinquency days and value of related collaterals are presented below:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016					Value of collaterals
	16 -30	31 - 60	61 - 90	Over 90 days	Total	
Type of credit						
Large-business loans	463	2,538	2	-	3,003	4,171
Medium-business loans	17,976	28,931	14	5	46,926	98,406
Subtotal wholesale banking	18,439	31,469	16	5	49,929	102,577
Small-business loans	26	3	2	-	31	1,365
Micro-business loans	-	1	-	-	1	201
Revolving consumer loan	9	46	1	5	61	525
Non-revolving consumer loan	118	-	-	-	118	61
Mortgage loans	4	175	-	-	179	226
Subtotal retail banking	157	225	3	5	390	2,378
Total	18,596	31,694	19	10	50,319	104,955

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2015					Value of collaterals
	16 -30	31 - 60	61 - 90	Over 90 days	Total	
Type of credit:						
Large-business loans	3,836	79	-	-	3,915	2,167
Medium-business loans	12,778	11,437	97	4	24,316	68,160
Subtotal wholesale banking	16,614	11,516	97	4	28,231	70,327
Small-business loans	14	7	3	36	60	1,428
Micro-business loans	1	-	-	-	1	1
Revolving consumer loan	-	3	4	-	7	907
Non-revolving consumer loan	-	-	2	-	2	1
Mortgage loans	1	186	-	-	187	364
Subtotal retail banking	16	196	9	36	257	2,701
Total	16,630	11,712	106	40	28,488	73,028

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Coverage of impaired loans as of December 31, taking into consideration guarantees and related provisions are presented below:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	Wholesale loans	Small & medium business loans	Consumer loans	Mortgage loans	Total
2016					
Impaired loans	626,205	480,908	886,168	380,844	2,374,125
Value of collaterals	1,032,681	830,789	183,396	511,965	2,558,831
Provisions for impairment	(323,914)	(304,247)	(606,675)	(178,968)	(1,413,804)
2015					
Impaired loans	550,996	483,090	730,438	294,230	2,058,754
Value of collaterals	727,924	616,232	159,668	390,906	1,894,730
Provisions for impairment	(303,554)	(306,685)	(504,004)	(129,683)	(1,243,926)

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

▪ **Write-off of loans**

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. hold written-off loans, which are presented in memoranda accounts. The table below shows the movement of these write-off loans:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Opening balance	2,381,247	1,802,600
Write-offs	889,838	773,953
Cash recovery	(32,653)	(19,339)
Forgiveness	(2,117)	(1,314)
Portfolio sale	(427,264)	(291,641)
Foreign exchange differences	(18,595)	136,714
Other	(13,220)	(19,726)
Final balance	2,777,236	2,381,247

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

As of December 31, financial assets are distributed among geographical areas as follows:

	At fair value through profit or loss	Loans and items receivable	Available for sale		
			At amortized cost (*)	At fair value	Total
2016					
Peru	547,281	52,687,673	1,986	2,276,590	55,513,530
United States	3,713	146,050	-	-	149,763
Belgium	-	90,562	-	-	90,562
Canada	29,666	4,938	-	-	34,604
Venezuela	-	-	1,276	-	1,276
Germany	-	1,222	-	-	1,222
Switzerland	-	799	-	-	799
Australia	-	567	-	-	567
United Kingdom	-	146,942	-	-	146,942
Total	580,660	53,078,753	3,262	2,276,590	55,939,265
2015					
Peru	1,816,788	53,124,381	2,217	2,448,416	57,391,802
United States	-	202,246	-	-	202,246
Panama	57,113	20,070	-	-	77,183
Canada	-	33,069	-	-	33,069
Germany	-	18,155	-	-	18,155
Venezuela	-	-	1,297	-	1,297
Australia	-	1,129	-	-	1,129
Belgium	-	14	-	-	14
Total	1,873,901	53,399,064	3,514	2,448,416	57,724,895

(*) It includes financial assets measured at cost.

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

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016		2015	
Mortgage and consumer loans	14,444,085	35%	13,747,608	34%
Trade	6,002,099	14%	5,922,596	15%
Manufacturing	5,057,441	12%	5,366,768	13%
Real estate business and lease service	4,663,424	11%	3,850,998	10%
Transport	1,880,398	5%	1,754,151	4%
Education, services, and other	1,683,807	4%	1,194,100	3%
Mining	1,618,901	4%	1,846,462	5%
Brokerage service	1,433,073	3%	1,084,759	3%
Power, gas and water	1,196,173	3%	1,366,775	3%
Agriculture and livestock	1,029,224	2%	837,226	2%
Construction	852,635	2%	944,993	2%
Hotel and restaurants	410,429	1%	405,622	1%
Fishing	358,973	1%	471,793	1%
Government services and defense	219,922	1%	252,247	1%
Other (mainly non-profit, healthcare and automotive)	763,707	2%	862,796	2%
	41,614,291	100%	39,908,894	100%

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Market risk

Market risk is the risk arising from fluctuations in market prices, such as interest rates, equity shares prices, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads that affect the income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of the market risk management is to identify, evaluate and control market risk exposure within risk tolerance and appetite parameters, acceptable for the Board of Directors, in order to ensure the solvency while optimizing the return adjusted by risk.

A. Management of market risk

Management separates its exposure to market risk between trading and non-trading. Trading portfolios are managed by the Trading unit, and include positions arising from market making and own positions, together with financial assets and liabilities that 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 employs different tools to monitor and limit market risk exposures. These are discussed below, separately for trading and non-trading portfolios.

B. Exposure to market risks – Trading portfolio

The principal tool used to measure and control market risk exposure within the Group's trading portfolio is value at risk (VaR). The VaR of a trading portfolio is the estimated loss that will arise on the portfolio over a specified period of time (holding period) due to an adverse market movement with a specified probability (confidence level). The VaR model used by the Group is based upon a 99% 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 model generates a wide range of plausible future scenarios for market price movements.

Although VaR is an important tool for measuring market risk, the assumptions on which the model 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 model used, there is a 1% probability that losses could exceed the VaR.
- VaR is calculated on an end-of-day basis and does not reflect exposures that may arise on positions during the trading day.
- 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 measure depends upon Scotiabank Perú S.A.A and Subsidiaries' position and the volatility of market prices. The VaR of a static position reduces if market price volatility declines and vice versa.

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Management uses VaR limits for total market risk and interest rate and foreign exchange risks. The overall structure of VaR limits is subject to review and approval by ALCO and is allocated to trading portfolios. VaR is measured at least daily and monitored through daily reports of use which are submitted from local Market Risk Unit to Treasury and parent company, and monthly reports are submitted to ALCO.

VaR methodology limitations are recognized by complementing VaR limits with other position and sensitivity limits structures. In addition, a wide range of stress tests is used to model the financial impact of different trading portfolio scenarios. Management determines hypothetical scenarios considering potential macroeconomic events, for example, prolonged market illiquidity periods, reduced fungibility of currencies, natural disasters and other catastrophes. The analysis of scenarios and stress tests are reviewed by ALCO.

The VaR models are subject to regular validation to ensure that they continue 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 back-testing.

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

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Total VaR Peru	2,810	3,705

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

C. Exposure to market risks – Non-trading portfolio

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss due to future cash flows or financial instruments fair values fluctuations because of a change in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed through monitoring interest rate gaps and establishing limits by currency for each term. ALCO monitors compliance of these limits and is assisted by Risk unit.

Equity price risk is subject to periodical monitoring by the Board of Directors, through the Risk Management Committee, but is not significant in relation to the results and financial position.

The effect of structural foreign exchange positions is managed from the Trading Unit within its limits of position by currency.

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The main market risks to which it is exposed are: interest rate risk, currency risk and risk in investment portfolios, which are detailed below:

Interest rate risk

This comprises the risk of loss due to interest rates variations. Treasury Unit of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries, actively manages interest rate exposure risk in order to improve the net interest income according to risk tolerance pre-established policies.

Market risk arising from financing and investment activities are identified, managed, and controlled as part of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries' assets and liabilities management process, specially liquidity and interest rate risks. Sensitivity analysis assesses the effect of interest rates changes on earnings and the economic value of shareholders' equity. This sensitivity analysis uses variations of interest rate curves originated by positive and negative parallel shifts, as well as by changes in non-parallel shifts.

Gap analysis is used to assess the interest rate sensitivity of re-pricing mismatches in non-trading operations. Under gap analysis, off-balance sheet assets and liabilities are distributed within repricing dates. Products with a contractual maturity are assigned to an interest rate gap term based on the shorter of the contractual maturity date and the next re-pricing date. Products without contractual maturity are assigned an interest rate gap based on observed historical consumer behavior.

Interest rate risks in the non-trading portfolios are mainly driven by the terms and currency of the loan portfolio mismatches. The 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 and aims to keep under control the risk originated by the effects of net interest income and equity value fluctuations.

Interest rate risk report is presented on a monthly basis by the ALCO to the Risk Control Committee and the Board of Directors, detailing the exposure to such risk by currency, 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 Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries.

Gap analysis, sensitivity analysis, simulation modeling, and stress testing are used for monitoring and planning purposes.

The table below summarizes the interest rate risk exposure as of December 31, including the carrying amount of assets and liabilities classified by the earlier of the contractual repricing or maturity dates.

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	2016						2015					
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Not accrue interest	Total	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Over 12 months	Non-interest bearing	Total
<i>In thousands of soles</i>												
Assets:												
Cash and due from banks	8,688,328	858,490	273,372	1,124,220	974,556	11,918,966	9,099,519	1,427,286	1,570,813	1,634,280	1,124,470	14,856,368
Interbank funds	224,619	-	-	-	-	224,619	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale investments	79,420	8,256	769,618	1,944,247	-	2,801,541	173,317	1,606,744	674,389	1,532,806	8,574	3,995,830
Loan portfolio	3,616,412	7,029,413	11,225,037	17,986,771	-	39,857,633	3,738,225	6,427,312	11,214,119	16,953,694	-	38,333,350
Held-for-trading derivative	-	-	-	-	58,971	58,971	-	-	-	-	330,001	330,001
Accounts receivable	481	21,132	215	38,889	813,001	873,718	2,025	47	-	5,957	796,721	804,750
Other assets	-	-	-	9,730	2,520,344	2,530,074	-	6,056	1,842	44,102	1,722,907	1,774,907
Total Assets	12,609,260	7,917,291	12,268,242	21,103,857	4,366,872	58,265,522	13,013,086	9,467,445	13,461,163	20,170,839	3,982,673	60,095,206
Liabilities:												
Deposits and obligations	10,486,458	3,517,917	14,835,350	6,597,740	13,996	35,451,461	11,777,960	4,705,877	13,463,602	4,861,348	2,791	34,811,578
Interbank funds	415,863	-	-	-	-	415,863	385,467	-	-	-	-	385,467
Deposits of financial entities and international financial organizations	107,907	80,644	59,744	219	-	248,514	326,296	56,633	551,175	94	-	934,198
Borrowings and financial obligations	1,707,355	3,758,219	925,547	3,205,447	-	9,596,568	1,476,419	5,257,848	1,378,924	3,532,586	-	11,645,777
Held-for-trading derivative	-	-	-	-	92,114	92,114	-	-	-	-	207,011	207,011
Accounts payable	497	1,259	2,914	471	3,948,448	3,953,589	246,700	1,233,035	35	3,376,377	419,069	5,275,216
Provisions	-	-	-	739	344,370	345,109	-	-	-	1,008	343,411	344,419
Other liabilities	-	141	930	6,858	944,661	952,590	-	28,439	18,277	6,351	200,766	253,833
Total Liabilities	12,718,080	7,358,180	15,824,485	9,811,474	5,343,589	51,055,808	14,212,842	11,281,832	15,412,013	11,777,764	1,173,048	53,857,499
Off-statement of financial position credit risk:												
Derivative instruments	3,038,457	1,327,441	3,134,430	2,953	-	7,503,281	3,599,455	6,172,830	2,459,556	992,003	-	13,223,844
Marginal gap	(108,820)	559,111	(3,556,243)	11,292,383	(976,718)	7,209,776	(1,199,756)	(1,814,387)	(1,950,850)	8,393,075	2,809,625	6,237,707
Accumulated gap	(108,820)	450,291	(3,105,952)	8,186,430	7,209,776	-	(1,199,756)	(3,014,143)	(4,964,993)	3,428,082	6,237,707	-

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

Earnings at Risks (EaR) and Equity Value at Risk (EVAR) indicators are focused on the potential impact of interest rate changes on value generation, specifically through the financial margin, and the equity value of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. This methodology is applied both under normal and stressed market conditions. As of December 31, the interest rate indicators are the following:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
EVAR (i)	9.86	7.98
EaR (ii)	2.47	2.57

- i* This indicator is focused on the potential impact of interest rate changes on value generation, specifically, through the financial margin, and the Bank's equity value; 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 measures the percentage of regulatory capital exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches accumulated up to one year; this should not exceed 5%.

These methodologies have been determined by the SBS and apply under normal and stressed market conditions.

Exchange rate risk

This is the risk of loss due to exchange rates adverse variations of currencies in which Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. negotiates. This risk is managed by the Trading Unit.

The Trading Unit is responsible of administration of foreign exchange operations and forwards portfolio, in accordance with policies, procedures and controls designed to ensure profitable business opportunities, while considering adequate levels of risk and volatility of the market variables professionally and cautiously.

Market risks are measured and managed within VaR internal limits of global net position in combination with stress tests based on market variables. The consistency of these results is validated through periodical *backtesting* analysis which compared actual gains or losses with those obtained through the model.

The table below set outs the VaR results (expected maximum loss for exchange rate fluctuations) as of December 31:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	2016	2015
Foreign exchange VaR	7,076	1,243

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Management calculates the VaR using historical simulation based on 300 days of market data to measure the maximum expected loss from fluctuations in the exchange rate, considering as variables the net asset position in foreign currency and exchange rate volatility. As of December 31, 2016, the net asset position of the consolidated statement of financial position in foreign currency amounted to US\$ 130,023 thousand (net liability position for US\$ 349,996 thousand as of December 31, 2015), see note 5.

As of December 31, 2016, global position of overbought in the Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. amounted to S/ 231,300 thousand (S/ 77,480 thousand as of December 31, 2015).

Investment portfolio risk

The own investment portfolio and trading portfolio are managed by the ALM Unit and Trading Unit, respectively.

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

Investment portfolios are composed of liquid instruments, mainly certificates of deposits issued by the Peruvian Central Reserve Bank and Peruvian Government Treasury Bonds issued in local and foreign currency.

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank is unable to meet in short-term financial obligations and is obliged to borrow money or sell assets in unusually unfavorable conditions.

The approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have enough liquidity to meet its obligations when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or damage to the reputation of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A and Subsidiaries. The key elements of the liquidity strategy are as follows:

- Maintaining a diversified funding base which consist in customer deposits (both retail and corporate) and wholesale market deposits and maintaining contingent facilities;
- Carrying a portfolio of highly liquid assets, diversified by currency and maturity;
- Monitoring liquidity ratios, maturity mismatches, behavior characteristics of the financial assets and liabilities, and the extent to which the own assets are encumbered and so available as potential collateral for obtaining funding.
- Carrying out stress testing of the liquidity position.

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Regular liquidity stress testing is 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. prolonged market illiquidity, reduced fungibility of currencies, natural disasters or other catastrophes).

Central Treasury 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%, in the case of local and foreign currency, respectively. As of December 31, 2016, Scotiabank Perú S.A.A.'s ratios in local and foreign currencies were 16.11% and 42.80% respectively (19.11% and 42.73% as of December 31, 2015 respectively).

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is an indicator of liquidity level in a hypothetical stress scenario; it indicates if the entity have sufficient liquidity to withstand liquidity disruptions for up to 30 days, without the need of turning to the market. As of December 31, 2016, the minimum amount required by the regulator was 80% and Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. presented comfortable levels of liquidity reaching 101.05% in local currency and 114.83% in foreign currency.

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

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	Demand deposits and less than 1 month	Over 1 year 3 months	Over 3 months to 12 months	Over 1 year	Total
2016					
Deposits and obligations	25,098,192	3,510,900	5,124,777	1,717,592	35,451,461
Interbank funds	415,863	-	-	-	415,863
Deposits of financial entities and international financial entities	107,908	80,645	59,743	218	248,514
Borrowings and financial obligations	1,481,392	1,704,225	2,199,042	4,211,909	9,596,568
Held-for-trading derivative	16,472	9,511	56,051	10,080	92,114
Accounts payable and other liabilities	979,700	-	3,814,212	18,598	4,812,510
Total liabilities	28,099,527	5,305,281	11,253,825	5,958,397	50,617,030
Off-consolidated statement of financial position credit risk					
Contingent liabilities	761,290	337,259	2,329,345	15,154	3,443,048
2015					
Deposits and obligations	24,782,080	4,768,724	4,561,945	698,829	34,811,578
Interbank funds	385,467	-	-	-	385,467
Deposits of financial entities and international financial entities	326,295	56,633	551,176	94	934,198
Borrowings and financial obligations	443,304	1,256,676	5,149,270	4,796,527	11,645,777
Held-for-trading derivative	48,730	55,840	29,053	73,388	207,011
Accounts payable and other liabilities	459,340	-	326,616	4,566,892	5,352,848
Total liabilities	26,445,216	6,137,873	10,618,060	10,135,730	53,336,879
Off-consolidated statement of financial position credit risk					
Contingent liabilities	1,998,403	673,573	544,022	3,215,998	6,431,996

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iii. Operational and technological risk

The Operational Risk Management Framework sets out an integrated approach to identify, assess, control, mitigate and report operational risks based on key components such as the Internal Governance, Risk Appetite, Measurement, Monitoring and Reporting, among other approaches.

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

During 2016, the development of operational risk management methodologies for Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries have continued in order to incorporate aspects to strengthen management.

Main methodologies are the following:

- A. Loss 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).
- E. Risk assessment of new initiatives and/or significant changes, among others.

During this period, the renewal of the authorization for the application of the alternative standard method for the calculation of the the regulatory capital requirements for operational risk under the SBS regulatory standard was obtained.

During 2016, as in previous years, a level of maximum losses for operational risk was determined at the level of the entire Scotiabank Perú Group, which was in turn distributed at the level of the companies that compose it, among them, the Bank and CrediScotia Financiera S.A. Likewise, a distribution of this loss limit was made to the Bank and CrediScotia's main management areas. These loss limits also are included within the balance scorecard's of each management areas indicated above.

In addition, a formal procedure for the distribution of the operational risk loss limit has been regulated, which procedure is included in the Operational Risk Policy.

A. Loss event methodology

The Scotiabank Group follows up relevant data of operational risk losses established per Business Line, in accordance with the Basel loss event types. Losses are reported by Operational Risk Managers designated in the various decentralized and specialized units of the Bank and identified by the Accounting area through reviews by the Operational and Technological Risk Unit, which are included in the centralized database of the Operational Risk Losses. 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.

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Loss data collection exercise ensures consistent management across the Bank and its subsidiaries which allows classifying loss event data per line of business, type of event and effect type, as per Basel definitions and according to the Regulations for Operational Risk Management approved by the local regulator. Losses are also classified by significant internal units and types of risk, according to the Bank's standard inventory of operational risks. On the other hand, loss event data serves as information source and reference for Risk and Control Assessment and Key Risk Indicators, it also allows providing analysis and generating awareness on internal and external operational risks.

As in previous years, GROs' performances were assessed considering the opportunity, availability, quality of the provided information and implementation of risk mitigation measures; also, following-up the obtained results from the management, where GROs' performance is highlighted, indicating opportunities for improvement, as well as the obtained rating.

As of the closing of year 2016, there are 40 Operational Risk Managers and 3 Liaison Officers at the group level, whereas at the bank level there are 32 Risk Managers for the management of Scotiabank's loss events. In addition, throughout the year 2016, the Scotiabank Group's results were periodically presented to the Global Operational Risk of the Parent Company, Operational Risk Committee, Risk Control Committee, Board of Directors of the Bank, as well as the first-line Management of the Bank and CrediScotia.

B. Key risk indicators (KRIs)

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

The Key Risk Indicators 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 operational trends to ensure adequate and timely response of Management. The existence of efficient Key Risk Indicators will serve as an early warning system of possible changes in the operational risk profile of the business.

The Key Risk Indicators 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 Key Risk Indicators across the Scotiabank Group.

During 2016, the activities developed within the methodology were:

- Monitoring of 32 executive risk indicators of the Bank, of which 5 were implemented in 2016. 50% of KRIS have risk thresholds, in which the accepted risk levels were exceeded and generated the implementation of action plans and corrective measures.

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- Monitoring of 47 informative indicators, of which 91% have a threshold.
- Analyzing indicators, and if necessary, their accepted risk levels (risk thresholds) were assessed with the business owners/managers per appetite levels: acceptable (green), with potential risk (amber), critical (red).
- Following-up and monitoring of the action plans derived from the Risk Indicators methodology.
- Making presentations to the main Vice Chairs of the Bank, Risk Committee, Board of Directors and Parent Company.
- Mapping indicators for types of loss events and risk categories defined for the Bank.

C. Business Continuity Management – BCM

Scotiabank Peru S.A.A. and Subsidiaries has 86 current and deployed Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) in its sixteen Vice chairs and/or main management areas, subsidiaries and special agencies.

In February and March, several virtual trainings and evaluations were carried out, and between April and June, 8 face-to-face trainings were carried out for 171 Scotiabank Perú's business continuity planners. The objective of these trainings was to strengthen the Business Continuity culture in the company and also to assist them in the process of updating and executing annual tests of their Business Continuity Plans (BCPs). To date, Business Continuity Management is part of the Bank's general induction program.

The process of updating the Business Continuity plans was carried out in a massive way, meeting with the Scorecard of April and October of 2016. The business units updated their plan strategy, BIA analysis and guide to pandemic. They also performed corresponding tests (Walkthrough exercise, call chain test, quarterly review of the call chain and the complete simulation test at the alternate site).

The Scotiabank Group has an alternate site to support their most critical processes; which remains ready and operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week providing support to the most sensitive processes. To date, there are 103 physical working positions. During the fourth quarter, simulation tests of continuity plans TYPE I and II (containing critical process sensitive to the time) were favorably completed. The objective of these tests is to ensure the proper functioning of the working positions in case these were required due to a contingency, disaster or emergency.

From June 24 to 26, the Disaster Recovery Plan - DRP was tested, comprising the certification of the BCPs of the business units that have critical processes (TYPE I and II) and the participation of Scotiabank agencies. This test was led by Vice Chairs of Technology of Information & Solutions which was supported by the Operational and Technological Risk area.

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D. Operational Risk and Controls Assessment methodology: Risk Self-Assessment and Risk Control Self Assessment (RCSA)

Operational Risk and Controls Assessment methodology aims at reviewing and diagnosis the internal control system by identifying the main risks to which activities are exposed, the existing controls to mitigate them and the opportunities for improvement in the risk management process.

The process is a basic component and an efficient tool that provides advantages such as:

- 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 a 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 strengthening 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 by:

1. Business lines: approach per product family
2. Support units: per unit approach

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

During 2016, methodological improvements were incorporated making it possible to strengthen the risk assessment program by incorporating scales for risk assessment and determination of exposure levels. This resulted in six risk assessments, one of them at the unit's overall level as part of the Parent Company's corporate methodology. Likewise, risk self-assessments have been managed in sixty-five (65) risk matrices with an approach per product family in business lines and support units.

The risk and control self-assessment matrix is the local tool for identification and assessment of operational risks of products and support areas. To complement this, the RCSA tool (Risk Control Self-Assessment) is being used to report operational risks to the Parent Company.

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E. Management of new initiatives and major changes in the business, operating and systems environment

- i. The Scotiabank Group has established policies for comprehensive risk assessment of new products and in case of major changes in the business, operational or systems environment; these policies describe the general principles applicable to the review, approval and implementation of new products and services within the Bank. The principles are intended to provide guidance to 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 a comprehensive risk assessment prior to its development, and it shall be updated after its implementation.
- ii. In order for an initiative to be approved, it is required that the initiative has a risk self-assessment conducted by the Leader or Sponsor, being the Operational and Technological Risk Unit the responsible for contrasting / challenging the results and other control functions such as Compliance and Legal Advisory units, among others.
- iii. The Operational Risk Committee provides oversight to ensure that all Business Lines implement principles and conduct products risk assessments consistently.
- iv. The Operational and Technological Risk Unit also provides advice to the owner of the initiative during the Integral Risk Assessment process.

F. Training and awareness

Throughout 2016, training on Technological and Operational Risk and Business Continuity has been provided to personnel of agencies, business officers, specialized units, operational risk managers and new staff joining the Scotiabank Group.

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33. Fair Value

The table below shows a comparison of carrying amounts and fair values of Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries' financial instruments per item in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2016 and 2015:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Assets:				
Cash and due from banks	11,918,966	14,856,367	11,918,966	14,856,367
Interbank funds	224,619	-	224,619	-
Investments at fair value through profit or loss				
Capital instruments	10,534	6,563	10,534	6,563
Debt instruments	511,155	1,537,337	511,155	1,537,337
Available-for-sale investments				
Instruments representing capital	58,296	61,139	58,296	61,139
Instruments representing debt	2,221,556	2,390,791	2,221,556	2,390,791
Loan portfolio	39,857,633	38,333,350	39,857,633	38,333,350
Held-for-trading derivative	58,971	330,001	58,971	330,001
Accounts receivable	180,241	118,948	180,241	118,948
Other assets	897,294	90,399	897,294	90,399
Total	55,939,265	57,724,895	55,939,265	57,724,895

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Liabilities:				
Deposits and obligations	35,451,461	34,811,578	35,451,461	34,811,578
Interbank funds	415,863	385,467	415,863	385,467
Deposits of financial entities and international financial entities	248,514	934,198	248,514	934,198
Borrowings and financial obligations	9,596,568	11,645,777	9,589,622	11,277,871
Held-for-trading derivative	92,114	207,011	92,114	207,011
Accounts payable	3,928,405	5,168,005	3,841,766	5,351,932
Other liabilities	884,105	184,843	884,105	184,843
Total	50,617,030	53,336,879	50,523,445	53,152,900

Fair value or market estimate 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, under the presumption that the entity is a going concern.

When a financial instrument is traded in a liquid and active market, its published price quotation is the best evidence of its fair value.

When a price quotation is not available, or may not be a reliable fair value of a financial instrument, its fair value could be estimated based on price quotation similar instruments, using discounted cash flow analysis or other estimation techniques. Due to these techniques are based on subjective factors and, in some cases, on inexact factors, any change in them or in the estimation methodology used could have a material effect on the fair values of financial instruments. Even though management has used its best judgment in estimating the fair values of these financial instruments, a fair value is not an indication of net realizable gain or liquidation value.

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Methodology and assumptions used depend on the terms and risks characteristics of the different financial instruments, as shown below:

- (a) Cash due from banks and interbank funds represent cash and short-term deposits that are not considered to be a significant credit risk.
- (b) Investments at fair value through profit or loss are recorded at their estimated market value, which is the same as the carrying amount.
- (c) Available-for-sale investments are generally listed or have a market value through future discounted cash flows.
- (d) Market values of loan portfolio are the same as the carrying amount.
- (e) Market values of deposits and obligations are the same as the carrying amount.
- (f) Debts to banks and correspondent banks accrue interest at fixed and floating rates and have short- and long- term maturities. The fair value of these financial instruments has been calculated using discounted cash flows considering the funding curve.
- (g) Securities, bonds and obligations issued accrue interest at fixed rates. The fair value of these financial instruments has been calculated using discounted cash flows considering the same methodology of item (f).
- (h) Forward foreign currency agreements are recorded at estimated market value; therefore there are no differences with their corresponding fair values.

Consequently, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, fair or estimated market values of the financial instruments do not differ significantly from their corresponding carrying amount.

Fair value hierarchy

Scotiabank Perú S.A.A. and Subsidiaries classify financial instruments carried at fair value based on their hierarchy or valuation techniques applied. This classification has three levels as described below:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques that use significant inputs data and variables with material effect on fair value estimation that are directly or not directly observable in the market.
- Level 3: Valuation technique, where some of the input data and variables are not observable in the market.

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The table below shows the valuation levels applied as of December 31 2016 and 2015, to determine the fair value of financial instruments:

<i>In thousands of soles</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2016				
Assets:				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss:				
Instruments representing capital	-	10,523	11	10,534
Instruments representing debt	-	511,155	-	511,155
Available-for-sale investments:				
Instruments representing capital	55,016	-	3,280	58,296
Instruments representing debt	-	2,221,526	-	2,221,526
Held-for-trading derivative instruments	-	58,971	-	58,971
	55,016	2,802,205	3,291	2,860,512
Liabilities:				
Held-for-trading derivative instruments	-	92,114	-	92,114
	-	92,114	-	92,114
2015				
Assets:				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss:				
Instruments representing capital	-	6,552	11	6,563
Instruments representing debt	-	1,537,337	-	1,537,337
Available-for-sale investments:				
Instruments representing capital	57,625	-	3,514	61,139
Instruments representing debt	-	2,390,791	-	2,390,791
Held-for-trading derivative instruments	-	330,001	-	330,001
	57,625	4,264,681	3,525	4,325,831
Liabilities:				
Held-for-trading derivative instruments	-	207,011	-	207,011
	-	207,011	-	207,011

34. Subsequent Events

In January 2017, Scotia Sociedad Agente de Bolsa S.A. sold 14,919,321 shares held in the Lima Stock Exchange (BVL) as of December 31, 2016 for S/ 3.40 each, generating a gain of S/ 15,910 thousand, net of the corresponding deferred tax.