

GLOCAL HIGH YIELD EUROBONDS FUND

Unless otherwise stated, all the data as at: **30-Sep-25**

3.7%
1 YEAR
TTM RETURN

18.4%
ANNUALIZED RETURN
SINCE INCEPTION

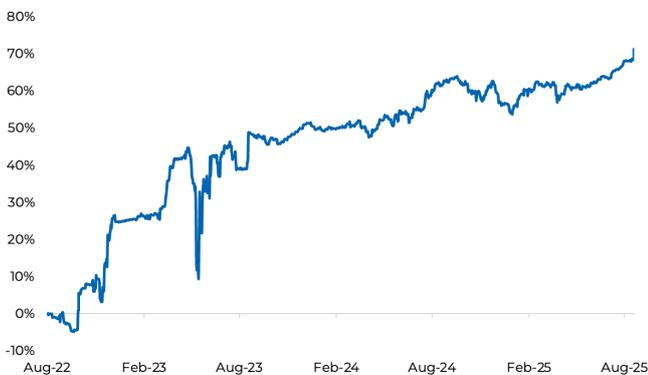
FUND STRATEGY

The fund's strategy lies in a thorough selection of government and corporate Eurobonds of developed, as well as emerging markets and managing the portfolio using market instruments and borrowed funds. The targeted investment horizon is mid- to long-term.

WHY INVEST WITH GLOCAL?

- Pioneering in Armenian investment fund industry since 2017
- Diversification and balancing of security weights
- Leveraging and refinancing through repo
- Tax rate for the fund is 0.01% of NAV
- **No entry or exit taxes** for foreign investors.

PERFORMANCE, % GROWTH



RATES OF RETURN, %



*Effective cumulative performance since 16 Aug 2022



GENERAL INFO

ISIN	AMGPEFH01ER1
Fund type	non-public, specialized, open-ended
Launch date	16 Aug 2022
Base currency	USD
Minimum holding period	no
Initial investment, min.	USD 100,000

Management fee	1% of NAV
Performance fee	10%
Distribution policy	reinvesting
Portfolio Total Assets	USD 2.7 M
Portfolio Net Assets	USD 2.7 M

TRANSACTION FEES

Entry fee	0%
Buyback fee during the first year	1%
after the first year	0%

BOOK AN APPOINTMENT



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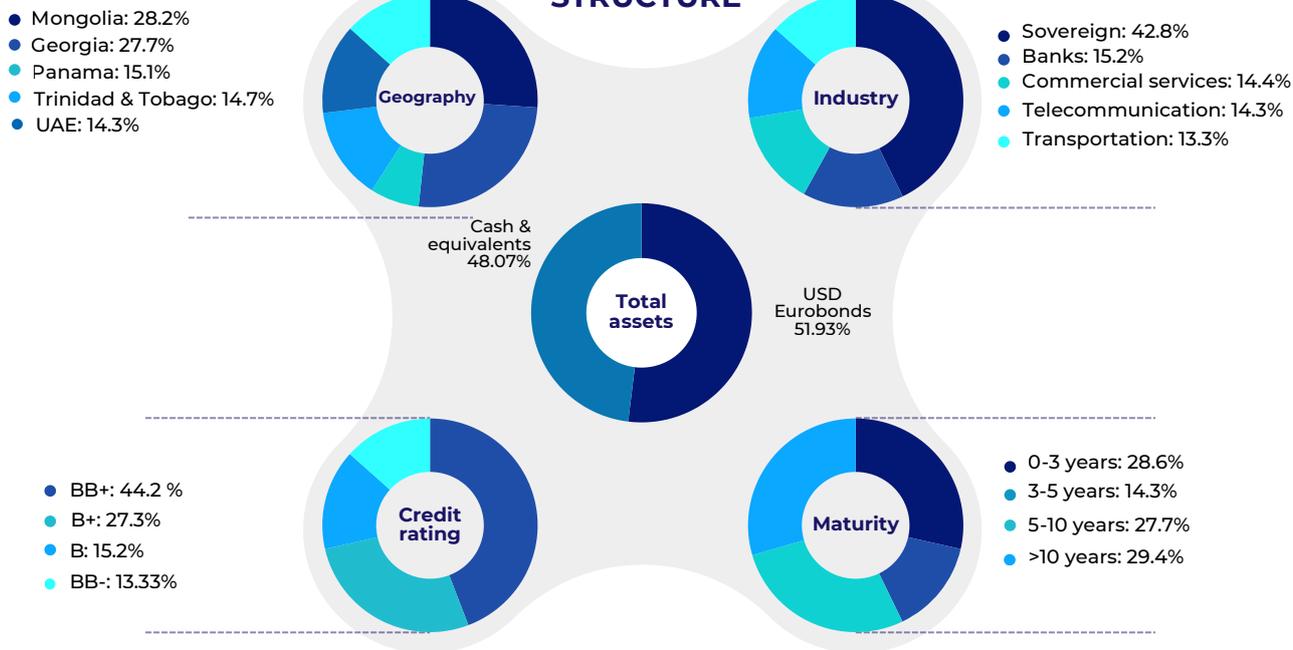
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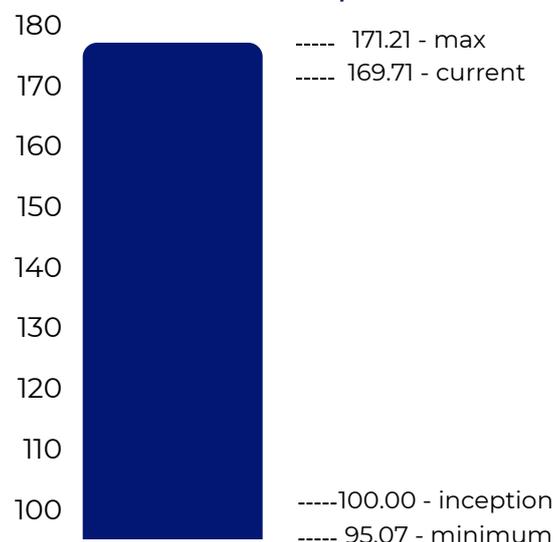
PORTFOLIO STRUCTURE



ADDITIONAL INFO

Asset currency	USD
Weighted Average Maturity (y)	8.26
Weighted Average YTM (as of purchase date)	7.09%
Weighted Average YTM (as of 30.09.2025)	7.03%
Average Coupon	6.58%
Effective Duration	5.44

NAV PER SHARE, USD



Disclaimer

The data, views and forecasts in this document is for information purposes only and shall not be regarded as an offer, solicitation or recommendation for an investment. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. All investments involve risks including the risk of possible loss of principal. The market value of a Fund's portfolio may decline as a result of a number of factors, including adverse economic and market conditions, prospects of securities in the portfolio, changing interest rates, and real or perceived adverse competitive industry conditions. The Fund invests in securities and other investments that may be illiquid, which hold the risk that the securities will not be able to be sold at the time desired by the Fund. The Armenian securities markets have substantially less trading volume than the securities markets of OECD countries. Additionally, the capitalization of the Armenian securities markets is highly concentrated. This combination of lower volume and greater concentration in the Armenian securities markets may create a risk of greater price volatility than in the securities markets of developed economies. The views and forecasts contained herein are those of the GLOCAL team based on information that they believe to be reliable. These opinions may change over time.

MACROECONOMIC UPDATE

In September 2025, global bond markets showed mixed performance. About 60% of USD-denominated bonds gained, with investment-grade (IG) bonds outperforming high-yield (HY) ones. The U.S. Treasury yield curve flattened: 2-year yields stayed at 3.60%, 10-year yields fell 7 bps to 4.16%, and 30-year yields dropped 19 bps to 4.73%, reflecting expectations of a potential Federal Reserve rate cut.

U.S. economic indicators pointed to a slowdown. ADP private payrolls showed a decline of 32,000 jobs, while initial jobless claims were 225,000, indicating softening labor market conditions. September's official employment report was delayed due to the government shutdown. The ISM Services PMI edged up to 52.0%, signaling modest services sector expansion. In response, the Federal Reserve cut the federal funds rate by 25 bps to support growth amid inflation risks.

Globally, the IMF maintained its 2025 growth forecast at 3.0%, led by emerging markets. In Europe, the ECB kept rates at 2.0%, confident in eurozone resilience, though inflation remained a concern. In the eurozone, the HCOB Services PMI rose to 51.3, showing modest acceleration in services growth, with southern economies outperforming northern ones amid weak external demand.

In China, manufacturing contracted for the sixth consecutive month due to weak domestic demand and U.S. tariffs. India remained resilient, maintaining its 8% GDP growth target, though U.S. tariff increases on imports to 50% posed a headwind.