



GLOBAL X INSIGHTS

Global X Emerging Markets Bond ETF (EMBD) 2Q26 Commentary

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Topic: [Core](#), [International Access](#)

Emerging Market (EM) sovereign debt, as measured by the JPMorgan EMBI Global Core Index, rallied in the second quarter, led by high-yield issuers, as easing geopolitical and stagflation concerns lifted risk appetite, compressing credit spreads and supporting strong returns despite a volatile and overall strong U.S. dollar environment.

Market Review

Emerging market sovereign credit advanced in the second quarter. The JPMorgan EMBI Global Core Index climbed 4.63%, with spread compression accounting for most of the gain.¹ High-yield issuers far outpaced investment grade, reversing the “risk-off” dynamic that had weighed on lower-rated credits earlier in the year. The primary catalyst was a 60-day ceasefire agreement between the Trump administration and Iran, which eased fears around a prolonged Strait of Hormuz disruption and energy price shock. Performance dispersion remained wide, with Ukraine, Sri Lanka, and Argentina outperforming, as distressed and post-restructuring credits repriced sharply higher, while higher-quality investment grade sovereigns lagged the broader rally.

Fund Performance and Attribution

EMBD returned +3.93% (NAV) in 2Q26 versus +4.63% for its benchmark, resulting in 70 basis point (bps) of relative underperformance. On a market price return basis, the fund returned +3.70%, underperforming by 93 bps. Relative performance was driven mainly by country allocation and security selection, with a smaller negative contribution from yield-curve positioning. Egypt, Mexico, South Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa detracted from relative performance. The primary driver of relative underperformance was the fund's underweight to high-yield, lower-rated issuers. That positioning reflected our view heading into the quarter that tight valuations did not adequately compensate for risks tied to Middle East tensions and a potential energy price shock. The ceasefire agreement removed much of that risk premium quickly, and the resulting rally in lower-quality credits outpaced our overweight positioning in higher-quality issuers. Argentina was the top contributor to relative performance, reflecting successful security selection within our overweight exposure, as improving fundamentals were reinforced by the broader market rally.

EMBD PERFORMANCE THROUGH JUNE 30, 2026 (%)

	Q2	1Y*	3Y*	5Y*	Since Inception**
Net Asset Value (NAV)	3.93%	9.11%	9.42%	3.12%	4.65%
Market Price	3.70%	8.72%	9.20%	3.05%	4.65%
JPMorgan EMBI Global Core Index	4.63%	10.68%	9.84%	2.14%	3.48%

Source: Global X ETFs.

*Annualized. **Annualized from 06/01/2020.

The performance data quoted represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. Investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when sold or redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance quoted. For performance data current to the most recent month or quarter-end, please [click here](#). Total expense ratio: 0.39%.

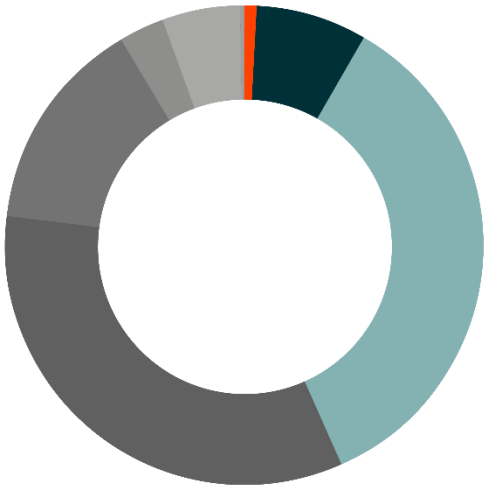


Outlook

We remain constructive on EM sovereign debt, supported by continued global expansion, resilient AI-related investment, and supportive fiscal policy, which should keep recession risks low and credit spreads broadly anchored. Key risks include a more hawkish-than-expected monetary policy response to persistent inflation and renewed Middle East tensions. Energy price volatility remains a key risk, though we believe the Trump administration has a strong incentive to limit sustained disruptions to global energy markets ahead of the U.S. midterm elections. Spreads remain tight, but we see attractive all-in yields, resilient sovereign fundamentals, and improving policy credibility that we believe could continue to support returns. Given current valuations, we expect potential future relative returns to come primarily from security selection and improving credit fundamentals rather than broad-based spread compression.

EMBD maintains a quality bias, favoring issuers with improving fundamentals and adequate valuation cushions over higher-beta credits trading on sentiment alone. This positioning is designed for an environment where broad spread compression has run its course and returns depend increasingly on security selection rather than beta. We believe opportunities remain in selective higher-yield credits where fundamentals are improving and reform momentum is strengthening, such as Argentina and Ecuador. Conversely, we remain cautious on higher-yield issuers where valuations have become less attractive and returns may be driven more by idiosyncratic or geopolitical events, such as Egypt. While we expect a supportive macro backdrop to continue underpinning EM sovereign credit, we believe current valuations provide limited room for further spread tightening and reinforce the importance of disciplined country allocation, security selection, and focus on resilient sovereign fundamentals.

CREDIT QUALITY BREAKDOWN AS A PERCENTAGE OF EMBD'S NAV AS OF JUNE 30, 2026



AA+ to AA-	1.0%
A+ to A-	7.4%
BBB+ to BBB-	35.1%
BB+ to BB-	33.6%
B+ to B-	14.5%
CCC+ to CCC-	3.0%
Not Rated	5.4%

Source: Global X ETFs.

Credit Quality Methodology: All rated securities are rated by at least one of the three major rating agencies (Moody's, S&P, & Fitch). If more than one of these rating agencies rated the security, then an average of the ratings was taken to decide the security's rating. Ratings are measured on a scale that generally ranges from AAA (highest) to D (lowest).



COUNTRY WEIGHTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF EMBD'S NAV AS OF JUNE 30, 2026



● Mexico	14.83%
● Chile	8.53%
● Brazil	7.72%
● Colombia	5.67%
● Argentina	5.63%
● Dominican Republic	5.35%
● Peru	4.70%
● Hungary	3.64%
● Saudi Arabia	3.46%
● Nigeria	2.98%

Source: Global X ETFs.

Geographic breakdowns are based on equity positions held by the ETF and exclude cash, currencies, and other holdings.

Related ETFs

EMBD – Global X Emerging Markets Bond ETF

Click the fund name above to view current performance and holdings. Holdings are subject to change. Current and future holdings are subject to risk.

Footnotes

1. Bloomberg LP. Data as of June 30, 2026.

Glossary

Spreads: Refer to the additional yield investors demand to hold emerging market bonds over safer government bonds, such as U.S. Treasuries, and may widen or narrow as market conditions and perceived risks change.

Beta: Measures the volatility of an asset's price relative to the volatility in the market index and can also be identified as the percentage change in the price of the asset given a 1% change in the market index. A beta below one suggests that the asset was less volatile than the market benchmark.

Stagflation: A combination of elevated inflation, slow economic growth, and high unemployment.

Investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. International investments may involve risk of capital loss from unfavorable fluctuation in currency values, from differences in generally accepted accounting principles, or from economic or political instability in other nations. Emerging markets involve heightened risks related to the same factors as well as increased volatility and lower trading volume. High yield bonds involve greater risks of default or downgrade and are more volatile than investment grade securities, due to the speculative nature of their investments. EMBD is actively managed, which could increase its transaction costs (thereby lowering its performance) and could increase the amount of taxes you owe by generating short-term gains, which may be taxed at a higher rate.

As an actively managed Fund, EMBD does not seek to replicate a specified index and is subject to increased credit and default risk, where there is an inability or unwillingness by the issuer of a fixed income security to meet its financial obligations, debt extension risk, where an issuer may exercise its right to pay principal on an obligation later than expected, as well as interest rate/maturity risk, where the value of the Fund's fixed income assets will decline because of rising interest rates.



EMBD may invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, EMBD's NAV could decline if currencies of the underlying securities depreciate against the U.S. dollar or if there are delays or limits on repatriation of such currencies. Currency exchange rates can be very volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably.

Carefully consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses before investing. This and other information can be found in the Fund's summary or full prospectuses, which may be obtained at globalxetfs.com. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.

EMBD's benchmark index is the JPMorgan EMBI Global Core Index, which is a broad, diverse U.S. dollar denominated emerging markets debt benchmark that tracks the total return of actively traded debt instruments in emerging market countries. Indices are unmanaged and do not include the effect of fees, expenses, or sales charges. One cannot invest directly in an index.

This information contains a manager's opinion, is not intended to be individual or personalized investment or tax advice, and should not be used for trading purposes.

Shares of ETFs are bought and sold at market price (not NAV) and are not individually redeemed from the Fund. Brokerage commissions will reduce returns. The market price returns are based on the official closing price of an ETF share or, if the official closing price isn't available, the midpoint between the national best bid and national best offer ("NBBO") as of the time the ETF calculates current NAV per share, and do not represent the returns you would receive if you traded shares at other times. NAVs are calculated using prices as of 4:00 PM Eastern Time.

Since the Fund's shares did not trade in the secondary market until several days after the Fund's inception, for the period from inception to the first day of secondary market trading in Shares, the NAV of the Fund is used to calculate market returns.

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