NCB Capital Markets Limited

Market Guide

August 24, 2026

THIS ISSUE

"How many millionaires do you know who have become wealthy by investing in savings accounts? I rest my case." — Robert G. Allen

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Junior Market M&D Premier League – Who's Looking Match Ready?

The English Premier League returned last weekend, with 20 clubs vying for the title. While defending champion Arsenal gears up for another title run after a promising pre-Season, Junior Market Manufacturing & Distribution (M&D) companies have also given us a preview of who appears match-ready. This week, we'll scout Junior Market M&D stocks to assess which ones have shown the best financial balance to kick on for the rest of the calendar year.

Junior Market M&D players pushed forward in the June 2026 quarter, but stronger attacking play on the topline did not translate into goals on the earnings front for everyone. Distributors posted a modest 6.5% increase in revenues but remained profitable with earnings of J$223.55Mn; however, aggregate Manufacturers delivered faster topline growth of 13.0% but swung into a loss of J$150.20Mn. When combined, M&D sector revenues were up 11.8% YoY, but earnings declined by 86.6% (See Table 1). With plenty of attacking firepower but mixed results on the scoresheet, the question now is which players have the right game plan to turn higher volumes, new capacity and expansion into sustainable earnings when the real fixtures begin.

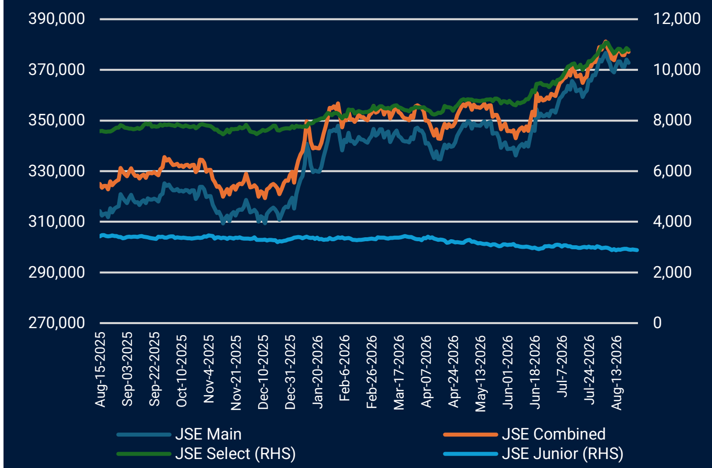
Junior Market Distributors on the Attack, but Conversion is Key

Junior Market Distributors head into the new season with plenty of attacking ambition[1], but their pre-season form suggests that scaling profitably will separate the top contenders from the rest of the table. Fuel distributors Future Energy Source Company Limited (FESCO) and Regency Petroleum Limited (RPL) are pursuing perhaps the clearest expansion strategy, building larger networks to drive volumes and market reach. FESCO's turnover surged 41.4% to a new quarterly record J$10.21Bn, but tighter fuel margins, higher operating expenses and the expiry of its full Junior Market tax concession restricted earnings growth to 5.2%. RPL more than doubled revenues (+108.0%) as higher volumes, prices and expanded operations from its recent acquisition of the Yaadman Petroleum LPG business supported sales. Despite margin pressure and a 64.9% increase in operating expenses, it still converted this into a solid 49.5% increase in earnings. Both players are adding attacking options through additional service-station networks and broader market reach, but a larger footprint will only strengthen their title hopes if higher throughput generates enough operating leverage to offset thin fuel margins and the growing cost of running an expanded network.

Beyond the fuel distributors, Jetcon Corporation Limited (JETCON) and Mailpac Group (Mailpac) enter the season showing the benefits of getting more from their existing platforms. JETCON converted an 88.4% revenue surge into a 96.9% earnings growth as stronger vehicle sales generated greater operating leverage. Mailpac delivered a more measured but balanced performance, with revenues (+19.9%) and earnings (+19.2%) advancing at broadly similar rates as expenses remained relatively contained, suggesting that most of the benefit from higher volumes flowed through to the bottom line despite some cost pressure. For both companies, the opportunity lies in pushing additional volumes through their existing operating platforms without allowing costs to rise at the same pace. Both appear to be making the right moves ahead of the new season. JETCON is stocking its bench with additional

[1] Attacking ambition refers to the companies' growth initiatives and capacity to generate higher revenues s and earnings, including through increased sales volumes, distribution and network expansion, and broader market penetration.

WEEKLY MOVEMENT IN INDICES



MOVEMENT IN INDICES

JSE Indices	Closing Levels	WoW % Change	YTD % Change
Combined Index	377,139.93	-0.22%	14.83%
Main Market Index	372,791.94	-0.12%	17.24%
Select Index	10,782.78	-0.43%	40.48%
Junior Market Index	2,883.75	-1.84%	-15.22%

WINNERS & LOSERS FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUGUST 21, 2026

	$ Change	% Change
ISP FINANCIAL	$2.49	33.20%
SPURTREE	$0.25	21.19%
FIRSTROCKJMD	-$1.78	-24.22%
SRFUSD	-$0.01	-19.84%

MARKET OVERVIEW

Last week, the JSE Combined Market Index declined 0.2%, partially reversing the prior week's 1.2% gain, as market breadth weakened with decliners outnumbering advancers 64 to 51 among the 125 securities that traded. Trading activity increased sharply, with volume rising 161.4% WoW to 459.82Mn units and value traded climbing 192.6% to J$3.94Bn. Despite the increase in activity, trading was heavily concentrated in a few securities. West Indies Petroleum Terminal Limited (WIPT) dominated the market with 320.06Mn units traded, accounting for 68.9% of total volume, followed by TransJamaican Highway Limited (TJH) with 31.23Mn units (6.7%) and Woodcats International Limited with 12.77Mn units (2.8%). Together, the three accounted for 78.4% of market volume, up sharply from 41.6% accounted for by the top 3 traded stocks in the prior week, indicating that the surge in overall activity was not broad-based.

This relatively weak market breadth was also reflected across the other indices, with eight of the nine closing the week lower. The JSE Manufacturing & Distribution Index (+1.0%) was the sole advancer, supported by WIPT (+13.7%), Seprod Limited (SEP: +1.6%) and Caribbean Cement Company Limited (CCC: +1.1%). CCC's advance came ahead of its August 28 ex-dividend date for the J$2.0854 per share final dividend, which is payable on October 15. The upcoming dividend may have provided some near-term support for the stock. Meanwhile, WIPT's sharp gain coincided with exceptionally heavy trading volume, pointing to stock-specific flows rather than a broader sector momentum.

Conversely, the JSE Junior Market Index (-1.8%) and JSE USD Equities Index (-1.7%) recorded the steepest declines. Junior Market weakness was led by FosRich Company Limited (FOSRICH: -17.3%) and Cargo Handlers Limited (CHL: -14.9%), as investors responded to softer earnings. CHL's third-quarter revenue increased 20.0% to J$140.76Mn, but the improvement failed to translate into substantially stronger earnings for the quarter. For the nine-month period, net profit declined 15.4% to J$186.20Mn. FOSRICH faced greater pressure, as second-quarter revenue nearly halved to J$397.00Mn and its six-month earnings loss widened to J$442.58Mn from J$189.56Mn. Meanwhile, the decline in the USD Equities Index was driven primarily by TJHUSD (-2.2%).

volumes through their existing operating platforms without allowing costs to rise at the same pace. Both appear to be making the right moves ahead of the new season. JETCON is stocking its bench with additional vehicle inventory to meet strong demand, while gradually diversifying through solar. However, sustaining the recent pace of vehicle sales will be key to keeping inventory moving. Mailpac, meanwhile, is investing in technology, logistics capacity and a wider service network to support future volumes. The next test will be whether these investments can continue driving earnings growth as Mailpac pursues further domestic and regional expansion[2].

Distributors, Everything Fresh Limited (EFRESH) and Derrimon Trading Company Limited (DTL) ended pre-season camp needing tactical adjustments before getting back on the attack. EFRESH's revenues slipped 3.7% while operating expenses climbed 13.7%, pulling earnings down 4.2%. Softer volumes provided less room to absorb its expanded cost base as it continues to face logistical challenges stemming from geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and the slower recovery of some hotel-sector customers following Hurricane Melissa. However, its game plan extends beyond waiting for tourism to recover. Investments in its Bog Walk distribution hub, delivery fleet, hotel and non-hotel sales teams and integrated inventory platform are intended to broaden its customer base and support more efficient growth. That diversification should provide some defence against an uneven tourism recovery, but the current scoreline highlights the trade-off. The infrastructure is already on the pitch, so management now needs sufficient hotel and non-hotel volumes to justify the higher cost base and translate those investments into stronger margins. DTL, however, heads into the new season needing to get the basics right on the training ground, as its challenges extend beyond weak demand to operational execution. Revenues and gross profit fell 35.4% and 51.7%, respectively, resulting in a J$295.42Mn quarterly loss. This comes despite lower operating and finance costs, as lingering ERP and inventory-accounting issues[3] continued to weigh on performance. Its immediate game plan should therefore pair renewed sales growth with stronger inventory visibility, margin discipline and reliable operational reporting, which is necessary before additional revenues can translate consistently into earnings. This is particularly important given Derrimon's already sizeable debt burden[4]. Until those fundamentals are back in match condition, cost-cutting may strengthen the defence, but it is unlikely to be enough to move Derrimon to the top of the table.

The June quarter suggests that the Junior Market M&D title will not necessarily go to the companies with the most spectacular topline growth. The companies best positioned for the season ahead will be those that can create chances through volume and revenue growth, defend against cost pressures through pricing and efficiency and, most importantly, convert their investments and expansion strategies into sustainable earnings growth.

Junior Market Manufacturers are Investing Upfront, but Returns are Still in Play

Junior Market Manufacturers enter the new season with an even bigger point to prove. Among food manufacturers, pre-season form suggests that the strongest game plans are beginning to deliver, but the real test will be whether recent investments in capacity, efficiency and market expansion can generate sustainable returns as cost pressures persist. Honey Bun appears furthest along in its investment cycle, with its more than J$400Mn Angels' facility expanding production capacity and supporting product innovation and higher volumes. This helped to drive a 22.5% increase in revenues and a 62.5% rise in quarterly earnings. However, the plant remains below optimal capacity, and the expansion has already increased depreciation, financing and operating costs. Management's strategy of scaling production and widening market penetration is clinically positioned, but execution now hinges on filling that capacity quickly enough to spread the larger fixed-cost base. Consolidated Bakeries Jamaica Limited (PURITY) is in a less favourable position, as softer sales and higher depreciation, distribution and finance costs pushed it into a J$11.10Mn quarterly loss. Its investment in capacity and operational capabilities may improve efficiency over time, but unlike Honey Bun, the current topline is not yet delivering enough support to absorb those costs. This raises the risk that the investment cycle could pressure profitability for longer if demand does not accelerate. Meanwhile, Spur Tree's strategy is less capital-intensive and more focused on expanding US distribution, Amazon sales, subsidiary performance and strengthening productivity and operational efficiency. Notably, higher production and sales volumes lifted revenues 22.6% to J$425.2Mn and supported stronger margins. However, achieving management's J$2Bn annual revenues target requires a stronger second half, making growing domestic and export volumes critical, though higher input and logistics costs could challenge recent margin gains.

Elsewhere in the manufacturing line-up, Caribbean Flavours and Fragrances Limited (CFF) and Jamaican Teas Limited (JAMT), found different routes to goal, with cost discipline and diversification helping offset weaker core operating performances. CFF showed that stronger defence can still produce results even when the attack slows. Revenues fell 16.9% to J$251.69Mn, largely due to reduced special orders, but improved cost management lifted gross margin to 45.2% from 38.6% and helped net profit increase 5.8% to J$46.78Mn. The company is looking to build on its improved margins through new customer acquisition, product development and greater operating efficiency, which could provide a stronger platform for growth as demand improves. JAMT, meanwhile, posted a stronger headline score, with revenues s rising 7.9% to J$964.89Mn, driven largely by higher real-estate sales. However, manufacturing revenues declined 4% as weaker exports outweighed stronger domestic sales, pointing to a more subdued performance from its core manufacturing operations. Despite this, a sharp increase in investment income helped net profit surge 146.4% to J$192.06Mn, meaning the stronger bottom line was driven more by its diversified operations than its manufacturing attack. JAMT's diversified model provides several attacking options when manufacturing underperforms; however, stronger contributions

[2] Mailpac recently opened its 13th location in Barbican, and is expanding its service offering across Mailpac, MyCart, Pack Yuh Barrel and Mailpac Local. Regional expansion also remains an objective, although that rollout has been slower than initially planned

[3] Derrimon's implementation of a new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system resulted in configuration and data errors, including incorrect unit costs and units of measure, which distorted inventory values and margins between 2023 and 2025. A subsequent review resulted in a J$3.77Bn inventory write-off. Restatement of prior financial statements and a change in inventory costing from average cost to FIFO. Management completed a roughly 10-month remediation exercise and indicated that the deficiencies had been significantly addressed by Q1 2026.

[4] Derrimon had total debt of approximately J$8.33Bn at March 2026 compared with cash and investments of roughly J$154. 69Mn. Management has prioritised deleveraging through improved cash generation and selective asset monetisation, as the Group seeks to strengthen its balance sheet and financial flexibility during the turnaround.

across its core operations would make the current earnings momentum more sustainable.

Construction-linked manufacturers, however, are still waiting for the post-Melissa rebuild to provide the home-field advantage many expected. Woodcats, a pallet manufacturer serving domestic production and export activity, should eventually benefit from stronger manufacturing, logistics and reconstruction-related demand. Yet trading income fell 31.3% as weaker domestic activity and export demand reduced production volumes, eroding gross profit. Lower administrative and finance costs provided some defence but could not prevent earnings from roughly halving to J$10.89Mn. Woodcats' weak pre-season showing therefore suggests that the expected demand boost, including from post-hurricane activity, has yet to make it onto the scoresheet, leaving a meaningful recovery in orders and production volumes still to be seen. If reconstruction and broader economic activity accelerate, there is the potential for the company to regain volumes and improve capacity utilisation. However, if the rebuild remains slow, further cost containment may protect the defence but is unlikely to provide enough attacking power to restore meaningful earnings growth. FosRich faces a tougher tactical decision - as it positions to benefit from the construction recovery, its existing business remains under considerable pressure. Revenues contracted 45.9%, largely reflecting sharply lower global solar-panel prices and slower housing starts amid high interest rates. With its cost base unable to adjust at the same pace, alongside credit-loss charges and elevated financing costs, the quarterly loss deepened to J$265.19Mn. Still, diversification into residential development and the potential for stronger demand for its electrical, lighting and solar products could put it in a stronger attacking position as construction and reconstruction activity accelerates. However, management must balance pursuing new scoring opportunities against liquidity, leverage and the need to restore profitability in the core business. Adding new players to the squad will only pay off if the existing team first regains its footing.

Taken together, Junior Market M&D's pre-season results suggest that the sector has spent heavily on attack through new capacity, wider distribution networks, diversification and market expansion, but the next phase must be about conversion. An acceleration of Jamaica's post-Melissa reconstruction phase should provide more scoring opportunities as it supports employment, disposable incomes and demand for consumer and sector-specific inputs, while an eventual tourism recovery would do the same. However, elevated inflation, energy costs and geopolitical uncertainty could keep freight and imported-input costs high, with the attendant second-round effects locally, making margins harder to defend. The timing of the recovery will also matter. Woodcats, FosRich and EFRESH need a surge in reconstruction and tourism activity to translate into orders and volumes, while Honey Bun and FESCO need sufficient throughput to generate adequate returns on capacity and network investments already made. Those with available capacity, scalable distribution, manageable leverage and pricing flexibility should therefore be better positioned to move up the table, while heavier cost structures, cost pressures from domestic and external developments and thinner margins could see much of the recovery intercepted before it reaches the bottom line. The June quarter suggests that the Junior Market M&D title will not necessarily go to the companies with the most spectacular topline growth. The companies best positioned for the season ahead will be those that can create chances through volume and revenue growth, defend against cost pressures through pricing and efficiency and, most importantly, convert their investments and expansion strategies into sustainable earnings growth.

Table 1: Junior Market M&D Aggregate Earnings and Revenue J$Mn

Junior Market Sector	June 2025 Aggregate Earnings	June 2026 Aggregate Earnings	YoY
Distribution	184.32	223.55	21.3%
Manufacturing	362.43	-150.20	-141.4%
Junior Market M&D Total	**546.75**	**733.42**	**-86.6%**

Junior Market Sector	June 2025 Aggregate Revenues	June 2026 Aggregate Revenues	YoY
Distribution	3,308.99	3,525.19	6.5%
Manufacturing	14,758.12	16,673.16	13.0%
Junior Market M&D Total	**18,067.11**	**20,198.35**	**11.8%**

Foreign Exchange Market

The Jamaican dollar (JMD) depreciated by 0.69% against the USD, with the weighted average selling rate for US$1 increasing to J$159.39 on August 21, 2026, from J$158.30 on August 14, 2026. The depreciation reflects stronger demand for US dollars outstripping available market supply. The absence of a Bank of Jamaica (BOJ) intervention further limited the supply of USD in the market.

Selling	Close: 14/8/2026	Close: 21/8/2026	Change
J$/US$1	$158.30	$159.39	+$1.09
J$/CDN$1	$114.51	$115.71	+$1.20
J$/GBP£1	$214.84	$215.34	+$0.50

Global Bond Market

Last week, elevated Treasury yields, signs of moderating United States (U.S.) economic momentum and continued uncertainty surrounding the Federal Reserve's (Fed) September policy decision shaped the global bond market. Longer-term yields remained near their highest levels of the year, increasing borrowing costs for households and corporations and effectively tightening financial conditions. Against this backdrop, attention remained focused on the Treasury market after U.S. Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent announced that the Treasury would at least double its buybacks of longer-dated securities, increasing purchases from approximately US$2Bn to at least US$4.0Bn. The programme could be expanded further, if necessary, while the administration is expected to announce a fiscal-consolidation plan in the coming days. The announcement briefly steadied the yield on long-dated Treasuries, but the move faded within days and longer-term yields remained elevated.

At the same time, incoming economic data also pointed to some moderation in U.S. growth momentum. The Citi U.S. Economic Surprise Index declined to approximately 21, from a peak near 63 in early June. While the index remains positive, the decline indicates that economic releases are exceeding expectations by a smaller margin and less frequently. The moderation partly reflects weaker-than-expected employment reports, softer retail sales and more contained inflation readings. The combination of slowing economic momentum and elevated Treasury yields strengthened the case for the Fed leaving interest rates unchanged at its September meeting. That said, ahead of the next Fed decision, as at August 24, market pricing implies a 59.9% probability of no change and a 40.1% probability of a 25 basis point hike.

Against this backdrop, the 10-year U.S. Treasury yield ended the week at approximately 4.72%, up from 4.69% in the prior week. As bond yields move inversely to prices, the move reflected softer demand for Treasuries. Regional sovereign bond performance was also weaker. Like Treasury yields, JAMAN and DomRep. bond yields increased across the curve, while longer-dated Bahamas (2032 and 2036) and Barbados (2035) also moved up.

	Currency Rating	Indicative Price	Yield	Recommendation
Abbot Lab (4.65%) 2036	A+/ Stable	97.75	4.95%	BUY
Airbnb (5.25%) 2036	A-/ Stable	101.75	5.02%	BUY
Amazon (4.55%) 2033	AA-/ Stable	100.00	4.55%	BUY
Amazon (4.65%) 2035	AA-/ Stable	98.75	4.82%	BUY
Amazon (4.875%) 2036	AA-/ Stable	99.75	4.91%	BUY
Bahamas (6.63%) 2033	BB-/ Stable	105.50	5.63%	BUY
Bahamas (8.25%) 2036	BB-/ Stable	115.50	6.13%	BUY
Bahamas (8.95%) 2032	BB-/ Stable	116.00	5.81%	BUY
Barbados (8.00%) 2035	B+/ Positive	110.50	6.42%	BUY
Blackstone (6.00%) 2032	BBB-/ Positive	102.00	5.57%	BUY
Block Inc (6.00%) 2033	BB+/ Positive	104.00	5.31%	BUY
DOMREP (5.50%) 2029	Ba2/ Stable	103.00	4.22%	BUY
DOMREP (5.75%) 2034	Ba2/ Stable	100.75	5.63%	BUY
DOMREP (5.88%) 2035	Ba2/ Stable	101.00	5.73%	BUY
DOMREP (6.15%) 2038	Ba2/ Stable	101.50	5.97%	BUY
DOMREP (6.95%) 2037	Ba2/ Stable	107.50	5.98%	BUY
GEOPARK (8.75%) 2030	B+/ Stable	106.50	6.60%	BUY
Goldman Sachs Private Credit (5.875%) 2031	BBB-/ Stable	102.00	5.36%	BUY
Jefferies (6.25%) 2036	BBB/ Stable	104.50	5.63%	BUY
Kingston Airport Revenue (6.75%) 2036	Ba3/ Negative	104.00	6.22%	BUY
Minerva (4.38%) 2031	BB/ Stable	85.65	6.69%	BUY

	Currency Rating	Indicative Price	Yield	Recommendation
Minerva (7.50%) 2036 **(NEW)**[5]	BB/ Stable	98.75	7.68%	**BUY**
NCBFG (11.0%) 2030	B+/ Stable	108.29	8.51%	-
NETFLIX (4.875%) 2030	A2/ Positive	103.00	4.02%	**BUY**
NETFLIX 5.25% 2036 **(NEW)**[6]	A/Stable	102.50	4.93%	**BUY**
NRG (3.88%) 2032	BB+/ Stable	95.00	4.93%	**BUY**
NRG (6.00%) 2033	BB+/ Stable	103.00	5.44%	**BUY**
NRG (6.125%) 2036	BB+/ Stable	102.50	5.78%	**BUY**
NRG (6.25%) 2034	BB+/ Stable	103.75	5.67%	**BUY**
Petro Rio (6.75%) 2030	BB+/ Stable	102.00	6.19%	**BUY**
TRANSJAM (5.75%) 2036	BB/ Stable	99.50	5.82%	**BUY**
Trinidad and Tobago (6.20%) 2038 **(NEW)**[7]	BBB-/ Negative	102.00	5.96%	**BUY**
Trinidad and Tobago (6.50%) 2036	BBB-/ Negative	104.75	5.84%	**BUY**
Trinidad Generation Unlimited (7.75%) 2033	BB/ Stable	108.25	6.24%	**BUY**
BANORTE (5.75%) 2031	BB-/ Negative	103.00	5.07%	**SELL**
FRICON (7.7%) 2028	C	14.92	150.29%	**SELL**

*Prices and yields are indicative. For further information on the recommendations outlined in this publication, including suitability considerations and detailed investment insights, clients are encouraged to contact their NCB Capital Markets Wealth Advisor. Your Wealth Advisor can provide personalised guidance aligned with your investment objectives, risk tolerance and portfolio strategy. Additionally, see Disclaimer on page 9.

GOJ Globals

Ticker	Maturity	Bid	Offer Yield*
JAMAN	2028	102.60	4.44%
	2036	116.00	6.24%
	2039	117.05	5.94%
	2045	116.55	6.36%

*NB: The rates quoted above are opening indicative levels on the international market and are subject to change as market conditions vary throughout the trading session. Additionally, the prices quoted to clients of NCB Capital Market Limited (NCBCML) are adjusted to reflect the costs associated with completing the transaction on the respective client's behalf.

Local Corporate Bonds

Name	Maturity	Coupon	Price	Yield
BDHR	2027	8.15%	100.25	7.76%

Money Market

Liquidity in the JMD money market, as measured by the aggregated current balances held by Deposit-Taking Institutions (DTIs), increased last week. As at August 21, 2026, the total aggregate current balance was J$75.98Bn, compared to J$56.31Bn the previous week.

Demand for BOJ liquidity management instruments remained healthy, underscoring continued appetite for short-term Jamaican-dollar investments. The BOJ's 30-day Certificate of Deposit (CD) auction attracted J$32.17Bn in bids against an offer of J$27.0Bn, resulting in a 1.19 bid-to-cover ratio (1.45x in the previous auction). The auction drew 193 bids, of which 170 were successful, with the full J$27.0Bn on offer allocated. The weighted average yield on the 30-day CD auction was 5.46%, unchanged from the previous week. The next 30-day CD auction is scheduled for Wednesday, August 26, 2026.

The BOJ also conducted a 14-day repurchase agreement (repo) auction, which received J$5.50Bn in eligible bids against an offer of J$3.00Bn. The auction's weighted average yield increased by four basis points to 5.90%, suggesting participants demanded slightly higher returns for short-term liquidity. The next 14-day repo auction is scheduled for Monday, August 24, 2026.

Finally, the GOJ returned to the domestic market on Friday, August 21, 2026, with two Fixed Rate Benchmark Investment Notes (BINs), both settling on August 25, 2026. The offering comprised a new three-year 7.75% BIN due August 2029, with an offer volume of J$25.0Bn and a non-competitive allocation of J$1.25Bn, alongside a reopening of the 11.25% BIN due February 2046, with an offer volume of J$5.0Bn and a non-competitive allocation of J$250.0Mn. The reopening followed an undersubscription of the first issue, likely due to increased risk aversion in the market.

[5] **Issuer-** Minerva Luxembourg S.A., Industry-Agriculture, **Type-** Senior Unsecured, Callable-No, **Coupon Rate**- 7.50%, **Coupon Payment**- Semi-annually, **Maturity** – April 22, 2036, Risk Profile – **Aggressive**

[6] **Issuer-** Netflix, Inc., Industry-Media & Entertainment, **Type-** Senior Unsecured, Callable-Yes, **Coupon Rate**- 5.25%, **Coupon Payment**- Semi-annually, **Maturity** – August 15, 2036, Risk Profile – **Conservative**

[7] **Issuer-** Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, **Type-** Senior Unsecured, Callable-Yes, **Coupon Rate**- 6.20%, **Coupon Payment**- Semi-annually, **Maturity** – July 16, 2038, Risk Profile – **Moderate**

Dates to Watch This Week

International | Local

August 2026

MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI
24	25	26	27	28
		JETCON Annual General Meeting Consolidated Bakery Ltd. (PURITY) Annual General Meeting	PBS Dividend Consideration Meeting	Carreras Dividend Record Date LASM Dividend Payment Date
		US Core PCE Price Index Data (Jul) US GDP (Q2)		

Recommendations

Ticker	Closing Price (August 24, 2026)	P/E	Avg. Sector P/E	Current Recommendation
OMNI	$0.88	10.9x	29.3x	**BUY**
SVL	$16.63	22.6x	22.6x	**BUY**
FESCO	$3.60	21.6x	21.6x	**BUY**

Prices and yields are indicative. For further information on the recommendations outlined in this publication, including suitability considerations and detailed investment insights, clients are encouraged to contact their NCB Capital Markets Wealth Advisor. Your Wealth Advisor can provide personalised guidance aligned with your investment objectives, risk tolerance and portfolio strategy. Additionally, see the Disclaimer on page 9.

Unit Trust Funds

Fund	Fund Composition	Price/ NAV$	12 Month Growth Rate	YTD Growth Rate	Yield (Estimated Yearly Income)
NCB Capital Markets Limited (NCB CAPFUNDS)			NAV* As at August 21, 2026		
O Money Market Fund (M Fund)	F	16.9172	5.83%	4.03%	4.67%
O Income Optimizer Fund (iO Fund) ◊	F	15.6938	3.72%	1.88%	11.20%
☆Caribbean Equity Fund (E Fund) †	E	27.2820	2.71%	2.85%	8.42%
◊ Real Estate Fund (rE Fund) †	R, F	17.7317	5.31%	4.62%	4.35%
◊ Income Distribution (Id Fund) †	F	100.4430	0.00%	0.44%	0.25%
O USD Money Market Fund (xM Fund)	F	1.2575	3.00%	1.84%	2.38%
O USD Bond Fund (xB Fund)	F	1.3648	2.04%	1.72%	2.42%

Key: O = Tax Free (special conditions apply) · ☆ = Tax Free · † = Sales commission/front end fee up to 2% · ◊ = Non-Diversified Unit Trust · F/E/R = Fixed Income, Equity, Real Estate

Regional News

Global Oil Price Shock Will Pressure Barbados' External Position, But Buffers Remain Adequate

Barbados' external position is expected to weaken moderately in 2026, as the import-dependent economy remains exposed to spillovers from the US-Iran conflict, particularly higher global oil prices. The current account deficit is forecast to widen from an estimated 5.7% of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2025 to 7.5% in 2026, a revision from an earlier projection of 8.4%, after the shortfall narrowed slightly in the first half of 2026 as stronger secondary transfer inflows offset a wider goods trade deficit. The goods trade deficit is projected to widen from 14.2% of GDP in 2025 to 16.9% in 2026, as the oil price shock drives up the import bill, with Dated Brent expected to average US$86 per barrel in 2026 compared with US$69 per barrel in 2025. Higher international shipping costs and a pipeline of capital investment projects will add to import demand, while goods exports face softer external demand, particularly in the United States, which absorbs around a fifth of Barbados' goods exports.

Partially offsetting the wider goods gap is a strong services surplus, underpinned by tourism, which is expected to hold steady at around 11% of GDP. Tourist arrivals were broadly flat in the first half of 2026, growing 0.1% year-on-year against record 2025 visitor levels, although receipts eased as visitors reduced spending. Increased airlift, including additional flights from the United Kingdom over the 2026/27 winter season and a new direct connection with Nigeria, should provide some support. Net transfers almost doubled to around BBD300.0Mn (US$150.0Mn) in the first half of 2026, driven by first collections under the Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Tax. Buffers also remain adequate, as international reserves rose from BBD3.0Bn at end-2025 to BBD3.1Bn (about US$1.55Bn) as at end-June 2026, equivalent to roughly six months of import cover against a recommended minimum of three, and the government secured a US$260.0Mn precautionary Stand-By Arrangement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in May 2026 that can be drawn on if the conflict escalates further.

Source ~ BMI

Lower External Demand and Downsizing of Foreign Companies to Widen Costa Rica's Current Account Deficit in 2026

Costa Rica's current account deficit is forecast to widen to 2.3% of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2026, as exports of goods and services contract by 0.56% year-on-year on weaker external demand and the downsizing of foreign manufacturing operations. Goods and services exports are still expected to reach US$41.26Bn by the end of 2026, equivalent to 36.7% of GDP and more than any other Central American economy, but that would mark the first annual contraction since 2020. The outlook is weakest for goods exports, projected to fall 1.7% year-on-year, a decline not seen since 2015, reflecting a strong currency and softer overseas demand. The scaling back of foreign manufacturing plants, driven by global restructuring and workforce cuts, is also constraining exports and contributed to a record financial account deficit of US$2.1Bn in the first quarter of 2026.

The drag is concentrated in the free zones, where export growth slowed from 19.5% in 2025 to 5.6% year-on-year by the end of the first half of 2026, with several multinationals in electronic components and medical devices announcing closures or significant downsizing. Services exports are cushioning the impact, reaching US$4.9Bn in the first quarter of 2026 on

12.9% year-on-year growth in tourism-related exports alongside moderate gains in business services and telecommunications. Currency strength remains a headwind, with the colón appreciating more than 8.5% year-to-date, the second-largest move in five years, pushing the exchange rate back to 2005 levels and squeezing margins on bananas, pineapples and coffee. Tariff policy is the main downside risk, as medical devices accounted for 45.9% of goods exports in 2025 and, while exempt from the 12.5% Section 301 tariff imposed in July 2026, remain subject to an ongoing Section 232 investigation that could bring new duties.

Source ~ BMI

International News

Canada to Retaliate for U.S. Tariffs, Worsening Ties After Talks Fail

Canada will impose retaliatory tariffs on a range of United States (U.S.) goods after trade talks between the two countries collapsed, Prime Minister Mark Carney announced on Saturday, August 22, 2026. The measures, which take effect on September 8, 2026, will match Washington's new duties dollar for dollar and cover U.S. steel, dairy, appliances, agricultural equipment, pulp and paper, and electronics. The move follows President Donald Trump's decision to impose 50% levies on Canadian products, covering roughly US$20.0Bn of Canadian exports across sectors ranging from wine and furniture to cement, clothing and hockey equipment, without exempting goods traded under the U.S.-Mexico-Canada agreement.

Each side blamed the other for the breakdown of three days of negotiations. Carney cited last-minute U.S. demands that he described as uneconomic and unfair, including terms that would have curtailed Canada's ability to strike new trade deals, while U.S. Trade Representative Jamieson Greer called the outcome a missed opportunity and indicated that no further talks were planned. The treatment of medium- and heavy-duty trucks was among the main sticking points. The new U.S. duties affect around 5% of Canadian exports to the U.S. and threaten concentrated damage in vulnerable industries such as softwood lumber and wine, with Ottawa expected to announce support measures for affected sectors and further detail on its response in the coming days. The dispute also casts doubt over the future of the three-nation free-trade pact.

Source ~ Reuters

U.S. Plans US$725.0Mn Payment Towards Its Large UN Debt

The Trump administration has informed Congress of its intention to pay US$725.0Mn to the United Nations (UN), according to a congressional notification, in what aid experts described as a welcome step toward settling billions of dollars in outstanding dues. The allocation, set out in an August 4, 2026, State Department letter obligating the funds to the UN's regular budget, comes ahead of an expected address by President Donald Trump to the UN General Assembly in New York next month. A U.S. official indicated that any payments would remain contingent on continued reform of the organisation and that no funds had been transferred as at Friday, August 21, 2026.

The sum represents less than 20% of the more than US$4.0Bn that the UN said in May was owed by Washington, comprising US$2.04Bn for the regular budget, US$2.2Bn for current and past peacekeeping missions and US$44.0Mn for UN tribunals, although the U.S. disputes that total. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres has warned that the organisation faces imminent financial collapse owing to unpaid contributions, and the UN has cut its 2026 budget by 9.2% and moved more than 2,000 jobs out of Geneva and New York to lower-cost hubs under its UN80 reform exercise. Analysts noted that a large transfer would allow the UN to get through the year, albeit on zero reserves, while continued non-payment would put the U.S. at risk of losing its General Assembly voting rights in January under Article 19 of the UN Charter, which applies where arrears exceed two years of assessed contributions.

Source ~ Reuters

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