Scotiabank

UK Tax Strategy

This published UK tax strategy is in accordance with the requirements of Para 19(4) of Schedule 19 to the Finance Act 2016. The tax strategy and principles set out herein applies to all UK taxation matters for the UK branch ("Scotiabank UK") of The Bank of Nova Scotia (the "Bank") for the year ended 31 October 2026. Ultimate responsibility for this Tax Strategy rests with the London Executive Committee ("ExCo") of Scotiabank UK.

1. Background

Scotiabank, headquartered in Canada, is a global financial services provider offering a broad range of advice, products and services, including personal banking and commercial banking, wealth management and private banking, corporate and investment banking, and capital markets.

Scotiabank operates in the United Kingdom (the "UK") through its UK branch primarily offering corporate and investment banking and capital markets services.

Scotiabank identifies its core values as Integrity, Respect, Accountability and Passion. Scotiabank has adopted the *UK Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks* and is committed to full compliance with UK taxation laws and regulations.

2. Tax Risk Management

As a Canadian multinational bank with global operations, Scotiabank has clear accountability, strong governance and a robust risk management culture. The Bank has no appetite for reputational, regulatory, or legal, risk arising from business activities that would undermine the trust of our stakeholders.

Scotiabank maintains rigorous tax risk management practices to ensure compliance with all tax filing and disclosure obligations in every jurisdiction in which the Bank operates. The Bank actively monitors changes in tax laws, jurisprudence, and government pronouncements to proactively assess potential impacts on our business operations. The Bank commits to:

- Ensuring compliance with tax filing obligations and disclosure requirements in every jurisdiction the Bank operates
- Paying the legally owed taxes within the stipulated timeframes and to observe both the spirit and the letter of applicable tax laws in all jurisdictions where the Bank operates
- Applying recognized transfer pricing methodologies and approaches to all intra-group transactions
- Fostering positive relationships with tax authorities and governments by conducting all dealings professionally, courteously and in a timely manner across all jurisdictions where the Bank operates.

The following principles govern the UK tax function's approach to tax risk:

- All key tax risks are identified and effectively managed
- Ensuring that the right controls are in place to mitigate risk
- Employing experienced, professionally qualified in-house tax team with support from external tax advisors when required
- All tax compliance is properly controlled and managed to meet Scotiabank UK's requirement and desire to comply with the principles contained in the *UK Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks*;
- Scotiabank UK aims to take filing positions for which the underlying economic consequences are consistent with the spirit and letter of the law. In the rare occurrence that a filing contains a position which may be open to interpretation, the issue will be fully disclosed to HMRC; and
- Scotiabank UK does not promote arrangements to other parties for which the tax result is against the intentions of Parliament, nor does it tolerate transactions undertaken which are known to perpetrate tax avoidance by clients or counterparties.

3. Governance Arrangements

Scotiabank is committed to upholding high standards of business conduct and ethics as reflected in Scotiabank's published *Code of Conduct*.

Scotiabank UK's tax risk management is governed through the global Tax Risk Management Framework which applies to all of the Bank's branches, as well as its direct and indirect subsidiaries. The Framework aligns with the Bank's Enterprise-Wide Risk Management Framework, and it covers the Bank's approach to tax risk governance, tax risk appetite, and the identification, mitigation and reporting of tax risks.

A fundamental principle of the Code of Conduct which underpins these frameworks is that all Scotiabankers (employees, directors, officers and contingent workers, etc.) must acknowledge, at least annually, that they abide by the laws that govern their activities in all jurisdictions in which they operate and thereby acknowledge that they do not act in the furtherance of tax evasion.

The UK operations adhere to the strategy and principles outlined in the Framework. The Global Head of Taxation oversees the Bank's tax affairs and tax risk management and governance.

Scotiabank UK is governed by the ExCo. The ExCo has oversight of UK tax risk management and tax compliance and is provided with materials to review the tax affairs and tax risks on a quarterly basis. The updated materials summarise significant tax issues as well as outline proposed future changes.

The CFO Europe communicates with and advises the ExCo on the tax affairs and risks of Scotiabank UK. The CFO Europe works closely with the UK Chief Risk Officer to ensure that tax matters are in line with the Bank's overall risk appetite.

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Scotiabank UK has adopted a tax policy which sets out key responsibilities and escalation paths for managing and identifying tax risks.

4. Attitude towards UK Tax Planning

Scotiabank values its reputation among clients, regulators and the public as a "low risk" business and seeks to manage its tax risk such that it is able to maintain this reputation. The management of the Bank's tax affairs reflects the regulatory, legal and commercial environment in which Scotiabank operates.

Scotiabank UK recognises its responsibility to pay the correct amount of tax in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates, adhering to the spirit and letter of the tax law. Scotiabank UK will engage in tax planning activities that are driven by genuine commercial/economic activities. Scotiabank UK will not engage in any activity where the sole benefit is tax related. The test is generally based on the existence and importance of commercial/economic purpose. Independent external advice will be taken where there is uncertainty around the correct tax implications of a piece of tax planning, or uncertainty regarding the correct interpretation of a piece of tax legislation that is likely to have a significant impact on Scotiabank UK.

5. Relationship with HM Revenue & Customs ("HMRC")

Scotiabank UK maintains an open, transparent, and collaborative dialogue with HMRC.

Scotiabank UK seeks to uphold a proactive and productive dialogue with HMRC in order to enhance cooperation and to improve HMRC's understanding of the business.

In line with obligations under the Code, where appropriate, complex or uncertain proposed transactions are disclosed and discussed with HMRC to ensure certainty before they are undertaken. Any uncertainties regarding tax filings would also be discussed with HMRC prior to submission.

If in an unlikely event Scotiabank UK identifies an issue in a submitted tax filing, it would fully disclose the issue to HMRC. Scotiabank is committed to full compliance with all filing obligations and tax disclosure requirements.

This strategy was republished in October 2026.