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Upcoming Key Economic Events	
Country/Region	Event
Monday, December 8, 2025	
USA	NY Fed 1-Yr Inflation Expectations
Wednesday, December 10, 2025	
Canada	Bank of Canada Rate Decision
USA	FOMC Rate Decision
Monday, December 15, 2025	
Canada	Consumer Price Index
Tuesday, December 16, 2025	
Eurozone	HCOB Eurozone Manufacturing PMI
Eurozone	HCOB Eurozone Composite PMI
UK	S&P Global UK Manufacturing PMI
UK	S&P Global UK Composite PMI
USA	Unemployment Rate
Wednesday, December 17, 2025	
UK	Consumer Price Index
Eurozone	Consumer Price Index
Thursday, December 18, 2025	
UK	Bank of England Bank Rate
USA	Consumer Price Index
Monday, December 22, 2025	
UK	Gross Domestic Product
Tuesday, December 23, 2025	
Canada	Gross Domestic Product

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Scotia Funds™

Performance at a glance

As of November 30, 2025

Rates of return — Mutual Funds

	Inception Date*	NAVPS (\$)	1M (%)	3M (%)	6M (%)	YTD (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yr (%)	5 Yr (%)	10 Yr (%)	Since inception* (%)
Scotia Funds (USD)											
Scotia Money Market Fund	10/27/1999	15.55	0.29	0.88	1.80	3.39	3.74	4.31	2.72	1.76	1.71
Scotia US Dollar Bond Fund	12/21/1992	2.82	0.52	2.24	4.74	6.53	4.31	4.35	-1.44	0.72	3.19
Scotia Global Equity Fund	06/23/1994	4.43	-0.31	4.32	9.92	19.06	14.60	9.85	6.30	6.14	4.85
Scotia US Equity Fund	10/27/1999	27.40	1.36	3.91	12.48	14.48	6.96	9.84	7.90	7.93	3.97
Scotia Canadian Equity Fund	06/23/1994	4.72	0.82	3.38	9.35	16.34	12.10	10.80	10.42	6.53	6.10
Scotia Caribbean Income Fund	03/31/2009	3.51	0.16	1.23	4.62	6.99	6.45	5.82	1.93	2.30	3.78
Scotia Premium Funds (JMD)											
Scotia Premium Money Market Fund	07/06/2011	100.00	0.35	1.07	2.28	4.60	5.18	6.59	5.02	3.74	4.37
Scotia Premium Fixed Income Fund	02/11/1994	58.07	0.42	1.02	2.88	6.17	6.50	6.83	4.31	5.36	8.78
Scotia Premium Growth Fund	06/23/1987	136.86	-0.48	-0.73	0.07	0.05	2.91	3.97	2.47	9.08	11.81
Scotia Premium USD Indexed Fund	01/15/2016	136.67	0.45	1.27	7.20	11.49	10.81	6.87	4.64	n/a	5.65
Scotia Premium Short-Term Income Fund (JMD)	11/15/2021	109.45	0.37	1.11	2.28	4.45	5.15	7.21	n/a	n/a	6.59
Scotia Premium Short-Term Income Fund (USD)	11/15/2021	10.43	0.30	0.71	1.98	3.59	3.71	3.70	n/a	n/a	3.35

*Inception date provided is the date of first deposit to the Fund.

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AI is reshaping risks for stocks and bonds (1.5 mins)

Over the past year, the United States has become increasingly reliant on rapid growth in artificial intelligence (AI), and this shift is now shaping the wider economy. In H1-2025, AI-related spending such as new data centers, advanced chips and software accounted for 80% of private-sector growth. Recent estimates suggest that these investments added roughly half a percentage point to GDP in the second quarter alone based on S&P Global, making AI one of the strongest contributors to overall economic momentum.

As companies expand their AI capabilities, they are committing hundreds of billions of dollars to build the required support systems. These include large data centers that consume significant amounts of electricity and require constant upgrades, directly impacting the energy, construction and manufacturing sectors. Moreover, national power demand has surged as new data centers come online, underscoring the strong link between AI investment and overall economic activity.

The investment in AI is disproportionately being driven by a handful of mega-cap companies, which creates significant vulnerabilities. If AI spending slows, whether due to rising costs, delays in project execution or weaker-than-expected results, GDP growth could soften. In turn, stock prices, especially for large technology companies, could become more volatile, and bonds issued by companies that borrowed heavily to fund AI projects may face higher default risk.

Given the heavy concentration of companies benefiting from AI in the U.S. market, most investments today represent an implicit bet on the long-term success of the technology. Therefore, investors seeking to lower risk should consider diversification across multiple sectors and themes to guard against an adverse AI-driven shock. Meanwhile, investors who are comfortable with higher risk should be aware that AI investments may take longer to deliver the economic payoff that many are expecting.

Positioning for growth: the Dominican Republic outlook (2 mins)

On November 18, 2025, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) issued a press release signaling a cautiously optimistic outlook for the Dominican Republic (DR). The Fund indicated that over the coming years, growth is expected to accelerate, underpinned by strong economic fundamentals and supportive policy measures. The country's robust institutional framework, including the adoption of a fiscal rule in 2024, along with social and political stability and an investor-friendly business climate, has positioned the DR as the fastest converging economy in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).

Following a temporary slowdown in 2025 amid heightened uncertainty, particularly around U.S. trade policy, and tighter financial conditions, the economy is showing signs of renewed momentum. Recent data indicate a recovery in credit growth, rising exports and strengthening tourism flows, factors which have historically supported the country's robust performance. Additionally, monetary and fiscal measures implemented over the past year, such as new liquidity initiatives to enhance policy transmission and stimulate lending, are beginning to feed through to economic activity. Inflation remains contained and well-anchored, averaging 3.6% through September 2025, as higher food prices have been offset by lower energy costs.

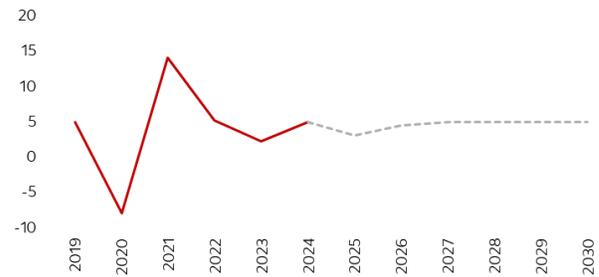
Against this backdrop, the IMF projects real GDP growth of approximately 3% in 2025, rising to 4.5% in 2026 and converging toward the economy's long-term potential of 5%. This steady upward trajectory reflects both

cyclical recovery and progress in addressing structural bottlenecks, particularly in the electricity sector.

Structural reforms, especially in the electricity sector, remain vital for sustaining growth over the medium term. The IMF emphasized that reducing electricity sector losses, improving subsidy targeting and investing in grid infrastructure could ease fiscal pressures and create room for public investment. Beyond energy sector reforms, comprehensive measures to improve human capital, competitiveness, disaster resilience, infrastructure and public investment management will be essential to achieving the DR's long-term growth strategy.

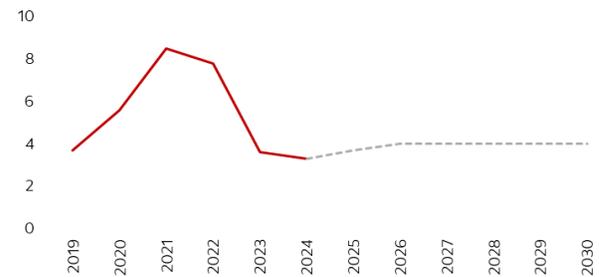
At the same time, global economic uncertainty, geopolitical tensions, commodity price volatility, natural disasters and other external shocks could weigh on growth and foreign investment flows. Delays in structural reforms, inefficient implementation of public investment plans or weak fiscal discipline could also hinder economic progress. Despite these risks, DR offers opportunities for investors seeking exposure to a dynamic Caribbean economy. Recent assessments have shown bonds trading at or slightly below par, positioning investors to benefit from potential price appreciation as macroeconomic conditions continue to strengthen. Meanwhile, those already invested may benefit from improved returns as the sovereign's medium- to long-term outlook strengthens.

Dominican Republic: GDP Growth (%)



Source: IMF

Dominican Republic: Inflation (e.o.p, %)



Source: IMF

Indices	Value	MoM	YTD
S&P 500 Index	6,870.40	0.3%	16.8%
SPTSX Index	31,311.41	-0.2%	26.6%
MSCI World Index	4,418.63	0.5%	19.2%

Source: Bloomberg

Jamaica's track record inspires confidence (3 mins)

The assessment of damage costs from Hurricane Melissa is ongoing, with the World Bank's Global Rapid Post-Disaster Damage Estimation (GRADE) pointing to losses of approximately US\$8.8 billion. This figure surpasses the earlier Government of Jamaica (GoJ) estimate of US\$6-7 billion, signaling that the fiscal impact may be significantly greater than initially anticipated. The scale of destruction has triggered maximum payouts under Jamaica's sovereign risk transfer facilities, including US\$130 million from the catastrophe bond and US\$90 million from the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF). While these inflows will be supplemented by budgetary allocations, as well as bilateral contributions, they are unlikely to fully offset the fiscal costs of the hurricane. Consequently, a financing strategy will be required to address the hurricane-induced fiscal gap that is expected to emerge.

It is against this background that government engaged with multilateral agencies and successfully secured commitments of US\$6.7 billion. This was achieved despite expectations that the severe damage to infrastructure and key sectors will dampen economic activity and tax revenues, limiting the GoJ's ability to service debt. The confidence displayed by Jamaica's multilateral partners is due in large part to Jamaica's track record of fiscal discipline and stabilization of the macro-economy. This includes the dramatic reduction in the national debt, economic and policy reforms and establishment of strong economic framework, the outcome of the strict implementation of pro-market reforms over a decade.

The confidence in the GoJ's ability to restore the economy to a stable long-term growth trajectory was also underscored by Fitch Ratings. On November 20, 2025, Fitch Ratings, following a post hurricane review of Jamaica's prospects, affirmed the sovereign credit rating at 'BB-' and revised the outlook to Stable from Positive. Fitch's revised outlook reflects the hurricane's impact on the near-term economic and fiscal prospects and uncertainty around the pace of recovery. Meanwhile, the rating affirmation was hinged on Jamaica's strong underlying credit fundamentals, including strong governance and institutional frameworks, recent solid fiscal performance and strong external position. Additionally, the government's proactive establishment of provisions to mitigate hurricane-related damage, including insurance, contingency funds and lines of credit with multilateral agencies, further reinforces this stability.

Notwithstanding the impending pressures on the fiscal accounts and the debt balance, Jamaica's credit prospects remain favourable as most of its key indicators remain above the BB- medians. This suggests that despite the dampened outlook, sovereign is to likely to maintain access to credit markets, which will be critical to the recovery and reconstruction effort.

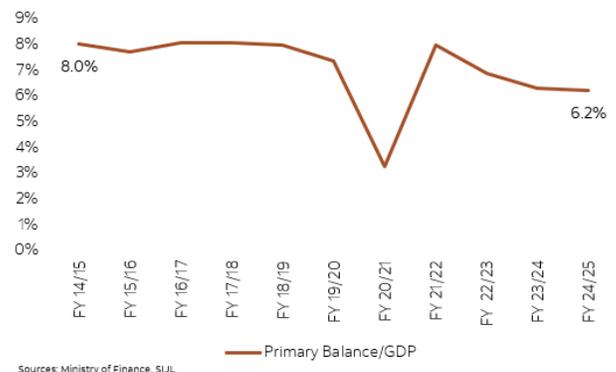
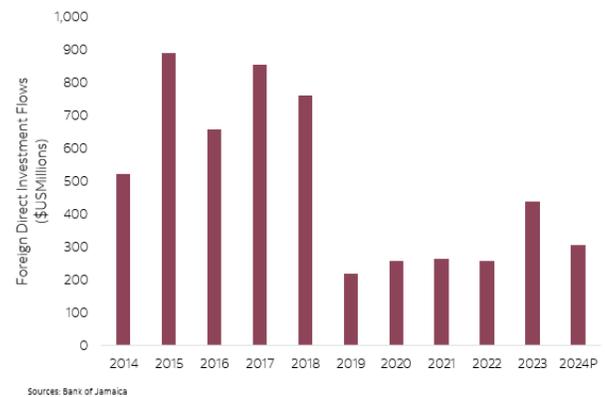
Inflation risks keep policy rate steady (2 mins)

The passage of Hurricane Melissa is expected to cause a significant contraction in economic activity and a sharp increase in price pressures, with headline and core inflation (2.9% and 3.7%, respectively) projected to breach the 4-6% band by mid-2026. In light of this outlook, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) voted unanimously to hold the policy rate at 5.75% at its November 2025 meeting and take the requisite steps to preserve foreign exchange stability. This decision reflects the MPC's view that preserving a stable macroeconomic environment is critical to supporting the country's recovery efforts, amid heightened inflationary risks and economic uncertainty. The Bank also indicated that it is prepared to tighten monetary policy if the outlook deteriorates.

Against this background, it is likely that monetary policy conditions will remain restrictive, at least for the near-term. As a result, interest rates will

remain higher for longer, which — combined with the expected economic contraction — could amplify an already challenging backdrop for local equities. Elevated short-term yields will keep discount rates high, while reduced corporate activity and earnings dampen investor sentiment, placing additional pressure on valuations. Consequently, broad equity indices are likely to face sustained headwinds. Despite the challenging backdrop, there are likely to be pockets of opportunity in sectors directly linked to the reconstruction effort, notably construction, utilities and materials, which stand to benefit from private and fiscal spending.

In contrast, fixed-income instruments are likely to remain attractive to investors seeking higher returns, even as credit risks rise due to elevated borrowing costs and slowing demand. While high-quality government and shorter-dated paper should see continued demand, other issuers may find it difficult to raise funds, especially if their credit metrics soften. However, the balance between yield opportunities and rising credit stress will remain delicate as the economy works through the post-hurricane recovery phase. Against this backdrop, the BOJ's stance reflects a cautious trade-off by preserving macroeconomic stability now, while markets and asset prices adjust to a slower growth path and a protracted period of tighter financial conditions.



Understanding One-Off Items, why core earnings drive value (3 mins)

As local firms continue to publish financial statements, shareholders will be paying keen interest in the reports to evaluate performance. Particular attention will be given to the income statement, with a focus on key metrics such as revenue growth, core profit expansion and sustainable earnings per share (EPS). Investors should also look out for one-off transactions or non-recurring items, as these can distort one's view of the company's performance.

One-off transactions are typically associated with the sale of an asset or a business line, damage to or impairment of assets, mergers & acquisitions or gains or losses from a legal settlement. These transactions can temporarily boost or reduce a company's profits. In the case of a large gain, EPS may be inflated, leading to lower price to earnings (P/E) ratios, which may distort valuations. Conversely, a material loss can push the EPS below long-term trends, inflating the P/E ratio and creating the impression of overvaluation, causing investors to shun what might otherwise be an attractive opportunity. Therefore, the presence of one-off transactions can limit investors' ability to gauge a company's ability to generate sustained earnings.

Given the potential of one-off items to distort investment decisions, analysts typically normalize earnings by removing items that do not reflect the company's ongoing operational performance. This helps to better estimate sustainable profitability and project future cash flows, and allows for a clearer, more consistent picture. It also helps to ensure consistent comparison across different periods and versus peers.

Non-recurring items may result in earnings volatility, but they can provide additional capital for expansion and eventually lead to improvements in core operations. However, it is ultimately core profitability, underpinned by organic activities as well as growth initiatives such as the release of new products, operational improvements and expansion into new markets, that drives long-term value for shareholders. Investment decisions should not be immediately driven by large profits or losses as they may include one-off transactions which distort the true picture. Investors should therefore focus on core earnings as well as the long-term strategy articulated by the company to determine the potential for sustainable growth and returns.

Local Stock Market News (1 min)

- Key Insurance Company Limited (KEY) was officially delisted from the Jamaica Stock Exchange (JSE) on November 30, 2025. This follows the take-over offer by GraceKennedy Financial Group Limited (GKFG) which increased shareholdings to over 98%.
- Seprod Limited (SEP) declared a dividend of J\$0.605 to shareholders on record as of December 19, 2025, payable on January 16, 2025.
- Kingston Wharves Limited (KWL) declared a dividend of J\$0.44 to shareholders on record as of December 15, 2025, payable on January 16, 2025.
- The JSE has advised that the suspension of trading in the ordinary shares of EduFocal Limited (LEARN) has been lifted effective December 5, 2025, as the company has submitted all outstanding financial statements.
- Salada Foods Jamaica Ltd. (SALF) declared a dividend of J\$0.058 to shareholders on record as of December 05, 2025, payable on December 12, 2025.

- Massy Holdings Ltd. (MASSY) declared a dividend of TT\$0.0354 to shareholders on record as of December 05, 2025, payable on December 19, 2025.

Market Quote for Month Ending November 28, 2025						
Index	Opening Value	Closing Value	Total Volume	Value (J\$)	MTD Change	YTD Change
Main Market	322,820.75	318,658.37	325,973,433	2,206,310,086.02	-1.29%	-5.10%
Junior Market	3,434.88	3,386.07	151,381,147	286,514,150.70	-1.42%	-9.30%

Source: JSE, SJL

Market activity (1 min)

For the month of November 2025, the JSE All Jamaican Composite Index declined by 4,553.15 points, 1.24% month-over-month (MoM), to close at 363,894.47. The Main Market Index declined by 4,162.38 points, 1.29% MoM, to close at 318,658.37. The Main Market had 66 stocks traded, with 26 advancing, 35 declining and 5 trading firm. Volume leaders included TransJamaican Highway Limited (26.11% of trades), Innovative Energy Group Limited (22.03%) and Wigton Energy Limited (13.55%).

The Junior Market Index declined by 48.81 points or 1.42% MoM to close at 3,386.07. Market activity ended with 46 stocks traded, of which 15 advanced, 30 declined and 1 traded firm. Volume leaders for the month Atlantic Hardware and Plumbing Company Limited (27.30%), Omni Industries Limited (7.27%), and Kintyre Holdings (JA) Limited (6.14%).

Sector	Top Advancers*	Top Decliners*
Finance	ISP	LASF
Manufacturing	OMNI	PURITY
Insurance	GENAC	CABROKERS
Other	CHL	JETCON
Retail	RPL	FTNA

*Based on percentage price increase month-over-month
Source: JSE, SJL (Junior Market)

Sector	Top Advancers*	Top Decliners*
Finance	SIL	VMIL
Conglomerate	GK	SJ
Other	TJH	SVL
Manufacturing	CCC	JBG
Real Estate	CPFV	FirstRockJMD

*Based on percentage price increase month-over-month
Source: JSE, SJL (Main Market)

Recently Released Key Economic Events				
Country/Region	Event	Actual	Forecast	Previous
Tuesday, November 11, 2025				
UK	ILO Unemployment Rate 3Mths	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%
Thursday, November 13, 2025				
UK	GDP YoY	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%
Monday, November 17, 2025				
Canada	CPI YoY	2.2%	2.1%	2.4%
Tuesday, November 18, 2025				
USA	Factory Orders	1.4%	1.4%	-1.3%
Wednesday, November 19, 2025				
UK	CPI MoM	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
UK	CPI YoY	3.6%	3.5%	3.8%
Eurozone	CPI YoY	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Eurozone	CPI MoM	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
USA	FOMC Meeting Minutes	--	--	--
Thursday, November 20, 2025				
USA	Unemployment Rate	4.4%	4.3%	4.3%
Friday, November 21, 2025				
Eurozone	HCOB Eurozone Manufacturing PMI	--	50.1	50.0
Eurozone	HCOB Eurozone Composite PMI	--	52.5	52.5
UK	S&P Global UK Manufacturing PMI	--	49.2	49.7
UK	S&P Global UK Composite PMI	--	51.8	52.2
USA	S&P Global US Manufacturing PMI	--	52.0	52.5
USA	S&P Global US Composite PMI	--	54.5	54.6
Tuesday, November 25, 2025				
USA	PPI Final Demand MoM	0.3%	0.3%	-0.1%
USA	PPI Final Demand YoY	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%
Friday, November 28, 2025				
Canada	GDP YoY	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%
Canada	GDP MoM	0.2%	0.2%	-0.3%
Monday, December 1, 2025				
Eurozone	HCOB Eurozone Manufacturing PMI	49.60	49.70	49.70
UK	S&P Global UK Manufacturing PMI	50.20	50.20	50.20
Canada	S&P Global Canada Manufacturing PMI	48.40	--	49.60
USA	S&P Global US Manufacturing PMI	52.20	51.90	51.90
USA	ISM Manufacturing	48.20	49.00	48.70
Tuesday, December 2, 2025				
Eurozone	Unemployment Rate	6.4%	6.3%	6.3%
Eurozone	CPI MoM	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.2%
Wednesday, December 3, 2025				
Eurozone	HCOB Eurozone Composite PMI	52.8	52.4	52.4
UK	S&P Global UK Composite PMI	51.2	50.5	50.5
Eurozone	PPI MoM	0.1%	0.1%	-0.1%
Eurozone	PPI YoY	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canada	S&P Global Canada Composite PMI	44.9	--	50.3
USA	S&P Global US Composite PMI	54.2	--	54.8
Thursday, December 4, 2025				
USA	Factory Orders	0.2%	0.3%	1.4%
Friday, December 5, 2025				
Canada	Unemployment Rate	6.5%	7.0%	6.9%
USA	PCE Price Index YoY	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%

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