

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OCTOBER 31, 2025



KPMG
Chartered Accountants
P.O. Box 436
6 Duke Street
Kingston
Jamaica, W.I.
+1 (876) 922 6640
firmmail@kpmg.com.jm

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Unit Holders of
SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Scotia Premium Fixed Income Fund ("the Fund"), set out on pages 4 to 33, which comprise the statement of financial position as at October 31, 2025, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at October 31, 2025, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants including International Independence Standards (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Unit Holders of
SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.



Page 3

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Unit Holders of
SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'KPMG'.

Chartered Accountants
Kingston, Jamaica

December 30, 2025

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income****Year ended October 31, 2025*****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***

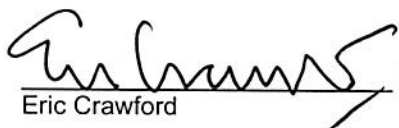
	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Revenue			
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method:			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		1,351,173	1,126,438
Financial assets at amortised cost		473,414	718,737
Unrealised (losses)/gains on financial assets at FVTPL		(9,568)	251,606
Realised gains/(losses) on financial assets at FVTPL		109,223	(164,813)
Foreign exchange gains		<u>160,381</u>	<u>92,381</u>
Total revenue		<u>2,084,623</u>	<u>2,024,349</u>
Expenses			
Management fees	4, 16(d)	437,277	380,128
Other expenses	5	<u>40,063</u>	<u>32,911</u>
Total expenses		<u>477,340</u>	<u>413,039</u>
Profit for the year, being increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units		<u>1,607,283</u>	<u>1,611,310</u>


The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Statement of Financial Position****October 31, 2025***(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	729,849	1,616,846
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	23,609,569	20,302,614
Financial assets at amortised cost	9	4,007,724	2,500,024
Due from Fund Manager	10	25,083	60,277
Accounts receivable	7	29,689	2,474
Total assets		<u>28,401,914</u>	<u>24,482,235</u>
LIABILITIES			
Other payables		<u>48,168</u>	<u>47,786</u>
Net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	11	<u>28,353,746</u>	<u>24,434,449</u>

The financial statements on pages 4 to 33 were approved for issue by the Board of Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited on December 19, 2025, and signed on its behalf by:

 Director
Eric Crawford

 Director
Audrey Richards

The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Holders of Redeemable Units
Year ended October 31, 2025***(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year		24,434,449	21,317,666
Profit for the year, being increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units		<u>1,607,283</u>	<u>1,611,310</u>
		<u>26,041,732</u>	<u>22,928,976</u>
Contributions and redemptions by holders of redeemable units:			
Issue of units during the year	11	4,361,622	3,605,677
Redemption of units during the year	11	(2,049,608)	(2,100,204)
Contributions by holders of redeemable units, net		<u>2,312,014</u>	<u>1,505,473</u>
Balance at the end of the year		<u>28,353,746</u>	<u>24,434,449</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Statement of Cash Flows****Year ended October 31, 2025***(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units		1,607,283	1,611,310
Adjustments for:			
Unrealised revaluation losses on financial assets at FVTPL		9,568	(251,606)
Interest income		(1,824,587)	(1,845,175)
		(207,736)	(485,471)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(3,300,329)	(2,692,802)
Financial assets at amortised cost		(1,533,057)	(119,565)
Accounts receivable		(27,215)	(57,257)
Due from fund manager		35,194	1,449
Other payables		382	(4,411)
Proceeds from new units issued	11,15	4,361,622	3,605,677
Payments for units encashed	11,15	(2,049,608)	(2,100,204)
		(2,720,747)	(1,852,584)
Interest received		<u>1,833,750</u>	<u>1,785,609</u>
Net cash used in operating activities, being net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(886,997)	(66,975)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		<u>1,616,846</u>	<u>1,683,821</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		<u>729,849</u>	<u>1,616,846</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 8 to 33 form an integral part of these financial statements.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND

Notes to the Financial Statements

October 31, 2025

(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. The Scotia Premium Fixed Income Fund

The Scotia Premium Fixed Income Fund, ("Fund"), is registered in Jamaica as a unit trust scheme under the Unit Trusts Act. The Fund is managed by Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited ("Fund Manager") and the Trustee is JCSD Trustee Services Limited. Both the Fund Manager and the Trustee are incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. The registered office of the Fund is located at 7 Holborn Road, Kingston 10.

The Fund Manager is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Scotia Group Jamaica Limited ("Scotia Group").

The Fund is an open-ended unit trust scheme established under the relevant laws of Jamaica and is comprised of diversified portfolios of investments.

The investment objective of the Scotia Premium Fixed Income Fund is to seek exposure to fixed income asset class while maintaining liquidity and aiming to have moderate fluctuations in capital by investing in a diversified mix of short to medium term fixed income instruments.

The income of the Fund is exempt from income tax, under Section 13(t) of the Income Tax Act.

2. Material accounting policy

(a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

New and amended standards and interpretations that became effective during the year

- Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, will apply retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The amendments promote consistency in application and clarify the requirements on determining if a liability is current or non-current.

Under existing IAS 1 requirements, entities classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period. As part of its amendments, the requirement for a right to be unconditional has been removed and instead, now requires that a right to defer settlement must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period. An entity classifies a liability as non-current if it has a right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period. It has now been clarified that a right to defer exists only if the entity complies with conditions specified in the loan agreement at the end of the reporting period, even if the lender does not test compliance until a later date.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)**2. Material accounting policy (continued)(a) **Statement of compliance and basis of preparation (continued)**

(i) Statement of compliance

New and amended standards and interpretations that became effective during the year (continued)

- Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* (continued)

With the amendments, convertible instruments may become current. In light of this, the amendments clarify how an entity classifies a liability that includes a counterparty conversion option, which could be recognised as either equity or a liability separately from the liability component under IAS 32. Generally, if a liability has any conversion options that involve a transfer of the entity's own equity instruments, these would affect its classification as current or non-current. It has now been clarified that an entity can ignore only those conversion options that are recognised as equity when classifying liabilities as current or non-current.

The Fund does not expect the amendments to have a significant impact on its financial statements.

New and amended standards and interpretations issued but are not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new and amended standards and interpretations were in issue but were not yet effective and had not been early-adopted by the Fund. The Fund has assessed their relevance with respect to its operations and has determined that the following may have an effect on its financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 21 *Lack of Exchangeability* for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. The amendments provide clarification for situations where market participants are unable to buy and sell currency to meet their needs at the official exchange rate and turn instead to unofficial, parallel markets. The amendments contain no specific requirements for estimating a spot rate.

The Fund is assessing the impact the amendments will have on its future financial statements.

- IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Under current IFRS Accounting Standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. IFRS 18 promotes a more structured income statement. In particular, it introduces a newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between three new distinct categories (Operating, Investing and Financing) based on a company's main business activities.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025*****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*****2. Material accounting policy (continued)****(a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation (continued)****(i) Statement of compliance****New and amended standards and interpretations issued but are not yet effective (continued)**

- **IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* (continued)**

All companies are required to report the newly defined 'operating profit subtotal – an important measure for investors' understanding of a company's operating results – i.e. investing and financing activities are specifically excluded. This means that the results of equity-accounted investees are no longer part of operating profit and are presented in the 'investing' category.

IFRS 18 also requires companies to analyse their operating expenses directly on the face of the income statement –either by nature, by function or using a mixed presentation. Under the new standard, this presentation provides a 'useful structured summary' of those expenses. If any items are presented by function on the face of the income statement (e.g. cost of sales), then a company provides more detailed disclosures about their nature.

IFRS 18 requires some 'non-GAAP' measures to be reported in the financial statements. It introduces a narrow definition for management performance measures (MPMs), requiring them to be a subtotal of income and expenses, used in public communications outside the financial statements and reflective of management's view of financial performance. For each MPM presented, companies will need to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information, how it is calculated and reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards.

Companies are discouraged from labelling items as 'other' and will now be required to disclose more information if they continue to do so.

The Fund is assessing the impact that the standard will have on its future financial statements.

(ii) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

(iii) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain assumptions and critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025*****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*****2. Material accounting policy (continued)****(a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation (continued)****(iv) Functional and presentation currency**

These financial statements are presented in Jamaican Dollars, which is the Fund's functional currency. Except where indicated to be otherwise, financial information presented in Jamaican Dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(b) Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Jamaica Dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date, being the mid-point between Bank of Jamaica's weighted average buying and selling rates at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated in Jamaican Dollars at the exchange rate at the date that fair value is calculated.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Jamaican Dollars at the rates of exchange ruling at the dates of those transactions. Gains and losses arising from exchange rate fluctuations are included in profit or loss.

(c) Interest

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The "effective interest rate" is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments to its gross carrying amount.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments, the Fund estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not expected credit losses (ECL).

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of a financial asset.

The 'amortised cost' of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method, of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance.

The 'gross carrying amount of a financial asset' is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

The effective interest rate of a financial asset is calculated on initial recognition. In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) and is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025*****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*****2. Material accounting policy (continued)****(c) Interest (continued)**

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculated of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method presented in the statement of profit or loss and OCI, includes interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

(d) Net gain from financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

Net gain from financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes, realised gains and losses from the sale of financial instruments and foreign exchange differences, but excludes interest.

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities**(i) Recognition and initial measurement**

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Fund becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Other financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the date they are originated.

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured initially at fair value, with transaction costs recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets and liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss are measured initially at fair value, plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(ii) Classification and measurement

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)

On initial recognition, the Fund classifies financial assets as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

All other financial assets of the Fund are measured at FVTPL.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)****2. Material accounting policy (continued)****(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)****(ii) Classification and measurement (continued)***Business model assessment*

In making an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held, the Fund considers all of the relevant information about how the business is managed, including:

- the documented investment strategy and the execution of this strategy in practice. This includes whether the investment strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Fund's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how the Fund Manager is compensated: e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Fund's continuing recognition of the assets.

The Fund has determined that it has two business models.

- *Held-to-collect business model*: which includes cash, receivables and resale agreements. These financial assets are held to collect contractual cash flow.
- *Other business model*: which includes debt securities and certificates of deposit. These financial assets are managed and their performance is evaluated, on a fair value basis, with frequent sales taking place.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are SPPI

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)****2. Material accounting policy (continued)****(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)****(ii) Classification and measurement (continued)***Assessment whether contractual cash flows are SPPI (continued)*

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Fund considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Fund considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows; leverage features;
- prepayment and extension features;
- terms that limit the Fund's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

Reclassifications

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Fund were to change its business model for managing those financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets would be reclassified prospectively.

The Fund has financial assets and liabilities classified in the following categories:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

Designated as at fair value through profit or loss – bonds and other notes.

- Loans and receivables:

Financial assets at amortised cost – cash and cash equivalents, receivables, due from Fund Manager, resale agreements and corporate bonds.

- Financial liabilities measured at cost:

Other liabilities - other payables.

(iii) Amortised cost measurement

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025*****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*****2. Material accounting policy (continued)****(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)****(iv) Derecognition**

The Fund derecognises a financial instrument when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Fund is recognised as a separate asset or liability on the statement of financial position.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the consideration received is recognised in profit or loss.

The Fund is engaged in transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of financial position, but retains either all risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognised. Transfers of assets with retention of all or substantially all risks and rewards include, for example, securities lending and repurchase transactions.

The Fund derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

(v) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position only when the Fund has a legal right to set off the recognised amounts and it intends to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

(vi) Fair value measurement

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Fund has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Fund Manager measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Fund Manager uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025*****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*****2. Material accounting policy (continued)****(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)****(vi) Fair value measurement (continued)**

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price - i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Fund Manager determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price.

Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Fund Manager measures the asset and long positions at a bid price and the liability and short positions at an ask price.

Portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to market risk and credit risk that are managed by the Fund Manager on the basis of the net exposure to either market or credit risk are measured on the basis of a price that would be received to sell a net long position (or paid to transfer a net short position) for a particular risk exposure. Those portfolio-level adjustments are allocated to the individual assets and liabilities on the basis of the relative risk adjustment of each of the individual instruments in the portfolio.

The Fund recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

(vii) Identification and measurement of impairment

The Fund recognises loss allowances for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Fund measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- financial assets that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial assets for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the asset) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Fund considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Fund's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025*****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*****2. Material accounting policy (continued)****(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)****(vii) Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)**

The Fund assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Fund considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Fund in full, without recourse by the Fund to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The Fund considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the credit rating of the counterparty is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The Fund considers this to be as follows:

- (a) Credit Ratings issued by Standard and Poor's as BBB- or above;
- (b) Credit Ratings issued by Fitch Rating Agency as BBB- or above;
- (c) Credit Ratings issued by Moody's Rating Agency as Baa3 or above;
- (d) Credit Ratings issued by Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services Limited as CariBBB- or above.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Fund is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Fund expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due; or
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)****2. Material accounting policy (continued)****(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)****(vii) Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)***Presentation of allowance for ECLs in the statement of financial position*

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Fund has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

(f) Resale agreements

A resale agreement ("reverse repo") is a short-term transaction whereby an entity buys securities and simultaneously agrees to resell the securities on a specified date and at a specified price. Title to the security is not actually transferred, unless the counterparty fails to comply with the terms of the contract.

Reverse repos are accounted for as short-term collateralised lending and are measured at amortised cost.

The difference between the purchase and resale price is recognised as interest over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

(g) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are measured at amortised cost, less impairment losses.

(h) Other payables

Other payables are measured at amortised cost.

(i) Redeemable units

The Fund classifies financial instruments issued as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments. The redeemable units issued by the Fund provide investors with the right to require redemption for cash at a value proportionate to the investor's share in the Fund's net assets at the redemption date and also in the event of the Fund's liquidation. The redeemable units are therefore, classified as equity.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost which approximates fair value. This represents current account, call deposit balances and term deposits at bank with maturities three months or less.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)****3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies**

The Fund Manager makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of, and disclosures relating to assets, liabilities, income and expenses reported in these financial statements. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

In the absence of quoted market prices, the fair value of certain debt securities are determined using a generally accepted alternative method. The method includes the use of yield on securities with similar risks and tenure at the reporting date. There is however, no single accepted market yield, and therefore the resultant fair value estimates may not reflect the prices at which these instruments would trade in actual arm's length transactions.

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood default and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL is further detailed in notes [2(e)(vii) and 12(a)], which also sets out key sensitivities of the ECL to changes in these elements.

4. Management fees

The Manager is entitled to a fee (the "management fee") from the classes of Redeemable Investment Shares as disclosed in the table below.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Management fee per annum</u>
A	1.50%
I	Nil

No management fees are charged on Class I units. Instead, Class I investors negotiate a separate fee that is paid directly to the Fund Manager.

The Fund also incurs certain operating expenses. Such expenses may include, but are not limited to, administrative costs, interest on borrowed funds, auditing expenses, legal expenses, insurance, licensing, accounting, fees and disbursement of transfer agents, registrars, custodians, sub-custodians and escrow agents and the annual registration fee payable in Jamaica. The Fund Manager may at its sole discretion choose to absorb any of these expenses, at any time.

5. Other expenses

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Auditors' remuneration	6,647	3,455
Transfer agent fees	17,799	15,876
Trustee fees	<u>15,617</u>	<u>13,580</u>
	<u>40,063</u>	<u>32,911</u>

6. Cash and cash equivalents

This represents current account, call deposit balances and terms deposits at bank with maturities three months or less.

7. Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable represents interest receivable as at the year end.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)**8. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Government and Bank of Jamaica Securities:		
FR Benchmark Investment Notes	7,109,862	4,588,078
VR Benchmark Investment Notes	-	3,070,220
7.750% Bank of Jamaica Certificate of Deposit 2026	653,058	662,646
6.500% Bank of Jamaica Certificate of Deposit 2027	584,194	-
8.500% Bank of Jamaica Certificate of Deposit 2026	419,956	427,011
8.500% BOJ 2026	343,555	349,076
4.850% Republic of Chile Unsecured Note 2029	311,559	-
6.000% BOJ US Index Bond 2026	310,031	305,750
3.125% Republic of Chile Unsecured Note 2025	-	273,267
6.000% Bank of Jamaica USD Index 2026	273,084	269,314
6.000% Bank of Jamaica Certificate of Deposit 2025	244,989	-
10.000% Jamaica Government Bond 2037	1,771,055	232,973
8.250% Jamaica Government Bond 2040	674,490	-
6.400% Trinidad & Tobago Unsecured Note 2034	658,353	-
4.750% BOJ 2026	208,521	202,307
4.500% Trinidad & Tobago Unsecured Note 2034	198,278	-
3.240% Republic of Chile Unsecured Note 2028	210,075	190,167
8.500% Bank of Jamaica 2026	178,351	181,217
7.125% Republic of Panama Unsecured Note 2026	169,866	170,136
2.450% Republic of Chile Unsecured Note 2028	146,462	-
3.000% CPI Indexed Note 2025	-	133,384
8.750% Republic of Peru Unsecured Note 2033	133,225	127,333
7.350% Republic of Peru Unsecured Note 2025	-	126,963
8.500% US Global Bond 2036	119,057	117,944
3.875% Republic of Panama Unsecured Note 2028	112,409	106,214
6.750% United Mexican States SR Unsecured 2034	288,380	105,247
3.250% Republic of Colombia Unsecured Note 2032	97,262	86,781
4.250% Bank of Jamaica USD Index 2029	95,158	-
5.875% Trinidad & Tobago Unsecured Note 2027	86,059	84,660
4.750% Government of Bermuda Unsecured 2029	82,451	79,093
5.000% Government of Bermuda Unsecured 2032	65,277	-
3.125% Republic of Chile Unsecured Note 2028	48,962	-
3.875% Republic of Colombia Unsecured Note 2027	-	73,420
5.950% Trinidad & Tobago Unsecured Note 2031	413,452	62,825
6.750% US Global Bond 2028	506,240	61,694
4.500% Republic of Colombia Unsecured Note 2029	-	36,655
3.717% Government of Bermuda Unsecured 2027	29,839	28,799
4.500% Republic of Panama Unsecured Note 2050	27,566	23,085
4.500% Trinidad & Tobago Unsecured Note 2026	20,283	19,770
8.875% Republic of Panama Unsecured Note 2027	17,243	17,217
0.000% Treasury Bill 2025	8,008	-
7.625% US Global Bond 2025	-	15,694
Balance carried forward to page 21	<u>16,616,610</u>	<u>12,228,940</u>

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)****8. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance brought forward from page 20	16,616,610	12,228,940
Corporate Bonds:		
6.250% - 6.650% JMMB Bank Term Deposits 2026	1,709,000	-
5.875% Bank of America Corporation SR Unsecured 2042	600,933	-
5.650% - 6.350% Caribbean International Bank Ltd (CCIB) Term Deposit 2025	539,000	-
7.500% - 9.250% JMMB Term Deposits 2025	-	2,026,517
8.500% - 9.000% JN Bank Term Deposits 2025	-	856,170
5.300% Sagicor Financial Company Regs 2028	383,774	373,156
5.250% Trinidad General Unlimited SR Unsecured Note 2027	-	342,125
5.250% Global Bank Corp VR Unsecured 2029	322,841	309,097
8.000% Unicomer Fixed Rate/Variable Rate 2028	291,677	304,713
8.500% Purchase of NCB Financial Group Limited USD 2025	-	292,285
5.125% Ford Motor Credit Co LLC 2025	-	288,857
9.375% National Road Operating & Construction Bond 2024	-	282,462
6.750% NCBFG Bond 2025	249,355	243,162
6.100% Ford Motor Company SR Unsecured 2032	202,679	-
11.250% SVL Bond 2026	200,254	200,326
11.750% NCB Financial Group Limited 2026	200,000	199,999
9.500% SFC Bond 2026	199,642	-
10.000% JMMB Bond 2027	196,669	-
10.750% SFC Bond 2025	-	199,999
11.400% JMMB Bond 2024	-	195,787
9.500% First Caribbean International Bank Ltd (FCIB) Term Deposit 2025	-	203,831
7.000% GHL SR Unsecured Note 2027	194,028	189,860
6.500% JMMB Term Deposits 2026	192,842	-
11.500% JMMB Bond 2029	181,379	181,177
9.500% Fontana Bond 2030	170,592	-
11.750% AFSL 2025	-	144,000
11.750% JMMB Bond 2027	121,495	121,692
7.500% JMMB Bond 2027	113,912	-
10.750% NCB Financial Group Limited 2025	-	100,000
9.300% Ford Holdings LLC 2030	-	97,017
6.250% GraceKennedy Limited Note 2028	96,802	94,525
7.750% JNFM 2026	88,537	86,966
11.750% NCBFG Bond 2027	75,000	75,000
12.500% NCBFG Bond 2029	75,000	75,000
5.350% General Motors Co Unsecured 2027	70,181	-
11.800% JMMB Bond 2024	49,395	49,388
2.900% General Motors Co Unsecured 2025	-	47,130
8.300% JMMB Group US Bond 2024	-	32,594
11.250% NCBFG Bond 2026	30,000	30,000
5.750% Transjamaican Highway SR Unsecured 2036	29,733	-
8.400% JPS Company Limited 2034	24,866	27,248
11.750% Hardware & Lumber Limited 2026	-	20,397
6.125% General Motors Co Unsecured 2025	-	15,971
8.125% Air Jamaica Limited Note 2027	93	137
	<u>6,609,679</u>	<u>7,706,588</u>
Accrued interest	<u>383,280</u>	<u>367,086</u>
	<u>23,609,569</u>	<u>20,302,614</u>

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)**9. Financial assets at amortised cost

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Resale Agreements (J\$)	3,938,599	2,405,542
Accrued interest	<u>69,125</u>	<u>94,482</u>
	<u>4,007,724</u>	<u>2,500,024</u>

The fair value of underlying securities used to collateralise resale agreements is \$4,239,377 (2024: \$2,531,145).

10. Due from Fund Manager

This represents a balance due from Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited (Fund Manager), net of commission, on account of amounts collected from unit holders for sale of units or amounts reimbursable for expenditure on behalf of the Fund.

11. Redeemable units

The Fund's capital is represented by the redeemable units outstanding.

The objective of the Fund is to provide investors with a diversified money market fund offering liquidity and preservation of capital. The Fund invests in a wide range of securities, including stable, short-term instruments such as Government of Jamaica securities, Certificates of Deposit and corporate paper issued by creditworthy institutions in Jamaica and overseas. Unit holders may take advantage of the Fund's tax-exempt status by maintaining their investments in the Fund for a minimum period of 5 years.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Increase in net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units	1,607,283	1,611,310
Proceeds from new units issued	<u>4,361,622</u>	<u>3,605,677</u>
Total inflows	5,968,905	5,216,987
Units encashed and repaid during the year	(2,049,608)	(2,100,204)
Net proceeds for the year	3,919,297	3,116,783
Balance at beginning of the year	<u>24,434,449</u>	<u>21,317,666</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u>28,353,746</u>	<u>24,434,449</u>
	<u>Number of units</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Class A		
Redeemable units:		
Opening balance	434,093,833	408,809,120
Issued during the year	74,441,061	65,513,813
Redeemed during the year	(36,262,077)	(40,229,100)
Balance as at October 31	<u>472,272,817</u>	<u>434,093,833</u>
	<u>Number of units</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Class I		
Redeemable units:		
Opening balance	3,775,965	2,997,568
Issued during the year	766,120	778,397
Redeemed during the year	(63,766)	-
Balance as at October 31	<u>4,478,319</u>	<u>3,775,965</u>

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025*****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*****11. Redeemable units (continued)**

Class A Units are available to all investors. Class I Units are available only to eligible institutional investors and other qualified investors.

After the initial offering period, redeemable units are available for subscription and redemption on each day that is a business day in Jamaica at a price equal to the net asset value per unit. The net asset value per unit is calculated in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

In the event of a winding-up of the Fund, holders of redeemable shares are entitled to receive a pro-rata share up to their par value if there are sufficient assets available. In the event of any surplus assets, they are entitled to a further pro-rata unit of the assets.

12. Financial risk management

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the financial business, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Fund Manager's aim is, therefore, to achieve an appropriate balance between risks and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance.

The Fund Manager's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Fund Manager regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

The senior management investment team carries out risk management under policies approved by Scotia Group Investment Committee. The Investment Committee identifies and evaluates financial risks, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, and credit risk in accordance with the Trust Deed, which provides written policies for overall risk management.

Financial instrument risks:

Exposure to credit, market, and liquidity risks arises in the course of the Fund's business. Derivative instruments are not presently used to manage, mitigate or eliminate financial instrument risks.

(a) Credit risk

The Fund takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will cause a financial loss for the Fund by failing to discharge its obligation. Credit risk is the most important risk for the Fund's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally on investment activities that bring debt securities and other bills into the Fund's asset portfolio. Credit risk management and control are managed by the Investment Committee which has the responsibility of ensuring risks are managed within the limits established by the Trust Deed. In addition, Internal Audit is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025*****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***12. Financial risk management (continued)

Financial instrument risks (continued):

(a) Credit risk (continued)

The Fund Manager monitors credit risk by establishing a credit committee which reviews and assesses the Fund's credit portfolios with a view to reducing and controlling this risk.

Concentration of credit risk is mainly with respect to investments in Government of Jamaica securities. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset on the statement of financial position.

(i) Credit risk measurement

The probabilities of default of counterparties are assessed by using internal rating tools developed by Scotia Group, tailored to the various categories of counterparty. They are validated, where appropriate, by comparison with externally available data. Scotia Group rating scale shown below reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each rating class.

<u>Scotia Group rating</u>	<u>External rating: Standard & Poor's equivalent</u>
Excellent	AAA to AA+
Very Good	AA to A+
Good	A to A-
Acceptable	BBB+ to BB+
Higher Risk	BB to B-

Credit quality analysis

The Fund's exposure to credit risk arises in respect of the following financial instruments:

- Cash and cash equivalents;
- Resale agreements; and
- Investment in Government of Jamaica securities and corporate bonds
- Term deposit;
- Receivable for investments sold;
- Accounts receivable; and
- Due from Fund Manager.

Investment securities and resale agreements

The Fund limits its exposure to credit risk by investing only with counterparties that have high credit ratings and in Government of Jamaica securities. Therefore, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

The Fund has documented investment policies in place, which guide the Fund in managing credit risk on investment securities and resale agreements. The Fund's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continually monitored, and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties based on their credit ratings and limits set.

At October 31, 2025, the Fund invested in Government of Jamaica securities with a credit grade of BB (2024: BB-), based on Standards and Poor's ratings, and local corporate bonds with a credit grade of CariBBB- and higher, based on CariCRIS ratings.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025*****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***12. Financial risk management (continued)**(a) Credit risk (continued)****(i) Credit risk measurement (continued)****Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is held with reputable financial institutions and collateral is not required for such accounts as the Fund Manager regards the institutions as strong.

Impairment

Impairment on cash and cash equivalents, receivables and resale agreements has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis. The Fund considers that these exposures have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

The Fund Manager monitors changes in credit risk on these exposures by tracking published external credit ratings of the counterparties. and reviewing changes in bond yields, where available.

(b) Market risk

The Fund takes on exposure to market risk, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk arises from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The Fund's exposures to market risk are related to portfolios.

The market risk arising from trading and non-trading activities are determined by the Fund Manager and monitored by Scotia Group's treasury teams separately. Regular reports are submitted to the Investment Committee for review. Trading portfolios include those positions arising from market-making transactions where the Fund acts as principal with clients or with the market.

(i) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Fund is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Investment Committee sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate re-pricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored daily by the Fund Manager.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)**12. **Financial risk management (continued)****(b) Market risk (continued)****(i) Interest rate risk (continued):**

The following tables summarise carrying amounts of assets, liabilities and the capital account in order to arrive at the Fund's interest rate gap based on the earlier of contractual repricing and maturity dates.

	2025						Total
	Immediately rate sensitive	Within 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-rate sensitive	
Cash and cash equivalents	729,849	-	-	-	-	-	729,849
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	726,978	6,013,582	7,617,184	9,251,825	-	23,609,569
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	3,269,460	738,264	-	-	-	4,007,724
Accounts receivable Due from fund manager	-	-	-	-	-	29,689	29,689
	-	-	-	-	-	25,083	25,083
Total assets	729,849	3,996,438	6,751,846	7,617,184	9,251,825	54,772	28,401,914
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	48,168	48,168
Capital account	-	-	-	-	-	28,353,746	28,353,746
Total liabilities and capital account	-	-	-	-	-	28,401,914	28,401,914
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	729,849	3,996,438	6,751,846	7,617,184	9,251,825	(28,347,142)	-
Cumulative gap	729,849	4,726,287	11,478,133	19,095,317	28,347,142	-	-

	2024						Total
	Immediately rate sensitive	Within 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Non-rate sensitive	
Cash and cash equivalents	1,616,846	-	-	-	-	-	1,616,846
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,920,051	8,641,849	5,640,504	3,100,210	-	20,302,614
Financial assets at Amortised cost	-	1,847,371	652,653	-	-	-	2,500,024
Due from fund manager	-	-	-	-	-	60,277	60,277
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	-	2,474	2,474
Total assets	1,616,846	4,767,422	9,294,502	5,640,504	3,100,210	62,751	24,482,235
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	-	47,786	47,786
Capital account	-	-	-	-	-	24,434,449	24,434,449
Total liabilities and capital account	-	-	-	-	-	24,482,235	24,482,235
Total interest rate sensitivity gap	1,616,846	4,767,422	9,294,502	5,640,504	3,100,210	(24,419,484)	-
Cumulative gap	1,616,846	6,384,268	15,678,770	21,319,274	24,419,484	-	-

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)**12. Financial risk management (continued)**(b) Market risk (continued)**

(i) Interest rate risk (continued):

The average interest rates of financial instruments are as follows:

	2025					
	Immediately rate sensitive	Within 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Average
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cash and cash equivalents	4.96	-	-	-	-	4.96
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	6.27	7.51	7.34	8.36	7.37
Financial assets at amortised cost	<u>-</u>	<u>5.77</u>	<u>5.41</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5.59</u>

The average interest rates of financial instruments are as follows:

	2024					
	Immediately rate sensitive	Within 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Average
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cash and cash equivalents	9.01	-	-	-	-	9.01
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	8.11	7.22	7.40	8.09	7.71
Financial assets at amortised cost	<u>-</u>	<u>8.63</u>	<u>8.25</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8.44</u>

Cash flows sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments:

An increase of 25 (2024: 25) basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units by \$1,579 (2024: \$9,064). A decrease of 100 (2024: 100) basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have decreased the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units by \$6,317 (2024: \$36,254).

Fair value sensitivity analysis

A change of +25 and -100 (2024: +25 and -100) basis points in interest rates for Jamaica and +25 and -50 (2024: +25 and -100) basis points on United States dollar financial instruments at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units by the amounts shown below.

The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular, foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed in a consistent manner yearly.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)**12. Financial risk management (continued)**(b) Market risk (continued)**

(i) Interest rate risk (continued):

Fair value sensitivity analysis

Change in basis points

	<u>2025</u> Effect on capital and profit	<u>2024</u> Effect on capital and profit
USD interest rates +25bps/25bps	(65,839)	(28,535)
-50bps/100bps	135,819	118,864
JMD interest rates +25bps/25bps	(145,479)	(85,514)
-100bps/-100bps	<u>616,295</u>	<u>360,955</u>

(ii) Foreign currency risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Fund incurs foreign currency risk on transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the Jamaican Dollar. The main currency giving rise to this risk is the United States Dollar (US\$). The Fund ensures that the net exposure is kept within limits established by the Fund Manager.

At the reporting date, the Jamaican Dollar equivalent of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities were as follows:

	<u>JMD\$</u>	<u>2025</u> <u>USD\$</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	729,917	(68)	729,849
Investments	20,913,017	6,704,276	27,617,293
Accounts receivable	29,689	-	29,689
Due from Fund Manager	<u>25,083</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,083</u>
Total financial assets	21,697,706	6,704,208	28,401,914
Financial liability			
Other payables	(48,168)	<u>-</u>	(48,168)
Net financial assets	<u>21,649,538</u>	<u>6,704,208</u>	<u>28,353,746</u>

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)**12. **Financial risk management (continued)****(b) Market risk (continued)**

(ii) Foreign currency risk (continued):

		2024	
	<u>JMD\$</u>	<u>USD\$</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,616,587	259	1,616,846
Investments	18,058,836	4,743,802	22,802,638
Due from Fund Manager	60,277	-	60,277
Accounts receivable	<u>2,474</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,474</u>
Total financial assets	19,738,174	4,744,061	24,482,235
Financial liability			
Other payables	(<u>47,786</u>)	<u>-</u>	(<u>47,786</u>)
Net financial assets	<u>19,690,388</u>	<u>4,744,061</u>	<u>24,434,449</u>

Sensitivity analysis

The following exchange rate was applied during the year:

	<u>Average rate for the year</u>		<u>Reporting date spot rate</u>	
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
USD\$1	<u>158.6430</u>	<u>156.1220</u>	<u>160.5000</u>	<u>158.3700</u>

Changes in the J\$ against the US\$ at October 31, would have increased/(decreased) net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units by the amounts shown below.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
US\$ increase by 3.5% (2024: 4%)	234,647	189,762
US\$ decrease by 1% (2024: 1%)	(<u>67,042</u>)	(<u>47,411</u>)

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay unit holders and fulfill other commitments.

A senior management investment team regularly reviews sources of liquidity and performs the following:

- Day-to-day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. This includes replenishment of funds as they mature or encashment made by unit holders;
- Maintaining an active, highly marketable portfolio of assets/money markets and or equity (shares), which can be easily liquidated as protection against unforeseen disruption to cash flow;

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025*****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)***12. Financial risk management (continued)**(c) Liquidity risk (continued)**

A senior management investment team regularly reviews sources of liquidity and performs the following (continued):

- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities against internal and regulatory requirements; and
- Monitoring the liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements.

The Fund's financial liabilities consist of other payables with contractual maturities of within three months from the reporting date.

(d) Capital risk management

The redeemable shares issued by the Fund provide an investor with the right to require redeemable shares for cash at a value proportionate to the investor's share in the Fund's net assets at each redemption date and are classified as equity. See note 11 for description of the redeemable shares issued by the Fund.

The Fund's objectives when managing the redeemable shares are to maintain a strong base to maximise returns to all investors and manage liquidity risk arising from redemptions.

The Fund is not subject to any externally-imposed capital requirements.

There were no changes to the Fund's risk management policies during the year.

13. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction at the measurement date. Market price is used to determine fair value where an active market exists, as it is the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument.

For financial instruments for which no market price is available, the fair value presented have been estimated using present value or other estimation and valuation techniques based on market conditions existing at the reporting date.

The Fund measures fair value using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

- Level 1: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)****13. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)**

- Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instruments' valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on prices for similar instruments for which significant observation adjustments or assumptions are done to reflect differences between the instruments.

The values derived from applying these techniques are significantly affected by the underlying assumptions used concerning both the amounts and timing of future cash flows and the discount rates. The following methods and assumptions have been used:

- financial investments classified as "at fair value through profit or loss" are measured at fair value by reference to quoted market prices when available. If quoted market prices are not available, then fair values are estimated on the basis of pricing models or other recognised valuation techniques;
- the fair value of liquid assets and other assets maturing within one year is assumed to approximate their carrying amount. This assumption is applied to liquid assets and the short-term elements of all other financial assets and liabilities; and
- the fair value of variable rate financial instruments is assumed to approximate their carrying amounts.

Accounting classifications and fair values:

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. This table excludes financial instruments not carried at fair value but for which carrying value approximates fair value.

	2025					
	Carrying amount			Fair value		
	Amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value:						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	23,609,569	23,609,569	23,609,569	-	23,609,569
Financial assets not measured at fair value:						
Cash and cash equivalents	729,849	-	729,849	-	729,849	729,849
Financial assets at amortised cost	4,007,724	-	4,007,724	-	4,007,724	4,007,724
Accounts receivable	29,689	-	29,689	-	29,689	29,689
Due from fund manager	25,083	-	25,083	-	25,083	25,083
	4,792,345	-	4,792,345	-	4,792,345	4,792,345
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value:						
Other payables	48,168	-	48,168	-	48,168	48,168

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements****October 31, 2025****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)****13. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)**

Accounting classifications and fair values (continued):

	2024					
	Carrying amount			Fair value		
	Amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value:						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	20,302,614	20,302,614	20,302,614	-	20,302,614
Financial assets not measured at fair value:						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,616,846	-	1,616,846	-	1,616,846	1,616,846
Financial assets at amortised cost	2,500,024	-	2,500,024	-	2,500,024	2,500,024
Due from fund manager	60,277	-	60,277	-	60,277	60,277
Accounts receivable	2,474	-	2,474	-	2,474	2,474
	<u>4,179,621</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,179,621</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,179,621</u>	<u>4,179,621</u>
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value:						
Other payables	<u>47,786</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47,786</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47,786</u>	<u>47,786</u>

There were no transfers between level 1 and 2 in 2024 and 2025.

14. Units prices/yield

- (a) The number of units at October 31, 2025 was 476,751,136 (2024: 437,869,798).
- (b) The yield of the Fund for the year ended October 31, 2025 was 6.31% (2024: 7.15%). The calculation of yield is based on the annualised movement in unit price over the year.
- (c) The price per unit as at October 31, 2025 was:
- Class A - \$57.80 (2024: \$54.39)
- Class I - \$235.81 (2024: \$218.11)

The price per unit is arrived at by dividing the value of the net deposited property, less sales and fiscal charges, by the number of units in issue at a point in time.

15. Statement of transactions

	2025	2024
Proceeds from sale of new units	4,361,622	3,605,677
Less: amount paid over to Trustee	(4,361,622)	(3,605,677)
	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>
Encashment of units by clients	(2,049,608)	(2,100,204)
Payment by Trustee	<u>2,049,608</u>	<u>2,100,204</u>
	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>

16. Related party balances and transactions

- (a) Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over, or be controlled and significantly influenced by, the other party or both parties are subject to common control or significant influence.

SCOTIA PREMIUM FIXED INCOME FUND**Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)****October 31, 2025*****(Expressed in thousands of Jamaican dollars unless otherwise stated)*****16. Related party balances and transactions (continued)****(a) (Continued)**

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties, in the normal course of business. These include investment transactions.

Related party transactions with the Fund Manager include management fees and interest income.

(b) Identity of related parties:

The Fund has related party relationships with its Fund Manager, parent and subsidiary of the Fund Manager and companies under common control with the Fund Manager.

(c) The statement of financial position includes related party balances, arising in the ordinary course of business as follows:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Due from Fund Manager	25,083	60,277
Fund Manager and companies under common control with the Fund Manager:		
Cash – The Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Limited	(7,140)	(476)
Other payables:		
Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited	<u>(39,899)</u>	<u>(34,291)</u>

(d) The statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income includes the following expenses incurred in transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Management fees:		
Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited	<u>437,277</u>	<u>380,128</u>

(e) The following related parties are unit holders as at October 31 with balances as shown:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Scotia Investments Jamaica Limited	269,934	253,886
Key management personnel of Fund Manager	<u>8,122</u>	<u>8,347</u>

17. Impact of Hurricane Melissa

On October 28, 2025, Jamaica was impacted by the passing of hurricane Melissa, a Category 5 hurricane, resulting in extensive damage to infrastructure, housing stock, as well as disruption in business operations. The impact was more severe in western parishes, where the hurricane made landfall. In accordance with the Disaster Risk Management Act, the Prime Minister of Jamaica declared the island a disaster area effective October 28, 2025.

The Fund Manager has assessed the impact of this event on the entity's operations, including potential effects on expected credit loss provisions, asset impairment, and key financial statement items.

The Fund Manager continues to monitor the impact of Hurricane Melissa on its clients. While the full effect is still being evaluated, the Fund remains well-positioned to manage potential risks arising from this event.