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The latest headlines, the current market conditions, and what it all means for you.

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Potential Bond Opportunities

Second Half of 2024

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac mortgage-backed bonds

Non-agency mortgage backed-securities

Securities backed by consumer credit cards

Auto and student loans

1. Bloomberg, July 25, 2024: www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2024-07-25/us-treasuries-lead-global-bond-rally-as-haven-demand-picks-up?
2. Fidelity Viewpoints, July 22, 2024: www.fidelity.com/learning-center/trading-investing/election-market-impact
3. MarketWatch, July 23, 2024: www.marketwatch.com/story/the-surprising-way-the-bond-market-is-reacting-to-trump-vs-harris-4b9f5057
4. Fidelity Viewpoints, June 26, 2024: www.fidelity.com/learning-center/trading-investing/bond-market-outlook

The S&P 500® Index is a market capitalization–weighted index of 500 common stocks chosen for market size, liquidity, and industry group representation to represent U.S. equity performance. S&P and S&P 500 are registered service marks of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. You cannot invest directly in an index.

The Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index, or the Agg, is a broad base, market capitalization-weighted bond market index representing intermediate term investment grade bonds traded in the United States. Investors frequently use the index as a stand-in for measuring the performance of the US bond market.

Diversification and/or asset allocation do not ensure a profit or protect against loss.

Stock markets are volatile and can fluctuate significantly in response to company, industry, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Investing in stock involves risks, including the loss of principal.

Foreign markets can be more volatile than U.S. markets due to increased risks of adverse issuer, political, market, or economic developments, all of which are magnified in emerging markets. These risks are particularly significant for investments that focus on a single country or region.

Fixed income investments entail interest rate risk (as interest rates rise bond prices usually fall), the risk of issuer or counterparty default, issuer credit risk and inflation risk. Foreign securities are subject to interest rate, currency exchange rate, economic, and political risks all of which are magnified in emerging markets.

Although bonds generally present less short-term risk and volatility than stocks, the bond market is volatile and bond funds do entail interest rate risk (as interest rate rise, bond prices usually fall, and vice versa). This effect is usually more pronounced for longer-term securities. Bond funds also entail issuer credit risk, and the risk of default, or the risk that an issuer will be unable to make income or principal payments. Additionally, bond funds and short-term investments entail greater inflation risk, or the risk that the return of an investment will not keep up with increases in the prices of goods and services, than stocks.

Investments in mortgage securities are subject to prepayment risk, which can limit the potential for gain during a declining interest rate environment and increase the potential for loss in a rising interest rate environment.

It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Exchange-traded products (ETPs) are subject to market volatility and the risks of their underlying securities, which may include the risks associated with investing in smaller companies, foreign securities, commodities, and fixed income investments.