



JMP WEEKLY REPORT

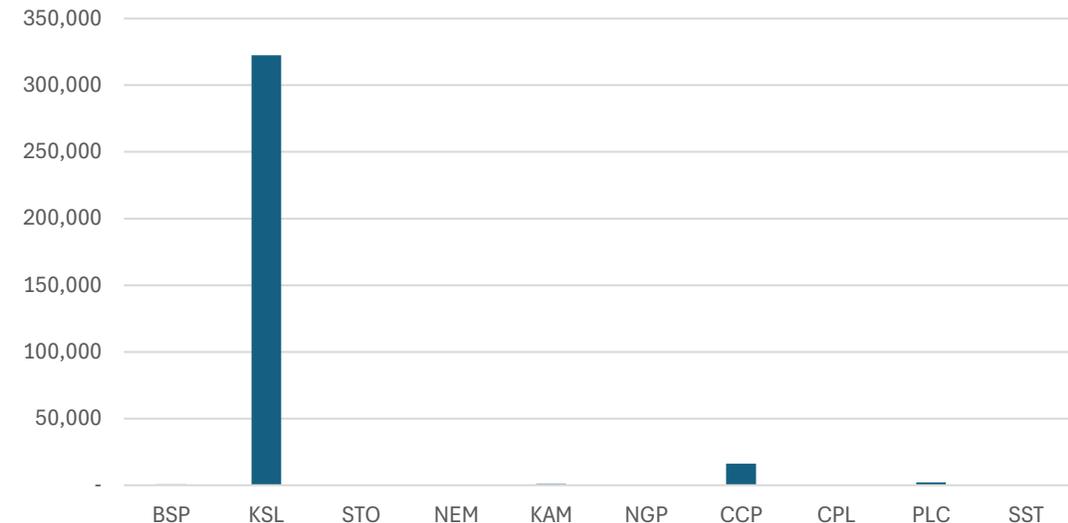
09-13 MAR 2026

Weekly Trade Commentary

- Last week saw 6 stocks traded on the local market with a total trading value of K1,377,903.13.
- BSP traded only 680 shares steady at K25.37.
- KSL traded 322,416 shares also steady at K3.96.
- NEM traded only 8 units but closed high by K20.00 at K500.
- KAM traded only 812 shares high by 1t, closing at K2.00.
- CCP traded 16,149 shares low by 1t, closing at K4.66.
- PLC records its first ever trade on PNGX, Trading 2,000 units, closing the week of at K1.10.

STOCK	WEEKLY VOLUME	CLOSING PRICE	VALUE	BID	OFFER	CHANGE K	CHANGE %
BSP	680	25.37	17,254.64	25.37	26.90	-	-
KSL	322,416	3.96	1,277,540.04	3.96	4.00	-	-
STO	-	21.50	-	21.00	-	-	-
NEM	8	500.00	4,000.00	490.00	-	20.00	4.17%
KAM	812	2.00	1,623.11	2.00	-	0.01	0.50%
NGP	-	1.35	-	-	-	-	-
CCP	16,149	4.66	75,285.34	-	-	(0.01)	(0.21%)
CPL	-	0.65	-	-	0.65	-	-
PLC	2,000	1.10	2,200.00	-	1.10	-	-
SST	-	50.00	-	-	50.00	-	-
Total	342,065		1,377,903.13				3.59%

Weekly Volume



Key Takeaways

- Market Announcement: STO-Santos takes FID on Moomba Central
<https://www.pngx.com.pg/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/Santos-takes-FID-on-Moomba-Central.pdf>
- Market Announcement: CPL - IFC Healthcare Delivery Partnership
<https://www.pngx.com.pg/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/2026-03-09-CPL-IFC-Healthcare-Delivery-Partnership.pdf>
- Market Announcement: KAM - Kina Asset Management Ltd Full Year Results 2025
<https://www.pngx.com.pg/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/FY25KAML-Appendix-5C-Signed-9.3.2026-1.pdf>
<https://www.pngx.com.pg/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/KAML-PNGX-Market-Release-9.3.2026-1.pdf>
<https://www.pngx.com.pg/kam-fy25-financial-statement-signed/>
- KAM -NTA as at 28th February 2026
<https://www.pngx.com.pg/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/KAML-NTA-as-at-28-February-2026.pdf>
- Market Announcement: PLC - Application for quotation of securities
<https://www.pngx.com.pg/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/2026-03-11-PLC-Application-for-quotation-of-securities.pdf>
- PLC – Execution of Project Development Agreement
<https://www.pngx.com.pg/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/2026-03-13-PLC-Execution-of-Project-Development-Agreement.pdf>
- Market Announcement: CCP – Credit Corp Limited Ltd Full Year Results 2025
https://www.pngx.com.pg/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/2026-03-13-CCP-Appendix-5C-FY2025_FINAL.pdf
https://www.pngx.com.pg/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/2026-03-13-CCP-CCP-FY25_FINAL.pdf
https://www.pngx.com.pg/ccp-credit-corporation-investor-pack-fy25_final/
- STO: Notice of Annual General Meeting
<https://www.pngx.com.pg/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/Notice-of-Annual-General-Meeting.pdf>

Weekly Yield Chart

STOCK	NUMBER OF ISSUED SHARES	MARKET CAP	2023	2023	2024	2024	2025	2025	Yield %
			INTERIM DIV	FINAL DIV	INTERIM DIV	FINAL DIV	INTERIM DIV	FINAL DIV	LTM ^a
BSP	467,317,665	11,855,849,161	K0.370	K1.060	K0.450	K1.210	K0.500	K1.380	7.41%
KSL	292,965,754	1,160,144,386	K0.100	K0.160	K0.106	K0.155	K0.126	K0.193	8.06%
STO	3,261,616,703	70,124,759,115	K0.310	K0.660	K0.506	K0.414	K0.559	K0.443	4.66%
NEM*	1,097,000,000	548,500,000,000	-	-	-	K2.110	K2.110	USD \$0.260	0.84%
KAM	53,259,588	106,519,176	K0.120	-	K0.200	-	K0.250		12.50%
NGP	45,890,700	61,952,445	K0.030	-	K0.040	K0.120	K0.040		11.85%
CCP	307,931,332	1,434,960,007	K0.110	K0.130	K0.120	K0.121	K0.121	K0.130	5.39%
CPL	206,277,911	134,080,642	K0.050	-	-	-	K0.050		7.69%
PLC	852,762,686	938,038,955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SST	31,008,237	1,550,411,850	K0.350	K0.600	K0.400	K0.300	K0.400		1.40%
Total		635,866,715,736							5.80%

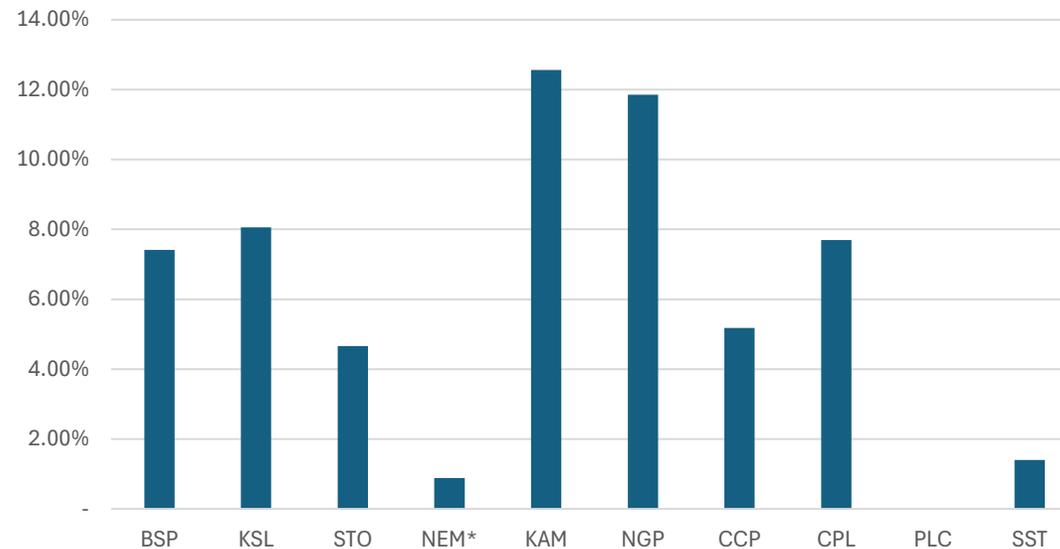
* aLTM = Last Twelve Months. We have calculated yields based on most recently declared interim and final dividends.

* NEM pays quarterly dividends. We have added last 4 payments at current FX rates.

* NEM dividends in \$USD until PGK rate is announced.

*PLC now added

Yield % LTM^a



The Dividend Yield Formula

$$\text{Dividend Yield} = \frac{\text{Annual Dividends Per Share}}{\text{Current Share Price}} \times 100$$

Dividend yield - is calculated by dividing a company's annual dividends per share by its current share price and expressing the result as a percentage.



BANK OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Domestic Markets Department - Money Markets Operations Unit

Auction Number: **11 MAR-26 / GOI / Government Treasury Bill**

Settlement Date: **13-MAR-26**

Amount on Offer: K350.000 million

TERMS	ISSUE ID 2025 / 63	ISSUE ID 2025 / 91	ISSUE ID 2025 / 4741 182	ISSUE ID 2025 /4700 273	ISSUE ID 2025 / 4743 364	TOTAL
Weighted Average Yield	0.000	0.00%	5.44%	5.62%	5.63%	
Amount on offer Kina Million	0.000	0.000	30.000	70.000	250.000	350.000
Bids Received Kina Million	0.00	0.000	48.380	73.000	462.040	583.420
Successful Bids Kina Million	0.00	0.000	16.380	73.000	261.040	350.420
Overall Auction OVER-SUBSCRIBED by	0.00	0.000	18.380	3.000	212.050	233.420



BANK OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Domestic Markets Department - Money Markets Operations Unit

Auction Number: **17-FEB-26/GOB/Government Bond**

Settlement Date: **20-FEB-26**

Amount on Offer: K380.000 million

Series	Amount on Offer (K'million)	Bids Received (K'million)	Successful Bids (K'million)	Successful Bids Yield	Weighted Average Rate (WAR)	Coupon Rate	Overall Auction Net Subscription
Issue ID 2026/5057 (3 years)	60.000	118.000	58.000	6.30%-6.38	6.37%	5.75%	58.000
Issue ID 2026/5058 (5 years)	90.000	210.000	110.000	6.50%-6.83%	6.72%	6.00%	K120.000
Issue ID 2026/5059 (7 years)	70.000	148.000	78.000	6.70%-6.80%	6.76%	6.25%	K78.00
Issue ID 2026/5060 (10 years)	100.000	195.80	95.80	6.00%-7.06%	7.05%	6.50%	K95.80
Issue ID 2026/5061 (15 years)	60.00	122.000	52.00	7.46%-7.46%	7.46%	6.75%	K62.00
TOTAL	380.00	793.800	393.000				K413.800

What we have been reading

THE DEBT-INEQUALITY CYCLE

INTERNATION MONETARY FUND

By: ATIF MIAN

F&D MAGAZINE

Extreme inequality is fueling a global debt crisis

During the Great Depression, as he saw ordinary people's purchasing power collapse, Federal Reserve Chairman Marriner Eccles warned that excessive saving by the rich was draining demand and deepening the downturn. "To protect them from the results of their own folly," Eccles told the Senate in 1933 testimony, "we should take from them a sufficient amount of their surplus to enable consumers to consume and business to operate at a profit."

Inequality in the US was then extremely high: The top 1 percent held roughly 42 percent of all wealth. Within a decade, however, the landscape changed dramatically. World War II mobilization and progressive taxation reduced inequality and restored balance between spending and production. The underlying problem that Eccles emphasized faded from public memory as the US economy entered a long period of sustained and more equitable growth.

However, beginning in the 1980s, inequality climbed again: The top 1 percent's wealth share rose from about 22 percent in 1980 to roughly 35 percent in 2010. As more income concentrated at the top, the forces Eccles warned against reemerged—high saving by the wealthy weakened overall purchasing power. Yet the expected demand shortfall did not appear immediately: Spending was funded by rising private debt of households below the top. From the mid-1980s through the early 2000s, the rapid buildup of household debt absorbed the excess saving of the rich and sustained aggregate demand.

The global financial crisis of 2008 ended the long run of debt-financed household spending. With deleveraging of private balance sheets, the underlying imbalance Eccles warned about returned with a vengeance: excess saving at the top and insufficient broad-based demand at the bottom. The Fed cut rates to zero, but monetary policy could not close the gap. Fiscal policy was left to carry the load—accept a deep, prolonged slump or run large primary deficits to stabilize incomes and employment. The US chose the latter.

In the Keynesian view, deficits help the economy recover faster in downturns, but the need for them is temporary. When the demand shortfall is structural—driven by persistently high saving of top-income households that capture a large share of total income—the need for deficits is more persistent. In a recent paper, "A Goldilocks Theory of Fiscal Deficits," Amir Sufi, Ludwig Straub, and I show that rising inequality can force governments to run larger, ongoing deficits. Deficits must be large enough to keep the economy away from the zero lower bound (when nominal interest rates reach zero and monetary policy ceases to be effective) and to prevent recessions.

A rising saving glut—excess saving among higher-income households—forces the economy to rely increasingly on debt-financed spending to sustain aggregate demand. Before 2008, the financial system did this by expanding household credit, which supported consumption even as inequality rose. When private credit expansion abruptly ended during the financial crisis, the burden of credit creation shifted to the public sector, as evidence from the US shows.

Chart 1 shows that total credit (public plus private) rises sharply starting in the early 1980s. The blue and red lines decompose the total into private and public credit, separating the precrisis (1980–2008) and postcrisis (2008 onward) periods. From 1980 to 2008, nearly all of the increase in total credit reflects a surge in private borrowing; public debt is comparatively stable.

After 2008, the pattern reverses. Even with the federal funds rate near zero, the private sector could not—or would not—raise leverage further, so sustaining demand required credit growth from the public sector. This is the logic of the “Goldilocks” view of fiscal deficits: When private balance sheets are constrained, public borrowing can offset the demand shortfall and help avoid a prolonged slump. Consistent with that prediction, total credit to GDP continues to rise after 2008 at roughly the earlier pace, but almost entirely because public debt increases, while private credit remains broadly flat relative to GDP.

A saving glut in the presence of a zero-lower-bound constraint forces government to increase debt and deficits, but the government also faces a dynamic budget constraint. Push the deficit too far and, over time, interest rates on public debt can rise, making the debt path unsustainable. High inequality and resulting excess saving by the rich present a Goldilocks conundrum for fiscal policy: Deficits cannot be “too cold” (too small to offset the demand shortfall) or “too hot” (so large that they destabilize debt dynamics). The data suggest that the US was operating near this upper bound in 2019—close to the largest deficit sustainable in the long term.

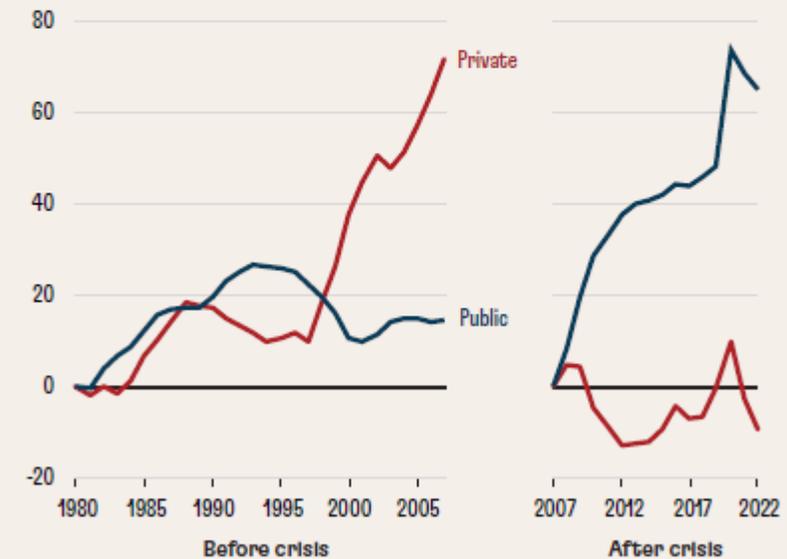
The larger, persistent fiscal deficits since then may be leading US debt dynamics down a less sustainable path. US fiscal strain is unlike anything seen in its modern history: Federal debt and net interest costs as shares of GDP are near all-time highs. The fiscal deficit is projected to be about 6 percent of GDP, which would keep debt rising relative to the economy and threaten sustainability.

CHART 1

Private, public debt

After the global financial crisis, the US public sector overtook the private sector as the main driver of credit growth for economic expansion.

(change in US credit to GDP, percent)



SOURCES: IMF, Global Debt Database; and author's calculations.

Global evidence

Saving gluts are rising everywhere. The share of income accruing to the top 1 percent has increased worldwide. Corporations are a tax-advantaged vehicle for the rich to save, so global corporate saving has risen significantly over the past few decades. Wealthy sovereigns are fueling higher saving through central banks and sovereign wealth funds. But global investment has not kept up, leading to a saving glut that needs new unproductive credit to sustain consumption demand. Many major economies mirror the US predicament: increased reliance on debt to generate demand, first through private household debt and later through government debt.

Total debt in the UK, for example, began to rise rapidly in the 1980s, driven primarily by private borrowing until 2008, and by public debt thereafter. Japan followed a similar track but started earlier. Its private credit boom ended in the early 1990s, and public debt subsequently absorbed the adjustment. In the euro area, the launch of the euro in 1999 coincided with a rapid buildup in private credit that culminated in the 2008 crisis; since then, private deleveraging has been accompanied by a shift toward higher public debt.

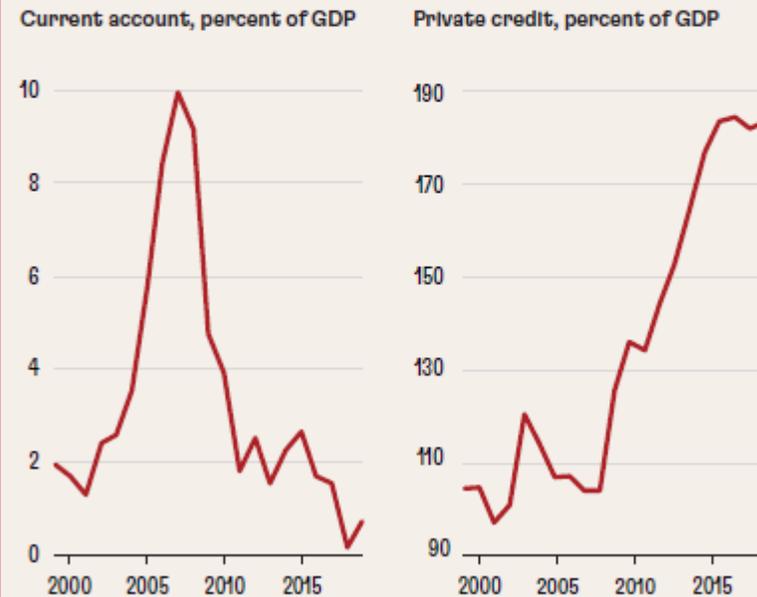
China

China also came to rely increasingly on debt to support demand. But unlike most large economies, it initially did so by exporting its excess saving abroad—running large current account surpluses that increased the rest of the world’s net debt to China. Those external liabilities, in turn, helped finance spending on Chinese goods. For much of the 2000s, China’s current account surplus rose sharply as a share of GDP, even as GDP itself expanded at an extraordinary pace (Chart 2). On the eve of the 2008 financial crisis, the surplus approached 10 percent of GDP—exceptionally high for a major economy. Such a large external imbalance was unlikely to be sustainable. As advanced economies could no longer sustain demand through ever-rising private credit—especially after 2008—China’s earlier strategy of exporting excess saving abroad faced limits. Continued expansion of net lending abroad that could sustain very large trade surpluses became increasingly difficult. Both sides adjusted by shifting debt creation to new sources: Advanced economies relied more on fiscal deficits, and China turned to domestic credit expansion to support demand in the face of its own saving glut. As China’s external surplus receded to more moderate levels after 2008, domestic debt to GDP rose sharply. The increase was broad-based—extending beyond corporate and local government borrowing to include rapid growth in household debt—and represents one of the fastest domestic leverage buildups observed among major economies.

CHART 2

China’s domestic debt surge

As its external surplus fell after 2008, debt rose sharply in one of the fastest leverage buildups among major economies.



SOURCES: IMF, *Balance of Payments Manual*; World Bank; and author's calculations.

Why does investment not rise?

Why didn't financial markets channel abundant funds into productive investment? Despite rising total debt to GDP, investment to GDP in major economies has remained broadly flat and sometimes has even edged down. Is this because the financial system is not conducive to long-term, patient financing? Or do regulatory and other supply-side constraints inhibit investment?

When excess saving is channeled into unproductive debt that finances consumption rather than investment, borrowers do not generate additional income that can repay the new debt in the aggregate. The result is persistently rising debt to GDP and downward pressure on interest rates to keep the debt sustainable. In earlier work, we refer to this dynamic as “indebted demand”: growth sustained by borrowing because underlying spending power is insufficient.

The ultimate fragility

The central risk of relying on indebted demand is that it's inherently fragile. Once private borrowers reach their limits—as they did in 2008—maintaining demand requires a larger and more persistent fiscal backstop, which is the reason for rising postcrisis public deficits and debt. It's why today's global fiscal fragility is not an isolated policy choice but the downstream result of an economic system's failure to convert abundant saving into productive investment.

The question today is whether the US government can rein in fiscal spending if markets get nervous. Political polarization and legislative gridlock mean that confidence is limited. The more profound lesson, though, is that structural imbalances—rooted in excess saving by the rich—create the very conditions that expose the economy to such risks. Expecting policymakers to keep deficits in a perpetual Goldilocks range is unrealistic: When inequality suppresses demand, they may err on the side of too little support, as in Eccles's era; at other times, they may leave deficits too large for too long, as many fear is happening now.

We often frame inequality in moral terms, but the macro lesson is starker: When too much income pools at the top, demand weakens, deficits persist, and dependence on debt weakens us all. Eccles captured that collective logic in 1933. His advice to take some of the surplus from the wealthiest so that consumers can consume and businesses can make profits is as relevant today as then. As Eccles remarked, “This is not ‘soaking the rich’; it is saving the rich.”



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