

# Scotiabank Brasil S.A. Banco Múltiplo

## **Financial statements as of June 30, 2024 and 2023**

*(A free translation of the original report in Portuguese as published in Brazil containing financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to financial institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil)*

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## Management Report

### Presentation

We present the financial statements of Scotiabank Brasil S.A. Banco Múltiplo for the semester ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, together with the explanatory notes and the independent auditors' report, prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil, applicable to the institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, issued by Corporation Law.

### Performance for the semester

The Conglomerate's Basel capital ratio was 50.67% (25.08% in December 2023) and minimum equity required for the amounts of risk-weighted assets (RWA) of R\$ 477,791 (R\$ 952,960 in December 2023).

### Other information

The Bank is the sole controller of Scotiabank Brasil S.A. Corretora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários ("Brokerage Firm"), which together comprise Scotiabank Brazil Financial Conglomerate.

As provided for in the Bank's by-laws, shareholders are entitled to minimum dividends of 25% of annual profit, adjusted in pursuance to the law. This dividend may also be distributed as interest on own capital. According to the provisions of Article 8 of BACEN Circular Letter No. 3068/01, the Bank declares that it has the financial capacity and intends to hold the securities classified as "held-to-maturity" until maturity.

Fees paid to independent auditors for audit and non-audit services are disclosed annually in the *Annual Report* of The Bank of Nova Scotia ("BNS").

### Acknowledgment

Scotiabank Brazil thanks all its clients for their trust and support, and its employees and collaborators for their dedication, ethics, professionalism and commitment.

### Executive Board

## Audit Committee's Report

It is incumbent upon the Committee to ensure the quality and completeness of the financial statements of the Bank, compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, the performance, independence and quality of the internal audit works performed by external audit, and the quality and effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems.

The Committee's evaluations are based on the information received from Management, from internal audit, external auditors, those responsible for managing risks and internal controls, and own analyses from direct note.

### Internal control and risk management systems

The Audit Committee assessed, in meetings with the Risk & Compliance Board, aspects related to the management and control of credit, market, and liquidity risks.

Based on the results of the work of the Independent Audit and the Internal Audit, the Committee believes that the controls and procedures carried out by the Conglomerate are appropriate and sufficient.

### Compliance with legislation, regulations and internal standards

The Audit Committee considers that the duties and responsibilities, as well as the procedures related to the assessment and monitoring of legal risks, are defined and continue to be practiced in accordance with corporate guidelines.

The Committee, based on the information received from the responsible areas, on the work of the Internal Audit, and on the reports produced by the External Audit, concludes that there are no failures in compliance with legislation, regulations, and internal rules that could jeopardize the continuity of the Organization.

### Internal Audit

The Audit Committee monitored the audit process developed by the Internal Audit by holding periodic meetings, approving its strategic and tactical plans and monitoring its execution.

The Committee assesses the coverage and quality of the work carried out by the Internal Audit as appropriate. The results of this work, presented at the Committee's working sessions, did not bring to the Committee's attention the existence of residual risks that may affect the Conglomerate's solidity and continuity.

### External audit

The Committee maintains with the external auditors a regular communication channel for a broad discussion of the results of their work and relevant accounting aspects, allowing its members to base their opinion on the integrity of the financial statements.

The Committee evaluates how satisfactory the volume and quality of the information provided by KPMG are, which supports its opinion on the financial statements' integrity. No situations were identified that could affect the external auditors' objectivity and independence.

### Financial statements

The Committee analyzed the financial statements together with the notes for the first half of 2024 and debated them with KPMG and the Conglomerate's executives before their publication. KPMG found that they are in

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accordance with Accounting Policies adopted in Brazil applicable to the institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil.

**Conclusion**

The Audit Committee, considering its responsibilities and the natural limitations arising from the scope of its operations, certifies that the information contained in this report is true and complies with the requirements defined in CMN Resolution 4910 and that the Conglomerate's control system is adequate to the complexity and risks of its businesses.

São Paulo, August 23, 2024.

**Audit Committee**



KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.

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# Independent auditors' report on the financial statements

## To the Shareholders and Management

### Scotiabank Brasil S.A. Banco Múltiplo

São Paulo - SP

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Scotiabank Brasil S.A. Banco Múltiplo (the "Bank"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at June 30, 2024, and the statements of Income and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Scotiabank Brasil S.A. Banco Múltiplo as of June 30, 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the six-month period then ended in accordance with accounting policies adopted in Brazil applicable to the institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil - BACEN.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International and Brazilian Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are described in the "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements and are set forth on the Professional Code of Ethics for Accountants and on the professional standards issued by the Regional Association of Accountants, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current six-month period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

## Measurement and valuation of derivative financial instruments

See notes 3.e. and 7 to the financial statements.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>As disclosed in notes 3e and 7, derivative financial instruments total as of June 30, 2024 R\$1,231,042 thousand (assets) and R\$1,487,034 thousand (liabilities) and are accounted for at market value.</p> <p>The calculation of the market value of the portfolio of derivative financial instruments, such as swaps, currency terms (NDF) and futures transactions, is based on prices, rates or information collected from independent sources, such as B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa e Balcão, Corretoras, BACEN, ANBIMA, among others. The market and credit risks associated with these products, as well as operational risks, are similar to those recognized for other types of financial instruments.</p> <p>Due to the significance of the derivative financial instrument transactions and the results generated by them, we considered this to be a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures in this area included, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— We evaluated the design, of the key internal controls implemented by the Bank to approve, record and update transactions to measure the market value of financial instruments;</li> <li>— We recalculated the market value of financial instruments according to observable market information such as exchange rates, economic indexes and other rates disclosed by regulatory or market entities, according to a sample of the portfolio of derivative instruments.</li> <li>— Testing samples of the financial settlements of derivative financial instruments performed during the period;</li> <li>— We evaluated whether disclosures in the financial statements are in accordance with applicable standards and consider relevant information.</li> </ul> <p>According to the evidence we obtained by applying the procedures summarized above, we considered that the measurement and valuation of derivative financial instruments, as well as the related disclosures, are acceptable in the context of the financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2024 taken as a whole.</p>

## Other information accompanying the financial statements and the independent auditors' report

The Bank's Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work that we have performed, we conclude that there is material misstatement of this other information, then we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting policies adopted in Brazil, applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

## Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and international standards on auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Brazilian and international standards on auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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.

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, then we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the group's entities to express an opinion on the financial statements. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.



We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

São Paulo, August 27, 2024.

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.  
CRC 2SP-027685/O-0 F SP

Original report in Portuguese signed by  
Mark Suda Yamashita  
Accountant CRC SP-271754/O-9

# Scotiabank Brasil S.A. Banco Múltiplo

## Statement of financial position as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023

(In thousands of reais)

Assets	Note	Jun/2024	Dec/2023
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	4	<b>12,676</b>	<b>32,499</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>		<b>19,239,044</b>	<b>16,386,940</b>
Interbank funds applied	5	12,402,591	9,470,965
Securities	6	2,580,297	1,989,209
Derivative financial instruments	7d	1,231,042	4,423,504
Loan operations	9a	1,119,205	-
Foreign exchange operations	10	1,266,959	296,979
Other financial assets	11a	638,950	206,283
<b>Provisions for expected losses associated with credit risk</b>		<b>(12,701)</b>	<b>(21,840)</b>
Securities	6	(375)	(377)
Loans operations and other receivables from credit granting	9c/d	(12,326)	(21,463)
<b>Other assets</b>	11b	<b>12,143</b>	<b>4,224</b>
<b>Tax credits</b>	20b/c	<b>502,292</b>	<b>510,790</b>
<b>Investments</b>		<b>65,889</b>	<b>66,198</b>
Interest in subsidiaries	12	65,883	66,192
Other investments		6	6
<b>Property and equipment for use</b>		<b>9,758</b>	<b>9,832</b>
Property and equipment for use		2,332	2,332
Other property and equipment for use		21,042	20,715
Accumulated depreciation		(13,616)	(13,215)
<b>Intangible assets</b>		<b>2,399</b>	<b>2,801</b>
Intangible assets		5,467	5,401
Accumulated amortization		(3,068)	(2,600)
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>19,831,500</b>	<b>16,991,444</b>

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

# Scotiabank Brasil S.A. Banco Múltiplo

## Statement of financial position as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023

(In thousands of reais)

<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>Jun/2024</b>	<b>Dec/2023</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		<b>15,333,645</b>	<b>12,697,276</b>
Deposits	13	1,558,150	4,598,676
Money market borrowings	14	1,006,769	886,740
Borrowings	15	8,803,677	6,889,669
Onlendings	16, 29b	1,119,205	-
Derivative financial instruments	7d	1,487,034	307,948
Foreign exchange operations	10	1,249,308	3,196
Other financial liabilities	17a	109,502	11,047
<b>Other liabilities</b>	17b	<b>132,063</b>	<b>56,072</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>	20b	<b>784,043</b>	<b>757,207</b>
<b>Provisions for contingencies</b>	18d	<b>33,272</b>	<b>32,346</b>
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>		<b>3,548,477</b>	<b>3,448,543</b>
Capital	19a	2,626,948	2,626,948
Profit reserves		826,938	821,905
Other comprehensive income		(1,028)	(310)
Accumulated profits		95,619	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>19,831,500</b>	<b>16,991,444</b>

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

# Scotiabank Brasil S.A. Banco Múltiplo

## Statements of income

Semester ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

(In thousands of reais)

	Note	<u>Jun/2024</u>	<u>Jun/2023</u>
<b>Financial intermediation revenues /(expenses)</b>		<b>249,979</b>	<b>209,794</b>
Loan operations	9f	94,405	(17,044)
Securities		631,804	646,332
Income from derivative financial instruments	7e	1,058,909	(172,254)
Money market repurchase agreements		(235,720)	(399,214)
Loans and onlendings		(1,035,034)	102,666
Foreign exchange operations		(264,385)	49,308
<b>Income from financial intermediation</b>		<b>249,979</b>	<b>209,794</b>
<b>Income/(loss) from provision for expected losses associated with credit risk</b>		<b>(1,493)</b>	<b>10,862</b>
Securities		2	(66)
Financial guarantees provided		24	(22)
Loans operations and other receivables considered from credit granting	9d	(1,519)	10,950
<b>Gross income from financial intermediation</b>		<b>248,486</b>	<b>220,656</b>
<b>Other operating revenues/(expenses)</b>		<b>(63,079)</b>	<b>(39,827)</b>
Revenues from rendering of services	28	12,931	21,235
Personnel expenses	25	(52,469)	(44,653)
Other administrative expenses	26	(19,839)	(18,243)
Tax expenses		(9,977)	(2,116)
Equity in the earnings of subsidiaries	12	(288)	(181)
Other operating revenues	27	6,563	4,131
<b>Provisions for contingencies expenses</b>		<b>(927)</b>	<b>(1,078)</b>
Labor		(23)	(23)
Tax		(904)	(1,055)
<b>Operating income</b>		<b>184,480</b>	<b>179,751</b>
<b>Non-operating income (loss)</b>		<b>(178)</b>	<b>(185)</b>
<b>Income (loss) before income tax and profit sharing</b>		<b>184,302</b>	<b>179,566</b>
<b>Income tax and social contribution</b>	20a	<b>(82,209)</b>	<b>(80,958)</b>
Provision for income tax		(40,537)	(89,429)
Provision for social contribution		(32,605)	(71,543)
Deferred tax assets		(9,067)	80,014
<b>Profit sharing</b>		<b>(1,441)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net income for the semester</b>		<b>100,652</b>	<b>98,608</b>
<b>Net earnings per share - R\$</b>		<b>996.45</b>	<b>1,031.37</b>

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

# Scotiabank Brasil S.A. Banco Múltiplo

## Statements of comprehensive income

Semester ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

*(In thousands of reais)*

	<u>Jun/2024</u>	<u>Jun/2023</u>
Net income for the semester	<u>100,652</u>	<u>98,608</u>
<b>Items that can be reclassified to income/(loss)</b>		
<b>Changes in the market value of financial assets available for sale</b>	<u>(718)</u>	<u>9,650</u>
Securities	(1,266)	17,175
Tax impact	569	(7,729)
Equity valuation adjustment - Subsidiary	(21)	204
<b>Comprehensive income for the semester</b>	<u><b>99,934</b></u>	<u><b>108,258</b></u>

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

# Scotiabank Brasil S.A. Banco Múltiplo

## Statement of changes in shareholders' equity Semester ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

(In thousands of reais)

	Capital	Capital increase	Profit reserves	Profit reserves	Other Comprehensive increase	Retained earnings	Total
	Capital	increase	Legal	Statutory	Comprehensive increase	earnings	Total
<b>Balances as of December 31, 2022</b>	<b>2,299,487</b>	<b>138,336</b>	<b>60,554</b>	<b>658,935</b>	<b>(15,023)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,142,289</b>
Capital increase - Approved	138,336	(138,336)	-	-	-	-	-
Equity valuation adjustments	-	-	-	-	9,650	-	9,650
Net income for the semester	-	-	-	-	-	98,608	98,608
Formation of the legal reserve	-	-	4,930	-	-	(4,930)	-
<b>Balances as of June 30, 2023</b>	<b>2,437,823</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65,484</b>	<b>658,935</b>	<b>(5,373)</b>	<b>93,678</b>	<b>3,250,547</b>
<b>Balances as of December 31, 2023</b>	<b>2,437,823</b>	<b>189,125</b>	<b>76,850</b>	<b>745,055</b>	<b>(310)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,448,543</b>
Capital increase - Approved	189,125	(189,125)	-	-	-	-	-
Equity valuation adjustments	-	-	-	-	(718)	-	(718)
Net income for the semester	-	-	-	-	-	100,652	100,652
Formation of the legal reserve	-	-	5,033	-	-	(5,033)	-
<b>Balances as of June 30, 2024</b>	<b>2,626,948</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>81,883</b>	<b>745,055</b>	<b>(1,028)</b>	<b>95,619</b>	<b>3,548,477</b>

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

# Scotiabank Brasil S.A. Banco Múltiplo

## Statements of cash flows

Semester ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

(In thousands of reais)

	<u>Jun/2024</u>	<u>Jun/2023</u>
<b>Operating activities</b>		
<b>Net income for the semester</b>	<b>100,652</b>	<b>98,608</b>
<b>Adjustments to net income</b>	<b>40,515</b>	<b>73,168</b>
Expense/(Reversal) of provision for expected losses associated with credit risk	1,516	(10,862)
Equity in income of subsidiaries and associated companies	288	181
Depreciation and amortization	1,723	1,630
Loss on the write-off of property and equipment for use	159	183
Deferred taxes	35,903	80,958
Expense with provision for contingent liabilities and legal obligations	926	1,078
<b>Changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>	<b>3,457,567</b>	<b>524,177</b>
(Increase)/decrease in funds applied	685,524	(454,020)
(Increase) in securities	(592,353)	(757,127)
(Increase)/decrease in derivative financial instruments	4,371,548	(3,633,761)
(Increase)/decrease in loans operations	(1,119,205)	521,902
Decrease in foreign exchange operations	265,477	682,014
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(432,667)	305,924
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(7,919)	2,420
Increase/(decrease) in deposits	(3,040,526)	2,726,720
Increase in money market borrowings	120,029	57,716
Increase in borrowings and onlendings	3,033,213	444,094
Increase in other current liabilities	98,455	622,691
Increase in other liabilities	75,991	5,604
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>3,598,734</b>	<b>695,953</b>
<b>Investment activities</b>		
Disposal of property, plant and equipment for use	(1,341)	(595)
Disposal of intangible assets	(66)	(188)
<b>Net cash (invested) in investment activities</b>	<b>(1,407)</b>	<b>(783)</b>
<b>Increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>3,597,327</b>	<b>695,170</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the semester	3,718,586	3,651,284
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the semester	7,315,913	4,346,454
<b>Increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>3,597,327</b>	<b>695,170</b>

See the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

## Notes to the financial statements

*(Amounts in thousands of reais, except when indicated)*

### 1 Operations

Scotiabank Brasil S.A. Banco Múltiplo (the "Bank") located at Av. Brigadeiro Faria Lima, 2.277 – 7º floor, São Paulo - Brazil, is organized and authorized to exercise its activities as a Multiple Bank and to operate through investment and commercial portfolio, including foreign exchange.

The Bank's shareholders are The Bank of Nova Scotia ("BNS") and BNS Investments Inc. (wholly-owned investee of BNS), both with head office in Canada.

### 2 Preparation and Presentation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared and are presented in accordance with the provisions of the Brazilian Corporate Law, the standards and instructions set forth by the National Monetary Council (CMN) and the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN), in the Standard Chart of Accounts for Financial Institutions (COSIF) and of the Committee of Accounting Pronouncements (CPC), when applicable.

The authorization for issuance of these financial statements was given by the Executive Board on August 23, 2024.

The financial statements include estimates and assumptions, such as the measurement of provisions for losses associated with credit risk, estimates of market value of certain financial instruments, provisions for contingencies, other provisions and the determination of the useful life of certain assets. The effective results might be different from those estimates and assumptions.

The statement of cash flows has been prepared using the indirect method.

The financial statements are prepared and disclosed in accordance with the general criteria and procedures set forth by CMN Resolution No. 4818 and BCB Resolution No. 2.

### 3 Description of Significant Accounting Policies

#### a. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in reais, which is the Bank's functional currency.

#### b. Statement of Income

Income and expenses are recognized on the accrual basis.

For purposes of better presentation, the Bank reclassifies the foreign exchange loss from "Other operating revenues/expenses" directly to "Revenues/expenses from financial intermediation" in the statement of income.



**c. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances in local currency, foreign currency and reverse sale-and-repurchase agreements - own portfolio and interbank deposits with maturities of 90 days or less that pose an insignificant risk of changes in their value.

**d. Securities**

They are recorded at acquisition cost and presented in the statement of financial position according to BACEN Circular No 3068, and are classified according to Management's intention in the following categories: "Trading securities", refers to securities acquired for the purpose of being actively and frequently traded, classified in current assets and marked-to-market as a contra-entry to income/(loss) for the period, "Securities held to maturity" which have the financial capacity to be held until maturity, recorded at cost of acquisition, plus income accrued in contra account to income for the period, and "Securities available for sale", that are not qualified as trading or held to maturity securities, and are adjusted to market value as a contra-entry to a separate shareholders' equity account, net of tax effects.

To calculate the market value of the securities portfolio, federal government bonds are adjusted to reflect the observable market price, as published by ANBIMA. For private securities, such as debentures, it is based on an independent pricing model, which consists of calculating the future value of cash flows plus inflation adjustment, discounted to their present value at the fixed interest rate plus the credit spread. The Bank records the estimated provision for expected losses associated with the credit risk of the debentures, using the criteria defined in Note 3g. In case of investment in a fund, the restated cost reflects the market value of the respective quotas.

**e. Derivative financial instruments**

In compliance with BACEN Circular Letter 3082, derivative financial instruments are classified on the date of their acquisition according Management's intention of using them for hedge purposes or not.

Operations that utilize derivative financial instruments carried out upon a request from clients, on the bank's own initiative, or that do not fulfill the protection criteria (especially derivatives utilized to manage global risk exposure), are recorded at market value, with realized and unrealized gains and losses recorded directly in the statement of income.

An area independent from the operating and business areas is responsible for the evaluation and measurement of assets and liabilities existing in the Bank. The market value calculation of the portfolio of derivative financial instruments, such as swaps, terms, futures transactions, is based on prices, rates or information collected from independent sources, such as B3 S.A.- Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão, brokerage firms, BACEN, ANBIMA, among others. The market and credit risks associated with these goods, as well as the operating risks, are similar to those related to other types of financial instruments. For derivative financial instruments, procedures are established and maintained to assess the need for prudential adjustments to their values, as provided for by CMN Resolution 4277, regardless of the pricing methodology adopted and in compliance with prudence, relevance and reliability criteria. For over-the-counter derivative financial instruments, the adjustments reflect the risk attributable to the creditworthiness of the issuer or counterparty, measured using an internally approved methodology.

**f. Loan operations**

Recorded considering income earned recognized on a daily pro rata basis for the index change and the agreed-upon interest rate.

Revenues and charges of any nature relating to lending operations with delay equal to or higher than 60 days are recorded under unappropriated income and recognized in P&L at the time of their actual receipt.

**g. Provisions for expected losses associated with credit risk**

Based on the analysis of outstanding operations conducted by management to define the proper value to absorb probable losses on their realization, considering the economic scenario and specific and global risks of the portfolio, as well as the provisions of CMN Resolution 2682, which requires the regular analysis of the portfolio and its classification in nine levels, where AA corresponds to minimum risk and H to loss. The Bank initially applies loss percentages set by that Resolution to each risk level to calculate the allowance and supplements its estimates according to internal studies (additional reserve). Late operations classified as level “H” remain in this classification for six months, when they are written off against the existing provision and begin to be controlled in off-balance accounts.

Renegotiated transactions are maintained at least at the same level in which they were classified on the renegotiation date.

Renegotiated transactions that had already been written off against the provision account and were controlled in off balance accounts are classified as level H, and any gains resulting from renegotiation are recognized only when actually received. When the repayment is significant or when new significant facts justify the change in risk level, the transaction may be reclassified to a lower-risk category.

**h. Foreign exchange transactions**

The rate used for converting financial assets and liabilities into foreign currency is that of closing date provided by BACEN. The effects of exchange rate change on foreign currency transactions are recognized in statement of income accounts according to the nature of the respective statement of financial position accounts.

**i. Other assets**

These are stated at realizable value, net of the related unappropriated revenue, including, when applicable, income and inflation adjustments earned and adjusted by a provision through the statement of financial provision date, when applicable

**j. Investments and fixed assets**

- **Property, plant and equipment for use:** corresponds to the assets and rights that refer to corporeal personal property intended for the maintenance of Bank’s activities with this purpose. In compliance with CMN Resolution 4535, new property, plant, and equipment items are recognized at cost. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recorded based on the straight-line method, considering the rates comprising the useful and economic life of assets.
- **Intangible assets:** corresponds to the rights that refer to incorporeal personal property intended for the maintenance of the Bank’s activities or exercised with this purpose. In compliance with CMN Resolution 4534, new intangible assets are recognized at cost. Intangible assets with defined useful life are amortized using the straight-line method over an estimated period of economic benefit.
- **Investments:** stated at acquisition cost, less provision for losses, when applicable. Investments in subsidiaries are valued by the equity method of accounting.

**k. Asset Impairment**

Pursuant to CMN Resolution 4924 which approved the adoption of Technical Pronouncement CPC 01 – Asset impairment, the recoverable value of assets is tested, at least once a year, if there are indicators of loss. When the book value of the asset exceeds its recoverable value, the loss will be recognized directly in P&L.

Impairment losses were not identified as of June 30, 2024 and 2023.

**l. Deposits, money market funding, borrowings and on-lendings**

Deposits and money market funding are stated at the amounts of the liabilities and consider, when applicable, the charges enforceable up to the statement of financial position date, recognized on a “pro rata” daily basis.

Costs incurred in the form of funding, which qualify as transaction costs are recognized in income based on the accrual basis for the term of the originating operations.

**m. Other liabilities**

Stated at known amounts or estimated, including, the charges calculated on a “pro rata” daily basis and the inflation adjustment and exchange-rate change incurred.

**n. Income and social contribution taxes**

Provision for income tax is formed at the rate of 15% on taxable income, plus a surtax of 10%, as set forth by the Law 9430. Social contribution tax is calculated at the rate of 20% of taxable result as set forth by the Law 7689.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Bank has deferred tax credit assets from income tax and social contribution calculated, from temporary differences, income tax losses, and negative basis of Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL). Tax credits whose realization is expected to occur in future periods were recorded at the rate of 25% for Income Tax and 20% for Social Contribution.

Based on CMN Resolution 4842, the historical taxable results and short and medium projections prepared by the Bank enable a reasonable estimate of term of realization of these assets (Note 20c).

**o. PIS (Contribution to the Social Integration Program) and COFINS (Contribution for Social Security Contribution)**

PIS contributions are calculated at the rate of 0.65% and for COFINS at the rate of 4%, pursuant to the current legislation.

**p. Contingent assets and liabilities and legal obligations (tax and social security)**

The Bank follows the guidelines of CMN Resolution 3823, which approved the adoption of Technical Pronouncement CPC 25 - Procedures applicable to the recognition, measurement and disclosure of provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements, except when there are evidences providing guarantee of their realization, for which appeals no longer apply.

The lawsuits are classified as probable, possible or remote loss, and a provision is recognized for those of probable loss, according to the estimate of the value of loss, based on the opinion of our legal counsel, the nature of the lawsuits and the positioning of the courts for causes of similar nature. The lawsuits classified as possible loss are only disclosed and those classified as remote loss do not require provision or disclosure.

Legal obligations are lawsuits related to tax obligations, where the subject being contested is their legality or constitutionality.

**q. Share-based payments**

Qualified employees of the Bank participate in stock-based compensation plans, which are evaluated based on the price of the common share of BNS. The Bank records its expense in the income (loss) for the period against a provision in liabilities, as established by CMN Resolution 3989 which approved the adoption of Technical Pronouncement CPC 10 – Share-Based Payment (Note 22).

**r. Post-employment employee benefits**

Post-employment or long-term benefit plans are formal or informal arrangements under which the Bank undertakes to provide post-employment benefits to one or more employees, pursuant to CMN Resolution 4877, which approved the CPC 33 (R1) Technical Pronouncement – Employee Benefits.

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans according to which the sponsoring entity pays fixed contributions to a separate entity (fund), without legal or constructive obligation of paying additional contributions if the fund does not have sufficient assets to pay all benefits related to services in the current and prior periods. These contributions are recognized as "Personnel Expenses" in the statement of income.

**s. Non-recurring income (loss)**

BCB Resolution 2, in its art. 34, establishes that financial institutions must disclose recurring and non-recurring results in a segregated manner. The non-recurring result is the result that:

- (i) Is not related or incidentally related to the typical activities of the institution; and
- (ii) Is not expected to occur frequently in future years.

The nature and financial effect of events considered non-recurring are evidenced in note 30.

## 4 Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>Jun/2024</u>	<u>Dec/ 2023</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>12,676</b>	<b>32,499</b>
Local currency	861	3,253
Foreign currency	11,815	29,246
<b>Interbank funds applied</b>	<b>7,303,237</b>	<b>3,686,087</b>
Money market repurchase commitments - resales to be settled - own portfolio	7,088,824	3,435,196
Interbank deposit investments	214,413	250,891
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,315,913</b>	<b>3,718,586</b>

## 5 Interbank Funds Applied

	Jun/2024		Dec/2023
	Up to 3 months	Total	Total
<b>Money market repurchase commitments</b>	<b>12,188,178</b>	<b>12,188,178</b>	<b>9,220,074</b>
Own portfolio			
LTN	7,008,578	7,008,578	7,163,063
NTN	4,171,061	4,171,061	1,170,253
Short position			
LTN	955,601	955,601	886,758
Third-party portfolio			
LTN	52,938	52,938	-
<b>Interbank deposit investments</b>	<b>214,413</b>	<b>214,413</b>	<b>250,891</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,402,591</b>	<b>12,402,591</b>	<b>9,470,965</b>

## 6 Securities

The restated cost (including income earned) and the market value of securities were as follows:

### Breakdown by type and maturity

	Jun/2024					Dec/2023		
	Without maturity	Up to 3 months	6 - 12 months	> 12 months	Market/ book value	Restated cost	Market/ book value	Restated cost
<b>Trading securities</b>								
Own portfolio								
LTN	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,326	10,328
NTN	-	-	-	1,696	1,696	1,803	1,770	1,811
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>12,096</b>	<b>12,139</b>
<b>Securities available for sale</b>								
Own portfolio								
LTN	-	296,283	-	269,938	566,221	566,867	303,864	303,940
Shares of privately held companies	6,855	-	-	-	6,855	7,568	7,568	7,568
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,855</b>	<b>296,283</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>269,938</b>	<b>573,076</b>	<b>574,435</b>	<b>311,432</b>	<b>311,508</b>
<b>Pledged as collateral<sup>(i)</sup></b>								
LTN	-	-	277,361	-	277,361	277,778	281,932	282,201
LFT	-	343,334	336,030	929,215	1,608,579	1,608,624	1,266,039	1,266,250
Quotas of investment funds	46,010	-	-	-	46,010	46,010	43,690	43,690
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>46,010</b>	<b>343,334</b>	<b>613,391</b>	<b>929,215</b>	<b>1,931,950</b>	<b>1,932,412</b>	<b>1,591,661</b>	<b>1,592,141</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,865</b>	<b>639,617</b>	<b>613,391</b>	<b>1,199,153</b>	<b>2,505,026</b>	<b>2,506,847</b>	<b>1,903,093</b>	<b>1,903,649</b>

	Jun/2024					Dec/2023		
	Without maturity	Up to 3 months	6 - 12 months	>12 months	Restated/ Accounting Cost	Market value	Restated/ Accounting Cost	Market value
<b>Securities held to maturity</b>								
Own portfolio								
Debentures <sup>(ii)</sup>	-	5,353	4,974	63,248	73,575	74,893	74,020	74,781
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,353</b>	<b>4,974</b>	<b>63,248</b>	<b>73,575</b>	<b>74,893</b>	<b>74,020</b>	<b>74,781</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>52,865</b>	<b>644,970</b>	<b>618,365</b>	<b>1,264,097</b>	<b>2,580,297</b>	<b>2,583,543</b>	<b>1,989,209</b>	<b>1,990,569</b>

(i) Securities given as guarantee margin for carrying out operations with derivative and foreign exchange financial instruments.

(ii) In the first half of 2024, there is a provision for losses associated with credit risk in the amount of R\$375 (R\$377 in 2023).

Federal government bonds are held in custody by SELIC, the debentures are in another financial institution and investment fund quotas are hold in custody by B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão.

## 7 Derivative Financial Instruments.

The Bank participates in operations involving derivative financial instruments, whose purpose is to meet own needs and clients' needs. The purpose of these operations is to manage exposures to market risks, which are associated to potential losses resulting from changes in prices of financial assets, interest rates, currencies and indexes. The policy of operation, control, establishment of strategies of operations, as well as the limit of these positions, follow the Bank's management guidelines.

The tables below show the reference values, the respective adjustments receivable and payable and net exposures in the statement of financial position for derivative financial instruments:

### a. Futures contracts

	Jun/2024		Dec/2023	
	Market value		Market value	
	Reference value	Adjustment receivable (payable)	Reference value	Adjustment receivable (payable)
<b>Long position</b>	<b>52,314,816</b>	<b>585,438</b>	<b>40,386,548</b>	<b>157,933</b>
DI	3,698,266	(1,290)	1,493,189	(267)
DDI	40,158,684	510,473	38,893,359	158,200
Dollar	8,457,866	76,255	-	-
<b>Short position</b>	<b>11,504,119</b>	<b>(107,849)</b>	<b>1,861,615</b>	<b>(4,729)</b>
DI	48,839	185	311,849	278
DDI	9,677,024	(87,359)	1,004,860	(3,253)
Dollar	1,778,256	(20,675)	544,906	(1,754)

As of June 30, 2024, besides the daily adjustments of futures contracts, the amount of R\$82 (R\$38 in December 2023) is recorded under the caption "Other financial liabilities" in current liabilities in respect to commissions and brokerage fees to be settled with B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa e Balcão.

### b. Forward and swap transactions

By index	Jun/2024			Dec/2023		
	Reference value	Cost value	Market value	Reference value	Cost value	Market value
<i>Swap</i>						
<b>Receivables</b>	<b>12,801,532</b>	<b>185,783</b>	<b>974,951</b>	<b>32,222,291</b>	<b>3,104,087</b>	<b>4,422,708</b>
CDI x Dollar	12,303,961	186,178	973,722	31,978,791	3,100,159	4,419,280
Fixed rate x Dollar	-	-	-	243,500	3,928	3,428
Dollar x CDI	93,711	(381)	755	-	-	-
CDI x CDI	403,860	(14)	474	-	-	-
<b>Amounts payable</b>	<b>20,148,985</b>	<b>(1,977,522)</b>	<b>(1,486,048)</b>	<b>3,439,588</b>	<b>(343,977)</b>	<b>(229,704)</b>
CDI x Dollar	19,862,850	(1,945,659)	(1,448,238)	3,352,235	(343,463)	(229,413)
Fixed rate x Dollar	243,500	(30,517)	(35,921)	-	-	-
Dollar x CDI	-	-	-	87,353	(514)	(291)
CDI x Euro	42,635	(1,346)	(1,889)	-	-	-
<b>Forward currency - NDF</b>						
<b>Amounts Receivables</b>	<b>4,599,089</b>	<b>217,578</b>	<b>256,091</b>	<b>148,347</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>796</b>
Long position - Dollar	4,599,089	217,578	256,091	141,343	225	692
Short position - Dollar	-	-	-	7,004	124	104
<b>Amounts payable</b>	<b>40,750</b>	<b>(1,388)</b>	<b>(986)</b>	<b>2,213,587</b>	<b>(80,698)</b>	<b>(78,244)</b>
Long position - Dollar	40,750	(1,388)	(986)	2,208,725	(80,698)	(78,213)
Short position - Dollar	-	-	-	4,862	-	(31)
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,590,356</b>	<b>(1,575,549)</b>	<b>(255,992)</b>	<b>38,023,813</b>	<b>2,679,761</b>	<b>4,115,556</b>

**c. Breakdown by maturity**

The table below shows the reference values recorded in memorandum accounts and the respective maturities:

	Jun/2024				Dec/2023	
	Up to 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	>12 months	Total	Total
Futures <sup>(i)</sup>	29,468,739	2,944,180	7,477,202	23,928,814	63,818,935	42,248,163
Swap <sup>(ii)</sup>	1,064,983	1,342,168	6,158,737	24,384,629	32,950,517	35,661,879
Forward currency - NDF <sup>(ii)</sup>	3,349,435	363,307	634,970	292,127	4,639,839	2,361,934
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,883,157</b>	<b>4,649,655</b>	<b>14,270,909</b>	<b>48,605,570</b>	<b>101,409,291</b>	<b>80,271,976</b>

(i) Counterpart: B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa e Balcão.

(ii) Counterparty: legal entity.

**d. Segregation between current and non-current**

Market value of financial instruments was broken down as follows:

	Jun/2024			Dec/2023		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
<b>Assets</b>						
Swap	95,441	879,510	974,951	576,683	3,846,025	4,422,708
Forward currency - NDF	231,309	24,782	256,091	719	77	796
<b>Total</b>	<b>326,750</b>	<b>904,292</b>	<b>1,231,042</b>	<b>577,402</b>	<b>3,846,102</b>	<b>4,423,504</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Swap	(822,007)	(664,041)	(1,486,048)	(140,642)	(89,062)	(229,704)
Forward currency - NDF	(986)	-	(986)	(72,486)	(5,758)	(78,244)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(822,993)</b>	<b>(664,041)</b>	<b>(1,487,034)</b>	<b>(213,128)</b>	<b>(94,820)</b>	<b>(307,948)</b>

**e. Results**

The results involving derivative financial instruments for the semester ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Jun/2024	Jun/2023
Futures	3,983,946	(5,529,557)
Swap	(3,312,435)	5,531,466
Forward currency - NDF	387,398	(174,163)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,058,909</b>	<b>(172,254)</b>

The derivative financial instruments are recorded at B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão.

## 8 Risk Management

### Operating risk management

The Bank has a structure of operating risk management responsible for identifying, evaluating, monitoring, controlling, reducing and reporting its risks, which is widely spread within the Bank. In this context, all employees have direct access to tools, methodologies and reports produced by the Risk Management department, facilitating the dissemination of the risk-control culture inside the Bank.

The Bank's operating risk structure also includes the participation of the Executive Board, which is immediately involved in every significant event and actively participates in the monitoring of actions for reduction and resolution of these events. In addition to the daily monitoring, the Risk Management department also reports the major events of operating risk

occurred during the month in a report sent to the department heads and to the Executive Boards of the Bank and of The Bank of Nova Scotia (BNS).

### **Management of market and liquidity risks**

As determined by the head office and following the best risk management practices adopted worldwide, the Bank has a structure of management and control of risks that is comprehensive, integrated and independent from the business areas and which seeks the optimization of the risk/return relation, focusing on efficient monitoring and strict control of the risk exposure factors. An integrated set of processes using platforms of local and global systems is responsible for the determination, analysis and report of market and liquidity risks. The risk limits are determined and approved by the local Executive Board and head office and monitored on a preventive basis.

In this context, the market and liquidity risk management is performed on a daily basis using own models and instruments such as VaR - Value-at-Risk, liquidity short-term measures, projections of cash flow, stress test, back testing, analysis of sensitivity of interest, exchange and volatility.

By observing BNS's requirements, the Bank was able to meet Central Bank requirements regarding implementation of the continued and integrated risk management structure (CMN Resolution 4557), more specifically regarding market and liquidity risks. In addition, the Bank is now reviewing the capital requirements due to market risk exposure under criteria established in CMN Resolution 4958.

### **Credit risk management**

In line with the BACEN regulations and the organization's risk management philosophy, the Bank has a credit risk management framework which includes individual credit limit analysis and establishment for the entire range of loan takers, as well as analysis and monitoring of the Bank's aggregate credit risk, which takes into account all product lines offered by the Bank and all economic segments where loan takers operate.

The Bank's risk culture is emphasized to all its areas and the description of the products offered to loan takers includes identification of credit, market and operating risks, as well as the information systems that control them. Individual credit limits for borrowers are approved by using the Bank's own techniques and methodologies, and are reviewed at least once a year together with their ratings, which are reviewed every six months for the operations of the same client or economic group whose amount exceeds 5% of the Bank's adjusted shareholders' equity.

The Executive Board and the risk control areas actively operate in credit risk management, which includes the approval of individual credit limits and institutional policies. Additionally, they monitor the aggregate loan portfolio and evaluate the results of stress tests, which are exercises used to assess the potential impacts of adverse events on the Bank's loan portfolio.

### **Capital Management**

The Bank is dedicated to maintaining a robust capital basis to support risks associated to its businesses. The Bank's Continued Capital Management structure, which encompasses internal policies, actions and procedures that refer to Capital Management is in line with BNS's global policy, and complies with Brazilian Central Bank's (BACEN) requirements provided for in CMN Resolution 4557.



The principles governing the Bank's capital management structure intend to meet the requirements in connection with: regulatory rules; existence of appropriate governance and supervision; capital management policies, strategies and measures focusing on relationships between risk propensity, risk profile and capital capacity; a solid risk management process; a capital adjustment evaluation process that is in accordance with governance and capital policies and; existence of adequate systems, processes and controls to assist in capital planning, forecast, measurement, monitoring and control of authorized limits, in addition to the preparation of reports on capital.

The Executive Board is directly involved in the continued capital management and is also responsible for the annual review and approval of the Bank's internal policies. In addition, the Executive Board operates on monitoring the level and adequacy of the Bank's capital through periodic reports produced and sent by the areas that are directly involved in the capital management process.

The description of the risk management framework and capital management framework is evidenced in a public report available at: <http://www.br.scotiabank.com>.

### **Market risk**

Market risk is defined as the possibility of incurring losses resulting from fluctuations in the market values of instruments held by the Bank, including the risk of changes in interest rates and share prices, for instruments classified in the trading portfolio and the risk of exchange-rate change and commodity prices, for instruments classified in the trading or banking portfolio.

According to the guidelines of the Central Bank of Brazil, through Resolution 4557 and Resolution 111, operations are divided between the trading and banking portfolios.

The trading portfolio consists of all positions in financial assets held for trading or for the purpose of hedging other elements of the trading portfolio. The positions held for trading are those held intentionally for short-term resale and/or with the intention of protecting the portfolio against market movements.

The banking portfolio includes all transactions not classified into the trading portfolio. This portfolio comprises the bank's commercial portfolio transactions, such as borrowings and onlendings and its financing lines, in addition to positions of securities that are accounted for as held-to-maturity and treasury portfolio instruments.

In order to assess the effects on results against possible scenarios, the Bank conducts a sensitivity analysis for each market risk factor considered relevant by Management.

### **Sensitivity analysis 1**

Contemplates parallel shocks on most relevant risk factor curves. Two scenarios are considered for this simulation, in which each risk factor analyzed undergoes an increase or a reduction of 100 basis points. This analysis examines the effects on the organization's results of possible fluctuations in interest rates practiced by the market.

## Trading portfolio

	Scenarios	
	+100 bps	-100 bps
<b>Interest rates</b>		
Exposure of fixed-rate interest	570	(570)
Foreign exchange coupon exposure	727	(727)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>(1,297)</b>

## Trading portfolio + banking

	Scenarios	
	+100 bps	-100 bps
<b>Interest rates</b>		
Exposure of fixed-rate interest	(4,554)	4,554
Foreign exchange coupon exposure	(6,390)	6,390
<b>Total</b>	<b>(10,944)</b>	<b>10,944</b>

## Sensitivity analysis 2

Three scenarios are considered, reflecting the changes in market interest curves and foreign currency exchange rates on the exposures contained in the Bank's portfolios. For each scenario, the negative impacts on each risk factor are always considered, and the effects of correlation between these factors and the tax impacts are disregarded.

- **Scenario (I):** Parallel shock of 10% (increase or decrease) at all vertices of interest rate curves. For foreign currencies, 10% shock (increase or decrease) on current exchange rates
- **Scenario (II):** 20% parallel shock (increase or decrease) at all vertices of interest rate curves. For foreign currencies, 20% shock (increase or decrease) on current exchange rates.
- **Scenario (III):** 30% parallel shock (increase or decrease) at all vertices of interest rate curves. For foreign currencies, 30% shock (increase or decrease) on current exchange rates.

Scenarios (II) and (III) involve events related to strong stress situations.

## Trading portfolio

	Scenarios		
	(I)	(II)	(III)
<b>Interest rates</b>			
Exposure of fixed-rate interest	(57)	(1,168)	(1,752)
Foreign exchange coupon exposure	(73)	(967)	(1,451)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(130)</b>	<b>(2,135)</b>	<b>(3,203)</b>
<b>Foreign exchange rates</b>			
<b>Total exposure to exchange rates</b>	<b>(428)</b>	<b>(856)</b>	<b>(1,284)</b>

## Trading portfolio + banking book

	Scenarios		
	(I)	(II)	(III)
<b>Interest rates</b>			
Exposure of fixed-rate interest	(455)	(10,102)	(15,153)
Foreign exchange coupon exposure	(639)	(8,090)	(12,134)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,094)</b>	<b>(18,192)</b>	<b>(27,287)</b>
<b>Exposure of fixed-rate interest</b>			
<b>Foreign exchange coupon exposure</b>	<b>(26)</b>	<b>(51)</b>	<b>(77)</b>

In the analysis carried out, the operations of the banking portfolio underwent appreciation or devaluation because of changes in the forward interest rates practiced in the market. These fluctuations do not represent a financial impact on the Bank's results, as the financial assets contained in this portfolio are not measured at market value and, consequently, the impact of these fluctuations are considered only in the Bank's shareholders' equity.

In the case of the trading portfolio, exposures represent impacts on the Bank's results due to the marking to market of assets or due to their realization or settlement.

## 9 Loan Operations

### a. Credit portfolio composition by type of operation, activity and term

	Jun/2024			Dec/2023	
	Overdue	Falling due		Total	Total
	Over 12 months	3 to 6 months	Over 12 months		
<b>Private sector</b>					
Export Credit Note (NCE)	-	14,625	1,104,580	1,119,205	-
Industry	-	14,625	1,104,580	1,119,205	-
<b>Total NCE</b>	-	14,625	1,104,580	1,119,205	-
<b>CCL [ Foreign Exchange Purchases Pending Settlement] export with ACC [Advance on Foreign Exchange Contracts] / ACE [Advance on Export Agreements] – (note 10)</b>	11,071	-	-	11,071	293,731
Industry	11,071	-	-	11,071	293,731
<b>Income receivable from ACC [Advances on Foreign Exchange Contracts] / ACE [Advance on Export Agreements] – (Note 10)</b>	256	-	-	256	5,511
Industry	256	-	-	256	5,511
<b>Exchange-rate change - CCL export with ACC/ACE<sup>(i)</sup></b>	999	-	-	999	(5,457)
Industry	999	-	-	999	(5,457)
<b>Total ACC e ACE</b>	12,326	-	-	12,326	293,785
<b>Total</b>	12,326	14,625	1,104,580	1,131,531	293,785

(i) Pursuant to BACEN's instructions, the Bank calculates the provision for impairment losses associated with the credit risk of the operations, according to the balance of foreign exchange purchases pending settlement (CCL) of transactions operations with advances on exchange contracts (ACC/ACE) added to the respective earnings, translated into Brazilian reais monthly at the exchange rate (PTAX) provided by BACEN for statement of financial position purposes.

As of June 30, 2024 and 2023 the Bank had no credit assignment operations with material transfer or retention of risks and rewards, pursuant to CMN Resolution 3533.

### b. Concentration of loan operations

	Jun/2024	Dec/2023
Main debtor	1,119,205	234,054
Percentage of entire credit portfolio	98.9%	79.7%
Top 20 largest debtors	1,131,531	293,785
Percentage of entire credit portfolio	100.0%	100.0%

### c. Provisions for expected losses associated with credit risk

Risk level	Minimum % of provisioning required	Jun/2024			Dec/2023		
		Total portfolio	Minimum provision	Additional provision <sup>(i)</sup>	Total provision	Total portfolio	Total provision
AA	0%	1,119,205	-	-	-	234,054	(234)
A	0.50%	-	-	-	-	38,700	(198)
H	100%	12,326	(12,326)	-	(12,326)	21,031	(21,031)
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,131,531</b>	<b>(12,326)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(12,326)</b>	<b>293,785</b>	<b>(21,463)</b>

(i) Provision additional to the percentages established by CMN Resolution 2682.

**d. Changes in provision for expected losses associated with credit risk**

	<u>Jun/2024</u>	<u>Dec/2023</u>
<b>Balances at the beginning of the semester/year</b>	<b>(21,463)</b>	<b>(133,697)</b>
Formation of provision	(1,519)	(1,613)
Reversal of provision	-	10,949
Write-off as loss	10,656	102,898
<b>Balances at the end of the semester/year</b>	<b>(12,326)</b>	<b>(21,463)</b>

**e. Renegotiated, recovered and written off as loss**

As of June 30, 2024, there were no renegotiated credits (R\$24,270 in Dec/2023).

During the semester ended June 30, 2024, credits were written off to loss in the amount of R\$10,656 (R\$102,898 in Dec/2023).

During the semester ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, there were no credit recoveries.

**f. Income from credit operations**

	<u>Jun/2024</u>	<u>Jun/2023</u>
Income from export financing	94,405	1,472
Income from interbank onlendings	-	4,923
Negative foreign exchange rate change	-	(23,439)
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,405</b>	<b>(17,044)</b>

**10 Foreign exchange transactions**

	<u>Jun/2024</u>	<u>Dec/2023</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Purchased foreign exchange to be settled	1,223,993	288,906
Receivables from foreign exchange sales	42,710	2,562
Income receivable from granted advances - (note 9a)	256	5,511
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,266,959</b>	<b>296,979</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Rights on foreign exchange sales	1,215,488	294,365
Sold foreign exchange to be settled	44,891	2,562
Advances on foreign exchange contracts - (note 9a)	(11,071)	(293,731)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,249,308</b>	<b>3,196</b>

**11 Other Assets**

**a. Breakdown of other financial assets**

	<u>Jun/2024</u>	<u>Dec/2023</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Securities clearing accounts	587,009	158,479
Debtors of guarantee deposits – (note 18d)	5,489	-
Other	3	4
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>592,501</b>	<b>158,483</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Debtors of guarantee deposits – (note 18d)	46,449	47,800
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>46,449</b>	<b>47,800</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>638,950</b>	<b>206,283</b>

## b. Breakdown of other assets

	<u>Jun/2024</u>	<u>Dec/2023</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Salary advances and prepayments	1,456	274
Taxes and contributions recoverable	9,683	935
Receivables from associated companies	1	1,750
Other assets	820	1,153
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b><u>11,960</u></b>	<b><u>4,112</u></b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Taxes and contributions recoverable	97	95
Other assets	86	17
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b><u>183</u></b>	<b><u>112</u></b>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>12,143</u></b>	<b><u>4,224</u></b>

## 12 Investments in Subsidiaries

The Bank has a 100% interest in Scotiabank Brasil S.A. Corretora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários, as follows:

	<u>Jun/2024</u>	<u>Dec/2023</u>
Ownership interest percentage	100%	100%
Number of shares held	60,000,000	60,000,000
Subsidiary's capital	60,000	60,000
Shareholders' equity of the subsidiary	65,883	66,192
Subsidiary's income for the period	(288)	1,389
<b>Book balance of the investment - non-current assets</b>	<b><u>65,883</u></b>	<b><u>66,192</u></b>
<b>Equity in net income of subsidiaries</b>	<b><u>(288)</u></b>	<b><u>1,389</u></b>

## 13 Deposits

	<u>Jun/2024</u>				<u>Dec/2023</u>	
	<u>Without maturity</u>	<u>Up tp 3 months</u>	<u>From 3 to 6 months</u>	<u>From 6 to 12 months</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Demand deposits	102	-	-	-	102	114
Interbank deposits	-	50,131	-	-	50,131	211,441
Time deposits	-	517,748	117,190	872,979	1,507,917	4,387,121
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>102</u></b>	<b><u>567,879</u></b>	<b><u>117,190</u></b>	<b><u>872,979</u></b>	<b><u>1,558,150</u></b>	<b><u>4,598,676</u></b>

As of June 30, 2024, the average rate of time deposit funding is 102% of di (102% of the interbank deposit rate in December 2023).

## 14 Money market funding

As of June 30, 2024, they consist of obligations related to the commitment to return securities received as collateral for repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements in the amount of R\$954,105 (R\$886,740 in December 2023) and repurchase agreements in the amount of R\$52,664 (R\$0 in December 2023), maturing by August 2024 and with an average rate of 10.55% per annum (10.91% per annum in December 2023).

## 15 Borrowings

<u>BNS credit lines</u>	<u>Annual interest rate</u>	<u>Maturities up to</u>	<u>Balance in Jun/2024</u>
Other foreign currency liabilities <sup>(i)</sup>	5.31% a 5.33%	03/07/2024	8,803,677
<b>Total current liabilities</b>			<b><u>8,803,677</u></b>

(i) Credit facilities allocated to meet possible liquidity needs.

<u>BNS credit lines</u>	<u>Annual interest rate</u>	<u>Maturities up to</u>	<u>Balance in Dec/2023</u>
Other foreign currency liabilities <sup>(i)</sup>	From 5.31% to 5.32%	04/01/2024	6,621,517
Export financing	From 5.63% to 5.88%	04/06/2024	268,152
<b>Total current liabilities</b>			<b><u>6,889,669</u></b>

(ii) Credit facilities allocated to meet possible liquidity needs.

## 16 Onlendings

As of June 30, 2024, foreign onlendings in the amount of R\$1,119,205 (R\$ 0 in December/2023) are represented by foreign borrowing pursuant to CMN Resolution No. 2921, R\$ 14,625 matures in October 2024 and R\$ 1,104,580 matures in April 2029.

## 17 Other liabilities

### a. Breakdown of other financial liabilities

	<u>Jun/2024</u>	<u>Dec/2023</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Interbranch accounts	-	5,734
Securities clearing accounts	109,502	5,313
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>109,502</u></b>	<b><u>11,047</u></b>

### b. Breakdown of other liabilities

	<u>Jun/2024</u>	<u>Dec/2023</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Taxes and contributions on income payable	29,670	24,990
Provision for personnel expenses	37,970	14,701
Amounts payable - related companies	375	634
Provision for taxes and contributions on income	46,306	-
Other	3,272	4,249
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b><u>117,593</u></b>	<b><u>44,574</u></b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Provision for personnel expenses	14,470	11,498
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b><u>14,470</u></b>	<b><u>11,498</u></b>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>132,063</u></b>	<b><u>56,072</u></b>

## 18 Contingencies and Legal, Tax and Social Security Obligations

### a. Contingent assets

The Bank does not have any contingent assets recognized in its statement of financial position and does not currently have judicial proceedings that generate expected future gains.

### b. Contingent liabilities

The Bank is a party in lawsuits and administrative proceedings arising from the normal course of its activities, involving matters of labor, tax and social security. The evaluation for forming provisions is made under criteria described in note 3p.

The Bank maintains provisions for those contingent liabilities that are classified as probable losses, at amounts regarded as sufficient to cover possible losses. The amounts provisioned are recorded under "Provisions for contingencies", in non-current liabilities.

Ongoing labor lawsuits classified as possible losses amount to R\$445 (R\$429 in December 2023). Most labor lawsuits refer to actions filed by former employees and outsource personnel to obtain indemnities, mostly regarding overtime payment and other labor rights.

There are ongoing proceedings of tax-related nature classified as possible losses, in the amount of R\$15,951 (R\$15,515 in December 2023). and the most significant ones arise from taxes that the Bank has been challenging in court, basically related to a claim for offsetting the withholding income tax on interest earning bank deposits in the amount of R\$5,903 (R\$5,814 in December 2023) and a request for nullity of the tax assessment notice in the amount of R\$ 8,737 (R\$8,416 in December/2023), related to taxes (ISS) claimed by the Municipal Government of São Paulo, levied on services rendered by the Bank. These proceedings have judicial deposits sufficient to cover the tax risk.

**c. Legal obligations**

As of June 30, 2024, the main case in the amount of R\$21,866 (R\$21,417 in December 2023), including its judicial deposit of an amount equivalent to the provision, refers to a legal challenge regarding the payment of the contribution to the Social Integration Program (PIS), pursuant to Constitutional Amendment 17 and Supplementary Law 7 regarding their legality or constitutionality.

The Bank does not have other material proceedings whose unfavorable outcome is probable or possible, in addition to those already mentioned. Provisions for legal proceedings are considered to be long-term due to the unpredictability of the length of proceedings of Brazil's judiciary, and for that reason the estimate for the specific year in which these lawsuits will be closed was not disclosed.

**d. Changes in balances**

	Jun/2024				Dec/2023	
	Labor	Tax	Legal obligations	Civil	Total	Total
<b>Provision for contingencies</b>						
Opening balance	677	3,257	28,411	1	32,346	30,334
Formation	2	-	192	-	194	291
Restatement	21	70	642	-	733	1,721
Payment	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>29,245</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>33,272</b>	<b>32,346</b>

	Jun/2024				Dec/2023	
	Labor	Tax	Legal obligations	Total	Total	
<b>Judicial deposits</b>						
Opening balance	104	18,312	29,384	47,800	42,602	
Formation	-	2,695	192	2,887	2,459	
Restatement	4	604	668	1,276	2,739	
Payment	-	(25)	-	(25)	-	
<b>Total – (nota 11a)</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>21,586</b>	<b>30,244</b>	<b>51,938</b>	<b>47,800</b>	

**19 Shareholders' Equity**

**a. Capital**

The fully paid-up capital, in the amount of R\$2,626,948, is represented by 101,010 (101,010 in December 2023) nominative common shares with no par value. Management decides on the allocation of adjusted net income each period, pursuant to article 202 of Law 6404.

**b. Profit reserves**

The legal reserve is formed at the rate of 5% of net income for the period, up to the limit defined by the current legislation. The statutory reserve balance refers to an undistributed portion of prior and current year income, which, as determined by the general meeting, was transferred to subsequent years.

**c. Dividends and interest on equity capital**

As per the Bank's by-laws, shareholders are entitled to minimum dividends of 25% of annual profit adjusted in pursuance to Corporate law. This dividend may also be distributed as interest on own capital.

In the semester ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, no decisions were made to distribute dividends and interest on equity capital.

## 20 Deferred Income Tax and Social Contribution

**a. Calculation of charges with income and social contribution taxes levied on the operations**

	Jun/2024		Jun/2023	
	Income tax	Social contribution tax	Income tax	Social contribution tax
<b>Income/(loss) before taxation and after profit sharing</b>	<b>182,861</b>	<b>182,861</b>	<b>179,567</b>	<b>179,567</b>
<b>Temporary additions/(exclusions)</b>	<b>(35,477)</b>	<b>(35,477)</b>	<b>(350,793)</b>	<b>(350,793)</b>
Adjustment to market value – Securities and derivatives	(58,306)	(58,306)	(356,782)	(356,782)
Provision for expected losses associated with credit risk	(9,139)	(9,139)	(10,862)	(10,862)
Receivables written off to loss	10,655	10,655	-	-
Other	21,313	21,313	16,851	16,851
<b>Permanent additions/(exclusions)</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>338</b>
<b>Taxable base</b>	<b>147,696</b>	<b>147,699</b>	<b>(170,891)</b>	<b>(170,888)</b>
Income and social contribution tax loss carryforward	(44,309)	(44,310)	-	-
<b>Taxable base</b>	<b>103,387</b>	<b>103,389</b>	<b>(170,891)</b>	<b>(170,888)</b>
Rates	25%	20%	25%	20%
<b>Total IRPJ and social contribution tax – Current values before tax incentives</b>	<b>(25,835)</b>	<b>(20,678)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Tax incentives	207	-	-	-
<b>Total income tax and social contribution – current values</b>	<b>(25,628)</b>	<b>(20,678)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Tax credits	(5,037)	(4,030)	44,451	35,563
Deferred tax liabilities	(14,909)	(11,927)	(89,429)	(71,543)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(45,574)</b>	<b>(36,635)</b>	<b>(44,978)</b>	<b>(35,980)</b>

**b. Changes in deferred income tax and social contribution by type and origin**

	Balances as of December 31, 2023	Formation	Realization/ reversal	Balances as of June 30, 2024
<b>Tax credits</b>				
<b>Reflected in income/(loss)</b>	<b>510,539</b>	<b>18,174</b>	<b>(27,241)</b>	<b>501,472</b>
Tax loss and negative basis of social contribution	426,747	-	(19,939)	406,808
Provision for tax and labor risks	14,532	417	-	14,949
Non-deductible provisions	9,750	12,244	(282)	21,712
Allowance for impairment loss on loans	9,658	689	(4,800)	5,547
Receivables written off as loss	46,304	4,795	-	51,099
Provision for credit risks – debentures	181	-	(12)	169
Mark-to-market of securities classified as trading	19	29	-	48
Mark-to-market of repurchase and resale agreements	-	-	-	-
Other	3,348	-	(2,208)	1,140
<b>Reflected in shareholders' equity</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>(66)</b>	<b>820</b>
Mark-to-market of securities classified as securities available for sale	251	314	(66)	499
MtM shares - equity	-	321	-	321
<b>Total</b>	<b>510,790</b>	<b>18,809</b>	<b>(27,307)</b>	<b>502,292</b>



	<b>Balances as of</b>	<b>Formation</b>	<b>Realization/ reversal</b>	<b>Balances as of</b>
	<b>December 31, 2023</b>			<b>June 30, 2024</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>				
<b>Reflected in income (loss)</b>				
Mark-to-market of derivative instruments	(745,292)	(44,154)	18,738	(770,708)
Inflation adjustment of judicial deposits	(11,747)	(569)	-	(12,316)
Mark-to-market of repurchase and resale agreements	(168)	(851)	-	(1,019)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(757,207)</b>	<b>(45,574)</b>	<b>18,738</b>	<b>(784,043)</b>

### c. Expected realization of tax credits on temporary differences

<b>Realization period</b>	<b>Timing differences</b>	<b>Tax loss and negative basis</b>	<b>Total</b>
1st year	21,160	16,901	38,061
2nd year	23,717	26,059	49,776
3rd year	20,990	35,768	56,758
4th year	14,300	41,521	55,821
5th year	47	47,178	47,225
6th - 10th year	15,270	239,381	254,651
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,484</b>	<b>406,808</b>	<b>502,292</b>
<b>Present Value <sup>(i)</sup></b>	<b>72,846</b>	<b>243,353</b>	<b>316,199</b>

(i) For the adjustment to present value, the projected annual CDI rate was used

## 21 Related Parties

Operations between related parties are disclosed in conformity with CMN (National Monetary Council) Resolution 4818, in compliance with Technical Pronouncement CPC 05 (R1) – Related Parties Disclosure. These operations are carried out at usual market values, terms and average rates in effect at the respective dates.

### a. Related party transactions

Related party transactions are represented by:

	<b>Assets/(liabilities)</b>		<b>Revenues/(expenses)</b>	
	<b>Jun/2024</b>	<b>Dec/2023</b>	<b>Jun/2024</b>	<b>Jun/2023</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>(67)</b>
BNS (Controller)	2,685	1,665	257	(67)
<b>Interbank funds applied</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>
Scotiabank Brasil S.A. CTVM (subsidiary)	-	400	-	8
<b>Foreign exchange portfolio – asset position</b>	<b>87,063</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>(1)</b>
BNS (Controller)	87,063	214	1,626	(1)
<b>Other assets</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>(49)</b>	<b>-</b>
BNS (Controller)	164	226	(49)	-
<b>Demand deposits</b>	<b>(19)</b>	<b>(33)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Scotiabank Brasil S.A. CTVM (Controlled)	(19)	(33)	-	-
<b>Money market borrowings</b>	<b>(52,664)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,670)</b>	<b>(20)</b>
Scotiabank Brasil S.A. CTVM (subsidiary)	(52,664)	-	(2,670)	(20)
<b>Amounts receivable from/(payable to) related companies/service provision revenues/(expenses)</b>	<b>(374)</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>8,732</b>	<b>7,407</b>
BNS (Controller)	(347)	1,349	9,698	7,440
Scotiabank Inverlat (Mexico) (Related Party)	(28)	(302)	47	(112)
Scotiabank Colpatría (Colombia) (related party)	1	69	(62)	(82)
Scotiabank Peru (Related Party)	-	-	-	-
Scotiabank Brasil S.A. CTVM (subsidiary)	-	-	(951)	161
<b>Borrowings</b>	<b>(8,803,677)</b>	<b>(6,889,669)</b>	<b>(940,629)</b>	<b>85,622</b>
BNS (Controller)	(8,803,677)	(6,889,669)	(940,629)	85,622
<b>Onlendings</b>	<b>(1,119,205)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(94,405)</b>	<b>17,044</b>
BNS (Controller)	(1,119,205)	-	(94,405)	17,044
<b>Foreign exchange portfolio – liability position</b>	<b>(87,601)</b>	<b>(214)</b>	<b>(2,175)</b>	<b>(12)</b>
BNS (Controller)	(87,601)	(214)	(2,175)	(12)
<b>Other operating income/(expenses)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(17)</b>	<b>-</b>
Scotiabank Brasil S.A. CTVM (subsidiary)	-	-	(17)	-

**b. Management compensation**

Management compensation was disclosed according to the Company's bylaws. Management compensation expenses for the semester ended June 30, 2024 total R\$11,195 (R\$6,714 in June 2023), comprised by R\$9,405 (R\$7,578 in June 2023), which represent salaries and payroll charges, profit sharing, and bonus and charges, denominated short-term benefits of R\$1,790 (reversal of R\$864 in June 2023), that represents share-based compensation and charges. There are no post-employment benefits, other long-term benefits or work agreement termination benefits.

**22 Share-based Payment**

Share-based payment plans are evaluated based on BNS common shares price traded at stock exchange in Toronto, Canada (TSX). BNS share price fluctuations change the value of units, which affects the Bank's share-based payment expenses. The portion that calculates share price market value also varies according to the Bank's performance. These plans are settled in cash and their expenses are recognized in income/(loss) for the period as a contra-entry to provision in liabilities. Eligible employees are paid according to one of the following plans: RSU or PSU.

**a. Restricted RSU - Restricted Share Unit Plan**

According to RSU plan, eligible employees will receive a bonus in restricted share units after three years. Final value to be paid varies according to BNS share price. As of June 30, 2024, the amount of provisioned liability for this plan is R\$7,982 (R\$6,710 in December 2023) and the total number of shares is 68,541 units measured at the market value of R\$234.30 per share. Total expense recorded in the period for this plan is R\$1,308 (R\$1,990 in June 2023).

RSU	Balance			
	Jun/2024		Dec/2023	
	Qty - shares	Value	Qty - shares	Value
Share price	-	234.30 <sup>(i)</sup>	-	235.60 <sup>(i)</sup>
Total quantity – due	68,541	16,059	71,881	16,935
Total quantity – provisioned	34,069	7,982	28,480	6,710
Total quantity – to be provisioned	34,472	8,077	43,401	10,225

(i) Amounts in reais

RSU	Payable					
	Dec/2024		Dec/2025		Dec/2026	
	Qty - shares	Value	Qty - shares	Value	Qty - shares	Value
Share price	-	234.30 <sup>(i)</sup>	-	234.30 <sup>(i)</sup>	-	234.30 <sup>(i)</sup>
Total quantity – due	14,934	3,499	24,534	5,748	29,073	6,812
Total quantity – provisioned	9,574	2,243	18,226	4,270	6,269	1,469
Total quantity – to be provisioned	5,360	1,256	6,308	1,478	22,804	5,343

(i) Amounts in reais

**b. PSU – Performance Share Unit Plan**

According to PSU plan, eligible employees will receive a bonus after three years. In addition to BNS share price variation, this bonus portion is subject to performance criteria (return on shareholders' equity and total return to shareholder) measured over a three-year period, on which a multiplying factor is applied. As of June 30, 2024, amount of provisioned liability for this plan is R\$4,824 (R\$4,222 in December 2023) and the total number of shares is 33,866 units measured at market value of R\$234.30 per share. In the semester ended June 30, 2024, there was an expense of R\$643 (reversal of R\$411 in June 2023).

	Balance			
	Jun/2024		Dec/2023	
	Qty- shares	Value	Qty - shares	Value
<b>PSU</b>				
Share price	-	234.30 <sup>(i)</sup>	-	235.60 <sup>(i)</sup>
Total quantity – due	33,866	7,935	32,244	7,597
Total quantity – provisioned	20,588	4,824	17,919	4,222
Total quantity – to be provisioned	13,278	3,111	14,325	3,375

(i) Amounts in reais

	Payable					
	Dec/2024		Dec/2025		Dec/2026	
	Qty - shares	Value	Qty - shares	Value	Qty - shares	Value
<b>PSU</b>						
Share price	-	234.30 <sup>(i)</sup>	-	234.30 <sup>(i)</sup>	-	234.30 <sup>(i)</sup>
Total quantity – due	6,319	1,481	10,445	2,447	17,102	4,007
Total quantity – provisioned	6,319	1,481	10,445	2,447	3,824	896
Total quantity – to be provisioned	-	-	-	-	13,278	3,111

(i) Amounts in reais

## 23 Post-employment Employee Benefits

For the post-employment defined contribution plan, the Bank offers its employees the supplementary private pension benefit through monthly contributions, ceasing after the employee leaves the company. Total personnel expense for this plan, in the semester ended June 30, 2024, is R\$1,310 (R\$513 in June 2023).

Other post-employment defined contribution plans are considered short-term benefits, such as health care and profit sharing.

The Bank does not have post-employment benefit plans to its employees.

## 24 Basel Index and Operating Limits

The Bank adopts the calculation of operating and Basel limits based on the consolidated data of the Scotiabank Brazil Financial Conglomerate formed by Scotiabank Brasil S.A. Banco Múltiplo, leader of the Conglomerate, and by Corretora, in accordance with BACEN guidelines.

As of June 30, 2024, The Conglomerate's Basel capital ratio is 50.67% (25.08% in December 2023), the Referential Equity was R\$3,545,728 (R\$3,256,187 in December 2023) and the minimum equity required for risk-weighted assets (*RWA*) is R\$477,791 (R\$952,960 in December 2023). Other operating limits are also required by the regulatory, such as the property, plant and equipment ratio.

## 25 Personnel Expenses

	Jun/2024	Jun/2023
Salaries	35,076	29,967
Social charges	12,825	11,126
Benefits	3,669	3,142
Other	899	418
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,469</b>	<b>44,653</b>

## 26 Other Administrative Expenses

	<u>Jun/2024</u>	<u>Jun/2023</u>
Water, electricity and gas	330	314
Communications	1,200	650
Specialized technical services	1,433	1,237
Depreciation/Amortization	1,723	1,630
Rentals	1,908	1,956
Other	1,913	1,490
Outsourced services	2,093	1,803
Data processing	4,194	4,628
Financial system services	5,045	4,535
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>19,839</u></b>	<b><u>18,243</u></b>

## 27 Other Operating Revenues

	<u>Jun/2024</u>	<u>Jun/2023</u>
Reversal of operational provisions <sup>(i)</sup>	-	577
Recovery of charges and expenses	181	168
Other	185	218
Inflation adjustments	1,289	1,357
Reversal of provision for prudential adjustments	4,908	1,811
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>6,563</u></b>	<b><u>4,131</u></b>

(i) Basically refers to the reversal of the provision for bonus and administrative expenses.

## 28 Service Revenues

	<u>Jun/2024</u>	<u>Jun/2023</u>
Income from related services	10,662	9,152
Income from guarantees provided	29	83
Income from commission from the placement of securities	2,240	-
Other services income	-	12,000
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>12,931</u></b>	<b><u>21,235</u></b>

## 29 Other Information

### a. Financial guarantees provided

Financial guarantees are recorded on behalf of beneficiaries in memorandum accounts, in accordance with the estimated outcomes for controlling, recording and monitoring administrative acts that may turn into liabilities due to future events. Honored and not honored financial guarantee transactions are accrued for each client using the criteria defined in note 3g (Impairment loss on loans).

Credits are granted as financial guarantees, as shown below:

	<u>Jun/2024</u>			<u>Dec/2023</u>		
	<u>Bank</u>	<u>Standby</u>		<u>Bank</u>	<u>Standby</u>	
	<u>guarantees</u>	<u>letter of</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>guarantees</u>	<u>letter of</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>credit</u>			<u>credit</u>	
Financial guarantees provided	590	-	590	2,469	23,087	25,556
Provision for expected losses	-	-	-	(1)	(23)	(24)
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>590</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>590</u></b>	<b><u>2,468</u></b>	<b><u>23,064</u></b>	<b><u>25,532</u></b>

**b. Related credit transactions**

As of June 30, 2024, the Bank did not have related receivables under CMN Resolution 2921, as shown in the table below:

	<u>Assets/(liabilities)</u>		<u>Revenues/(expenses)</u>	
	<u>Jun/2024</u>	<u>Dec/2023</u>	<u>Jun/2024</u>	<u>Jun/2023</u>
<b>Loan transactions</b>				
Export Credit Note (note 9a)	1,119,205	-	94,405	(7,738)
Interbank onlending	-	-	-	4,923
<b>Borrowings and onlendings</b>				
Foreign onlendings (note 16)	<u>(1,119,205)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(94,405)</u>	<u>2,815</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The remuneration of June 30, 2024 linked transactions is sufficient to cover the costs of funding operations. There are no linked operations in default or with any legal challenges.

These operations shall not be considered in the calculation of exposure limits per client, as provided for in CMN Resolution 4677.

**30 Recurring and non-recurring profit (loss)**

As established by BCB Resolution 2, profit (loss) that is not related or is incidentally related to the Bank's typical activities and is not expected to be reported frequently in future years should be considered as non-recurring profit.

As of June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Bank's results were fully recurring.

**31 Implementation Plan - CMN Resolution 4966**

In compliance with the provisions of article 76 of CMN Resolution 4966 dated November 25, 2021, Scotiabank Brazil Group prepared the implementation plan for the new accounting regulation, effective January 1, 2025.

The plan consists of analysis, planning, implementation and testing stages, and considers the scenario, line of business, market strategy and risk management framework. The purpose of the analysis and planning was to evaluate the adequacy of the organization's several areas, the adequacy of IT systems, the restructuring of the business model, the analysis of tax impacts, and the evaluation of accounting asymmetries.

As of June 30, 2024, Scotiabank Brazil Group is developing the requirements set by the change in the accounting standard and should complete the implementation and testing phase within the deadline set by the regulator. Possible impacts resulting from the reprocessing of the portfolios caused by changes in accounting policies, such as changes in recognition, initial measurement and measurement will be disclosed in the financial statements for the year ended 2024, as required by article 78 of CMN Resolution 4966.

**Executive Board**

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