Q4 | 2025

Emerging Markets Debt

Objective

The Emerging Markets Corporate Fixed Income strategy objective is to outperform the iShares JPM EM Corporate Bond ETF over the long term by targeting long-only credit opportunities across global Emerging Market Corporate Bonds, Emerging and Frontier Sovereigns and Provincial Debt Markets. By utilizing an active, top-down, fundamental, relative value approach to evaluate countries, sectors and companies RVX believes it can exploit the opportunities created by the positive fundamental change occurring in emerging markets around the globe.

Investment Team

Raymond Zucaro, CFA
Mauricio Kiblisky

Director of Fixed Income Operations

Felix Wong

Composite Inception Date

January 1, 2020

Strategy Profile

Benchmark… iShares JPM EM Corp Bond ETF
Style…………………………… Relative Value
Credit Quality………… Ba2/BB min. avg.
Duration…………….. 85 to 115% of index
Security………………………………. 5% max
Country……………………………. 25% max
Industry……………………………. 30% max
Currency…………………………… USD only

PERFORMANCE:

RVX Emerging Markets Debt

Total Return %

as of 12/31/2025	QTD	YTD	1 yr	3 yr*	5 yr*	S.I.*
RVX EM Corp FI (Gross)	1.76%	9.34%	9.34%	9.82%	3.40%	4.04%
RVX EM Corp FI (Net)	1.66%	8.90%	8.90%	9.35%	2.93%	3.55%
iShares JPM EM Corp Bond ETF	1.10%	8.41%	8.41%	7.68%	1.74%	2.56%
Morningstar EM Corp Bond	1.02%	9.26%	9.26%	7.77%	0.78%	1.94%

* *Source: RVX Asset Mgmt, iShares JPM EM Corp Bond ETF, and Morningstar EM Corp Bond Index Returns 1+ Years are Annualized, Inception Date: 1/1/2020*

* The performance data quoted represents past performance; Past performance does not guarantee future results

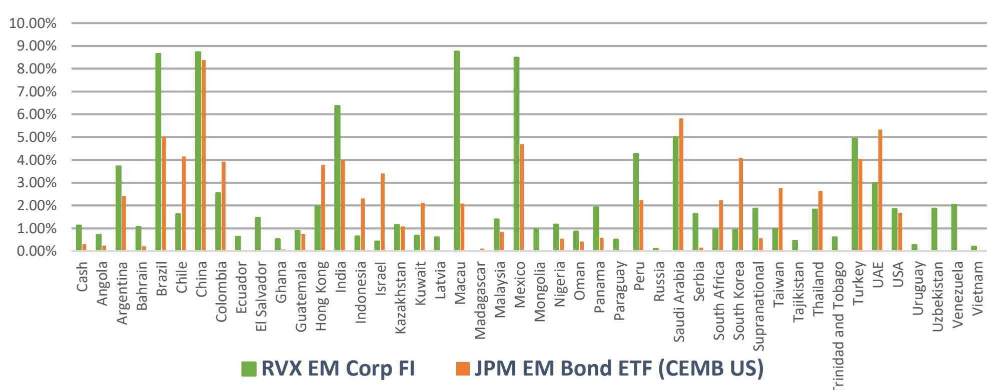
* Specific investments described herein do not represent all investment decisions made by RVX. The reader should not assume that investment decisions identified and discussed were or will be profitable. Specific investment advice references provided herein are for illustrative purposes only and are not necessarily representative of investments that will be made in the future. Please see DISCLOSURE at bottom of page 5 for further details.

TOP TEN HOLDINGS:

Security	MV%	Sector	Country	Eff. Dur	YTW	Rating
ARAMCO 2 1/4 11/24/30	4.06%	Energy	Saudi Arabia	4.55	4.46	A+
MEXCAT 5 1/2 07/31/47	3.79%	Industrial	Mexico	11.78	6.59	BBB-
SAMMIN 9 1/2 06/30/31	2.47%	Basic Materials	Brazil	0.04	-24.00	B
MCBRAC 7 1/4 06/30/31	2.30%	Energy	Brazil	3.72	10.23	B+
VOLCAN 8 1/2 10/28/32	2.03%	Basic Materials	Peru	4.45	7.77	B
MPEL 6 1/2 09/24/33	1.99%	Consumer, Cyclical	Macau	5.16	6.46	BB-
BRASKM 8 1/2 01/12/31	1.96%	Basic Materials	Brazil	2.80	35.03	CC
ADSEZ 4 3/8 07/03/29	1.93%	Consumer, Non-cyclical	India	3.13	5.32	BBB-
BABA 4 12/06/37	1.68%	Communications	China	9.37	4.88	A
SERBIA 6 06/12/34	1.62%	Government	Serbia	6.64	5.47	BB
	23.83%					

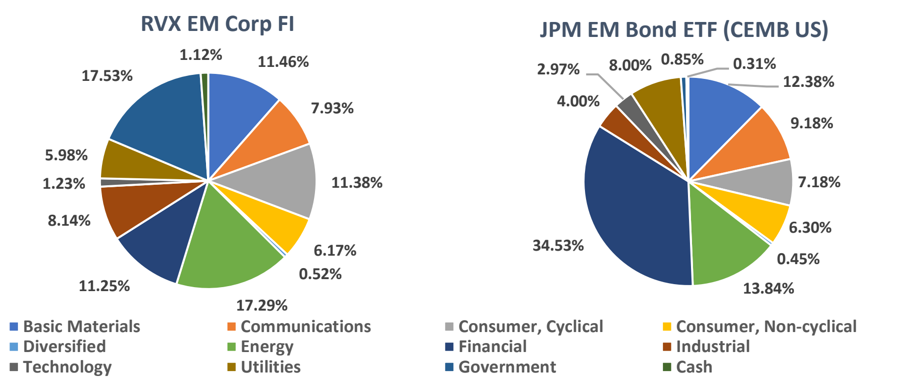
The Top Ten Holdings were selected based on objective, nonperformance-based criteria and the criteria used is applied consistently from period to period. Fund holdings and allocations are subject to change and should not be considered a recommendation to buy or sell a security. Source: RVX Asset Management Representative Account

COUNTRY WEIGHTINGS:



Source: RVX Asset Management Representative Account and JPM EM Bond ETF (CEMB)

SECTOR WEIGHTINGS:



Source: RVX Asset Management Representative Account and JPM EM Bond ETF (CEMB)

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Investment Process

Macro View

- *The team begins with an analysis of the global macroeconomic environment, the corresponding impact on Emerging Markets, and the market's overall risk appetite.*

Sovereign View

- *The team's objective is to analyze credit opportunities in countries benefitting from the global macroeconomic environment, identified as those exhibiting positive rates of change in their economic, political, and social outlook.*

Industry & Company View

- *The team reviews an assortment of measurements to assess the credit worthiness of particular issuers within the framework of the team's sovereign perspectives and also, the issuers industry outlook.*
- *Each potential security is analyzed through a variety of credit and valuation metrics.*

Portfolio Construction & Risk Management

- *The team seeks to identify potential mispricing and alpha opportunities.*
- *Broad Diversification across countries, sectors, and credits.*
- *Risk management is integrated throughout the team's investment process. A designated Chief Risk Officer monitors portfolio adherence to guidelines, overall risk levels, and portfolio composition.*

Portfolio Characteristics

Average Coupon	*6.17%*
Yield to Maturity	*7.57%*
Yield to Worst	*6.48%*
Avg. Maturity	*9.04*
Effective Duration	*3.85*
Average Quality	*BB*
Number of Holdings	*190*
Number of Issuers	*155*
Portfolio Turnover (TTM)	*8.00%*

COMMENTARY:

4Q 2025 Commentary

RVX Emerging Market Fixed Income Q4 2025 Commentary

During the month of December2025, the RVX Fixed Income Long Only Strategy **Outperformed** the iShares JPM CEMB ETF by **47bps** for a monthly gross return of **0.93%.**

For fourth quarter, the RVX Fixed Income Long Only Strategy **outperformed** the iShares JPM CEMB ETF by **66 bps** for a gross return of **1.76%**.

For trailing twelve months, the RVX Fixed Income Long Only Strategy **outperformed** the iShares JPM CEMB ETF by **93 bps** for a gross return of **9.34%**.

For the 3-year-period ending December2025, the RVX Fixed Income Long Only Strategy **outperformed** the iShares JPM CEMB ETF by **759 bps** for a three-year gross return of **32.46%.**

For the 5-year-period ending December2025, the RVX Fixed Income Long Only Strategy **outperformed** the iShares JPM CEMB ETF by **916 bps** for a five-year gross return of **18.19%.**

And finally, since the 12/31/2019 inception date, the RVX Fixed Income Long Only Strategy **outperformed** the iShares JPM CEMB ETF by **1041 bps** for a since-inception gross return of **26.79%.**

During the month the AGG ETF, which is a proxy for the US Aggregate bond index, and the HYG ETF, which is a proxy for the iBoxx High Yield Corporate Index, returned **-0.28%** and **0.49%** respectively. For the trailing twelve months, they returned **7.19%** and **8.60%** respectively.

A little (personal) background

I've noticed that straying from the party line these days triggers not just disagreement, but outright intolerance—name-calling (Putin puppet, conspiracy theorist), even physical threats.

This has only hardened my resolve to act like an umpire in all things: calling balls and strikes, no matter who dislikes the call.

Decades ago, a family member in charge of an estate took liberties with the assets. When the missteps were raised with their parent, the response was simple: "That's my child—I can't call out bad behavior." That single event left a lasting mark. My surname may translate to "sugar," but I've never been one to sugarcoat. I aim to stay objective and truthful, whether you like it or not.

Kobayashi Maru

As those of you who follow my writing may know, I know nothing about sports. But 1980s science fiction? Well, that's a different story!

In the 1982 film Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan[1], Captain Kirk tells us about a test he took at Starfleet Academy called the "Kobayashi Maru"[2]. In this test, participants are placed into a scenario where there is no good outcome.

We see the current no-win scenario centering around Japan, and I think the implications from the past 30 years of central bank manipulation have strong global implications over the foreseeable horizon.

No Win

The current no-win trade-off: if Japan stabilizes the yen by allowing yields to rise, there is a fiscal crisis. Robin Brooks, the former chief FX strategist at Goldman Sachs, summarizes the situation perfectly: "…If Japan stabilizes the Yen by allowing yields to rise, there's a fiscal crisis. If they keep rates low the Yen goes back into a devaluation spiral."[3]

On November 16, 2025, the finance minister confirmed that the government would implement a 17-trillion-yen stimulus ($110-billion) package. This latest announcement has caused JGB (Japanese 20-year) yield rates to rise from 2.743% to around 2.91% as of December 5, 2025.[4] This rise in yields has been slowly brewing since the Bank of Japan ended its negative interest rate policy and began normalizing rates in March 2024, but now the market has taken to forecasting another potential interest rate hike at their December 18-19 meeting.

Not necessarily the stock of debt, but the cost of debt

While on the surface those kinds of rates don't sound that high, you have to put them into perspective. For the past 30 years Japan had driven rates to negative yields through what seemed like unlimited bond purchases. Through this mechanism Japan has accumulated a staggering 239% debt-to- GDP[5] ratio. This distortion helped Japan export capital globally, making them one of the largest international investors in almost all asset classes. But as good credit people know, it's not necessarily the stock of debt but the cost of debt. If debt costs you zero, adding more doesn't matter. But what happens when the cost of debt becomes real?

Musical Chairs?

Now has the music stopped? If so, what does that mean? As the yield differential between Japanese JGBs and US Treasuries has fallen—and the cost of hedging hasn't fallen to the same extent, the so-called "free" money trade has now turned negative. It now **costs** Japanese institutions money to own American government debt on a fully hedged basis.[6]

So, what are the implications? No one has a crystal ball, but we think this has grand implications. If there is a loss from owning USTs, Japanese investors will sell their holdings and return that capital home. This means UST rates could rise—the same report cited in footnote 6 suggests a rise in rates of between 20 to 50 bps.

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COMMENTARY:

But we think the implications could be more far-reaching. If one looks at US technology company valuations, with their profitability projections well out into the future, you were able to fund at near-zero rates what in some way justified the long-time horizon for those future profits. Suddenly, if your cost of capital rises in such a quick and historically drastic manner, those long-off valuations become harder to justify.

We would like to note the timing of the Japanese announcement of stimulus and the recent sell-off in Bitcoin.

Are we turning Japanese? I (don't) really think so (yet)
Could what is happening in Japan be the canary in the coal mine for the rest of the developed world? We are not there yet in our thinking. Japan's stock of debt and horrible demographics really put it at the forefront of what we see as a true global issue. If this once-giant foreign creditor begins to pull capital back home, could that giant sucking sound that Ross Perot alluded to come from the East and not from the South as he hypothesized.[7] However, as this recent Financial Times[8] (really a great piece, please find the time read it) article points out, Japan was not the only one that defied the laws of finance. The article talks about a 100-year zero coupon bond that AA+ rated Austria issued in June of 2020, that is now trading at 2.464 cents on the Euro (2.464/100). That is not a typo, the price of 2.464 is taken from Bloomberg as of 12/5/2025. Whatever entity is holding that bond which once traded above 100 has some dramatic mark-to-market losses.

This is really a huge topic and one that deserves more time and attention, but as we did regarding Trump's tariffs, we wanted to give you a glimpse into what has us concerned right now and will surely return to this subject in the future.

So much to say!
Throughout the quarter, we started jotting down ideas for potential things we can discuss in our market thoughts. With the speed at which global events have unfolded over the last month, we do think they are worth mentioning but because of so many topics we will not do as deep of a dive as usual. We do not mean to imply any point is "not important" or trivial, all are incorporated into our *Mosaic*[9] of creating a current global picture.

In Latin America, a continued "step to the right"[10] saw José Antonio Kast win a resounding victory over Jeannette Jara of the Communist Party in Chile's presidential election. In Honduras, Nasry "Tito" Asfura managed a slim victory over Liberal Party candidate Salvador Nasralla. The twenty-seven-thousand-vote margin that gave Tito his less-than-1-percentage-point win came amid the great political capital burn of Trump having pardoned the U.S.-convicted former President Juan Orlando Hernandez[11] on drug and weapons charges. With both Colombia and Brazil having presidential elections this year, how the political leaning map of Latin America[12] fleshes out could be very interesting, and we will expand a bit on our thoughts in a Brazil later section.

For the first time in their 88-year history, Volkswagen[13] closed a production plant in Germany. All the while, BYD[14], the Chinese automaker, continues to make global inroads. Currently operating in 95 countries, they are building strategic beachheads in key global markets like Thailand, Hungary, and Brazil to service the respective spheres of influence.

Adding to the global move to spheres of interest, rumors of an add-on report to the heavily cited National Security Strategy[15], and the supposed existence of a "classified version", have the U.S. proposing the creation of a new grouping to take over from the G7, called the "The Core 5"[16]. Excluding Europe and tacitly acknowledging the "notion of an Asian Century," remember one of our favorite and often-used tag lines: "Skate to where the puck is going to be, not where it has been".[17]

There are several others, but we will push them to next month as there are some more pressing topics we would like to discuss.

Eating Crow
As this write-up is meant to both reflect on what was 2025 and look forward to what could be 2026, we wanted to first start off with what we got **completely 100% wrong**. In our first-quarter write- up[18], we actually believed what Trump had said while stumping. In hindsight, it's **embarrassing** to admit—given what has happened in the 9 months since—but at the time, we had hopes of seeing some type of global peace dividend.

Well, instead we get promises of even **more war!** With bombings and airstrikes[19] on **Iran, Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia, Syria, Yemen, and Venezuela**—and just this week, promises to increase the **Department of War**'s budget by **50%**![20]

…That said, we did get a lot right!
In our 4Q'2024[21] piece, we did start discussing how we foresaw the end of Globalism and the rise of spheres of interest, how tariffs would begin to shape global capital flows, and how we were fearful of economic weakness in Europe, with an emphasis on Germany. From forewarning on Greenland to even foreshadowing a return to a revised Monroe Doctrine. I think we actually got a lot more right than wrong!

When opportunity comes a knocking, Venezuela
We published some very quick thoughts on Venezuela on January 4th. Those thoughts can be found here (link).[22]
We would like to expand on what we wrote earlier this week. In the few days that have passed since this incident, we have seen many media talking heads on CNBC, as well as Twitter experts, saying that many years and billions of dollars are needed to see any meaningful increase in production.

We are NOT in that camp. We are old enough to remember the First Gulf War, which saw Iraq invade Kuwait back in 1990. We saw production of oil go from 1.9 million barrels per day (b/d) in 1989 to ZERO in 1991, but we also saw that oil production returned to 1.9 million b/d by 1993. We urge our audience to recall the Scorched Earth[23] withdrawal that saw over 600 wells set ablaze.

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COMMENTARY:

There has been no carpet bombing in Venezuela, there have been no wells set ablaze by retreating military occupiers. What has taken place is neglect and, frankly sabotage [24 25 26] by forces against the Venezuelan Government.

Many of those same doomsayers question the true amount of oil reserves that the country has. The official number is 300 billion barrels. Yes, we know the oil in Venezuela is very heavy and sour (meaning high sulfur content), so per barrel it's less valuable than Saudi light or West Texas Intermediate, but for now let us just focus on the number of barrels of reserves.

Let us use what Rice University Latin American Energy Institute's Francisco Monaldi [27] estimates as the true recoverable amount.

Monaldi estimates the true recoverable amount is closer to 100 billion barrels — so roughly one-third of the commonly thrown-around number. However, we must point out that at 100 billion barrels that would still rank above Russia with 80 billion and on par with Kuwait (which is also around 100 billion), over two times the USA (45 billion), and 23 times more than Canada (4.3 billion). [28]

Let's put that into a financial perspective. As we mentioned above, Venezuela oil is heavier and has a higher sulfur content and as such has historically traded at a discount to Brent of around $20 per barrel. As of January 10th 2026, Bloomberg shows us a price of $63.34 for yesterday's close.

So just for fun, we will take an even larger discount of $30. So, $63.34 minus $30.00 equals $33.34. And since I like round numbers, let's round down again to $30 value.

30 times 100 billion is $3 trillion. As someone who deals with numbers **a lot**, and as we have seen our collective governments engorge on debt, I think many have lost the magnitude between millions, billions, trillions.

To help illustrate:

3 million is	3,000,000
30 million is	30,000,000
300 million is	300,000,000
3 billion is	3,000,000,000
3 Trillion is	3,000,000,000,000

Also, to help put this into a different perspective, using the reduced reserve estimate and looking at current oil production of around 1 million b/d: **IF** production were able to get to 3 million b/d (triple the current rate), given that number of reserves they in theory could produce at that amount for 91 years (100 billion / (3 million per day * 365) ≈ 91 years).

But Exxon CEO said…

That Venezuela is uninvestable [29]!?!?! Well, again, this is the author's opinion. We think you heard a lot of whining and posturing. We do not think we are alone in the surprise that the Trump administration has blurred the lines between government and the private sector.

We have known oil companies to operate in some of the scariest, most inhospitable, and far-off regions—like Syria, the North Sea, Iraq (Kurdistan), the Ecuadorian jungles, and areas controlled by Colombian paramilitary groups. What we think is that **Big Oil** is looking for *Daddy Trump* [30] to offer some type of guarantee or capital. Just look at what Trump did in regard to Intel, the chip maker, taking a 10% stake [31] in the company estimated to be around $8.9 billion.

If Venezuela were so uninvestable, why did Chevron stay? How about Repsol or Eni? Why were the Chinese and Russians still there? Even putting the heavy oil of the Orinoco Basin aside, there's plenty of low-hanging fruit in the conventional basins — Maracaibo and Monagas — both of which are exactly where Chevron still operates. And finally, not to be mean, but while Chevron chose to stay in Venezuela… they chose to leave California.[32]

So, yes we actually do think Venezuela is a big deal.

Plata o Plomo

Plata o Plomo[33] — a Spanish expression meaning "silver or lead" (in other words, money or bullets). In pop culture, the phrase became widespread thanks to the Netflix series Narcos, which focused on Pablo Escobar. As many know, Escobar was a ruthless Colombian drug businessman who built his empire on violence, fear, and intimidation.

In our Venezuela-focused piece from earlier this week (again, here is the link) [34], we wanted to revisit and flesh out a bit more on potential losers. As we foreshadowed back in the 4Q of 2025 and again earlier this week, we thought rhetoric around Greenland would significantly heat up—and lo and behold, just yesterday, January 9, 2026 [35], while taking questions surrounded by many in the oil industry there to discuss Venezuela, a reporter asked Trump about Greenland. The exact quote was: "I would like to make a deal the easy way, but if we don't do it the easy way, we're going to do it the hard way." *Plata o Plomo*.

Another country we would like to expand upon is Brazil. As we mentioned in the piece earlier this week, we do worry that Brazil could increasingly be in the crosshairs of this administration. Of the original 4 BRICs [36] (Brazil, Russia, India, and China), the most vulnerable — in terms of internal divide, upcoming presidential elections, and, as we always say, "Geography is Destiny" — is clearly Brazil. Among its regional peers, it's the only one that could vie for any meaningful influence. In the gran game a divide and conquer starts with your weakest link.

We hope things go the easy way but need to be cognizant if they go the hard way.

Emerging Markets Debt

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COMMENTARY:

So what does the Future hold? Could be good for business!
Further fuel for our view that this administration will focus more on this hemisphere can be seen in the recently published National Security Strategy [37]. This administration is clearly prioritizing the Western Hemisphere above all, in what we see as a combination of the Monroe Doctrine with the added flair of Trump which the document refers to as "Trump Corollary" but we think is better referred to as his Trumpire.

Thankfully, China is downgraded from a primary threat to an economic challenger, and defense of Taiwan is now just a priority as opposed to a "vital interest." This is a refreshing glimmer of what we had written in our early 2025 pieces as a potential global peace dividend, something that had largely been extinguished, as incidents in the Middle East and potentially in South America seem to go drastically against what Trump implied back in May 2025 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, regarding opposition to regime change and nation-building.

For an emerging markets investor, this outlook is actually very encouraging. Regarding the Western hemisphere, discussions of "near-shoring" (or "near-shore manufacturing") and helping develop local private economies are very positive. Clear lines are being drawn—the section from page 17: *We want other nations to see us as their partner of first choice, and we will (through various means) discourage their collaboration with others.* The part about "through various means" should put countries that look to the BRICS with some concern. Brazil clearly could be in this administration's crosshairs—something to keep in mind with the 2026 presidential elections.

Furthermore, not only does this administration note how important Asia currently is, but it also notes that it will become even more important in the future. We were especially encouraged by the section on page 22, where the administration discusses working with China and partners to *"help rebalance China's economy towards household consumption".* Guiding and helping is always better than imposing or destroying, which past administrations came close to implying. China is still the world's second-most populous nation, and if domestic consumption can be encouraged—given the country's industrial base, high education output, and ingenuity—China could really lead the global economy in the future.

Regarding Africa, once again we view this report quite positively. The line from page 29: *The United States should instead look to partner with select countries to ameliorate conflict, foster mutually beneficial trade relationships, and transition from a foreign aid paradigm to an investment and growth paradigm capable of harnessing Africa's abundant natural resources and latent economic potential.* We fully agree; we are reminded of the proverb, *"Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day. Teach a man to fish, and you feed him for a lifetime."* An investment and growth paradigm will create more sustained growth and economic opportunities than aid.

Finally, we are encouraged by how the document addresses Russia. It repeatedly discusses strategic stability with Russia. While we are not sure if the men in the gray suits will allow this to ultimately happen, we are encouraged by reading about stability rather than "Overextending and Unbalancing Russia," as in the now (in)famous 2019 RAND Corporation report. [38]

2026 will see, for sure, a change at the helm of the Fed and possibly some shuffling of other Fed governors, depending on how the Supreme Court rules. But by hook or by crook, we have a high degree of confidence that this administration will use every tool they can to lower interest rates. [39]

We also think we will continue to see a weaker dollar, as it provides an advantage to US-based companies trying not only to compete against imports but to make US-made products cheap to the rest of the world.

As we have now been pounding the table, we see this move away from globalization as wonderful for Emerging Markets. Countries will be better able to compete and flourish where they have a natural advantage, and the global move to spheres of interest will continue to create opportunities (and pitfalls). But having an active manager—as opposed to an index—will now become more important across all asset classes, but especially in Emerging Markets.

When dissecting performance from a country perspective, the largest contributors for the quarter were Venezuela, Argentina, and Brazil. Venezuela we discussed above. Argentina continues to rally post mid-term elections as the Milei administration has been able to align funds to meet upcoming commitments — bolstered by strong electoral gains in October 2025 that delivered congressional majorities, U.S. backing via a $20 billion+ currency swap and facility package (conditioned on the outcome), and progress toward new IMF arrangements to refinance debt and build reserves. Brazil rebounded nicely, mainly driven by two of our higher-beta names: Braskem and MCBRAC. We continue to see positive signs regarding Braskem and its parent, Petrobras — especially with the major long-term feedstock supply contracts (worth ~$17.8 billion) announced in December 2025. These deals, covering naphtha, ethane, propane, hydrogen, and propylene starting in 2026 (with volumes scaling up through 2030+ and supporting Braskem's Rio de Janeiro expansion), provide critical supply security, cost visibility, and a foundation for operational stability and growth.

The biggest detractors for the quarter were Ghana, Colombia, and China. Weakness in Ghana came from our exposure to Kosmos Energy, with weaker oil prices weighing on performance. We remain comfortable with the credit on fundamentals, as recent operational updates show strong progress in Jubilee field production (new wells boosting output toward ~70,000 bopd gross in early 2026) despite the softer macro backdrop. Weakness in Colombia once again came from our exposure to Gran Tierra. Operationally, we remain comfortable with the company but given softer energy prices and the continued political noise, we are actively assessing — and for now maintaining — this exposure. Weakness in China stems from what was one of the top performers earlier this year: Vanke took a sharp turn for the worse as the company works to extend its domestic debt maturities, with many investors fearing some form of liability management on its offshore debt amid ongoing grace period extensions and restructuring discussions.

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Currently, portfolio quality is at BB, versus the benchmark BBB-. Portfolio duration is at 3.85 versus the benchmark's 4.44. Regarding duration positioning, we're torn. The Supreme Court's tariff oral argument was a disaster, and a loss for the Trump administration and potentially less Japanese (and European?) could spike yields. Yet, ongoing weak economic data, coupled with the Fed's looming housecleaning; Powell's likely exit in May, Bosic's potential retirement, and Cook's shaky footing amid fraud accusations; points to much lower interest rates.

Footnotes:
[1] https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0084726/
[2] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6dBKq8TWCT4
[3] https://x.com/robin_j_brooks/status/1991679257148551455?s=20
[4] Data from Bloomberg as of 12/6/2025
[5] https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/GGXWDG_NGDP@WEO/OEMDC/ADVEC/WEOWORLD
[6] https://substack.com/inbox/post/179196636?r=6p7b5o&utm_medium=ios&utm_source=post-publish&triedRedirect=true
[7] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giant_sucking_sound
[8] https://www.ft.com/content/7fb99113-eb9e-4622-8521-2f5600f20643
[9] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mosaic_theory_(investments)
[10] https://genius.com/Richard-obrien-time-warp-lyrics
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Emerging Markets Debt

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DISCLOSURES:

Primary Index: iShares J.P. Morgan EM Corporate Bond ETF
Secondary Index: Morningstar Emerging Markets Corporate Bond Index

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• The composite was created in January 2022, and the inception date is 1 January 2020.

• The primary benchmark is the iShares J.P. Morgan EM Corporate Bond ETF, which tracks the performance of U.S. dollar-denominated bonds issued by emerging market corporate entities. Prior to 1 January 2025, the composite benchmark was the MSCI Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index. The secondary benchmark is the Morningstar Emerging Markets Corporate Bonds Index, which measures the performance of USD denominated, fixed-rate, investment grade and high-yield corporate bonds issued by emerging market entities. It is market capitalization weighted with capping constraints. The benchmarks are provided for comparative purposes only to represent the investment environment during the time periods shown. The benchmarks are unmanaged and reflect no fees or expenses. Individuals cannot invest directly in an index. The composite Accounts differ from the indices content and asset allocation of the benchmarks, as unmanaged indices.

• Account returns are calculated using a time-weighted return ("TWR") methodology that calculates period-by-period returns reflecting the change in value and negating the effect of external cash flows. The monthly composite return is the asset-weighted performance of all Accounts in the composite. Monthly composite returns are geometrically linked to form year-to-date and annual returns. Returns include the reinvestment of dividends and other earnings. Valuations are computed and performance is reported in U.S. dollars.

• Gross-of-fee returns are presented before management and custodial fees, but after all trading expenses. Composite and benchmark returns are presented net of non-reclaimable withholding taxes. Net-of-fee returns are calculated by deducting a monthly model management fee of 0.0417%, 1/12th of the highest annual management fee of 0.50%, from the monthly gross-of-fee composite return. Beginning 1 January 2024, the management fee schedule for Accounts is as follows: 0.40% on the first $50 million; 0.30% on the subsequent $50 million; 0.25% thereafter.

• Internal dispersion is calculated using the asset-weighted standard deviation of annual gross-of-fee returns of those Accounts that were included in the composite for the entire year.

• The three-year annualized standard deviation measures the variability of the composite's gross-of-fee returns and the benchmark's returns over the preceding 36-month period.

• Investing in securities always carries the risk of potential loss of investment principal. Actual Account returns may be higher or lower than the Composite returns due to differences in portfolio holdings, timing of security transactions, and account inception date. Please see our Form ADV Part 2 for a complete description of advisory fees. Returns of less than one year are not annualized. You can obtain RVX's Investment Policy Statement, firm and investment strategy information, as well as fee information by contacting RVX.

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