

# Fidelity Global Monthly Income Fund

## Quarterly Investment Review

September 30, 2023

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## Overview

**INCEPTION DATE:** April 18, 2007  
**BENCHMARK:** Blended index (See Appendix)  
**FUND MANAGER:** David Wolf, David Tulk

### OBJECTIVE

The Fund aims to achieve a combination of a steady flow of income and the potential for capital gains. It invests primarily in a mix of equity securities and fixed income securities located anywhere in the world.

### APPROACH

- A global core holding with a neutral mix of 50% equities and 50% fixed income.
- Provides monthly income distributions while offering capital growth potential.
- Offers multi-asset class diversification that can help weather volatile market conditions.

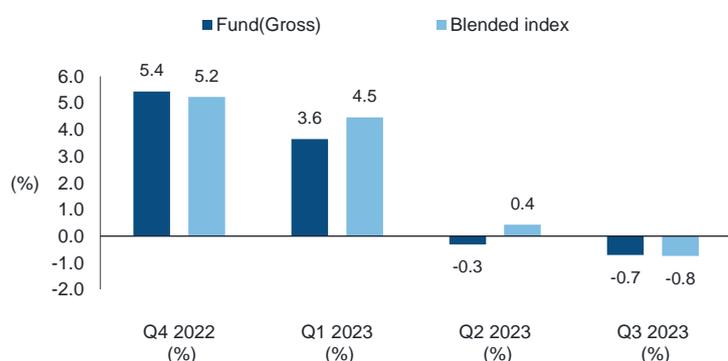
### PERFORMANCE RETURNS (%)

	Cumulative					Annualized				
	Q4 2022	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception
Fidelity Global Monthly Income Fund - Series O	5.43	3.64	(0.31)	(0.71)	2.59	8.17	2.63	5.13	8.05	6.15
Blended index	5.23	4.46	0.43	(0.75)	4.12	9.57	1.18	3.86	7.06	5.50
Relative Return	0.20	(0.82)	(0.74)	0.04	(1.53)	(1.40)	1.45	1.27	0.99	0.65

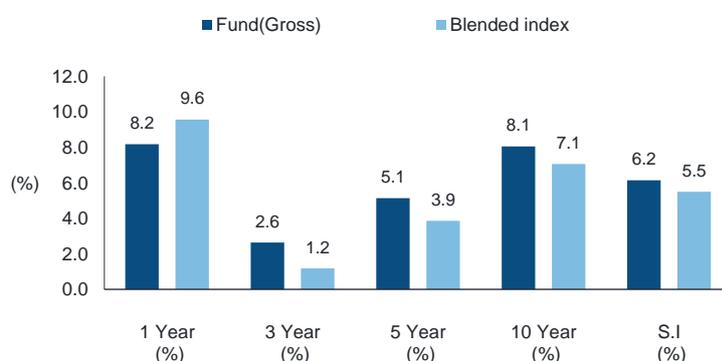
Performance returns are unaudited and time-weighted.

Note: Differences may be due to rounding.

### Cumulative Quarterly Performance



### Annualized as of September 30, 2023



## Overview

### PERFORMANCE RETURNS (%): CALENDAR YEAR RETURNS

	Calendar Year Returns									
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Fidelity Global Monthly Income Fund - Series O	(8.13)	9.59	9.63	14.40	2.51	7.87	2.95	19.73	14.93	17.10
Blended index	(11.52)	7.01	10.41	11.95	3.30	7.44	3.65	16.55	13.34	16.63
Relative Return	3.39	2.58	(0.78)	2.45	(0.79)	0.43	(0.70)	3.18	1.59	0.47

Performance returns are unaudited and time-weighted.

Note: Differences may be due to rounding.

## Quarterly Fund Commentary

- From an asset allocation perspective, the Fund's investments in global investment-grade bonds and an out-of-benchmark allocation to U.S. high yield commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) contributed most to relative returns.

- The Fund's investments in global dividend-paying equities was the primary detractor from relative returns during the quarter.

### Equities

- In global equities, security selection in the financials and information technology sectors detracted from relative returns.

- In financials, an investment in AIA Group and a lack of exposure to an American multinational conglomerate holding company detracted. In information technology, investments in Amdocs and Renesas Electronics detracted. In other sectors, a lack of exposure to an American technology conglomerate and an investment in Dollar Tree detracted.

- Investments in the health care sector contributed most to relative returns.

- In this sector, an investment in Eli Lilly & Co. contributed. In other sectors, investments in H&R Block, Vistra and Imperial Oil contributed.

## 12 Month Fund Commentary

- From an asset allocation perspective, the Fund's investments in global dividend-paying equities detracted from relative returns, as did out-of-benchmark allocations to U.S. high yield CMBS and U.S. Treasury inflation-protected securities (TIPS).

- Lower-than-benchmark allocations to global REITs and global investment-grade bonds contributed to relative returns, as did investments in U.S. convertibles.

### Equities

- In global equities, security selection in the communication services and information technology sectors detracted from relative returns.

- In communication services, not having exposure to two U.S. technology conglomerates made the primary detraction. In information technology, a lack of exposure to a U.S. software and fabless company, as well as an American semiconductor company detracted. In other sectors, investments in Roche and Dollar Tree detracted.

- Investments in and a lower-than-benchmark allocation to the consumer discretionary sector contributed to relative returns, as did investments in the energy sector.

- In consumer discretionary, an investment in B&M European Value Retail and having no exposure to an American electric vehicle manufacturer contributed. In energy, investments in Exxon Mobil and Imperial Oil contributed. In other sectors, investments in Eli Lilly & Co. and General Electric contributed.

## Positioning and Outlook

- Portfolio managers David Wolf and David Tulk note that despite the resiliency shown in the economy, the global economies' business cycle continues to advance as major central banks have continued along their monetary policy tightening path.
- The managers are also cognizant that despite the risk of a recession still being a possible scenario, the probability of a soft landing has increased as potential productivity growth may be sufficient to counterbalance recession risk.
- The managers continue to hold the view that core inflation (ex-food and energy) continues to present a challenge for central bank policy makers because near-term policy reversal is not as likely as market participants expect. While the managers expect the moderating trend in headline inflation to continue, core inflation (ex-food and energy) will be harder to control because tightness in the labour market is keeping services costs elevated.
- With a soft-landing scenario having a potential higher probability than previously thought, but recession risk still not eliminated, the managers have a neutral stance with their positioning from a broad asset class mix.
- Against this backdrop, the managers aim to build portfolios that are resilient in a wide range of outcomes. They believe constructing portfolios that are well-diversified across asset classes, styles and regions is the right way to both protect and grow capital over the long run.
- At the end of the period, the Fund's largest absolute exposure was to global equities, followed by global bonds. The portfolio managers remained underweight global investment-grade bonds in favour of tactical allocations to inflation-protection assets including U.S. TIPS, high yield CMBS, floating rate debt securities and a gold ETF.

## Investment Process

### Geoff Stein & David Wolf – Asset allocation portfolio managers

- The lead managers manage the Fund to achieve a neutral mix of 50% equity securities and 50% fixed-income securities
- The Fund's exposure to equity and fixed-income securities may vary by up to +/- 20% from the neutral mix
- The lead managers analyze the short- and long-term performance of equity and fixed-income markets, with particular focus on deviations from historical averages
- These analyses are used to help gauge the relative attractiveness of asset classes and identify opportunities to diversify to other regions and/or asset classes
- Particular emphasis is given to watching for inflection points where there is a high likelihood of mean reversion
- The lead managers draw on the expertise of the Fidelity Global Asset Allocation group
- The sub-portfolio managers frequently communicate with the lead managers to share market perspectives and to ensure a timely flow of information that may inform investment decisions
- The lead managers of the Fund determine the optimal magnitude and timing of any shifts in asset allocation
- It is also the responsibility of the lead managers to work with the sub-portfolio managers and traders to implement asset allocation changes and to manage day-to-day cash flows and Fund operations

### Ramona Persaud – Global equities

- The portfolio aims to achieve capital appreciation by investing in equity securities of companies anywhere in the world that pay, or may be expected to pay, dividends
- The manager believes that a combination of value and income is a durable alpha generator, as it is generally under-owned, opaque and unrecognized
- The manager's investment philosophy is based on three key principles:
  - Value wins over time.
  - Income is risk-aware value, which wins over time on a risk-adjusted basis.
  - Income investing is a "get rich slow" strategy, as a large portion of total return is from income compounding
- The manager follows a bottom-up, fundamental investment approach, giving special attention to companies with consistent cash flows and dividends, high return on invested capital and strong balance sheets
- Selected investments should exhibit a balanced reward-to-risk ratio by assessing the securities' upside potential and downside risk
- Ideas are generated through multiple sources, including input from Fidelity's team of global research analysts, site visits, company meetings, industry conferences and third-party research
- The portfolio also employs a quantitative/statistical screening framework to generate ideas based on valuation, balance sheet attributes, cash flow, income and other quantitative factors

### Steven Buller – Global real estate equities

1. The manager considers real estate securities markets to be inefficient due to short-term technical dislocations that can offer attractive long-term investment opportunities.
2. REITs are a balance of real estate and stocks; recognizing the attributes of both is key to maximizing performance.
3. A thorough and in-depth research process is followed, which involves frequent company contact, on-site property visits (with and without management), detailed company financial models and a suite of different valuation measures.
4. The manager does not have any particular investment style bias and may move from value to growth-type characteristics depending on the market environment and the availability of investment ideas.
5. Members of Fidelity's global real estate securities research team are based in five countries and focus narrowly on a respective sector and/or geography.

### Michael Foggin, Andrew Lewis & Jeffrey Moore – Global bonds

- The portfolio invests primarily in global government and corporate bonds offering the potential for income and capital appreciation.
- The manager's investment philosophy is based on three key principles:
  - Investment-grade fixed-income portfolios should be focused on capital preservation.
  - Market segmentation can create anomalies between different segments of the bond market that can be researched and exploited.
  - Investments are based on long-term strategic objectives, rather than depending on fluctuating short-term objectives that increase portfolio volatility.

## Investment Process

- The manager follows a five-step investment process:
- Strategic views: Determine which countries in the global fixed income universe are appropriate jurisdictions for investing in credit, interest rate and currency exposure.
- Business cycle: Determine the progress of each country or region within its business cycle.
- Sector decisions: These are key to managing risks; employ valuation and positioning analysis tools to help finesse the portfolio's sector section and beta rotation.
- Security selection: Fidelity's research capabilities give a competitive advantage in evaluating issuers and choosing securities in the global investment universe.
- Portfolio construction: The portfolio construction process should effectively manage volatility risk in order to avoid forced selling in weak markets so that the manager can approach the market from a position of strength.

### Michael Weaver & Alexandre Karam – Global high-yield bonds

- The portfolio invests primarily in high-yield corporate bonds and focuses on areas of the market where Fidelity's resources have the greatest competitive advantage and can add the most value.
- The managers emphasize sector valuation and individual security selection in constructing portfolios, and focuses on the less efficient, middle-tier section of the high-yield market, while selectively investing in lower-rated issuers.
- The portfolio is designed to be well-diversified across sectors, structure and issuers.
- Gauging default risk is critical to the investment process, given the asymmetric nature of high-yield investing.
- The managers employ a strict focus on controlling overall absolute and relative portfolio volatility, and on understanding all portfolio risk positions in order to minimize volatility.

### Adam Kramer – U.S. convertible securities

- The portfolio aims to provide a high total investment return, a steady flow of income and the potential for capital gains.
- The portfolio invests primarily in convertible securities of U.S. issuers, including bonds, preferred stocks and other securities that pay interest or dividends and are convertible into common stock or its equivalent value.
- When buying and selling securities for the portfolio, the manager examines each company's potential for success in light of its current financial condition, its industry position and economic and market conditions.
- Convertible securities are often lower-quality fixed-income securities.
- The majority of convertible issuance comes from small-cap companies, which tend to outperform large caps over the long term.

### Timothy Gill, Eric Lindenbaum & Nader Nazmi – Emerging markets debt

- The managers invest in fixed-income securities including government and corporate bonds in emerging markets countries.
- The portfolio holds a diversified exposure to debt issues of different industries and different maturities based on the manager's view of relative value opportunities.
- When buying and selling emerging markets debt securities, the portfolio managers generally analyze the security's structural features, its current price compared to its estimated long-term value and any short-term trading opportunities resulting from market inefficiencies.
- The portfolio managers may also consider the credit, currency and economic risks associated with the fixed-income security and the country of the issuer.

## Appendix

The Fidelity Global Monthly Income Benchmark is composed of: 40% MSCI ACWI Index (Net), 31% Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index (CAD), 12% ICE BofA Global High Yield Constrained Index, 7% FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index (Net), 5% J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Index, 5% ICE BofA All US Convertibles Index.