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Upcoming Key Economic Events	
Country/Region	Event
	Wednesday, July 9, 2025
USA	FOMC Meeting Minutes
	Friday, July 11, 2025
Canada	Unemployment Rate
	Tuesday, July 15, 2025
USA	Consumer Price Index
Canada	Consumer Price Index
	Wednesday, July 16, 2025
UK	Consumer Price Index
USA	PPI Final Demand YoY
	Thursday, July 17, 2025
Eurozone	Consumer Price Index
	Thursday, July 24, 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	S&P Global US Manufacturing PMI
USA	S&P Global US Composite PMI

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Scotia Funds™

Performance at a glance

As of June 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	15.32	0.30	0.92	1.87	1.87	4.24	4.04	2.42	1.61	1.67
Scotia US Dollar Bond Fund	12/21/1992	2.73	1.57	0.89	3.29	3.29	4.58	2.00	-1.69	0.45	3.14
Scotia Global Equity Fund	06/23/1994	4.16	3.22	10.76	11.80	11.80	5.60	9.92	7.62	4.96	4.71
Scotia US Equity Fund	10/27/1999	25.05	2.82	4.90	4.64	4.64	2.50	9.90	8.80	7.48	3.67
Scotia Canadian Equity Fund	06/23/1994	4.41	2.04	8.68	8.57	8.57	17.58	10.50	11.78	4.02	5.95
Scotia Caribbean Income Fund	03/31/2009	3.44	1.61	2.29	3.91	3.91	5.36	5.58	2.18	2.00	3.69
Scotia Premium Funds (JMD)											
Scotia Premium Money Market Fund	07/06/2011	100.00	0.40	1.24	2.67	2.67	6.29	6.81	4.73	3.80	4.36
Scotia Premium Fixed Income Fund	02/11/1994	56.88	0.77	1.75	4.00	4.00	6.69	6.56	4.56	5.40	8.85
Scotia Premium Growth Fund	06/23/1987	135.89	-0.64	-0.83	-0.66	-0.66	5.85	0.64	3.12	12.17	12.00
Scotia Premium USD Indexed Fund	01/15/2016	133.42	3.97	5.42	8.13	8.13	7.60	6.44	5.69	n/a	5.57
Scotia Premium Short-Term Income Fund (JMD)	11/15/2021	108.41	0.33	1.14	2.46	2.46	6.46	7.56	n/a	n/a	6.81
Scotia Premium Short-Term Income Fund (USD)	11/15/2021	10.33	0.35	0.87	1.94	1.94	3.46	3.61	n/a	n/a	3.29

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

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U.S. outlook remains cloudy despite resilient labour market (2 mins)

Despite emerging headwinds, the U.S. economy continues to show pockets of strength, particularly in the labour market. June payrolls increased by 147,000, outpacing expectations, with a notable boost from state and local education hiring. The unemployment rate dipped to 4.1%, and wages rose 0.2%, underscoring underlying resilience even as private-sector job gains slowed. Health care employment rose by 59,000, helping to cushion declines in manufacturing and business services. These gains suggest that while hiring is moderating, businesses remain hesitant to implement large-scale layoffs.

On the inflation front, the latest PCE data offers some reassurance. The Fed's preferred inflation gauge rose just 0.1% in May, bringing the annual rate to 2.3%. Core PCE, which strips out food and energy, posted a monthly gain of 0.2% and a year-over-year increase of 2.7%, slightly higher than forecast but still indicative of controlled price pressures. However, softening consumer fundamentals are beginning to emerge. Spending fell by 0.1% in May, and personal income declined 0.4%, reflecting reduced government transfers and dampened household demand. Despite signs of resilience in current data, forward-looking indicators point to a more cautious outlook. The ISM Manufacturing PMI improved at 49, but still signals contraction in the industry as readings below 50 portend a decline in activity. New orders and employment, key components of the index, have weakened further, suggesting a sustained softness in demand and hiring in the industry.

While inflation appears contained for now, tariffs remain a potential risk to the outlook. In this regard, the Fed has signaled patience, pointing to a slower than expected pace of rate cuts for the rest of the year. Like the Fed, investors should exercise caution, focusing on leading indicators such as PMIs and consumer confidence, which could give an indication of near-term economic momentum. For markets, this backdrop favors quality such as investment grade companies with resilient business models, consistent earnings and strong balance sheets. Long-duration bonds may come under pressure from rising yields, while equities could remain volatile. Investors might consider shifting toward defensive sectors, dividend-paying stocks, and short-to-intermediate duration fixed income to weather the uncertain 12-month horizon

Crude awakening: Oil, inflation and the cost of war. (2 mins)

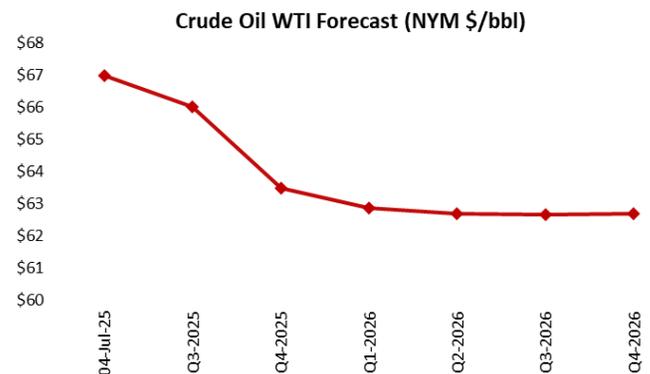
The rapid escalation of tensions in the Middle East last month reignited concerns regarding global oil supply security. As tensions escalated between Israel and Iran, so did fears of a possible closure of the Strait of Hormuz, a critical artery for global oil shipments, reintroducing price volatility in the crude oil market. While tensions between the two countries have since eased and oil supply through the Strait remains largely undisturbed, future conflicts between these two countries could embed a risk premium into oil markets.

Crude oil is a key input in production, making oil price volatility a major source of cost-push inflation. Sustained increases in oil prices result in higher production costs, often passed on to consumers, ultimately impacting inflation metrics and monetary policy decisions. The current scenario has the potential to complicate the policy landscape for central banks, forcing them to maintain relatively tight policy stance to control demand, while balancing economic growth imperatives.

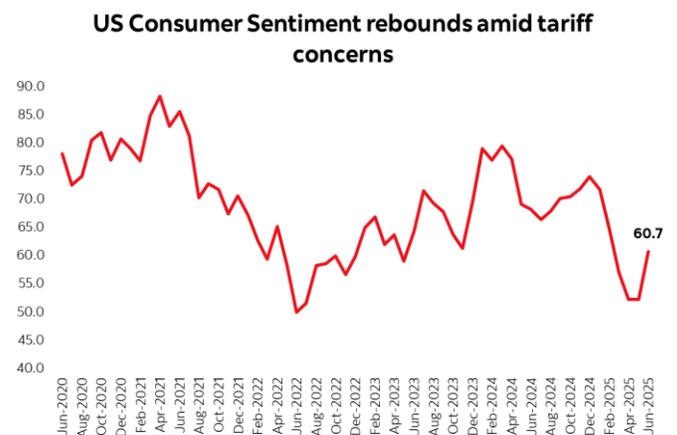
While the International Energy Agency (IEA) projects a decline in global oil demand due to the increased adoption of electric vehicles and renewable energy sources, any resurgence of events that materially threaten oil supply could amplify crude price fluctuations and threaten the global

economic outlook. In addition to weaker oil demand, the IEA forecasts a rise in global oil supply by more than 5 million barrels per day (mb/d) to 114.7 mb/d by 2030, driven by increased production by OPEC+ and non-OPEC+ member such as U.S., Canada, Brazil, Guyana and Argentina. This could help to stabilise oil prices and facilitate a more accommodative monetary policy posture over time.

Oil markets therefore remain a key gauge for inflation expectations, which directly influence portfolio decisions. If there is a resurgence in inflation pressures, fixed income portfolios could face losses as longer-term yields rise while bond prices and returns fall. For equities, higher oil prices could negatively impact the results of oil-sensitive sectors such as manufacturing and dampen shareholder returns. Conversely, energy companies and commodity producers could outperform, providing more value to stakeholders.



Source: Bloomberg



Source: Bloomberg

Indices	Value	MoM	YTD
S&P 500 Index	6,279.35	5.2%	6.8%
SPTSX Index	27,034.30	2.7%	9.3%
MSCI World Index	4,061.43	4.0%	9.5%

Source: Bloomberg

STATIN revises GDP data (2 mins)

The Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) recently announced that it has adopted the internationally recommended 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA) as part of its ongoing revision of the Jamaica System of National Accounts (JSNA). STATIN highlighted that the change affirms its commitment to ensuring that Jamaica’s economic reporting remains in line with global standards and strengthens the country’s ability to produce more relevant and timely data. As a result, the revision includes some notable changes such as updated concepts, classifications, revised data sources and a new base year of 2015 (from 2007).

Based on the revision, the Jamaican economy grew by 1.1% in Q1-2025 compared to Q1-2024. This follows two consecutive quarters of economic contraction due to the impact of severe weather and slowing tourism demand. The Q1-2025 performance reflected increases in both Goods Producing and Services industries, which grew by 2.0% and 0.8%, respectively. Growth in these industries was driven largely by ongoing civil engineering activities and increased food production amid a recovery in agricultural output following the hydrological events of 2024. Meanwhile, Services benefitted from a 6.4% growth in the reclassified Information & Communication sector, which now includes Publishing and Media activities. Additional impetus came from the Transport & Storage (1.9%) subsector, supported by higher cargo throughput at the ports.

At its June 2025 meeting, the Monetary Policy Committee deliberated on its economic outlook and reaffirmed its expectations for sustained growth in Q2-2025 as most industries continue to recover from weather related shocks in 2024. Thereafter, economic activity is anticipated to strengthen throughout FY2025/26, largely due to growth in the Mining, Tourism, and Construction sectors. However, growth may be constrained by a possible weakening of external demand, geopolitical tensions and the negative impact of adverse weather conditions associated with a 2025 hurricane season that is projected to be an active one.

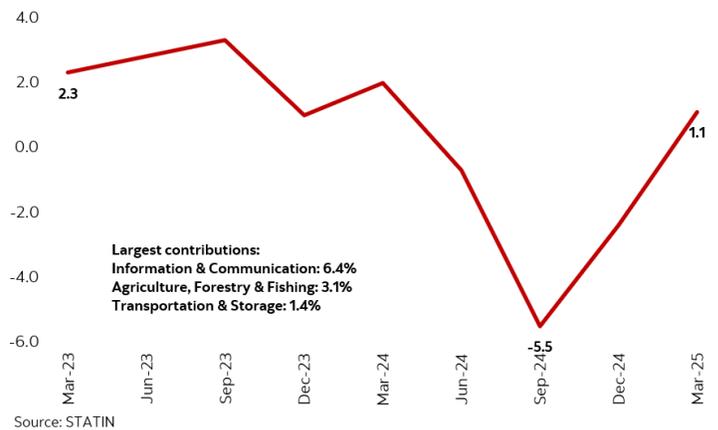
IMF affirms Jamaica’s prospects, offers recommendations (2 mins)

In June, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) released its Staff Report of its Article IV Consultation with Jamaica, wherein observations and projections around key macroeconomic variables were offered. The report projected that Jamaica’s economy would contract in FY 2024/25. However, the IMF anticipates a recovery beginning in FY 2025/26, with growth forecast to settle around its potential rate of 1.6%. The Fund noted that inflation has stabilized around the midpoint of the Bank of Jamaica’s (BoJ) target range and is expected to remain rangebound for the rest of 2025. Additionally, the external current account recorded surpluses for the last three fiscal years, supported by a rebound in tourism and remittance inflows. Despite an increase in disaster-recovery expenditures in response to Hurricane Beryl, public debt is projected to fall below 70% of GDP, consistent with the Jamaican authorities’ estimations.

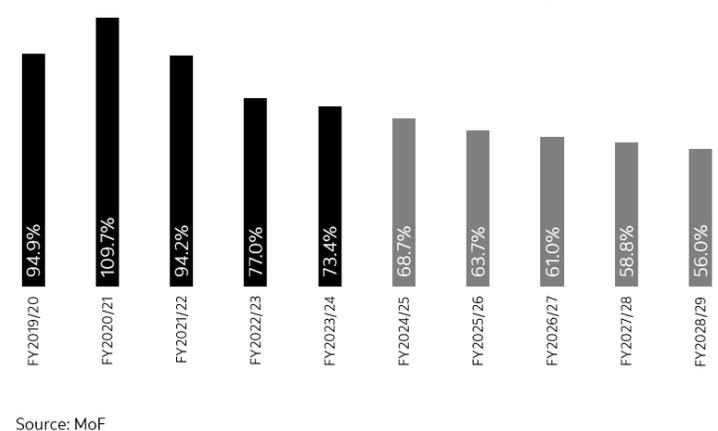
The IMF continued to assess Jamaica’s capacity to repay the Fund as adequate. This assessment is underpinned by the country’s strengthened policy frameworks, which are now stronger than at the initiation of the Precautionary Liquidity Line (March 2023), a strong track record of policy implementation, and a relatively low level of outstanding credit. However, the IMF offered several policy recommendations to support sustained progress. The Fund recommended the establishment of an explicit operational medium-term debt anchor in the Fiscal Responsibility Law at a level below 60% of GDP. This would help to guide policies and

ensure that debt is kept at moderate levels, creating fiscal buffers to respond to adverse events. The IMF also suggested that there is scope to further develop the foreign exchange markets by reducing the surrender requirements of dealers and scaling back the Bank of Jamaica’s interventions. These steps are expected to enhance market depth and increasing trading volumes over time.

Real GDP YOY Quarterly Growth (%)



Debt to GDP Trajectory



State of the market – half year review (3 mins)

The Jamaica Stock Exchange (JSE) continues to face sustained downward pressure, driven by lingering economic uncertainty, engendering a cautious sentiment among investors. This has contributed to continued market softness and limited buying momentum. In Q1-2025, the Combined Index, which measure the overall performance of companies listed on the Main and Junior Markets, declined by 1.69%. Meanwhile the Select Index, which tracks the performance of the fifteen most liquid stocks, fell by 2.94%. Market losses deepened in the second quarter, with the indexes falling by 4.00% and 4.05%, respectively. For the six months to June 30, 2025, the JSE Combined Index declined by 5.63%, while the JSE Select Index declined by 6.87%.

Among the 15 largest weighted stocks, which collectively represent about 75% of the Main and Junior Markets, only four posted positive returns over the six-month period. Carreras led the gains with a 21.07% increase, supported by a 62.59% increase in revenues and 148.48% surge in earnings on the back of price increases and cost containment initiatives. Sagicor Group Jamaica (SJ), Guardian Holdings Limited (GHL), Caribbean Cement Company (CCC) returned respective price increases of 4.51%, 2.53%, and 0.71%. Meanwhile, several stocks experienced steep price declines during the first half of the year. TransJamaican Highway (TJH) declined by 20.73%, as the share price converged to the government’s share offer price in March 2025. Similarly, NCB Financial Group (NCBFG) and Supreme Ventures Limited (SVL) exhibited steep declines of 19.15% and 12.25%, respectively. At the end of June 2025, the average price decline for the Main Market was 4.68%, with only 14 stocks advancing, 37 declining and one remaining unchanged relative to December. Concurrently, the Junior Market declined by 6.93%, with 14 stocks advancing, 31 declining, and two remaining unchanged.

In respect of earnings performance, Q1-2025 releases on the Main Market showed mixed results. Financial holding companies with large investment portfolios, such as Guardian Holdings Limited (GHL) and Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited (SJ), benefitted from fair value gains as improved fixed income assets prices led to sizable gains. GHL also recorded a one-off gain of J\$15B from the sale of its brokerage business in the Netherlands. On the other hand, Wisynco and Seprod reported lower earnings due to higher depreciation related to planned expansions and higher finance costs.

For the Junior Market, earnings results were predominantly negative in the first quarter, as several companies faced profitability pressures stemming from rising operating expenses and higher financing costs. Expansion activities, while aimed at long-term growth, led to increased depreciation charges, which in turn compressed margins and offset revenue gains. Companies with exposure to the tourism sector also experienced additional challenges, including a decline in passenger traffic and elevated operating costs. Amid these challenges, Express Catering (ECL) stood out as a notable exception, reporting a 67% increase in profits. This performance reflected the impact of higher per-passenger spending and strategic cost containment initiatives.

Until clearer signs of economic stability emerge, market softness may persist. Nevertheless, this environment presents an opportunity for investors to reassess their holdings, ensuring alignment with their financial goals. It also underscores the importance of portfolio diversification. Additionally, it opens the door to selectively add resilient, growth-oriented companies that continue to invest, expand, and demonstrate the ability to navigate headwinds while delivering long-term shareholder value.

Market Quote Year-to-Date Ending June 30, 2025						
Index	Opening Value	Closing Value	Total Volume	Value (J\$)	MTD Change	YTD Change
Main Market	335,794.94	317,312.99	4,056,963,541	41,626,219,688.74	-2.31%	-5.50%
Junior Market	3,735.05	3,476.21	204,605,886	8,582,319.04	1.33%	-6.93%

Source: JSE, SJJL

Local Stock Market News (1 min)

- Tropical Battery Company Limited extended the closing date of its Additional Public Offering (APO) to July 4, 2025. This extension came just days before the company released the restated Q1 financial statements, which revealed a first-quarter loss and a notable decline in second-quarter performance.
- Access Financial Services Limited (AFS) advised that, effective July 1, 2025, Mr. Marcus James officially returned from his one-year leave of absence. He has rejoined the Boards of Access Financial Services and Embassy Loans Inc. in the capacity of Executive Director.
- Jamaica Broilers Group Limited (JBG) has advised that its Audited Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended May 3, 2025, will be submitted after the original due date of July 2, 2025. The company has indicated that the report is expected to be available by August 29, 2025.
- Wisynco Group Limited (WISYNCO) has announced the commissioning of a new manufacturing plant that features a canning and integrated brewery. The development will enable the company to venture into a new segment of the beverage market.
- WISYNCO declared a dividend of J\$0.23 per share payable on August 15, 2025, to shareholders on record as at July 10, 2025.
- A.S. Bryden & Sons Holdings Limited declared a dividend of TT\$0.01323 payable on July 31, 2025, to shareholders on record as at July 3, 2025
- Lasco Manufacturing and Lasco Distributors both declared a dividend of J\$0.12 payable on July 24, 2025, to shareholders on record as at July 1, 2025.

Sector	Top Advancers*	Top Decliners*
Finance	LASF	ISP
Manufacturing	CFF	SPURTREE
Insurance	ROC	CABROKERS
Other	JETCON	1GS
Retail	RPL	RAWILL

*Based on percentage price increase year-to-date June 30, 2025
Source: JSE, SIJL (Junior Market)

Sector	Top Advancers*	Top Decliners*
Finance	SIL	NCBFG
Conglomerate	SJ	ASBH
Other	N/A	TJH
Manufacturing	SELECTMD	JBG
Real Estate	CPFV	SRFJMD

*Based on percentage price increase year-to-date June 30, 2025
Source: JSE, SIJL (Main Market)

Recently Released Key Economic Events				
Country/Region	Event	Actual	Forecast	Previous
Monday, June 9, 2025				
USA	NY Fed 1-Yr Inflation Expectations	3.2%	3.5%	3.6%
Wednesday, June 11, 2025				
USA	CPI YoY	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%
Thursday, June 12, 2025				
USA	PPI Final Demand YoY	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
Wednesday, June 18, 2025				
UK	CPI YoY	3.4%	3.3%	3.5%
Eurozone	CPI YoY	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
USA	FOMC Rate Decision (Upper Bound)	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
USA	FOMC Rate Decision (Lower Bound)	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%
USA	FOMC Median Rate Forecast: Next Yr	3.6%	3.4%	3.4%
Thursday, June 19, 2025				
UK	Bank of England Bank Rate	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%
Monday, June 23, 2025				
Eurozone	HCOB Eurozone Manufacturing PMI	--	49.7	49.4
Eurozone	HCOB Eurozone Composite PMI	--	50.4	50.2
UK	S&P Global UK Manufacturing PMI	--	46.8	46.4
UK	S&P Global UK Composite PMI	--	50.6	50.3
USA	S&P Global US Manufacturing PMI	--	51.0	52.0
USA	S&P Global US Composite PMI	--	52.2	53.0
Tuesday, June 24, 2025				
Canada	CPI YoY	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Friday, June 27, 2025				
Canada	GDP YoY	1.3%	1.3%	1.7%
USA	PCE Price Index YoY	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%
Monday, June 30, 2025				
UK	GDP YoY	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
Tuesday, July 1, 2025				
Eurozone	HCOB Eurozone Manufacturing PMI	49.5	49.4	49.4
UK	S&P Global UK Manufacturing PMI	47.7	47.7	47.7
USA	S&P Global US Manufacturing PMI	52.9	52.0	52.0
USA	ISM Manufacturing	49.0	48.8	48.5
Wednesday, July 2, 2025				
Eurozone	Unemployment Rate	6.3%	6.2%	6.2%
Canada	S&P Global Canada Manufacturing PMI	45.6	--	46.1
Thursday, July 3, 2025				
Eurozone	HCOB Eurozone Composite PMI	50.6	50.2	50.2
UK	S&P Global UK Composite PMI	52.0	50.7	50.7
USA	Unemployment Rate	4.1%	4.3%	4.2%
USA	S&P Global US Composite PMI	52.9	52.8	52.8
USA	Factory Orders	8.2%	8.2%	-3.7%
Friday, July 4, 2025				
Eurozone	PPI YoY	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
Canada	S&P Global Canada Composite PMI	44.0	--	45.5

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