

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA  
Form 424B2  
April 30, 2018

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2)  
Registration Statement No. 333-215597  
(To Prospectus dated February 1, 2017,  
Prospectus Supplement dated February 13, 2017,  
Prospectus Addendum dated January 9, 2018 and  
Product Prospectus Supplement EQUITY INDICES  
LIRN-1 dated February 23, 2017)

Pricing

Date  
April 26, 2018  
Settlement  
May 3, 2018  
Maturity  
April 24, 2020

Date  
\$10  
principal  
amount  
per  
unit

CUSIP  
No.  
064161375

Capped Leveraged  
Index Return  
Notes<sup>®</sup> Linked to a  
Global Equity Index  
Basket  
§ Maturity of  
approximately two  
years  
§ 2-to-1 upside  
exposure to  
increases in the  
Basket, subject to a  
capped return of  
21.80%  
§ The Basket is  
comprised of the  
S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index,  
the STOXX<sup>®</sup>  
Europe 600 Index  
and the Russell  
2000<sup>®</sup> Index. The  
S&P 500<sup>®</sup>  
Index was given an

initial weight of 45%, the STOXX<sup>®</sup> Europe 600

Index was given an initial weight of 35% and the Russell 2000<sup>®</sup> Index was given an initial weight of 20%

§ 1-to-1 downside exposure to decreases in the Basket beyond a 5.00% decline, with up to 95.00% of your principal at risk

§ All payments occur at maturity and are subject to the credit risk of The Bank of Nova Scotia

§ No periodic interest payments

§ In addition to the underwriting discount set forth below, the notes include a hedging-related charge of \$0.075 per unit. See “Structuring the Notes”

§ Limited secondary market liquidity, with no exchange listing

§ The notes are unsecured debt securities and are not savings accounts or insured deposits of a bank.

The notes are not insured or guaranteed by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation (the

“CDIC”), the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the “FDIC”), or any other governmental agency of Canada, the United States or any other jurisdiction

The notes are being issued by The Bank of Nova Scotia (“BNS”). There are important differences between the notes and a conventional debt security, including different investment risks and certain additional costs. See “Risk Factors” and “Additional Risk Factors” beginning on page TS-6 of this term sheet and “Risk Factors” beginning on page PS-6 of product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1.

The initial estimated value of the notes as of the pricing date is \$9.62 per unit, which is less than the public offering price listed below. See “Summary” on the following page, “Risk Factors” beginning on page TS-6 of this term sheet and “Structuring the Notes” on page TS-25 of this term sheet for additional information. The actual value of your notes at any time will reflect many factors and cannot be predicted with accuracy.

None of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), any state securities commission, or any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Note Prospectus (as defined below) is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	<u>Per Unit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Public offering price	\$10.00	\$8,244,230.00
Underwriting discount	\$ 0.20	\$ 164,884.60
Proceeds, before expenses, to BNS	\$ 9.80	\$8,079,345.40

The notes:

Are Not FDIC Insured    Are Not Bank Guaranteed    May Lose Value

Merrill Lynch & Co.  
April 26, 2018

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due April 24, 2020

Summary

The Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes® Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due April 24, 2020 (the “notes”) are our senior unsecured debt securities. The notes are not guaranteed or insured by the CDIC or the FDIC, and are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of any third party. The notes will rank equally with all of our other unsecured senior debt. Any payments due on the notes, including any repayment of principal, will be subject to the credit risk of BNS. The notes provide you a leveraged return, subject to a cap, if the Ending Value of the Market Measure, which is the global equity index basket described below (the “Basket”), is greater than the Starting Value. If the Ending Value is equal to or less than the Starting Value but greater than or equal to the Threshold Value, you will receive the principal amount of your notes. If the Ending Value is less than the Threshold Value, you will lose a portion, which could be significant, of the principal amount of your notes. Any payments on the notes, will be calculated based on the \$10 principal amount per unit and will depend on the performance of the Basket, subject to our credit risk. See “Terms of the Notes” below.

The Basket is comprised of the S&P 500® Index, the STOXX® Europe 600 Index and the Russell 2000® Index (each a “Basket Component”). On the pricing date, the S&P 500 Index was given an initial weight of 45%, the STOXX® Europe 600 Index was given an initial weight of 35% and the Russell 2000® Index was given an initial weight of 20%. The economic terms of the notes (including the Capped Value) are based on our internal funding rate, which is the rate we would pay to borrow funds through the issuance of market-linked notes, and the economic terms of certain related hedging arrangements. Our internal funding rate is typically lower than the rate we would pay when we issue conventional fixed rate debt securities. This difference in funding rate, as well as the underwriting discount and the hedging related charge described below, reduced the economic terms of the notes to you and the initial estimated value of the notes on the pricing date. Due to these factors, the public offering price you pay to purchase the notes is greater than the initial estimated value of the notes.

On the cover page of this term sheet, we have provided the initial estimated value for the notes. This estimated value was determined by reference to our internal pricing models, which take into consideration certain factors, such as our internal funding rate on the pricing date and our assumptions about market parameters. For more information about the initial estimated value and the structuring of the notes, see “Structuring the Notes” on page TS-25.

Terms of the Notes

Redemption Amount Determination

On the maturity date, you will receive a cash payment per unit determined as follows:

Issuer: The Bank of Nova Scotia (“BNS”)

Principal Amount: \$10.00 per unit

Term: Approximately two years

Market Measure: A global equity index basket comprised of the S&P 500® Index (Bloomberg symbol: “SPX”), the STOXX® Europe 600 Index (Bloomberg symbol: “SXXP”) and the Russell 2000® Index (Bloomberg symbol: “RTY”). Each Basket Component is a price return index.

Starting Value: 100.00

The average of the values of the Market Measure on each scheduled calculation day occurring during the Maturity Valuation Period, calculated as specified in “The Basket” on page TS-8 and “Description of LIRNs—Basket Market Measures”

Ending Value: beginning on page PS-21 of product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1. The calculation days are subject to postponement in the event of Market Disruption Events, as described on page PS-23 of product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1.

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Threshold Value: 95.00% of the Starting Value.  
Participation Rate: 200.00%  
Capped Value: \$12.18 per unit, which represents a return of 21.80% over the principal amount.  
Maturity Valuation Period: April 15, 2020, April 16, 2020, April 17, 2020, April 20, 2020 and April 21, 2020  
Fees and Charges: The underwriting discount of \$0.20 per unit listed on the cover page and the hedging related charge of \$0.075 per unit described in "Structuring the Notes" on page TS-25.  
Calculation Agent: Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated ("MLPF&S").

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-2

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Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due April 24, 2020

The terms and risks of the notes are contained in this term sheet and in the following:

§ Product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1 dated February 23, 2017:

§ [https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/9631/000110465917011151/a17-4372\\_3424b5.htm](https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/9631/000110465917011151/a17-4372_3424b5.htm)

§ Prospectus addendum dated January 9, 2018:

§ <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/9631/000091412118000045/bn20180108-424b3.htm>

§ Prospectus supplement dated February 13, 2017:

§ [https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/9631/000110465917008642/a17-4372\\_1424b3.htm](https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/9631/000110465917008642/a17-4372_1424b3.htm)

§ Prospectus dated February 1, 2017:

§ <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/9631/000119312517027656/d338678d424b3.htm>

These documents (together, the “Note Prospectus”) have been filed as part of a registration statement with the SEC, which may, without cost, be accessed on the SEC website as indicated above or obtained from MLPF&S by calling 1-800-294-1322. Before you invest, you should read the Note Prospectus, including this term sheet, for information about us and this offering. Any prior or contemporaneous oral statements and any other written materials you may have received are superseded by the Note Prospectus. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this term sheet have the meanings set forth in product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this document to “we,” “us,” “our,” or similar references are to BNS.

Investor Considerations

You may wish to consider an investment in the notes if:

- § You anticipate that the value of the Basket will increase moderately from the Starting Value to the Ending Value.
- § You are willing to risk a substantial loss of principal and return if the value of the Basket decreases from the Starting Value to an Ending Value that is below the Threshold Value.
- § You accept that the return on the notes will be capped.
- § You are willing to forgo the interest payments that are paid on conventional interest bearing debt securities.
- § You are willing to forgo dividends or other benefits of owning the stocks included in the Basket Components.
- § You are willing to accept a limited or no market for sales prior to maturity, and understand that the market prices for the notes, if any, will be affected by various factors, including our actual and perceived creditworthiness, our internal funding rate and fees and charges on the notes.
- § You are willing to assume our credit risk, as issuer of the notes, for all payments under the notes, including the Redemption Amount.

The notes may not be an appropriate investment for you if:

- § You believe that the value of the Basket will decrease from the Starting Value to the Ending Value or that it will not increase sufficiently over the term of the notes to provide you with your desired return.
- § You seek 100% principal repayment or preservation of capital.
- § You seek an uncapped return on your investment.
- § You seek interest payments or other current income on your investment.
- § You want to receive dividends or other distributions paid on the stocks included in the Basket Components.
- § You seek an investment for which there will be a liquid secondary market.
- § You are unwilling or are unable to take market risk on the notes or to take our credit risk as issuer of the notes.

We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting, and other advisors before you invest in the notes.

Capped Leveraged Index  
Return Notes® TS-3

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due April 24, 2020

Hypothetical Payout Profile and Examples of Payments at Maturity

Capped  
Leveraged Index  
Return Notes®

This graph reflects the returns on the notes based on the Participation Rate of 200%, the Threshold Value of 95% of the Starting Value and the Capped Value of \$12.18 per unit. The green line reflects the returns on the notes, while the dotted gray line reflects the returns of a direct investment in the stocks included in the Basket Components, excluding dividends.

This graph has been prepared for purposes of illustration only.

The following table and examples are for purposes of illustration only. They are based on hypothetical values and show hypothetical returns on the notes. They illustrate the calculation of the Redemption Amount and total rate of return based on the Starting Value of 100, the Threshold Value of 95, the Participation Rate of 200%, the Capped Value of \$12.18 per unit and a range of hypothetical Ending Values. The actual amount you receive and the resulting total rate of return will depend on the actual Ending Value, and whether you hold the notes to maturity. The following examples do not take into account any tax consequences from investing in the notes.

For recent hypothetical values of the Basket, see “The Basket” section below. For recent actual levels of the Basket Components, see “The Basket Components” section below. Each Basket Component is a price return index and as such the Ending Value will not include any income generated by dividends paid on the stocks included in any of the Basket Components, which you would otherwise be entitled to receive if you invested in those stocks directly. In addition, all payments on the notes are subject to issuer credit risk.

Ending Value	Percentage Change from the Starting Value to the Ending Value	Redemption Amount per Unit	Total Rate of Return on the Notes
0.00	-100.00%	\$0.50	-95.00%
50.00	-50.00%	\$5.50	-45.00%
80.00	-20.00%	\$8.50	-15.00%
90.00	-10.00%	\$9.50	-5.00%
94.00	-6.00%	\$9.90	-1.00%
95.00 <sup>(1)</sup>	-5.00%	\$10.00	0.00%
97.00	-3.00%	\$10.00	0.00%
100.00 <sup>(2)</sup>	0.00%	\$10.00	0.00%
102.00	2.00%	\$10.40	4.00%
105.00	5.00%	\$11.00	10.00%
110.00	10.00%	\$12.00	20.00%
120.00	20.00%	\$12.18 <sup>(3)</sup>	21.80%
130.00	30.00%	\$12.18	21.80%
140.00	40.00%	\$12.18	21.80%
150.00	50.00%	\$12.18	21.80%
160.00	60.00%	\$12.18	21.80%

(1) This is the Threshold Value.

(2) The Starting Value was set to 100.00 on the pricing date.

(3) The Redemption Amount per unit cannot exceed the Capped Value.

Capped Leveraged Index  
Return Notes® TS-4

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due April 24, 2020

Redemption Amount Calculation Examples

Example 1

The Ending Value is 85.00, or 85.00% of the Starting Value:

Starting Value: 100.00

Threshold Value: 95.00

Ending Value: 85.00

Redemption Amount per unit

Example 2

The Ending Value is 100.00, or 100.00% of the Starting Value:

Starting Value: 100.00

Threshold Value: 95.00

Ending Value: 100.00

Redemption Amount (per unit) = \$10.00, the principal amount, since the Ending Value is less than the Starting Value but equal to or greater than the Threshold Value.

Example 3

The Ending Value is 105.00, or 105.00% of the Starting Value:

Starting Value: 100.00

Ending Value: 105.00

= \$11.00 Redemption Amount per unit

Example 4

The Ending Value is 130.00, or 130.00% of the Starting Value:



Starting Value: 100.00

Ending Value: 130.00

= \$16.00, however, because the Redemption Amount for the notes cannot exceed the Capped Value, the Redemption Amount will be \$12.18 per unit

Capped Leveraged Index  
Return Notes® TS-5

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Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due April 24, 2020

Risk Factors

There are important differences between the notes and a conventional debt security. An investment in the notes involves significant risks, including those listed below. You should carefully review the more detailed explanation of risks relating to the notes in the “Risk Factors” sections beginning on page PS-6 of product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1, page S-2 of the prospectus supplement, and page 6 of the prospectus identified above.

We also urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting, and other advisors before you invest in the notes.

§ Depending on the performance of the Basket as measured shortly before the maturity date, your investment may result in a loss; there is no guaranteed return of principal.

§ Your return on the notes may be less than the yield you could earn by owning a conventional fixed or floating rate debt security of comparable maturity.

Payments on the notes are subject to our credit risk, and actual or perceived changes in our creditworthiness are § expected to affect the value of the notes. If we become insolvent or are unable to pay our obligations, you may lose your entire investment.

§ Your investment return is limited to the return represented by the Capped Value and may be less than a comparable investment directly in the stocks included in the Basket Components.

§ Our initial estimated value of the notes is lower than the public offering price of the notes. Our initial estimated value of the notes is only an estimate. The public offering price of the notes exceeds our initial estimated value because it includes costs associated with selling and structuring the notes, as well as hedging our obligations under the notes with a third party, which may include MLPF&S or one of its affiliates. These costs include the underwriting discount and an expected hedging related charge, as further described in “Structuring the Notes” on page TS-25.

§ Our initial estimated value of the notes does not represent future values of the notes and may differ from others’ estimates. Our initial estimated value of the notes is determined by reference to our internal pricing models when the terms of the notes are set. These pricing models consider certain factors, such as our internal funding rate on the pricing date, the expected term of the notes, market conditions and other relevant factors existing at that time, and our assumptions about market parameters, which can include volatility, dividend rates, interest rates and other factors. Different pricing models and assumptions could provide valuations for the notes that are different from our initial estimated value. In addition, market conditions and other relevant factors in the future may change, and any of § our assumptions may prove to be incorrect. On future dates, the market value of the notes could change significantly based on, among other things, the performance of the Basket, changes in market conditions, our creditworthiness, interest rate movements and other relevant factors. These factors, together with various credit, market and economic factors over the term of the notes, are expected to reduce the price at which you may be able to sell the notes in any secondary market and will affect the value of the notes in complex and unpredictable ways. Our initial estimated value does not represent a minimum price at which we or any agents would be willing to buy your notes in any secondary market (if any exists) at any time.

§ Our initial estimated value is not determined by reference to credit spreads or the borrowing rate we would pay for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities. The internal funding rate used in the determination of our initial estimated value of the notes generally represents a discount from the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities and the borrowing rate we would pay for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities. If we were to use the interest rate implied by the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities, or the borrowing rate we would pay for our conventional fixed-rate debt securities, we would expect the economic terms of the notes to be more favorable to you. Consequently, our use of an internal funding rate for the notes would have an adverse effect on the economic terms of the notes, the initial estimated value of the notes on the pricing date, and the price at which

you may be able to sell the notes in any secondary market.

A trading market is not expected to develop for the notes. Neither we nor MLPF&S is obligated to make a market § for, or to repurchase, the notes. There is no assurance that any party will be willing to purchase your notes at any price in any secondary market.

§ Our business, hedging and trading activities, and those of MLPF&S and our respective affiliates (including trades in shares of companies included in the Basket Components), and any hedging and trading activities we, MLPF&S or our respective affiliates engage in for our clients' accounts, may affect the market value and return of the notes and may create conflicts of interest with you.

§ Changes in the level of one of the Basket Components may be offset by changes in the levels of the other Basket Components. Due to the different Initial Component Weights (as defined in "The Basket" section below), changes in § the levels of some Basket Components will have a more substantial impact on the value of the Basket than similar changes in the levels of the other Basket Components.

§ An Index sponsor (as defined below) may adjust the relevant Basket Component in a way that may adversely affect its level and your interests, and has no obligation to consider your interests.

§ You will have no rights of a holder of the securities included in the Basket Components, and you will not be entitled to receive securities or dividends or other distributions by the issuers of those securities.

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Return Notes®

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Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due April 24, 2020

While we, MLPF&S or our respective affiliates may from time to time own securities of companies included in the Basket Components, except to the extent that the common stock of Bank of America Corporation (the parent company of MLPF&S) is included in the SPX, we, MLPF&S and our respective affiliates do not control any company included in the Basket Components, and have not verified any disclosure made by any other company. Your return on the notes may be affected by factors affecting the international securities markets, specifically changes in the countries represented by the SXXP. In addition, you will not obtain the benefit of any increase in the value of the currencies in which the securities in the SXXP trade against the U.S. dollar which you would have received if you had owned the securities represented by SXXP during the term of your notes, although the level of the SXXP may be adversely affected by general exchange rate movements in the market.

There may be potential conflicts of interest involving the calculation agent, which is MLPF&S. We have the right to appoint and remove the calculation agent.

The U.S. federal income tax consequences of the notes are uncertain, and may be adverse to a holder of the notes. See “Summary of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” below.

The conclusion that no portion of the interest paid or credited or deemed to be paid or credited on a note will be “Participating Debt Interest” subject to Canadian withholding tax is based in part on the current published administrative position of the CRA. There cannot be any assurance that CRA’s current published administrative practice will not be subject to change, including potential expansion in the current administrative interpretation of Participating Debt Interest subject to Canadian withholding tax. If, at any time, the interest paid or credited or deemed to be paid or credited on a note is subject to Canadian withholding tax, you will receive an amount that is less than the Redemption Amount. You should consult your own adviser as to the potential for such withholding and the potential for reduction or refund of part or all of such withholding, including under any bilateral Canadian tax treaty the benefits of which you may be entitled. For a discussion of the Canadian federal income tax consequences of investing in the notes, see “Summary of Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences” below, “Canadian Taxation—Debt Securities” on page 50 of the prospectus dated February 1, 2017, and “Supplemental Discussion of Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences” on page PS-27 of product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1.

Other Terms of the Notes

Market Measure Business Day

The following definition shall supersede and replace the definition of a “Market Measure Business Day” set forth in product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1.

A “Market Measure Business Day” means a day on which:

(A) each of the New York Stock Exchange and Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. (as to the S&P 500® Index and the Russell 2000® Index), and the Eurex (as to the STOXX® Europe 600 Index) (or any successor to the foregoing exchanges) are open for trading; and

(B) the Basket Components or any successors thereto are calculated and published.

Additional Risk Factors

The notes are subject to risks associated with small-size capitalization companies.

The stocks composing the RTY are issued by companies with small-sized market capitalization. The stock prices of small-size companies may be more volatile than stock prices of large capitalization companies. Small-size capitalization companies may be less able to withstand adverse economic, market, trade and competitive conditions relative to larger companies. Small-size capitalization companies may also be more susceptible to adverse developments related to their products or services.



## Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due April 24, 2020

## The Basket

The Basket is designed to allow investors to participate in the percentage changes in the levels of the Basket Components from the Starting Value to the Ending Value of the Basket. The Basket Components are described in the section “The Basket Components” below. Each Basket Component was assigned an initial weight on the pricing date, as set forth in the table below.

For more information on the calculation of the value of the Basket, please see the section entitled “Description of LIRNs—Basket Market Measures” beginning on page PS-21 of product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1.

On the pricing date, for each Basket Component, the Initial Component Weight, the closing level, the Component Ratio and the initial contribution to the Basket value were as follows:

Basket Component	Bloomberg Symbol	Initial Component Weight	Closing Level <sup>(1)</sup>	Component Ratio <sup>(2)</sup>	Initial Basket Value Contribution
S&P 500® Index	SPX	45.00	2,666.94	0.01687327	45.00
STOXX® Europe 600 Index	SXXP	35.00	383.75	0.09120521	35.00
Russell 2000® Index	RTY	20.00	1,557.895	0.01283784	20.00
				Starting Value	100.00

(1) These were the closing levels of the Basket Components on the pricing date.

(2) Each Component Ratio equals the Initial Component Weight of the relevant Basket Component (as a percentage) multiplied by 100.00, and then divided by the closing level of that Basket Component on the pricing date and rounded to eight decimal places.

The calculation agent will calculate the value of the Basket on each calculation day during the Maturity Valuation Period by summing the products of the closing level for each Basket Component on such calculation day and the Component Ratio applicable to such Basket Component. If a Market Disruption Event occurs as to any Basket Component on any scheduled calculation day, the closing level of that Basket Component will be determined as more fully described in the section entitled “Description of LIRNs—Basket Market Measures—Ending Value of the Basket” beginning on page PS-22 of product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1.

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes® TS-8

Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due April 24, 2020

While actual historical information on the Basket did not exist before the pricing date, the following graph sets forth the hypothetical historical performance of the Basket from January 1, 2008 through April 26, 2018. The graph is based upon actual daily historical levels of the Basket Components, hypothetical Component Ratios based on the closing levels of the Basket Components as of December 31, 2007, and a Basket value of 100.00 as of that date. This hypothetical historical data on the Basket is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Basket or what the value of the notes may be. Any hypothetical historical upward or downward trend in the value of the Basket during any period set forth below is not an indication that the value of the Basket is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the notes.

Hypothetical Historical Performance of the Basket

Capped Leveraged Index  
Return Notes® TS-9

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Capped Leveraged Index Return Notes®

Linked to a Global Equity Index Basket, due April 24, 2020

The Basket Components

All disclosures contained in this term sheet regarding the Basket Components, including, without limitation, their make-up, method of calculation, and changes in their components, have been derived from publicly available sources. The information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by each of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (“S&P”), a division of S&P Global, with respect to the S&P 500® Index (the “SPX”), and STOXX Limited (“STOXX”) with respect to the STOXX® Europe 600 Index (the “SXXP”), and FTSE Russell with respect to the Russell 2000 Index (the “RTY”) (FTSE Russell, S&P and STOXX together, the “Index sponsors”). The Index sponsors have no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue or suspend the publication of any Basket Component at any time. The consequences of any Index sponsor discontinuing publication of a Basket Component are discussed in the section entitled “Description of LIRNs—Discontinuance of an Index” beginning on page PS-20 of product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1. None of us, the calculation agent, or MLPF&S accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance or publication of any Basket Component or any successor index.

The S&P 500® Index

**General**

The SPX includes a representative sample of 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The SPX is designed to provide a performance benchmark for the U.S. equity markets. The SPX is calculated based on the relative value of the aggregate Market Value (as defined below) of the common stocks of 500 companies as of a particular time as compared to the aggregate average Market Value of the common stocks of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. The “Market Value” of any index stock is the product of the market price per share times the number of the then outstanding shares of such index stock. The 500 companies are not the 500 largest companies listed on the NYSE and not all 500 companies are listed on such exchange. The Index sponsor chooses companies for inclusion in the SPX with an aim of achieving a distribution by broad industry groupings that approximates the distribution of these groupings in the common stock population of the U.S. equity market.

As of March 29, 2018, the 500 companies included in the SPX were divided into eleven Global Industry Classification Sectors. The Global Industry Classification Sectors include (with the approximate percentage currently included in such sectors indicated in parentheses): Consumer Discretionary (12.7%); Consumer Staples (7.7%); Energy (5.7%); Financials (14.7%); Health Care (13.7%); Industrials (10.2%); Information Technology (24.9%); Materials (2.9%); Real Estate (2.8%); Telecommunication Services (1.9%); and Utilities (2.9%). (Sector designations are determined by the Index sponsor using criteria it has selected or developed. Different index sponsors may use very different standards for determining sector designations. In addition, many companies operate in a number of sectors, but are listed in only one sector and the basis on which that sector is selected may also differ. As a result, sector comparisons between indices with different index sponsors may reflect differences in methodology as well as actual differences in the sector composition of the indices.)

**Calculation of the SPX**

The SPX is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology. The SPX is a price return index. The value of the SPX on any day for which an index value is published is determined by a fraction, the numerator of which is the aggregate of the market price of each stock in the SPX multiplied by the float-adjusted number of shares of such stock included in the SPX, and the denominator of which is the divisor, which is described more fully below.

The SPX is also sometimes called a “base-weighted index” because of its use of a divisor. The “divisor” is a value calculated by the Index sponsor that is intended to maintain conformity in index values over time and is adjusted for all changes in the index stocks’ share capital after the “base date.” The level of the SPX reflects the total market value of all index stocks relative to the index’s base date of 1941-43. The Index sponsor set the base value of the SPX on the base date at 10.

**Maintenance of the SPX**

In order to keep the SPX comparable over time, the Index sponsor engages in an index maintenance process. The SPX maintenance process involves changing the constituents, adjusting the number of shares used to calculate the SPX, monitoring and completing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, adjusting for stock splits and stock dividends and adjusting for other corporate actions.



### **Divisor Adjustments**

The two types of adjustments primarily used by the Index sponsor are divisor adjustments and adjustments to the number of shares (including float adjustments) used to calculate the SPX. Set forth below is a table of certain corporate events and their resulting effect on the divisor and the share count. If a corporate event requires an adjustment to the divisor, that event has the effect of altering the market value of the affected index stock and consequently of altering the aggregate market value of the index stocks following the event. In order that the level of the SPX not be affected by the altered market value (which could be an increase or decrease) of the affected index stock, the Index sponsor derives a new divisor by dividing the post-event market value of the index stocks by the pre-event index value, which has the effect of reducing the SPX's post-event value to the pre-event level.

#### **Constituent Changes**

Constituent changes are made on an as-needed basis and there is no schedule for constituent reviews. Constituent changes are generally announced one to five business days prior to the change. Relevant criteria for additions to the SPX that are employed by the Index sponsor include an unadjusted market capitalization of \$6.1 billion or more (as of March 10, 2017), adequate liquidity, reasonable

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price, U.S. domicile, listing on a major exchange, public float of 50% or more, industry sector, financial viability and, for IPOs, a seasoning period of six to twelve months. Stocks are deleted from the SPX when they are involved in mergers, acquisitions or significant restructurings such that they no longer meet the inclusion criteria, and when they violate one or more of the inclusion criteria. Companies that experience a trading halt may be retained or deleted in the Index sponsor's discretion. The Index sponsor evaluates additions and deletions with a view to maintaining index continuity.

**Changes to the Number of Shares of a Constituent**

The index maintenance process also involves tracking the changes in the number of shares included for each of the index companies. The timing of adjustments to the number of shares depends on the type of event causing the change, public availability of data, local market practice, and whether the change represents more than 5% of the float-adjusted share count. Changes as a result of mergers or acquisitions are implemented as soon as reasonably possible, regardless of the size of the change to the number of shares. At the Index sponsor's discretion, however, de minimis merger and acquisition changes may be accumulated and implemented with the updates made at the quarterly share updates as described below.

Changes that result from other corporate actions will be implemented as soon as practicable if the change to the float-adjusted share count is more than 5%. For smaller changes, on the third Friday of the last month in each calendar quarter, the Index sponsor updates the share totals of companies in the SPX as required by any changes in the float-adjusted number of shares outstanding. The Index sponsor implements a share freeze the week leading up to the effective date of the quarterly share count updates. During this frozen period, shares are not changed except for certain corporate action events (merger activity, stock splits, rights offerings and certain share dividend payable events). After the float-adjusted share count totals are updated, the divisor is adjusted to compensate for the net change in the total market value of the SPX. In addition, any changes over 5% in the current common shares outstanding for the index companies are carefully reviewed by the Index sponsor on a weekly basis, and when appropriate, an immediate adjustment is made to the divisor.

In addition, the SPX is float-adjusted, meaning that the share counts used in calculating the SPX reflect only those shares available to investors rather than all of a company's outstanding shares. To this end, the Index sponsor defines three groups of shareholders whose holdings are presumed to be for control, rather than investment purposes. The groups are:

holdings by other publicly traded corporations, venture capital firms, private equity firms, or strategic partners or leveraged buyout groups;

holdings by government entities, including all levels of government within the United States or foreign countries, except for pension and retirement funds; and

holdings by current or former officers and directors of the company, funders of the company, or family trusts of officers, directors or founders. Second, holdings of trusts, foundations, pension funds, employee stock ownership plans or other investment vehicles associated with and controlled by the company.

In the case that any of these control groups hold 5% or more of a company's stock, the shares of all three groups will be excluded from the float-adjusted share count to be used in SPX calculations.

For each stock an Investable Weight Factor (IWF) is calculated:

$$\text{IWF} = (\text{available float shares}) / (\text{total shares outstanding})$$

where available float shares is defined as total shares outstanding less shares held in one or more of the three groups listed above (subject to the 5% threshold).

**Adjustments for Corporate Actions**

There are a large range of corporate actions that may affect companies included in the SPX. Certain corporate actions require the Index sponsor to recalculate the share count or the float adjustment or to make an adjustment to the divisor to prevent the value of the SPX from changing as a result of the corporate action. This helps ensure that the movement of the SPX does not reflect the corporate actions of individual companies in the SPX. Several types of corporate

actions, and their related adjustments, are listed in the table below.

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Corporate Action	Share Count Revision Required?	Divisor Adjustment Required?
Stock split	Yes – share count is revised to reflect new count	No – share count and price changes are off-setting
Change in shares outstanding (secondary issuance, share repurchase and/or share buy-back)	Yes – share count is revised to reflect new count	Yes – divisor adjustment reflects change in market capitalization
Spin-off if spun-off company is not being added to the SPX	No	Yes – divisor adjustment reflects decline in index market value (i.e. value of the spun-off unit)
Spin-off if spun-off company is being added to the SPX and no company is being removed	No	No
Spin-off if spun-off company is being added to the SPX and another company is being removed	No.	Yes – divisor adjustment reflects deletion
Special dividends	No.	Yes – calculation assumes that share price drops by the amount of the dividend; divisor adjustment reflects this change in index market value
Change in IWF	No	Yes – divisor change reflects the change in market value caused by the change to an IWF
Company added to or deleted from the SPX	No.	Yes – divisor is adjusted by the net change in market value

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Rights offering No. Yes – divisor adjustment reflects increase in market capitalization (calculation assumes that offering is fully subscribed at the set price)

Disruptions due to Exchange Closure

When an exchange is forced to close early due to unforeseen events, such as computer or electric power failures, weather conditions or other events, the Index sponsor will calculate the closing level of the SPX based on (1) the closing prices published by the exchange, or (2) if no closing price is available, the last regular trade reported for each stock before the exchange closed. In all cases, the prices will be from the primary exchange for each stock in the SPX. If an exchange fails to open due to unforeseen circumstances, the SPX will use the prior day's closing prices. If all exchanges fail to open, Standard & Poor's may determine not to publish the SPX for that day.

The following graph shows the daily historical performance of the S&P 500® Index in the period from January 1, 2008 through April 26, 2018. We obtained this historical data from Bloomberg L.P. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg L.P. On the pricing date, the closing level of the S&P 500® Index was 2,666.94.

Historical Performance of the S&P 500® Index

This historical data on the S&P 500® Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the S&P 500® Index or what the value of the notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the S&P 500® Index during any period set forth above is not an indication that the level of the S&P 500® Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the notes.

Before investing in the notes, you should consult publicly available sources for the levels of the S&P 500® Index.

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determining, composing or calculating the SPX. S&P Dow Jones Indices are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the prices, and amount of the notes or the timing of the issuance or sale of the notes or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the notes are to be converted into cash. S&P Dow Jones Indices have no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the notes. There is no assurance that investment products based on the SPX will accurately track index performance or provide positive investment returns. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC is not an investment advisor. Inclusion of a security or futures contract within an index is not a recommendation by S&P Dow Jones Indices to buy, sell, or hold such security or futures contract, nor is it considered to be investment advice. Notwithstanding the foregoing, CME Group Inc. and its affiliates may independently issue and/or sponsor financial products unrelated to the notes currently being issued by us, but which may be similar to and competitive with the notes. In addition, CME Group Inc. and its affiliates may trade financial products which are linked to the performance of the SPX. It is possible that this trading activity will affect the value of the notes.

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The STOXX® Europe 600 Index (“SXXP”)

The index was created by STOXX Limited, which is owned by Deutsche Börse AG and SIX Group AG. Additional information about the SXXP may be found on the STOXX Limited website:

<https://www.stoxx.com/index-details?symbol=SXXP>. Information contained in that website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this term sheet.

The SXXP is derived from the STOXX® Europe Total Market Index (“TMI”) and is a subset of the STOXX Global 1800 Index. The SXXP has a fixed number of components which represent the large, mid and small capitalization companies in terms of free-float market capitalization from across 17 countries of the European region: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

As of March 29, 2018, the top 10 components of the SXXP were Nestle (2.50%), Novartis (2.02%), HSBC (1.93%), Roche Holding AG (1.64%), Royal Dutch Shell (1.48%), Total (1.47%), BP (1.36%), British American Tobacco (1.35%), SAP (1.15%) and Siemens (1.10%).

#### STOXX Europe Total Market Index

The STOXX Europe TMI covers 95% of the free-float market cap of the relevant investable stock universe by region or country. The STOXX Global TMI serves as the basis for all regional and country TMI indices. All TMI indices offer exposure to global equity markets with the broadest diversification within the STOXX equity universe in terms of regions, currencies and sectors.

#### The STOXX Global 1800 Index

The STOXX Global 1800 derived benchmark indices are designed to provide a broad yet investable representation of the world's developed markets of Europe, North America and Asia/Pacific region stocks represented by the STOXX Europe 600 Index, the STOXX North America 600 Index and the STOXX Asia/Pacific 600 Index.

#### SXXP Composition and Maintenance

For each of the STOXX Global 1800 derived benchmark indices, including the SXXP, the eligible stocks are ranked in terms of free-float market capitalization to form the selection list. For the SXXP, the largest 550 stocks on the selection list are selected; the remaining 50 stocks are selected from the largest remaining current stocks ranked between 551 and 750; if the number of stocks selected is still below 600, then the largest remaining stocks are selected until there are 600 stocks.

The SXXP components are subject to a capped maximum index weight of 20%, which is applied on a quarterly basis. The composition of the SXXP is reviewed on a quarterly basis in March, June, September and December, and for each company, only the most liquid stock is considered, which are those stocks with at least one million EUR measured over a 3-month average daily trading volume. Changes in the composition of the SXXP are made to ensure that the SXXP includes the 600 market sector leaders from within the SXXP.

The SXXP components are monitored and in order to maintain the number of components, a deleted stock is replaced by the highest-ranked non-component on the selection list in the parent index. The selection list is updated on a monthly basis according to the review component selection process.

#### SXXP Calculation

The SXXP is calculated with the “Laspeyres formula”, which measures the price change against a fixed based quantity weight. The formula for calculating the SXXP’s value at any time can be expressed as:

$$\text{Index} = \frac{\text{Free float market capitalization of SXXP}}{\text{Divisor}}$$

The free-float market capitalization of the SXXP is equal to the sum of the products of the price, the number of shares, the free float factor, the weighting cap and the exchange rate from each components local currency into the index currency for each component as of the time the SXXP is being calculated.

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The divisor for the SXXP is adjusted to maintain the continuity of the SXXP's values across changes due to corporate actions. The following is a summary of the adjustments to any component stock made for corporate actions and the effect of such adjustment to the divisor, where shareholders of the component stock will receive "B" shares for every "A" share held (where applicable).

(1) Special cash dividend

(Cash distributions that are within the scope of the regular dividend policy or that the company defines as a regular distribution.)

Adjusted price (net return) = closing price – dividend announced by the company x (1 – withholding tax, if applicable)

Divisor: decreases

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(2) Split and reverse split

Adjusted price = closing price x A / B

New number of shares = old number of shares x B / A

Divisor: unchanged

(3) Rights offering

If the subscription price is not available or if the subscription price is equal to or greater than the closing price on the day before the effective date, then no adjustment is made.

In case the share increase is greater than or equal to 100% ( $B / A \geq 1$ ), the adjustment of the shares and weight factors are delayed until the new shares are listed.

Adjusted price = (closing price x A + subscription price x B) / (A + B)

New number of shares = old number of shares x (A + B) / A

Divisor: increases

(4) Stock dividend

Adjusted price = closing price x A / (A + B)

New number of shares = old number of shares x (A + B) / A

Divisor: unchanged

(5) Stock dividend (from treasury stock)

Adjusted only if treated as extraordinary dividend.

Adjusted close = close - close x B / (A + B)

Divisor: decreases

(7) Return of capital and share consolidation

Adjusted price = (closing price - capital return announced by company x (1-withholding tax)) x

(6) Stock dividend of another company

Adjusted price = (closing price x A - price of other company x B) / AA / B

Divisor: decreases

New number of shares = old number of shares x B / A

Divisor: decreases

(8) Repurchase of shares / self-tender

Adjusted price = ((price before tender x old number of shares) - (tender price x number of tendered shares)) / (old number of shares - number of tendered shares)

(9) Spin-off

Adjusted price = (closing price x A - price of spun-off shares x B) / A

New number of shares = old number of shares - number of tendered shares

Divisor: decreases

Divisor: decreases

(10) Combination stock distribution (dividend or split) and rights offering:

For this corporate action, the following additional assumptions apply:

Shareholders receive B new shares from the distribution and C new shares from the rights offering for every A share held.

If A is not equal to one share, all the following “new number of shares” formulae need to be divided by A:

(A) If rights are applicable after stock distribution (one action applicable to other):

$$\text{Adjusted price} = (\text{closing price} \times A + \text{subscription price} \times C \times (1 + B / A)) / ((A + B) \times (1 + C / A))$$

$$\text{New number of shares} = \text{old number of shares} \times ((A + B) \times (1 + C / A)) / A$$

Divisor: increases

(B) (B) If stock distribution is applicable after rights (one action applicable to other):

$$\text{Adjusted price} = (\text{closing price} \times A + \text{subscription price} \times C) / ((A + C) \times (1 + B / A))$$

$$\text{New number of shares} = \text{old number of shares} \times ((A + C) \times (1 + B / A))$$

Divisor: increases

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(C) - Stock distribution and rights (neither action is applicable to the other):

Adjusted price = (closing price × A + subscription price × C) / (A + B + C)

New number of shares = old number of shares × (A + B + C) / A

Divisor: increases

(11) Addition / deletion of a company:

(12) Free float and shares changes:

No price adjustments are made. The net change in market capitalization determines the divisor adjustment.

No price adjustments are made. The net change in market capitalization determines the divisor adjustment.

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The following graph shows the daily historical performance of the STOXX® Europe 600 Price Index in the period from January 1, 2008 through April 26, 2018. We obtained this historical data from Bloomberg L.P. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg L.P. On the pricing date, the closing level of the STOXX® Europe 600 Index was 383.75.

Historical Performance of the STOXX® Europe 600 Index

This historical data on the SXXP is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the SXXP or what the value of the notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the SXXP during any period set forth above is not an indication that the level of the SXXP is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the notes.

Before investing in the notes, you should consult publicly available sources for the levels of the SXXP.

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- the merchantability and the fitness for a particular purpose or use of the SXXP or its data;
- any errors, omissions or interruptions in the SXXP or its data; and
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The Russell 2000® Index

The RTY was developed by Russell Investments (“Russell”) before FTSE International Limited and Russell combined in 2015 to create FTSE Russell, which is wholly owned by London Stock Exchange Group.

General

The RTY measures the composite price performance of stocks of 2,000 companies in the U.S. equity market. As of March 31, 2018, the top five Russell Global Sectors were Financial Services, Health Care, Technology, Producer Durables and Consumer Discretionary. (Sector designations are determined by the Index sponsor using criteria it has selected or developed. Index sponsors may use very different standards for determining sector designations. In addition, many companies operate in a number of sectors, but are listed in only one sector and the basis on which that sector is selected may also differ. As a result, sector comparisons between indices with different index sponsors may reflect differences in methodology as well as actual differences in the sector composition of the indices.)

The RTY includes approximately 2,000 of the smallest securities that form the Russell 3000® Index. The Russell 3000® Index is comprised of the 3,000 largest companies, or 98% based on market capitalization, of the investable U.S. equity market. The RTY is designed to track the performance of the small capitalization segment of the U.S. equity market.

Selection of Constituent Stocks of the RTY

The RTY is a sub-index of the Russell 3000® Index. To be eligible for inclusion in the Russell 3000® Index, and, consequently, the RTY, a company’s stocks must be listed on the last trading day of May of a given year and FTSE Russell must have access to documentation verifying the company’s eligibility for inclusion. Eligible initial public offerings are added to Russell U.S. Indices at the end of each calendar quarter, based on total market capitalization rankings within the market-adjusted capitalization breaks established during the most recent reconstitution. To be added to any Russell U.S. index during a quarter outside of reconstitution, initial public offerings must meet additional eligibility criteria.

A company is included in the U.S. equity markets and is eligible for inclusion in the Russell 3000® Index, and consequently, the RTY, if that company incorporates in, has its headquarters in and also trades with the highest liquidity (as defined by a two-year average daily dollar trading volume from all exchanges) in the United States or its territories. If a company satisfies any one of these criteria and the primary location of that company’s assets or its revenue, based on an average of two years of assets or revenues data, is also in the United States, that company will also be considered part of the U.S. equity market. In addition, if there is insufficient information to assign a company to the U.S. equity markets based on its assets or revenue, the company may nonetheless be assigned to the U.S. equity markets if the headquarters of the company is located in certain “benefit-driven incorporation countries,” or “BDIs,” and that company’s most liquid stock exchange is also in the United States. The BDI countries are Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bonaire, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Cook Islands, Curacao, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Panama, Saba, Sint Eustatius, Sint Maarten and Turks and Caicos Islands. ADRs and ADSs are not eligible for inclusion in the RTY.

Exclusions from the RTY

FTSE Russell specifically excludes the following companies and securities from the RTY: (i) preferred and convertible preferred stock, redeemable shares, participating preferred stock, warrants, rights, installment receipts and trust receipts; (ii) royalty trusts, U.S. limited liability companies, closed-end investment companies (companies that are required to report Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, as defined by the SEC, including business development companies), blank check companies, special purpose acquisition companies and limited partnerships; (iii) companies with a total market capitalization less than \$30 million; (iv) companies with only a small portion of their shares available in the marketplace (companies with 5% or less float); (v) bulletin board, pink sheets or over-the-counter traded securities; (vi) companies that generate, or have historically generated, unrelated business taxable income and have not taken steps to block their unrelated business taxable income to equity holders; and (vii) exchange traded funds and mutual funds.

Initial List of Eligible Securities

The primary criterion FTSE Russell uses to determine the initial list of securities eligible for the Russell 3000<sup>®</sup> Index and consequently, the RTY, is total market capitalization, which is calculated by multiplying the total outstanding shares for a company times the market price as of the “rank day” (typically the last trading day in May but a confirmed timetable is announced each spring) in May. All common stock share classes are combined in determining market capitalization. If multiple share classes have been combined, the pricing vehicle will be designated as the share class with the highest two-year trading volume as of the rank day in May. In cases where the common stock share classes act independently of each other (e.g., tracking stocks), each class is considered for inclusion separately. Stocks must have a closing price at or above \$1.00 on their primary exchange on the last trading day of May of each year to be eligible for inclusion in the RTY. In order to reduce unnecessary turnover, if an existing member’s closing price is less than \$1.00 on the last trading day of May, it will be considered eligible if the average of the daily closing prices from their primary exchange during the month of May is equal to or greater than \$1.00.

#### Annual Reconstitution

The RTY is reconstituted annually by FTSE Russell to reflect changes in the marketplace. The list of companies is ranked based on total market capitalization on the rank day in May, with the actual reconstitution effective on the first trading day following the final Friday of June each year, unless the final Friday in June is the 29th or 30th, in which case reconstitution will be effective on the preceding Friday. Changes in the constituents are preannounced and subject to change if any corporate activity occurs or if any new information is received prior to release.

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### Index Calculation and Capitalization Adjustments

As a capitalization-weighted index, the RTY reflects changes in the capitalization, or market value, of the underlier stocks relative to the capitalization on a base date. This discussion describes the “price return” calculation of the RTY. The current RTY value is the compounded result of the cumulative daily (or monthly) return percentages, where the starting value of the RTY is equal to the base value (100) and base date (December 31, 1978). Returns between any two dates can then be derived by dividing the ending period index value ( $IV_1$ ) by the beginning period ( $IV_0$ ) index value, so that the return equals  $[(IV_1 / IV_0) - 1] * 100$ . The ending period index value, for purposes of calculating the RTY value, on any date is determined by adding the market values of the underlier stocks, which are derived by multiplying the primary closing price of each stock by the number of available shares, to arrive at the total market capitalization of the 2,000 stocks.

Constituent stocks of the RTY are weighted in the RTY by their free-float market capitalization, which is calculated by multiplying the primary closing price by the number of free-float shares. Free-float shares are shares that are available to the public for purchase as determined by FTSE Russell. FTSE Russell determines shares available to the public for purchase based on information recorded in corporate filings with the SEC and other reliable sources in the event of missing or questionable data. FTSE Russell removes the following types of shares from total market capitalization to arrive at free-float market capitalization:

Officers and directors’ holdings — shares held by officers and directors.

Large private holdings — shares held by an individual, a group of individuals acting together or a corporation (that is included in the RTY) if such holdings constitute 10% or more of the shares outstanding.

Institutional holdings — shares held by investment companies, partnerships, insurance companies, mutual funds or banks are excluded if the holding is greater than 30%. If a firm has a direct relationship to the company, such as board representation, they are considered strategic holdings and excluded regardless of the size of holding per the officers and directors’ exclusion rule.

Publicly listed companies — shares held by publicly listed companies. Holdings considered as Institutional will be considered as available unless the 30% threshold is surpassed, regardless of listing.

ESOP or LESOP shares — shares held by employee stock ownership plans and leveraged employee stock ownership plans.

Initial public offering lock-ups — shares locked-up during an initial public offering are not available to the public and will be excluded from the market value at the time the initial public offering enters the RTY.

Government holdings — shareholdings listed as “government of.” Shares held by government investment boards and/or investment arms are treated like shares held by large private shareholdings and are excluded if the number of shares is greater than 10% of outstanding shares. Shares held by a government pension plan are considered institutional holdings and will not be excluded unless the holding is greater than 30%.

### Corporate Actions Affecting the RTY

FTSE Russell adjusts the RTY on a daily basis in response to certain corporate actions and events. Therefore, a company’s membership in the RTY and its weight in the RTY can be impacted by these corporate actions. The adjustment is applied based on sources of public information, including press releases and SEC filings. Prior to the completion of a corporate action or event, FTSE Russell estimates the effective date. FTSE Russell will then adjust the anticipated effective date based on public information until the date is considered final. Depending on the time on a given day that an action is determined to be final, FTSE Russell will generally either (1) apply the action before the open on the ex-date or (2) apply the action after providing appropriate notice to its clients regarding the impact of the action and the effective date. FTSE Russell applies the following methodology guidelines when adjusting the RTY in response to corporate actions and events:

“No Replacement” Rule — Securities that are deleted from the RTY between reconstitution dates, for any reason (e.g., mergers, acquisitions or other similar corporate activity) are not replaced. Thus, the number of securities in the RTY over the past year will fluctuate according to corporate activity.

Mergers and Acquisitions — Between constituents: When mergers and acquisitions take place between companies that are both constituents of a Russell index, the target company is deleted and its market capitalization simultaneously moves to the acquiring company’s stock. In the absence of an active market for the target company at the time of index



implementation, the target company will be deleted from the RTY using a synthetic price based on the offer terms. Given sufficient market hours after confirmation, FTSE Russell effects this action after the close on the last day of trade of the target company, or at an appropriate time once the transaction has been deemed to be final (implementation may occur prior to the last day of trade to avoid potential delays with the associated synthetic pricing).

Between a constituent and a non-constituent: If the target company is a member of the RTY, it is deleted from the RTY after FTSE Russell determines that the action or event is final. If the acquiring company is a member of the RTY, its shares are adjusted by adding the target company's market capitalization (if the increase in shares is greater than 5%). If the target company is not a member of a Russell index shares of the acquiring company will remain unchanged. If a non-index member acquires an index member, the acquired member will be deleted from the RTY once the action is final.

Reincorporation — Members of the RTY that reincorporate to another country and continue to trade in the United States and companies that reincorporate to the United States during the year are analyzed for assignment by FTSE Russell during annual reconstitution. Members that reincorporate in another country and no longer trade in the United States are immediately deleted from the Russell U.S. indices.

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Reclassification of shares (pricing vehicles) — Pricing vehicles will not be assessed or changed outside of a reconstitution period unless the existing class ceases to exist. In the event of extenuating circumstances signaling a necessary pricing vehicle change, proper notification will be made.

Rights Offerings — Rights offered to shareholders are reflected in the RTY only if the subscription price of the rights is at a discount to the market price. Provided that FTSE Russell has been alerted to the rights offer prior to the ex-date, it will adjust the price of the stock for the value of the rights and increased shares according to the terms of the offering before the open on the ex-date. Where the Rights Issue / Entitlement offer subscription price remains unconfirmed on the ex-date, an estimated price will be used. FTSE Russell will estimate the subscription price using the value being raised and the offer terms. This treatment applies for both transferable and non-transferable rights. Rights issued as part of a poison pill arrangement or entitlements that give shareholders the right to purchase ineligible securities such as convertible debt are excluded from this treatment.

Changes to Shares Outstanding — Changes to shares outstanding due to buybacks (including Dutch auctions), secondary offerings, and other potential changes are generally updated at the end of each month. FTSE Russell only applies month-end changes to available shares outstanding if the cumulative change in the number of shares outstanding is greater than 5%. Share changes that are confirmed by their vendors and verified by FTSE Russell by use of an SEC filing at least six days prior to month end are implemented and communicated to clients who subscribe at the Premier level five trading days prior to month end. The float factor last determined (either at reconstitution or due to a corporate action implementation) is applied to the new shares. No such changes are made in June due to the most recent annual reconstitution. Month-end changes in November and December will be processed as one event after the close on the third Friday of each December along with fourth quarter initial public offerings additions due to low liquidity in the financial markets at the end of the year and the proximity of a separate November month-end process.

Spin-offs — Spin-offs will be valued using an estimate prior to ex-date. When a spin-off results in an eligible security type being listed on an eligible exchange, the spin-off company will remain in the RTY until the next index review, regardless of size. When an index constituent spins off an ineligible security type or the spin-off company is listed on an ineligible exchange only, the security will be added to the RTY on the ex-date and subsequently removed with notice at market price once “regular way” trade has commenced.

Tender Offers — A company acquired as a result of a cash tender offer is removed if (i) Where offer acceptances are below 90%, there is reason to believe that the remaining free float is under 5% based on information available at the time; or (ii) Following completion of the offer the acquirer has stated intent to finalize the acquisition via a short-form merger, squeeze-out, top-up option or any other compulsory mechanism; or (iii) Offer acceptances reach 90% (initial, extension or subsequent); and (iv) Shareholders have validly tendered and the shares have been irrevocably accepted for payment; and all pertinent offer conditions have been reasonably met and the acquirer has not explicitly stated that it does not intend to acquire the remaining shares.

Voluntary Exchange Offers — A publicly traded company may offer to exchange or split-off some or all of its ownership in a separate publicly traded company. Once the offer expires, FTSE Russell will decrease the available shares in the offering company, and increase the available shares of ‘split-off’ company, based on the results of the offering. FTSE Russell will effect this change based on, but not limited to, preliminary results, company filings, and exchange notices.

Bankruptcy and Voluntary Liquidations — Companies that file for a Chapter 7 liquidation bankruptcy or have filed a liquidation plan will be removed from the RTY at the time of the bankruptcy filing; whereas companies filing for a Chapter 11 reorganization bankruptcy will remain a member of the RTY, unless the company is de-listed from the primary exchange, in which case normal de-listing rules apply. If a company files for bankruptcy, is delisted and it can be confirmed that it will not trade OTC, FTSE Russell may remove the stock at a nominal price of \$0.0001.

Stock Distributions — A price adjustment for stock distributions is applied on the ex-date of the distribution. When the number of shares for the distribution is fixed, FTSE Russell increases the number of shares on the ex-date. When the number of shares is an undetermined amount based on future earnings and profits, FTSE Russell increases the number of shares on the pay-date.

Dividends — FTSE Russell includes gross dividends in the daily total return calculation of the RTY on the basis of their ex-dates. If a dividend is payable in stock and cash and the number of shares to be issued cannot be determined by the

ex-date, the dividend is treated as all cash. Regular cash dividends are reinvested across the RTY at the close on the dividend ex-date, while special cash dividends are subtracted from the price of the stock before the open on the ex-date.

**Halted Securities** — Halted securities are not removed from the RTY until the time they are actually delisted from the exchange. If a security is halted and declared bankrupt without any indication of compensation to shareholders, the last traded price will be adjusted down to zero value and it will subsequently be removed from the RTY with T+2 notice. In all other cases, the security will continue to be included in the RTY for a period of up to 20 business days at its last traded price. If the security continues to be suspended at the end of a period of up to 20 business days, FTSE Russell will review it to decide whether to remove it at zero value, repeating such review as applicable at successive 20 business day intervals until trading recommences or specified time limits expire and the security is removed.

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The following graph shows the daily historical performance of the Russell 2000® Index in the period from January 1, 2008 through April 26, 2018. We obtained this historical data from Bloomberg L.P. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from Bloomberg L.P. On the pricing date, the closing level of the Russell 2000® Index was 1,557.895.

Historical Performance of the Russell 2000® Index

This historical data on the Russell 2000® Index is not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Russell 2000® Index or what the value of the notes may be. Any historical upward or downward trend in the level of the Russell 2000® Index during any period set forth above is not an indication that the level of the Russell 2000® Index is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time over the term of the notes.

Before investing in the notes, you should consult publicly available sources for the levels of the Russell 2000® Index.

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License Agreement

FTSE Russell has entered into a non-exclusive license agreement with us, granting us, and certain of our affiliates, in exchange for a fee, permission to use the RTY in connection with the offer and sale of the notes. We are not affiliated with FTSE Russell; the only relationship between FTSE Russell and us is the licensing of the use of the Russell 2000® Index (a trademark of FTSE Russell) and trademarks relating to the RTY. We do not accept any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance or publication of the RTY or any successor index.

The notes are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by FTSE Russell. FTSE Russell makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the notes or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the notes particularly or the ability of the RTY to track general stock market performance or a segment of the same.

FTSE Russell's publication of the RTY in no way suggests or implies an opinion by FTSE Russell as to the advisability of investment in any or all of the securities upon which the RTY is based. FTSE Russell's only relationship to us is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of FTSE Russell and of the RTY which is determined, composed and calculated by FTSE Russell without regard to us or the notes. FTSE Russell is not responsible for and has not reviewed the notes nor any associated literature or publications and FTSE Russell makes no representation or warranty express or implied as to their accuracy or completeness, or otherwise. FTSE Russell reserves the right, at any time and without notice, to alter, amend, terminate or in any way change the RTY. FTSE Russell has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the notes. FTSE RUSSELL DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF THE RUSSELL 2000® INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND FTSE RUSSELL SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR INTERRUPTIONS THEREIN. FTSE RUSSELL MAKES NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY US, INVESTORS, HOLDERS OF THE NOTES, OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY FROM THE USE OF THE RUSSELL 2000® INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. FTSE RUSSELL MAKES NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE WITH RESPECT TO THE RUSSELL 2000® INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL FTSE RUSSELL HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS), EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

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Supplement to the Plan of Distribution

Under our distribution agreement with MLPF&S, MLPF&S will purchase the notes from us as principal at the public offering price indicated on the cover of this term sheet, less the indicated underwriting discount.

We will deliver the notes against payment therefor in New York, New York on a date that is greater than two business days following the pricing date. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade the notes more than two business days prior to the original issue date will be required to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. In the original offering of the notes, the notes will be sold in minimum investment amounts of 100 units. If you place an order to purchase the notes, you are consenting to MLPF&S acting as a principal in effecting the transaction for your account.

MLPF&S may repurchase and resell the notes, with repurchases and resales being made at prices related to then-prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices, and these prices will include MLPF&S's trading commissions and mark-ups. MLPF&S may act as principal or agent in these market-making transactions; however, it is not obligated to engage in any such transactions. At MLPF&S's discretion, for a short, undetermined initial period after the issuance of the notes, MLPF&S may offer to buy the notes in the secondary market at a price that may exceed the initial estimated value of the notes. Any price offered by MLPF&S for the notes will be based on then-prevailing market conditions and other considerations, including the performance of the Basket and the remaining term of the notes. However, none of us, MLPF&S, or any of our respective affiliates is obligated to purchase your notes at any price or at any time, and we cannot assure you that we, MLPF&S or any of our respective affiliates will purchase your notes at a price that equals or exceeds the initial estimated value of the notes.

The value of the notes shown on your account statement produced by MLPF&S will be based on MLPF&S's estimate of the value of the notes if MLPF&S or another of its affiliates were to make a market in the notes, which it is not obligated to do. That estimate will be based upon the price that MLPF&S may pay for the notes in light of then-prevailing market conditions, and other considerations, as mentioned above, and will include transaction costs. At certain times, this price may be higher than or lower than the initial estimated value of the notes.

The distribution of the Note Prospectus in connection with these offers or sales will be solely for the purpose of providing investors with the description of the terms of the notes that was made available to investors in connection with their initial offering. Secondary market investors should not, and will not be authorized to, rely on the Note Prospectus for information regarding BNS or for any purpose other than that described in the immediately preceding sentence.

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#### Structuring the Notes

The notes are our unsecured senior debt securities, the return on which is linked to the performance of the Basket. As is the case for all of our debt securities, including our market-linked notes, the economic terms of the notes reflect our actual or perceived creditworthiness at the time of pricing. The internal funding rate we use in pricing the market-linked note is typically lower than the rate we would pay when we issue conventional fixed-rate debt securities of comparable maturity. This generally relatively lower internal funding rate, which is reflected in the economic terms of the notes, along with the fees and charges associated with market-linked notes, resulted in the initial estimated value of the notes on the pricing date being less than their public offering price.

At maturity, we are required to pay the Redemption Amount to holders of the notes, which will be calculated based on the performance of the Basket and the \$10 per unit principal amount. In order to meet these payment obligations, at the time we issue the notes, we may choose to enter into certain hedging arrangements (which may include call options, put options or other derivatives) with MLPF&S or one of its affiliates. The terms of these hedging arrangements are determined by seeking bids from market participants, including MLPF&S and its affiliates, and take into account a number of factors, including our creditworthiness, interest rate movements, the volatility of the Basket Components, the tenor of the notes and the tenor of the hedging arrangements. The economic terms of the notes and their initial estimated value depend in part on the terms of these hedging arrangements.

MLPF&S has advised us that the hedging arrangements will include a hedging related charge of approximately \$0.075 per unit, reflecting an estimated profit to be credited to MLPF&S from these transactions. Since hedging entails risk and may be influenced by unpredictable market forces, additional profits and losses from these hedging arrangements may be realized by MLPF&S or any third party hedge providers.

For further information, see “Risk Factors—General Risks Relating to LIRNs” beginning on page PS-6 and “Use of Proceeds and Hedging” on page PS-16 of product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1.

#### Summary of Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences

An investor should read carefully the description of principal Canadian federal income tax considerations under “Canadian Taxation” in the accompanying prospectus relevant to a holder (as defined on page 19 of the prospectus) owning debt securities, and the description of principal Canadian federal income tax considerations under “Supplemental Discussion of Canadian Federal Income Tax Consequences” in the applicable product prospectus supplement.

#### Summary of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following is a general description of certain U.S. federal tax considerations relating to the notes. Prospective purchasers of the notes should consult their tax advisors as to the consequences under the tax laws of the country of which they are residents for tax purposes and the tax laws of the U.S. of acquiring, holding and disposing of the notes and receiving payments under the notes. This summary is based upon the law as in effect on the date of this pricing supplement and is subject to any change in law that may take effect after such date. We urge you to read the more detailed discussion in the “Supplemental Discussion of U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences” section beginning on page PS-28 of product prospectus supplement EQUITY INDICES LIRN-1.

No statutory, regulatory, judicial or administrative authority directly discusses how the notes should be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, the U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the notes are uncertain. Accordingly, we urge you to consult your tax advisor as to the tax consequences of your investment in the notes (and of having agreed to the required tax treatment of your notes described below) and as to the application of state, local or other tax laws to your investment in your notes and the possible effects of changes in federal or other tax laws.

Pursuant to the terms of the notes, BNS and you agree, in the absence of a statutory or regulatory change or administrative or judicial ruling to the contrary, to characterize your notes as a pre-paid derivative contract with respect to the **Basket**. If your notes are so treated, you should generally recognize long-term capital gain or loss if you hold your notes for more than one year (and otherwise, short-term capital gain or loss) upon the taxable disposition of your notes in an amount equal to the difference between the amount you receive at such time and the amount you paid for your notes. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

We will not attempt to ascertain whether any entity the stock of which is included in any Basket Component would be treated as a "passive foreign investment company" (a "PFIC") within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). If any such entity were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences might apply to U.S. holders upon the taxable disposition (including cash settlement) of the notes. You should refer to information filed with the SEC or an equivalent governmental authority by such entities and consult your tax advisor regarding the possible consequences to you if such entity is or becomes a PFIC.

In the opinion of our counsel, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, it would be reasonable to treat your notes in the manner described above. However, because there is no authority that specifically addresses the tax treatment of the notes, it is possible that your notes could alternatively be treated for tax purposes as a single contingent payment debt instrument or pursuant to some other characterization, such that the timing and character of your income from the notes could differ materially from the treatment described above.

*Possible Change in Law.* In 2007, the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") released a notice that may affect the taxation of holders of the notes. According to the notice, the IRS and the U.S. Treasury Department (the "Treasury") are actively considering whether a holder

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of an instrument such as the notes should be required to accrue ordinary income on a current basis, and they are seeking taxpayer comments on the subject. It is not possible to determine what guidance they will ultimately issue, if any. It is possible, however, that under such guidance, holders of the notes will ultimately be required to accrue income currently and this could be applied on a retroactive basis. The IRS and the Treasury are also considering other relevant issues, including whether additional gain or loss from such instruments should be treated as ordinary or capital, whether foreign holders of such instruments should be subject to withholding tax on any deemed income accruals, and whether the special “constructive ownership rules” of Section 1260 of the Code should be applied to such instruments.

**Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income.** U.S. holders that are individuals or estates and certain trusts are subject to an additional 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” or “undistributed net investment income” in the case of an estate or trust, which may include any income or gain with respect to the notes, to the extent of their net investment income or undistributed net investment income (as the case may be) that, when added to their other modified adjusted gross income, exceeds \$200,000 for an unmarried individual, \$250,000 for a married taxpayer filing a joint return (or a surviving spouse), \$125,000 for a married individual filing a separate return, or the dollar amount at which the highest tax bracket begins for an estate or trust. The 3.8% Medicare tax is determined in a different manner than the regular income tax. U.S. holders should consult their advisors with respect to the 3.8% Medicare tax.

**Specified Foreign Financial Assets.** U.S. holders may be subject to reporting obligations with respect to their notes if they do not hold their notes in an account maintained by a financial institution and the aggregate value of their notes and certain other “specified foreign financial assets” (applying certain attribution rules) exceeds an applicable threshold. Significant penalties can apply if a U.S. holder is required to disclose its notes and fails to do so.

**Backup Withholding and Information Reporting.** The proceeds received from a taxable disposition of the notes will be subject to information reporting unless you are an “exempt recipient” and may also be subject to backup withholding at the rate specified in the Code if you fail to provide certain identifying information (such as an accurate taxpayer number, if you are a U.S. holder) or meet certain other conditions.

Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules are not additional taxes and may be refunded or credited against your U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

**Non-U.S. Holders.** This section applies only if you are a non-U.S. holder. For these purposes, you are a non-U.S. holder if you are the beneficial owner of the notes and are, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

· a non-resident alien individual;

· a foreign corporation; or

· an estate or trust that, in either case, is not subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis on income or gain from the notes.

If you are a non-U.S. holder, subject to Section 871(m) of the Code and FATCA, discussed below, you should generally not be subject to generally applicable information reporting and backup withholding requirements with respect to payments on your notes if you comply with certain certification and identification requirements as to your foreign status including providing us (and/or the applicable withholding agent) a properly executed and fully completed applicable IRS Form W-8. Subject to Section 897 of the Code and Section 871(m) of the Code, discussed below, gain from the taxable disposition of the notes generally will not be subject to U.S. tax unless (i) such gain is effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by you in the U.S., (ii) you are a non-resident alien individual and are present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year of such taxable disposition and certain other conditions are satisfied, (iii) you fail to provide the relevant correct, completed and executed IRS Form W-8 or (iv) you have certain other present or former connections with the U.S.

We will not attempt to ascertain whether the issuer of any of the stocks included in any Basket Component would be treated as a “United States real property holding corporation” (“USRPHC”) within the meaning of Section 897 of the Code. We also have not attempted to determine whether the notes should be treated as “United States real property interests” (“USRPI”) as defined in Section 897 of the Code. If an issuer of any stock included in any Basket Component or the notes were so treated, certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could possibly apply, including

subjecting any gain realized by a non-U.S. holder in respect of the notes upon a taxable disposition (including cash settlement) of the notes to U.S. federal income tax on a net basis, and the proceeds from such a taxable disposition to a withholding tax. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the potential treatment of any stock included in any Basket Component for their notes as a USRPHC or the notes as USRPI.

Section 871 (m). A 30% withholding tax (which may be reduced by an applicable income tax treaty) is imposed under Section 871(m) of the Code on certain “dividend equivalents” paid or deemed paid to a non-U.S. holder with respect to a “specified equity-linked instrument” that references one or more dividend-paying U.S. equity securities or indices containing U.S. equity securities. The withholding tax can apply even if the instrument does not provide for payments that reference dividends. Treasury regulations provide that the withholding tax applies to all dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid on specified equity-linked instruments that have a delta of one (“delta one specified equity-linked instruments”) issued after 2016 and to all dividend equivalents paid or deemed paid on all other specified equity-linked instruments issued after 2018.

Based on our determination that the notes are not “delta-one” with respect to any Basket Component or any U.S. stocks comprising any Basket Component, our counsel is of the opinion that the notes should not be delta one specified equity-linked instruments and thus should not be subject to withholding on dividend equivalents. Our determination is not binding on the IRS, and the IRS may disagree

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with this determination. Furthermore, the application of Section 871(m) of the Code will depend on our determinations made upon issuance of the notes. If withholding is required, we will not make payments of any additional amounts.

Nevertheless, after issuance, it is possible that your notes could be deemed to be reissued for tax purposes upon the occurrence of certain events affecting the Basket Components or stocks comprising any Basket Component or your notes, and following such occurrence your notes could be treated as delta one specified equity-linked instruments that are subject to withholding on dividend equivalents. It is also possible that withholding tax or other tax under Section 871(m) of the Code could apply to the notes under these rules if a non-U.S. holder enters, or has entered, into certain other transactions in respect of the Basket Components or stocks comprising any Basket Component or the notes. If you enter, or have entered, into other transactions in respect of the Basket Components or stocks comprising any Basket Component or the notes, you should consult your tax advisor regarding the application of Section 871(m) of the Code to your notes in the context of your other transactions.

Because of the uncertainty regarding the application of the 30% withholding tax on dividend equivalents to the notes, you are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) of the Code and the 30% withholding tax to an investment in the notes.

**U.S. Federal Estate Tax Treatment of Non-U.S. Holders.** A note may be subject to U.S. federal estate tax if an individual non-U.S. holder holds the note at the time of his or her death. The gross estate of a non-U.S. holder domiciled outside the U.S. includes only property situated in the U.S. Individual non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal estate tax consequences of holding the notes at death.

**FATCA.** The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”) was enacted on March 18, 2010, and imposes a 30% U.S. withholding tax on “withholdable payments” (i.e., certain U.S.-source payments, including interest (and original issue discount), dividends, other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gain, profits, and income, and on the gross proceeds from a disposition of property of a type which can produce U.S.-source interest or dividends) and “passthru payments” (i.e., certain payments attributable to withholdable payments) made to certain foreign financial institutions (and certain of their affiliates) unless the payee foreign financial institution agrees (or is required), among other things, to disclose the identity of any U.S. individual with an account at the institution (or the relevant affiliate) and to annually report certain information about such account. FATCA also requires withholding agents making withholdable payments to certain foreign entities that do not disclose the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of any substantial U.S. owners (or do not certify that they do not have any substantial U.S. owners) to withhold tax at a rate of 30%. Under certain circumstances, a holder may be eligible for refunds or credits of such taxes.

Pursuant to final and temporary Treasury regulations and other IRS guidance, the withholding and reporting requirements under FATCA will generally apply to certain “withholdable payments” made on or after July 1, 2014, certain gross proceeds on a sale or disposition occurring after December 31, 2018, and certain foreign passthru payments made after December 31, 2018 (or, if later, the date that final regulations defining the term “foreign passthru payment” are published). If withholding is required, we (or the applicable paying agent) will not be required to pay additional amounts with respect to the amounts so withheld. Foreign financial institutions and non-financial foreign entities located in jurisdictions that have an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. governing FATCA may be subject to different rules.

Investors should consult their own advisors about the application of FATCA, in particular if they may be classified as financial institutions (or if they hold their notes through a non-U.S. entity) under the FATCA rules.

Both U.S. and non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in the notes, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or non-U.S. taxing jurisdiction (including that of the issuers of stocks included in the Basket Components and BNS).

**Validity of the Notes**

In the opinion of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, as special counsel to the issuer, when the notes offered by this term sheet have been executed and issued by the issuer and authenticated by the trustee pursuant to the indenture and delivered, paid for and sold as contemplated herein, the notes will be valid and binding obligations of the issuer, enforceable against the issuer in accordance with their terms, subject to applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, fraudulent

conveyance, reorganization, moratorium, receivership or other laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights generally, and to general principles of equity (regardless of whether enforcement is sought in a proceeding at law or in equity). This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the laws of the State of New York. Insofar as this opinion involves matters governed by Canadian law, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP has assumed, without independent inquiry or investigation, the validity of the matters opined on by Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP, Canadian legal counsel for the issuer, in its opinion expressed below. In addition, this opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the indenture and, with respect to the Securities, authentication of the Securities and the genuineness of signatures and certain factual matters, all as stated in the opinion of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP dated January 18, 2017 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as Exhibit 5.3 to the Registration Statement on Form F-3 on January 18, 2017.

In the opinion of Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP, the issue and sale of the notes has been duly authorized by all necessary corporate action of BNS in conformity with the Indenture, and when the notes have been duly executed, authenticated and issued in accordance with the Indenture, the notes will be validly issued and, to the extent validity of the notes is a matter governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario, or the laws of Canada applicable therein, and will be valid obligations of BNS, subject to the following limitations (i) the enforceability of the Indenture may be limited by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act (Canada), the Winding-up and Restructuring Act (Canada) and bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, receivership, moratorium, arrangement or winding-up laws or

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other similar laws affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights generally; (ii) the enforceability of the Indenture may be limited by equitable principles, including the principle that equitable remedies such as specific performance and injunction may only be granted in the discretion of a court of competent jurisdiction; (iii) pursuant to the Currency Act (Canada) a judgment by a Canadian court must be awarded in Canadian currency and that such judgment may be based on a rate of exchange in existence on a day other than the day of payment; and (iv) the enforceability of the Indenture will be subject to the limitations contained in the Limitations Act, 2002 (Ontario), and such counsel expresses no opinion as to whether a court may find any provision of the Indenture to be unenforceable as an attempt to vary or exclude a limitation period under that Act. This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the laws of the Province of Ontario and the federal laws of Canada applicable thereto. In addition, this opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the Trustees' authorization, execution and delivery of the Indenture and the genuineness of signatures and certain factual matters, all as stated in the letter of such counsel dated January 18, 2017, which has been filed as Exhibit 5.2 to BNS's Form F-3 filed with the SEC on January 18, 2017.

Where You Can Find More Information

We have filed a registration statement (including a product prospectus supplement, a prospectus supplement, a prospectus addendum and a prospectus) with the SEC for the offering to which this term sheet relates. Before you invest, you should read the Note Prospectus, including this term sheet, and the other documents that we have filed with the SEC, for more complete information about us and this offering. You may get these documents without cost by visiting EDGAR on the SEC website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). Alternatively, we, any agent, or any dealer participating in this offering will arrange to send you these documents if you so request by calling MLPF&S toll-free at 1-800-294-1322.

Market-Linked Investments Classification

MLPF&S classifies certain market-linked investments (the "Market-Linked Investments") into categories, each with different investment characteristics. The following description is meant solely for informational purposes and is not intended to represent any particular Enhanced Return Market-Linked Investment or guarantee any performance. Enhanced Return Market-Linked Investments are short- to medium-term investments that offer you a way to enhance exposure to a particular market view without taking on a similarly enhanced level of market downside risk. They can be especially effective in a flat to moderately positive market (or, in the case of bearish investments, a flat to moderately negative market). In exchange for the potential to receive better-than market returns on the linked asset, you must generally accept market downside risk and capped upside potential. As these investments are not market downside protected, and do not assure full repayment of principal at maturity, you need to be prepared for the possibility that you may lose all or part of your investment.

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