JAGUAR WORLD
HOLDINGS

EDITION 2025–2026

J W H

CARIBBEAN OUTLOOK *2025–2026*

What the region's latest economic record means for businesses already operating across the Caribbean, sector by sector.

01 Financial services & international financial centres

02 Energy, oil & gas and renewables

03 Tourism, hospitality & real estate

04 Infrastructure & public contracting

05 Sustainable finance, climate & ESG

06 Digital, data & AI

07 Agriculture, food & trade

\+ People, public finances & the 2026–28 watchlist

FROM THE EDITOR

A REGION MOVING AT TWO SPEEDS

The latest regional economic record describes an operating environment that is growing in places, tightening everywhere, and asking more of the businesses inside it.

This edition is written for organisations already on the ground: the banks and insurers, hotel groups and developers, contractors, energy suppliers, exporters and service firms that make up the Caribbean's working economy. It does not try to sell the region to newcomers. It tries to read the published record closely and ask a practical question of each finding: what does this change for an operator?

The answer, broadly, is that the region's headline numbers flatter its underlying conditions. Including Guyana, Caribbean growth was 4.7% in 2025. Excluding Guyana, it was 0.6%. Debt is high, fiscal space is narrow, climate losses are recurring, and governments are responding with tax reform, stronger enforcement, new supervisory bodies and closer alignment with international standards.

For businesses, that combination tends to mean more scrutiny rather than less. It also means opportunity, particularly for those able to show lenders, partners and regulators that their governance is in order.

> *The region's headline numbers flatter its underlying conditions. The detail is where operators will feel the change.*

Each sector feature that follows sets out what the record shows, what it means in practice, and where specialist support tends to make the difference. No organisation is named. Figures are drawn from publicly available regional economic data.

INSIDE THIS EDITION

- The region at a glance
- 01 Financial services
- 02 Energy
- 03 Tourism and real estate
- 04 Infrastructure
- 05 Sustainable finance
- 06 Digital, data and AI
- 07 Agriculture and trade
- People and public finances
- The watchlist

HOW TO READ THIS EDITION

Each sector feature is built in three parts.

- **What the record shows.** Findings as published, with figures.
- **What it means on the ground.** Our reading of the practical consequences for operators.
- **Where we come in.** The kind of support that typically helps.

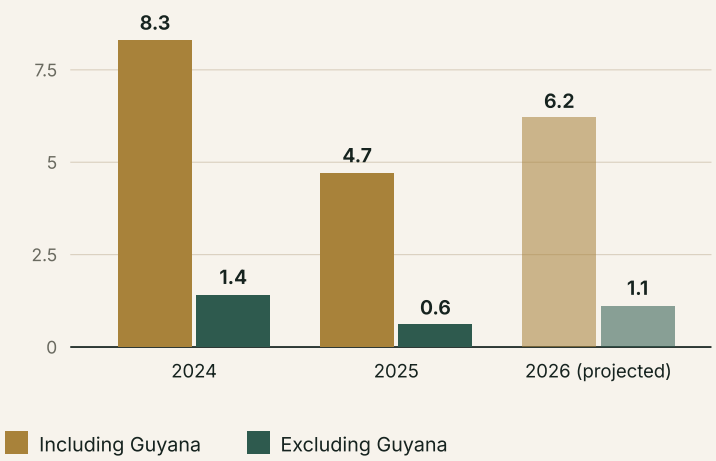
Dollar figures are US dollars unless stated. Data reflect the position at publication; later developments may not be captured.

THE REGION AT A GLANCE

THE NUMBERS THAT SET THE TONE

Growth concentrated in one economy, high debt across many, and an investment rate that looks healthy until you examine what drives it.

REGIONAL REAL GDP GROWTH, %



2026 figures are projections prepared before the late-February 2026 escalation in the Middle East.

WHY IT MATTERS

Strip out Guyana and most of the region is close to stagnant. Governments with slow-growing revenue bases look harder at compliance, concessions and enforcement to close the gap, which is exactly what the record shows.

68.6%

Average central government debt to GDP, 2024, 14.5 points above Latin America.

9 of 19

regional economies with debt above 60% of GDP in 2025. Debt service exceeds 40% of revenue.

28%

Investment as a share of GDP, 2023, above the OECD (23%), but driven largely by short-term, externally financed and reconstruction projects.

~80%

Share of total investment financed by the private sector.

+84%

Increase in climate-related extreme weather events, 2004–2024 against the previous two decades. Average annual damage: 2.13% of GDP.

6.3%

FDI net inflows to GDP, 2024 (4.2% excluding Guyana), against 2.5% in Latin America

3.4%

Average regional inflation in 2025, down from 4.4%, still above the pre-pandemic 2.8%

6 in 10

People living in households that depend wholly or partly on informal work

SECTOR 01 · FINANCIAL SERVICES & INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CENTRES

01

THE STANDARD IS RISING, AND SO IS THE SCRUTINY

Balance sheets are sound. The pressure now sits with supervisory expectations, international listings and the speed at which new regulatory bodies are being stood up.

WHAT THE RECORD SHOWS

- Commercial bank non-performing loans fell to **5.7%** from 6.6%, but remained above the 5% prudential benchmark in Anguilla, Dominica, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia. Return on equity eased to 13.5% from 15.9%.
- CFATF fourth-round evaluations in 2025 found Belize fully Compliant with **38 of 40** FATF Recommendations. The Virgin Islands is now Compliant or Largely Compliant with all 40 after enhanced follow-up.
- Regulators acted directly: resolution began against an offshore bank in the Virgin Islands following regulatory breaches, and Antigua and Barbuda placed an offshore bank under administration.
- The EU's February 2026 list update removed Trinidad and Tobago and **added the Turks and Caicos Islands**. Anguilla remained listed through 2025.
- New architecture in the ECCU: a Financial Standards Board for non-bank institutions, deposit insurance legislation in three member states, and a regional credit bureau live in five. Belize's credit bureau begins operating in 2026.
- The Cayman Islands updated its registration and licensing policy for virtual asset service providers. The Bahamas and Barbados have adopted global minimum tax rules; six jurisdictions have introduced transfer pricing regulations.

WHAT IT MEANS ON THE GROUND

Mutual evaluations now test whether controls work, not whether they exist on paper. Firms are expected to evidence effectiveness: risk assessments that drive decisions, monitoring that produces outcomes, and boards that can speak to both.

A change in a jurisdiction's listing status alters how correspondent banks, investors and counterparties assess everyone domiciled there, regardless of the individual firm's record.

New supervisory bodies bring new returns, new data requests and new points of contact. Rising incorporations in the Cayman Islands and the Virgin Islands (up 13.8%) mean more onboarding, at a time when tolerance for weak due diligence is falling.

18.9%

Average regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets, up from 18.0%

+8.4%

Private sector credit growth in 2025, led by business lending

WHERE WE COME IN

- → AML/CFT and sanctions programme reviews built around effectiveness, ahead of examinations and evaluations
- → Licensing and registration pathways for fintech, payments and virtual asset businesses
- → Regulatory change monitoring across multiple Caribbean, UK and US regimes
- → Board and senior management reporting that turns compliance data into decisions

SECTOR 02 · ENERGY, OIL & GAS AND RENEWABLES

02

SCALE IS ARRIVING FASTER THAN SYSTEMS

Offshore production continues to set the regional pace, while the renewable transition remains held back less by resource than by regulation.

WHAT THE RECORD SHOWS

- Guyana's oil output rose **15.8% to 261 million barrels** in 2025 (about 715,000 barrels a day), with Yellowtail starting in August and Payara running roughly 15% above design capacity. Production is projected to rise a further **25.3% to 327.3 million barrels** in 2026.
- Guyana's capital expenditure reached $3.3bn (12.1% of GDP). Greenfield FDI to Guyana totalled $41.4bn between 2014 and 2024, 52% of the regional total.
- Suriname grew 3.7%, supported by investment around the Block 58 project, due to begin production in 2028. Preliminary 2025 FDI is around 30% of GDP; private credit grew 34.4%.
- Trinidad and Tobago grew 0.1% amid mature-field constraints. Two agencies moved its outlook to Negative.
- The US applied a **15% tariff** to imports from Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago (10% for most others), with exemptions later extended to petroleum, certain petrochemicals, gold and other products.
- Across the region, 86.8% of energy comes from oil and gas and 12% from renewables. Electricity averages **$0.26/kWh**, against $0.21 in the EU and $0.18 in the US. Underdeveloped regulatory frameworks and long permitting processes are named barriers.

WHAT IT MEANS ON THE GROUND

For contractors, suppliers and service companies in the oil and gas value chain, growth brings more contracts and more conditions. International operators and lenders flow their own anti-bribery, sanctions, ESG and supplier standards down the chain, and local partners are expected to meet them.

Firms expanding from Guyana into Suriname, or the reverse, face two regulatory systems at different stages of maturity, with different expectations around licensing, employment and reporting.

For renewable developers and the large energy users who would buy from them, the permit, licence and grid-connection process is often the critical path. Mapping it early protects timelines and bankability.

~80%

Share of petroleum consumed in the region that is imported (global average 21%)

$5bn

Greenfield FDI into renewable energy projects, 2014–2024

WHERE WE COME IN

- → Supplier and contractor compliance readiness for operator and lender due diligence
- → Regulatory and permitting maps for renewable, storage and energy-efficiency projects
- → Sanctions, anti-bribery and third-party risk frameworks scaled to the size of the business
- → Cross-border expansion support between Guyana, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago

SECTOR 03 · TOURISM, HOSPITALITY & REAL ESTATE

03

A SOFTER CYCLE, A HARDER LOOK AT COSTS

The post-pandemic rebound has run its course. Operators now face slower arrivals, unusually active tax policy and a sharp reset in citizenship-by-investment flows.

WHAT THE RECORD SHOWS

- Tourism accounted for **25.4% of regional GDP** (2015–2019) and 71% of services exports. Stayover arrivals declined across the region in 2025: The Bahamas fell 2.6% and Jamaica 10.3%, while Dominica (+17.1%) and St Vincent and the Grenadines (+19.8%) grew on new airlift and hotel capacity.
- Hurricane Melissa caused an estimated **$12.2bn** in damage and losses in Jamaica, equal to 56.7% of GDP, with temporary hotel closures along the western corridor.
- Tax settings moved repeatedly: VAT on food in The Bahamas cut from 10% to 5%; St Kitts and Nevis lowered VAT to 13% for six months before returning to 17%; Anguilla repealed its 13% GST and replaced it with a 13% General Services Tax and a 9% Import Goods Tax.
- Citizenship-by-investment inflows fell **32.3% to about $427.9m**; Grenada's fell 65.3%. The EU flagged CBI programmes in several ECCU states, and a US notice signalled partial visa restrictions for nationals of Antigua and Barbuda and Dominica from 1 January 2026. St Vincent and the Grenadines plans to launch a programme in 2026.
- Electricity can account for up to **20% of a tourism business's operating costs**.

WHAT IT MEANS ON THE GROUND

Each tax change touches pricing, point-of-sale systems, supplier contracts and filings. When rates move twice in a year, the cost of getting it wrong compounds.

Developments funded wholly or partly through CBI now sit under heavier international scrutiny. Developers, agents and their banks should expect deeper source-of-funds questions and more volatile capital flows. The ECCU is also legislating for an independent regional CBI regulator.

Margins are under pressure from softer demand and high energy costs. Sustainable tourism tends to attract higher-spending visitors, which makes credible sustainability claims a commercial matter rather than a reputational one.

5.8%
Projected average annual tourism growth over the next decade, more than twice the wider economy

$155–160
Long-run GDP gain for every $100 increase in tourism spending

WHERE WE COME IN

- → Implementation reviews when VAT, GST or levy settings change, alongside your tax advisers
- → Sustainability positioning and claims that will withstand lender and guest scrutiny
- → AML and source-of-funds frameworks for CBI-linked developments, agents and promoters
- → Workforce compliance as free movement and minimum wage changes take effect

SECTOR 04 · INFRASTRUCTURE, CONSTRUCTION & PUBLIC CONTRACTING

04

THE MONEY IS THERE. DELIVERY IS THE BOTTLENECK.

Implementation has become the region's defining economic theme. For contractors and consultants, it translates directly into what it takes to win and keep public work.

WHAT THE RECORD SHOWS

- Between 2012 and 2024, capital budget execution in several countries frequently fell **below 70%**, and in some cases below 50%. Capital spending (excluding Guyana) fell 3.1% in 2025 to $3.0bn.
- Procurement is described as "a particularly binding constraint": low bidder participation, retendering and extended timelines. Governments are responding with e-procurement, standardised bidding documents and risk-based approvals.
- Centralised project management units in Belize and Barbados, a Ministry for Implementation in Grenada, and delivery units in The Bahamas and Saint Lucia signal a more professional client on the other side of the table.
- PPP investment averaged **0.38% of GDP** (2010–2023), reaching 1.3% in 2024. Ex-post evaluation and project preparation are the region's weakest scores on the Infrascope index.
- The EU's Global Gateway agenda has allocated €45bn to 51 projects in Latin America and the Caribbean, **39 of them in the Caribbean**. A new regional project preparation facility assessed 30 projects in its first year.
- Jamaica secured a $6.7bn, three-year financing package after Hurricane Melissa, with efforts under way to mobilise private investment in reconstruction.

WHAT IT MEANS ON THE GROUND

Much of the region's infrastructure pipeline is financed by multilateral and bilateral lenders. Their procurement rules carry integrity, environmental, social and fiduciary requirements, and bidders who cannot evidence them are filtered out early.

Development lenders are actively working to widen the pool of qualified bidders in small markets. That is an opening for capable regional firms that can show they are compliance-ready.

Reconstruction work moves quickly and attracts attention. Clear contract governance, documentation and safeguards protect the firm when audits and reviews follow.

Up to 15pts
Cumulative GDP growth lost over a decade from underinvesting in resilient infrastructure

<4%
Average capital expenditure to GDP over the past decade

WHERE WE COME IN

- → Bid readiness for development-bank-funded tenders: integrity, ownership and safeguards documentation
- → Contract compliance monitoring through delivery, audit and close-out
- → Environmental and social management frameworks proportionate to project size
- → Regulatory mapping for PPP and private-capital participation in public assets

SECTOR 05 · SUSTAINABLE FINANCE, CLIMATE & ESG

05

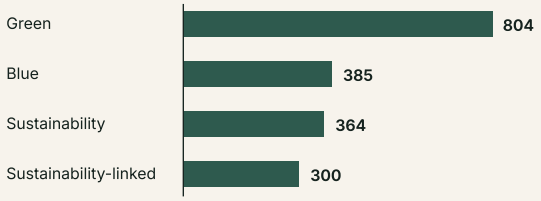
CAPITAL WITH CONDITIONS ATTACHED

The Caribbean has become an innovator in climate-linked finance. Corporates who want access to it will need the frameworks to match.

WHAT THE RECORD SHOWS

- The region's international green, social, sustainability, sustainability-linked and blue bond market reached a cumulative **$2bn** between 2019 and 2024. **Corporate issuers account for 40%**.
- Over **$450m** has been unlocked for nature and marine conservation through debt conversions in Belize, Barbados and The Bahamas.
- The Dominican Republic launched the region's first green taxonomy. Jamaica is running a Green Bond Plus platform and the ECCU a pilot programme.
- Carbon markets are forming: Jamaica is developing a domestic market, Guyana leads on REDD+ credits, Grenada and Saint Lucia are building readiness, and The Bahamas completed the world's first blue-carbon sovereign transaction.
- The regional catastrophe risk pool has made 81 payouts totalling $462m since 2007. A catastrophe bond paid Jamaica $150m after Hurricane Melissa.
- Thematic bond growth is held back by limited institutional capacity, small issuance sizes and low liquidity. Stronger regulatory frameworks and project preparation are the clear next steps.

CARIBBEAN INTERNATIONAL THEMATIC BONDS, 2019–2024, $M



Social bonds make up the balance of the $2bn total.

WHAT IT MEANS ON THE GROUND

Development lenders, green investors and international partners attach reporting, use-of-proceeds and safeguard conditions to their money. A business that already has a credible ESG framework moves faster through approval and pays less for the privilege.

Carbon and nature-linked projects depend on clear ownership, verification and integrity. Getting the legal and regulatory foundations right is what makes the credit saleable.

WHERE WE COME IN

- → ESG frameworks, policies and reporting that suit Caribbean operating realities
- → Regulatory and integrity mapping for carbon and nature-based projects
- → Readiness for green, blue and sustainability-linked financing and DFI requirements
- → Climate risk governance and disclosure for boards and investors

SECTOR 06 · DIGITAL, DATA & AI

06

ADOPTION IS EARLY. THE RULES ARE ARRIVING.

Few Caribbean businesses are using AI yet, and no Caribbean state has an AI-specific law. That window is where sensible governance is cheapest to put in place.

WHAT THE RECORD SHOWS

- Only **12% of businesses** in the Caribbean use AI, and more than 90% spend nothing or very little on it, though most regard it as critical or are neutral.
- **No Caribbean state has enacted AI-specific legislation.** Barbados (2019) and Jamaica (2020) have data protection laws, an essential foundation for AI adoption.
- Trinidad and Tobago created a Ministry of Public Administration and Artificial Intelligence in 2025 and launched a national AI assessment. The Dominican Republic has signalled interest in a national approach.
- The Caribbean's average Government AI Readiness score is 38.74, against 46.16 for Latin America and 70.16 for the OECD.
- Greenfield FDI in digital services reached **$3bn** between 2014 and 2024, over half of all greenfield FDI in Dominica and Trinidad and Tobago.
- Tax administration is going digital: full implementation of SIGTAS 3.0 in the Virgin Islands and the continued rollout of G-TAX in Grenada.

WHAT IT MEANS ON THE GROUND

Regional groups already move personal data across borders with different rules, or none, at each end. As data protection regimes mature and AI policy develops, the firms with a documented approach will adapt; the rest will retrofit.

Investors, correspondent banks and multinational partners increasingly ask about data protection, cyber resilience and AI use in due diligence, whatever local law requires.

Digitised tax administration means more data matching and less tolerance for inconsistent filings.

+7.7%

Estimated GDP gain over six years from closing digital infrastructure gaps with the OECD

+85.2%

Rise in Anguilla's non-tax revenue in 2025, driven by ".ai" domain fees

WHERE WE COME IN

- → Data protection programmes across multiple Caribbean, UK and US regimes
- → Cross-border data transfer mapping for regional groups
- → AI use policies, inventories and governance proportionate to current adoption
- → Vendor, cyber and technology risk questions answered for due diligence

SECTOR 07 · AGRICULTURE, FOOD & TRADE

07

IMPORT DEPENDENCE MEETS TARIFF UNCERTAINTY

The region imports most of what it eats and exports into a trading system that changed its terms several times in a single year.

WHAT THE RECORD SHOWS

- **80–90% of food consumed** in the region is imported, 85.4% of it from outside the Caribbean. Food insecurity affects 37% of the population on average. The annual fish catch has fallen by more than 25% since 1990.
- Hurricane Melissa destroyed over 41,000 hectares of farmland and 3,000 fishing boats in Jamaica's agricultural belt.
- The US introduced a 10% tariff on imports from most countries in the region and 15% for Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago. Guyana's rate was initially set at 38% in April 2025, and some agricultural exemptions only took effect in mid-November.
- In April 2025 the US exempted Caribbean shipping from proposed port fees on China-built vessels, averting a sharp rise in freight costs.
- Merchandise trade deficits widened in most economies. The WTO expects global trade volume growth to slow to **0.5%** in 2026.
- Corporate tax incentives are widely used, typically lasting 5–15 years and sometimes 20, concentrated in renewable electricity, tourism and manufacturing. They are increasingly under review.

WHAT IT MEANS ON THE GROUND

Exporters need a clear view of how their products are classified, which exemptions apply and how quickly that can change. Rules of origin, documentation and screening of counterparties all carry more weight when tariffs differ by country.

Businesses holding long-dated incentives should expect governments to ask what those incentives have delivered. Regional policy direction favours more systematic evaluation of tax expenditures, which in the ECCU averaged 5.8% of GDP between 2010 and 2018. Keeping commitments documented is the best protection.

Agro-processing, aquaculture and niche manufacturing are named as diversification opportunities, each with its own licensing and standards regime.

3.8%
Regional food inflation in 2025, down from 5.7% but above pre-pandemic levels

38.7%
Share of goods exports that are primary products

WHERE WE COME IN

- → Tariff and trade exposure reviews as US and regional settings change
- → Incentive and concession compliance: tracking and evidencing commitments
- → Sanctions and export control screening for counterparties and shipments
- → Supply chain due diligence for buyers, lenders and certification bodies

ACROSS EVERY SECTOR

PEOPLE, PAYROLL AND PUBLIC FINANCES

Some changes touch every business in the region regardless of sector. These are the ones the record highlights.

LABOUR AND MOBILITY

- From **1 October 2025**, citizens of Barbados, Belize, Dominica and St Vincent and the Grenadines gained full free movement between those four states under the Enhanced Cooperation Protocol.
- Minimum wages were adjusted in 2025 in Barbados, Dominica, Guyana, St Kitts and Nevis and Suriname.
- Labour shortages persist in construction, tourism, agriculture, healthcare and education. Youth unemployment is at or above 20% in The Bahamas, Grenada and Saint Lucia.

PENSIONABLE AGES FOR FULL BENEFITS

COUNTRY	2015	2025	TARGET
Antigua and Barbuda	60	65	65 (reached 2025)
Barbados	66.5	67	68 by 2034
Dominica	62	65	65
Grenada	60	62	65 by 2031
Jamaica	60	65	65 (in force)
St Vincent and the Grenadines	60	64	65 by 2028
Trinidad and Tobago	60	60	65 by 2036

PUBLIC FINANCES AND ENFORCEMENT

- Spending outpaced revenue in 2025 and fiscal balances weakened in eight countries. Fiscal rules suspended in Grenada and Jamaica after climate shocks are expected to be reinstated in **2027**.
- Revenue authorities are tightening: compliance measures and a restructuring of concessions in Antigua and Barbuda, tax reforms in Haiti, VAT efficiency work in Suriname, and amnesty inflows in Trinidad and Tobago, where the Property Tax Act was suspended and then repealed.
- Tax revenue averages 20.7% of GDP, against 34% in the OECD, with 51% coming from indirect taxes. The policy direction points to broader bases, fewer exemptions and stronger enforcement.
- Sovereign ratings were upgraded for Barbados, Jamaica, The Bahamas and the Turks and Caicos Islands. Two agencies moved Trinidad and Tobago's outlook to Negative.

WHAT IT MEANS ON THE GROUND

Pension age changes affect contribution periods, retirement planning and workforce policies. Free movement widens the talent pool, with its own documentation obligations. When governments are fiscally pressed, audit intensity rises and concessions are reviewed, so it pays to keep records in order before someone asks.

THE WATCHLIST

DATES WORTH KEEPING IN VIEW

Milestones from the published record. Some have passed and are now in effect; others are still to come.

Oct 2025	**Full free movement, four states**	Barbados, Belize, Dominica and St Vincent and the Grenadines.
Jan 2026	**US visa restrictions signalled**	Partial restrictions on nationals of Antigua and Barbuda and Dominica, linked to CBI vetting concerns.
Feb 2026	**EU tax list update**	Turks and Caicos Islands added; Trinidad and Tobago removed.
2026	**Guyana output projected up 25.3%**	To 327.3 million barrels, with economic growth projected at 21.9%.
2026	**Belize credit bureau begins operating**	Under the Central Bank's new Credit Reporting System.
2026	**New CBI programme planned**	St Vincent and the Grenadines has announced plans to introduce one.
2026	**Global trade slows**	WTO forecasts trade volume growth of 0.5%.
2026	**Regional enterprise surveys**	A second round of region-wide firm surveys is due.
2027	**Fiscal rules return**	Grenada and Jamaica expected to reinstate suspended fiscal anchors.
2028	**Suriname's first offshore oil**	Block 58 scheduled to begin production.
2028	**Pension age 65**	St Vincent and the Grenadines.
2031	**Pension age 65**	Grenada.
2034	**Pension age 68**	Barbados.
2036	**Pension age 65**	Trinidad and Tobago.

ALSO ON THE HORIZON

Regional 2026 projections were largely prepared before the escalation of Middle East tensions in late February 2026, which pushed oil prices above $100 a barrel at the time. For an import-dependent region, sustained energy price volatility feeds directly into inflation, operating costs and public finances. Continued ECCU work on an independent CBI regulator and on non-bank supervision is also worth tracking.

HOW WE WORK

SHAPED AROUND YOUR SECTOR, YOUR JURISDICTIONS, YOUR STAGE

We do not offer a fixed menu. Every engagement starts from where the business operates, who regulates it, and what its lenders, partners and boards need to see.

I

DIAGNOSE

A focused review of where the business stands against the rules and expectations that apply to it, with a prioritised view of gaps and their consequences.

II

BUILD

Policies, controls, frameworks and governance designed for the size and footprint of the organisation, and practical enough for teams to use.

III

SUSTAIN

Ongoing monitoring of regulatory change across jurisdictions, periodic testing, and reporting that keeps boards and partners informed.

AREAS OF FOCUS

AREA	TYPICALLY RELEVANT TO
Regulatory compliance and licensing	Financial services, fintech, energy, tourism, any regulated activity
AML/CFT, sanctions and financial crime	Banks, insurers, corporate service providers, developers, CBI-linked projects, exporters
ESG, sustainability and climate governance	Firms seeking DFI, green or blue finance; hospitality; energy; infrastructure
Data protection and AI governance	Regional groups, financial services, digital businesses, anyone handling customer data
Procurement and contracting readiness	Contractors and consultants bidding for publicly or multilaterally funded work
Trade, tariffs and third-party risk	Exporters, importers, energy supply chains, agro-processors
Governance and board advisory	Boards and senior leadership across all sectors
Regulatory change monitoring	Groups operating across several Caribbean, UK or US regimes

Prepared by Jaguar World Holdings from publicly available regional economic data, including publications of the Caribbean Development Bank and of the OECD Development Centre and Inter-American Development Bank (in part adapted from OECD/IDB (2026), *Caribbean Development Dynamics 2026*, CC BY 4.0). Those organisations are not associated with and do not endorse this publication. General information only; not legal, tax, financial or investment advice.

JAGUAR WORLD
HOLDINGS

If something in these pages touches your business, we would be glad to talk it through.

COMPANY
Jaguar World Holdings

WEBSITE
jaguarwh.com

EMAIL
advisory@jaguarwh.com