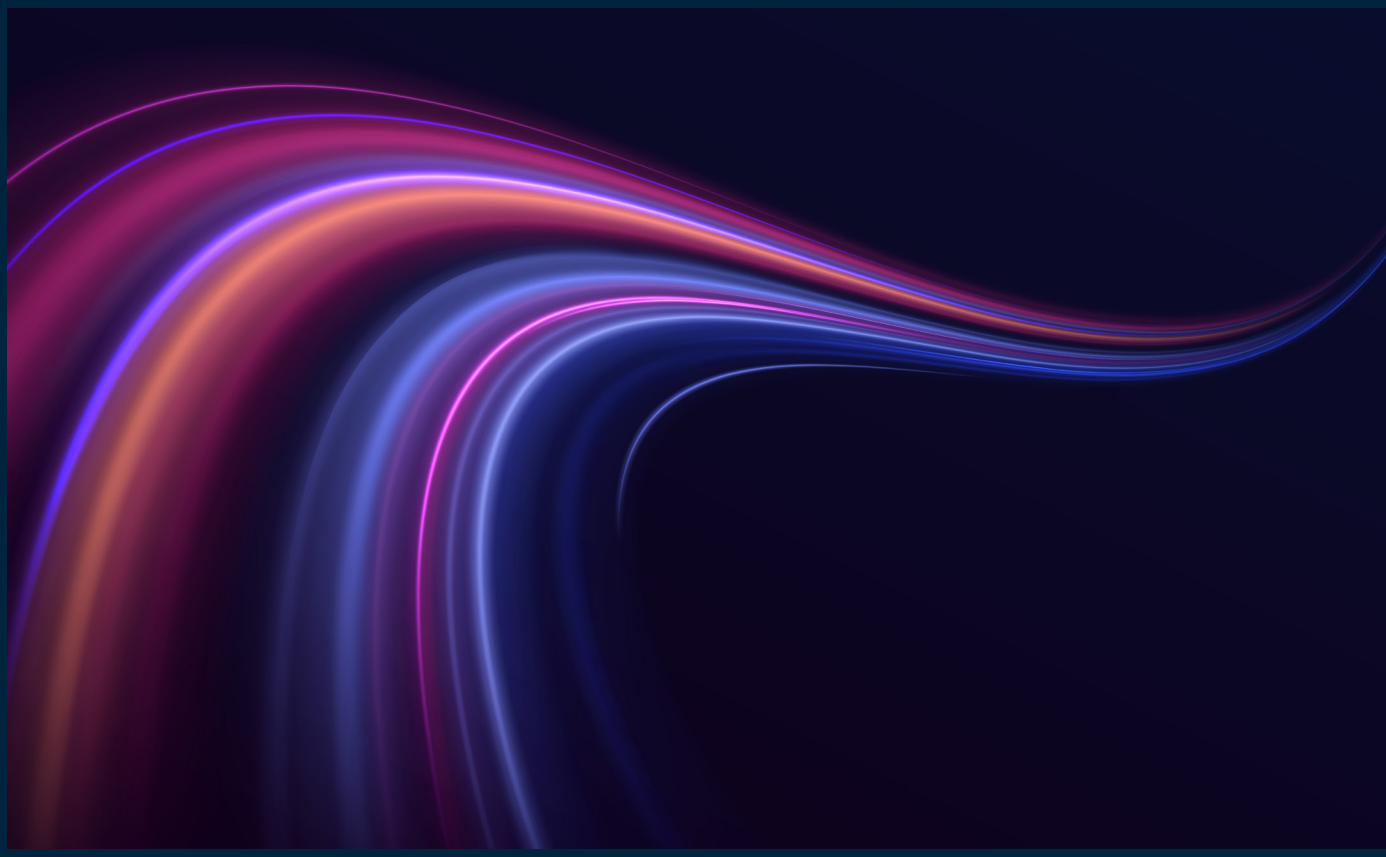
BNY | INVESTMENTS



THE CASE FOR GOING GLOBAL

BONDS WITHOUT BORDERS

BNY Mellon Global Fixed Income Fund: CLASS A DHGAX | CLASS I SDGIX

BNY Mellon Global Fixed Income ETF (BGFI)

Not FDIC-Insured. Not Bank-Guaranteed. May Lose Value.

A long-held bias toward domestic bonds may naturally give way to a new, irreversible reality:

The bond market, in our opinion, is at an inflection point, and we believe a U.S.-based, traditional, "one-size-fits-all" approach to fixed income investing isn't likely to provide the benefits that many investors have come to expect. With U.S. interest rates poised to rise, the best fixed income opportunities may be available beyond our borders.

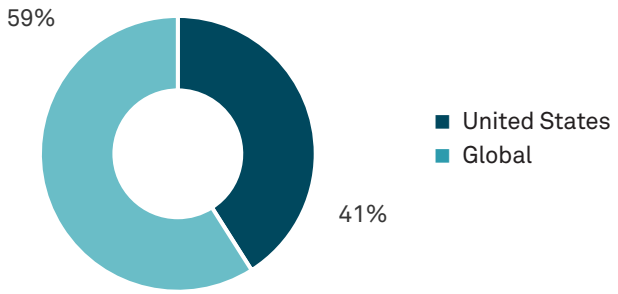
BORDERLESS OPPORTUNITY

Outside the U.S., we believe there is plenty of investment opportunity and an array of interest-rate exposures. With around 60% of bond opportunities coming from outside the United States, investors should be mindful of this growing source of investment opportunity.

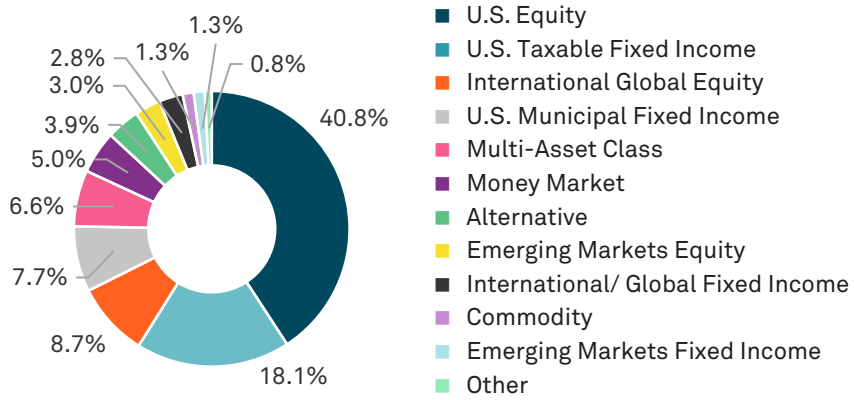
Approximately 60% of bond opportunities come from outside the US

The fixed income universe is broader than you might think.

Percent Total Bonds Issued by Region



Distribution of U.S. Investor Client Asset Allocation

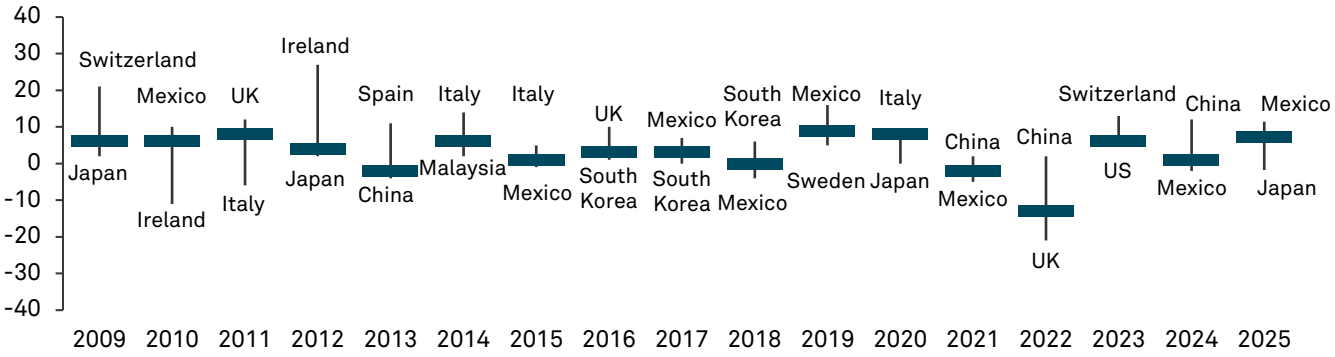


Sources: FactSet as of December 31, 2025 (top chart), The Cerulli Report, U.S. Intermediary Distribution 2024 (bottom chart), as of December 31, 2025. Updated annually. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

The idea of "going global" is not a new investment strategy. In fact, investors have largely embraced the idea within their equity allocations. According to Cerulli's most recent survey of mutual fund allocations, U.S. investors allocate roughly 9% of their portfolio to international equities. This suggests that home-country bias is much stronger with fixed income allocations, where investors only allocate about 3% to international fixed income. Given the changing dynamics of fixed income markets globally, we think U.S. investors are potentially missing a source of investment returns, capital mitigation and interest-rate exposures.

Some of the Best-performing Fixed Income Markets Have Historically Been Found Outside the U.S.

U.S. fixed income performance relative to the top- and bottom-performing countries within each year.



Source: Bloomberg as of December 31, 2025. Updated annually. Best- and worst-performing bond markets in U.S. dollars, based on largest 20 countries in the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** This example is for illustrative purposes only and is not indicative of the past or future performance of any BNY Investment Adviser, Inc. product. It is intended to illustrate the divergence in performance from year to year, and the potential benefits of a diversified investment approach. It is not intended to promote investment in any single country or market. Returns from emerging market countries have been historically more volatile than those of the U.S. and other developed countries. Investors cannot invest directly in a country's bond market.

In addition to a larger universe of investment opportunities, non-U.S. markets may also offer better relative returns. Over the past 16 calendar years, the U.S. has not been among the top-performing fixed income markets and in many years, according to Bloomberg, finished either in the middle or the bottom end of the range of returns across all regions.

Looking beyond the U.S. market also opens up the investment opportunities across different fixed income asset types. For example, emerging market strategies or sovereign investment-grade strategies have the potential to offer higher returns or more portfolio diversification but with additional volatility.

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
EMD - Non-USD 6.65%	EMD - Non-USD 15.76%	Global Corp - HY 10.43%	Cash 1.94%	Sovereign - IG 16.55%	Sovereign - IG 10.32%	Global Corp - HY 0.99%	Cash 2.01%	Global Corp - HY 14.04%	EMD - Non-USD 14.76%	EMD - Non-USD 13.60%
EMD - USD 1.29%	Global Corp - HY 14.27%	EMD - Non-USD 9.41%	Agencies 1.34%	EMD - USD 13.11%	Global Corp - IG 10.06%	Cash 0.04%	Agencies (7.87%)	EMD - Non-USD 13.06%	Global Corp - HY 9.19%	Global Corp - HY 12.06%
Agencies 1.01%	EMD - USD 9.88%	Global Corp - IG 9.31%	Securitized (0.01)%	Global Corp - HY 12.56%	Global Corp - HY 7.03%	Agencies (1.32)%	EMD - Non-USD (11.99%)	Global Corp - IG 10.15%	EMD - USD 6.58%	Sovereign - IG 11.60%
Cash 0.05%	Global Corp - IG 5.97%	Sovereign - IG 9.14%	Sovereign - IG (2.13)%	Global Corp - IG 11.81%	EMD - USD 6.52%	EMD - USD (1.65)%	Securitized (2.55%)	EMD - USD 9.09%	Cash 4.97%	EMD - USD 11.11%
Securitized (0.51)%	Sovereign - IG 4.39%	EMD - USD 8.17%	EMD - USD (2.46)%	EMD - Non-USD 10.93%	Agencies 5.48%	Global Corp - IG (2.12)%	Global Corp - HY (12.71%)	Sovereign - IG 7.03%	Agencies 3.16%	Global Corp - IG 10.34%
Sovereign - IG (2.66)%	Agencies 1.39%	Securitized 4.34%	Global Corp - IG (3.52)%	Agencies 5.89%	Securitized 5.34%	Securitized (2.20)%	EMD - USD (15.26%)	Securitized 5.85%	Global Corp - IG 1.91%	Securitized 9.71%
Global Corp - HY (2.72)%	Securitized 1.12%	Agencies 2.06%	Global Corp - HY (4.06)%	Securitized 5.49%	EMD - Non-USD 4.31%	Sovereign - IG (2.98)%	Global Corp - IG (16.09%)	Agencies 5.13%	Securitized 0.76%	Agencies 6.11%
Global Corp - IG (3.78)%	Cash 0.32%	Cash 0.93%	EMD - Non-USD (4.37)%	Cash 2.06%	Cash 0.36%	EMD - Non-USD (3.03)%	Sovereign - IG -16.49%	Cash 5.07%	Sovereign - IG (1.09%)	Cash 4.07%

Source: Morningstar. Annualized returns 2015-2025. Updated annually. Please see the back cover for a description of the indices used as proxies for the asset classes shown. An investor cannot invest directly in any of these indices. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.**

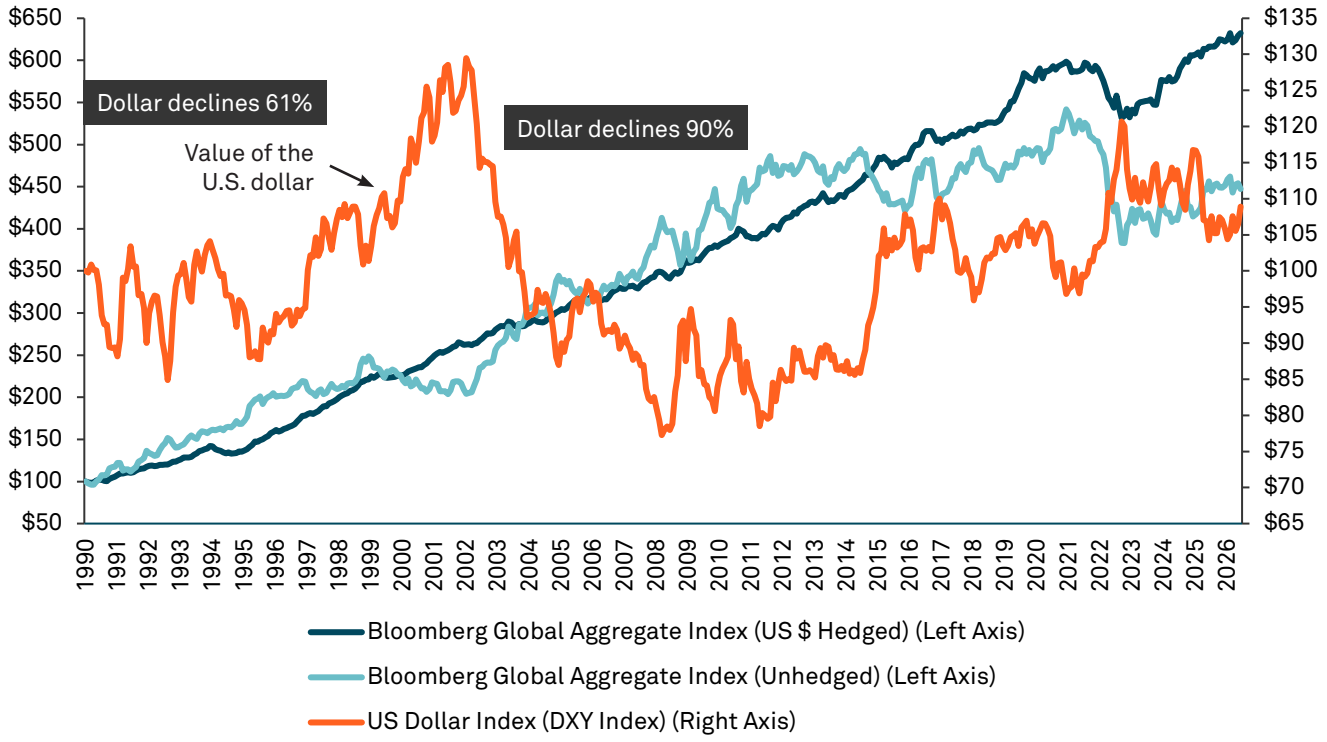
ACTIVE RISK MITIGATION

In an increasingly volatile and complex economic and geopolitical setting, we believe a core fixed income alternative that combines a global opportunity set with an active currency hedging strategy may help reduce correlations and mitigate portfolio volatility over time. Actively hedging most foreign currency exposure may help protect the U.S. dollar value of the fund's investments from fluctuations.

Hedged global bonds have provided a "smoother ride"

Active currency hedging may mitigate portfolio volatility.

U.S. Hedged vs. Unhedged Cumulative Returns (2/1990– 6/2026)



Source: FactSet as of June 30, 2026. February 1990–June 2026.

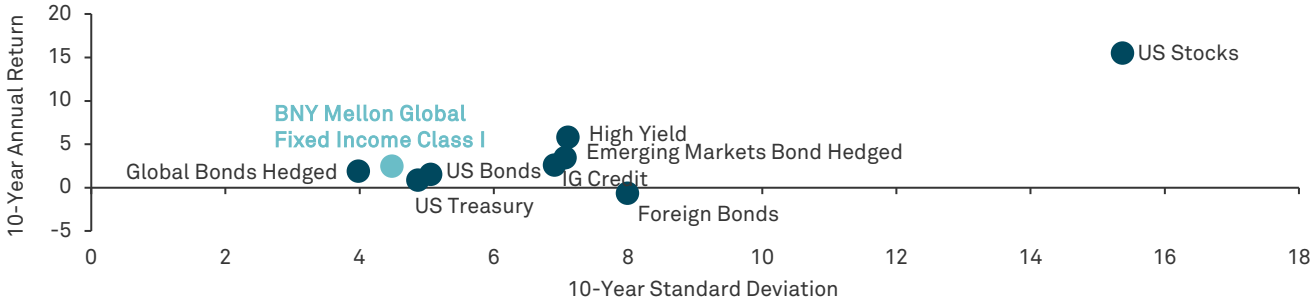
This example assumes a $100 investment in the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index from 12/31/89 to 6/30/26. The Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index is a measure of global investment-grade debt from 24 local currency markets. The hedged index reflects performance where currency has been hedged to the U.S. dollar. The performance of the U.S. dollar is based on the difference in cumulative returns between the hedged and unhedged versions of the Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex USD Index. The U.S. Dollar Index (USDX, DXY) is a measure of the value of the U.S. dollar relative to a basket of foreign currencies from its most significant trading partners. The chart is provided for illustrative purposes only and is not indicative of the past or future performance of any BNY Investment Adviser, Inc. product. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** An investor cannot invest directly in any index.

THE RESULTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

Global hedged bonds have historically demonstrated a more attractive risk/reward balance than broad, U.S.-only benchmarks. One reason is that in a hedged portfolio, currency volatility may be reduced or eliminated by the use of derivative contracts that seek to negate the effects of currency fluctuations. The fund seeks to benefit from managers who are able to employ an appropriate level of currency hedging versus the dollar, and can also pivot the fund's foreign currency exposure as market conditions dictate.

Consider Global Bonds as a New Core Fixed Income Allocation 4/1/2016- 6/30/26

Attractive risk/reward balance relative to traditional U.S. fixed income.

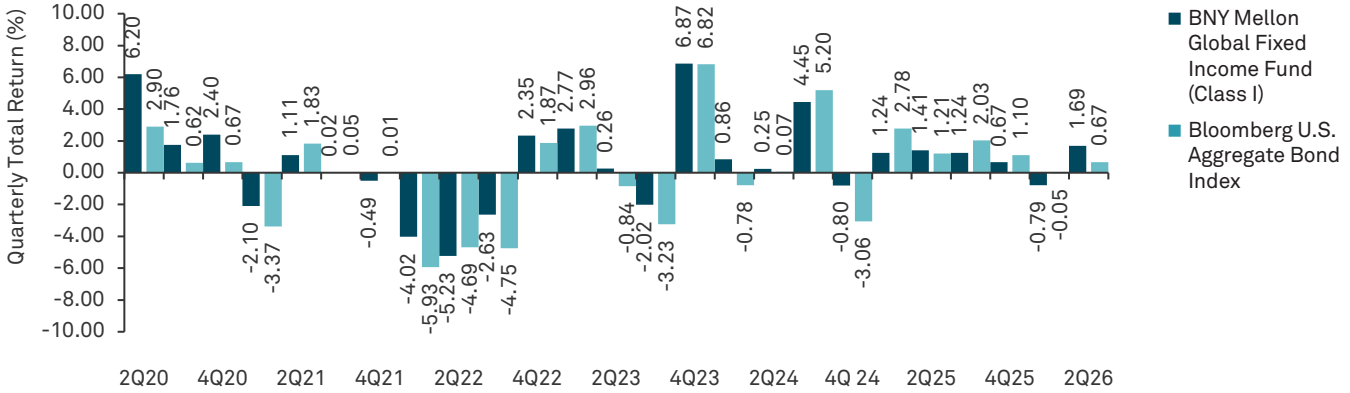


Source: Morningstar as of June 30, 2026. Please see the back cover for a description of the indices used as proxies for the asset classes shown. Standard deviation is a measure of the dispersion of a set of data from its mean.

Asset class comparisons such as comparing bonds to equities and treasuries have limitations because different asset classes may have characteristics that materially differ from each other. Because of these differences, comparisons should not be relied upon solely as a measure when evaluating an investment for any particular portfolio. Comparisons are provided for illustrative purposes only. Although stocks have greater potential for growth than bonds, they also have much higher levels of risk. With stocks, the prices can rise and fall for a variety of reasons, including factors outside of the company's control. Bonds may be considered relatively safer as compared to equities. Because they are a debt security, they function as an IOU. The company pays interest to the bondholder, and once the bond matures, the bondholder receives the principal back. Bonds are not completely risk-free; there is the possibility of the issuer defaulting on its bonds, and if sold prior to maturity the market value may be higher or lower than the purchase value. Treasuries are considered the least risky of these asset classes as they are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. However, returns from Treasuries have historically had lower long-term returns than bonds or equities. There also may be tax considerations among the different asset classes. Investors should consult a legal, tax or financial professional in order to determine whether an investment product or service is appropriate for a particular situation.

Historically Low Correlation With U.S. Interest Rates

The fund outperformed the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index in 13 of the past 24 quarters when U.S. rates rose.

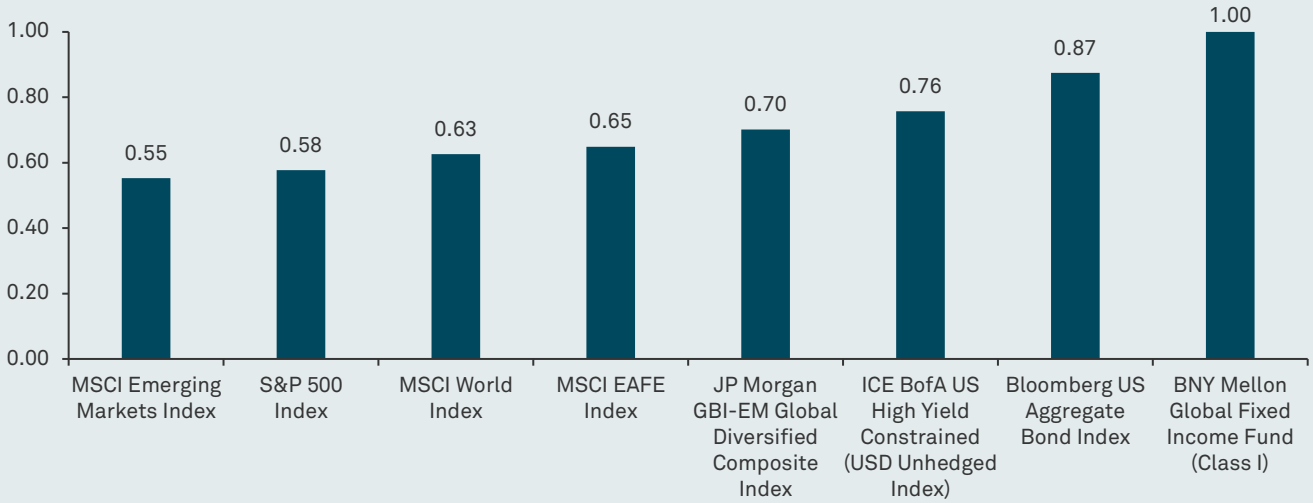


The performance data quoted represents past performance, which is no guarantee of future results. Share price and investment return fluctuate and an investor's shares may be worth more or less than original cost upon redemption. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Go to bny.com/investments for the fund's most recent month-end returns. Total expense ratio: 0.54% (Class I).

Source: FactSet as of June 30, 2026. Interest changes refer to U.S. 10-year Treasury rate.

BNY Mellon Global Fixed Income Fund (Class I) Historically Low Correlation with Some Major Indices

Select domestic and international indices from April 2016 - June 2026



Source: FactSet as of June 30, 2026. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Please see the bottom of this page for definitions of indices shown. Correlation measures the degree to which the performance of a given asset class moves in relation to another, on a scale of -1 to 1. Negative 1 indicates a perfectly inverse relationship, 0 indicates no relationship, and 1 indicates a perfectly positive relationship.

Along with the potential benefits of low correlations, investors may expect a bond fund to pursue income with moderate overall volatility. To these ends, the fund's managers selectively build the portfolio bond by bond, using derivatives primarily for hedging and risk management, without relying on them for significant sources of alpha.

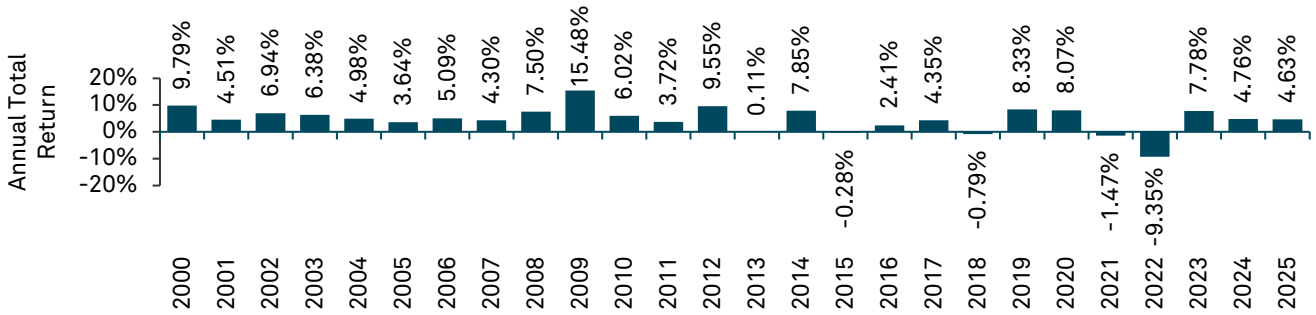
Another tool in pursuit of income comes in the form of potentially mitigating risks, including liquidity risk. For this, we believe a bond fund's size matters, absolutely, and smaller funds have the advantage. For extremely large bond funds to access opportunities in smaller, more lightly traded sectors of the fixed income markets, they must assume substantial ownership positions — including all attendant risks. These positions can prove difficult to unwind quickly, especially in a selloff. We believe a right-sized fund can invest with high conviction in smaller bond markets, where U.S. investors are not yet active. Unlike mega-sized funds, smaller funds can take positions in countries that may be undervalued without owning the entire market.

Index definitions: **Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500) Composite Stock Price Index** is a widely accepted, unmanaged index of U.S. stock market performance. **Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia, Far East (MSCI EAFE) Index** is a free float-adjusted, market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure equity performance in developed markets, excluding the U.S. and Canada. The index consists of select designated MSCI national developed market indices. **Morgan Stanley Capital International World Index** is designed to measure global equity performance of developed markets. The index includes select designated MSCI national developed market indices. **Morgan Stanley Capital International Emerging Markets Index** is a free float-adjusted, market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure the equity performance in global emerging markets. The index consists of select designated MSCI emerging market national indices. MSCI Indices reflect investable opportunities for global investors by taking into account local market restrictions on share ownership by foreigners. **Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (U.S. Agg)** is a widely accepted, unmanaged total return index of U.S. dollar-denominated corporate, government and government-agency debt instruments, mortgage-backed securities, and asset-backed securities with an average maturity of 1–10 years. **J.P. Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Composite Index** tracks regularly traded, liquid, fixed-rate, local currency debt issued by emerging market governments. **BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Master II Constrained (USD Unhedged) Index** is an unmanaged performance benchmark composed of U.S. dollar-denominated domestic and Yankee bonds rated below investment grade with at least $100 million par amount outstanding and at least one year remaining to maturity. Bonds are capitalization-weighted. Total allocations to an issuer are capped at 2%. Currency exposure is hedged to the U.S. dollar. An investor cannot invest directly in any index.

THE COMPLEX GLOBAL BOND MARKETPLACE

Navigating the decision-making process, in our opinion, calls for an experienced team. The fund's historical year-by-year performance (gross of fees) serves to illustrate the team's track record.

BNY Mellon Global Fixed Income Fund (Class I)



The performance data quoted represents past performance, which is no guarantee of future results. Share price and investment return fluctuate, and an investor's shares may be worth more or less than original cost upon redemption. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Go to bny.com/investments for the fund's most recent month-end returns. Total expense ratio: 0.54% (Class I). Source: BNY Investment Adviser, Inc. Updated annually. Performance is based on Class I shares, which are available only to certain eligible investors. Other share classes may have achieved different returns. Positive calendar-year returns do not equate with no principal decline, due to the offsetting potential of reinvested dividend income.

BNY Mellon Global Fixed Income Fund - Total Returns, Yields and Expense Ratio

	30-Day Sec Yields		QTR	YTD	Average Annual (6/30/2026)				Total Expenses	
Share Class/Inception Date	Subsidized[1]	Unsubsidized[2]	6/30/26	6/30/26	1 Year	3 Year	5 year	10 year	Gross[3]	Net[4]
Class I (NAV) 1/1/94	4.40%	4.40%	1.69%	0.89%	2.82%	5.01%	1.49%	2.47%	0.54%	0.54%
Class A (NAV) 12/2/09	3.90%	3.90%	1.63%	0.80%	2.54%	4.71%	1.19%	2.17%	0.86%	0.86%
Class A (4.50% max. load)	3.90%	3.90%	-2.95%	-3.75%	-2.10%	3.12%	0.27%	1.70%	0.86%	0.86%
Bloomberg Global Aggregate (USD Hedged)			1.30%	1.15%	3.17%	4.50%	0.88%	1.92%		

The performance data quoted represents past performance, which is no guarantee of future results. Share price and investment return fluctuate, and an investor's shares may be worth more or less than original cost upon redemption. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Data assumes the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains, if any. Performance for periods less than 1 year is not annualized. Go to bny.com/investments for the fund's most recent month-end returns. [1]Subsidized yield is a yield of a fund that reflects any fee waivers or reimbursements that may be in effect. [2]Unsubsidized yield refers to the yield of a fund if no fee waivers or expense reimbursements had been in place over the period. [3]Gross expenses is the total annual operating expense ratio for the fund, before any fee waivers or expense reimbursements. [4]Net Expenses is the total annual operating expense ratio for the fund, after any applicable fee waivers or expense reimbursements. The Net Expenses is the actual fund expense ratio applicable to investors. Not all classes of shares may be available to all investors or through all broker-dealer platforms.

ONE STRATEGY — TWO INVESTMENT OPTIONS

The Global Core Plus - USD Hedged Strategy is available in a mutual fund and an ETF vehicle.

Investment Vehicle Type

Mutual Fund	ETF
BNY Mellon Global Fixed Income Fund CLASS A DHGAX | CLASS I SDGIX	BNY Mellon Global Fixed Income ETF (BGFI)

BGFI launched on 07/27/26 and has a limited operating history. Go to bny.com/investments/etf for more complete information.

Important information

DEFINITIONS

IOU is I owe you. **FDIC** is Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. **NAV** is Net Asset Value. **Q** is Quarter. **QTR** is Quarter. **SEC** is Securities and Exchange Commission. **YTD** is Year to Date.

Investors should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of a mutual fund or ETF carefully before investing. To obtain a prospectus, or a summary prospectus, if available, that contains this and other information about a fund, contact your financial professional or visit bny.com/investments. Read the prospectus carefully before investing.

Asset allocation and diversification cannot assure a profit or protect against loss.

RISKS

Bonds are subject to interest-rate, credit, liquidity, call and market risks, to varying degrees. Generally, all other factors being equal, bond prices are inversely related to interest-rate changes and rate increases can cause price declines. Investing in f**oreign denominated and/or domiciled securities** involves special risks, including changes in currency exchange rates, political, economic, and social instability, limited company information, differing auditing and legal standards, and less market liquidity. These risks generally are greater with emerging market countries. **High yield bonds** involve increased credit and liquidity risk than higher-rated bonds and are considered speculative in terms of the issuer's ability to pay interest and repay principal on a timely basis. The use of **derivatives** involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid, and difficult to value and there is the risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by the portfolio will not correlate with the underlying instruments or the portfolio's other investments.

ETF shares are listed on an exchange, and shares are generally purchased and sold in the secondary market at market price. At times, the market price may be at a premium or discount to the ETF's per share NAV. In addition, ETFs are subject to the risk that an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained. Buying or selling ETF shares on an exchange may require the payment of brokerage commissions.

ETFs trade like stocks, are subject to investment risk, including possible loss of principal. The risks of investing in the ETF typically reflect the risks associated with the types of instruments in which the ETF invests. Diversification cannot assure a profit or protect against loss.

The ETF funds will issue (or redeem) fund shares to certain institutional investors known as Authorized Participants (typically market makers or other broker-dealers) only in large blocks of fund shares known as Creation Units. BNYSC does not distribute fund shares in less than Creation Units, nor does it maintain a secondary market in fund shares. BNYSC may enter into selected agreements with Authorized Participants for the sale of Creation Units of fund shares. BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. ("BNYIA") is the investment adviser of the Fund described in this presentation, if any; BNY Mellon ETF Investment Adviser, LLC ("BNYETF") is the investment adviser of the BNY ETFs described in this presentation, if any; and BNY Mellon Securities Corporation ("BNYSC") is the distributor for both product lines. BNYIA, BNYETF, BNYSC are registered investment advisers and affiliated BNY Investments companies. BNYSC is additionally a registered broker/dealer and FINRA member.

For Page 3 Chart: Bloomberg Global Credit Corporate Index (Global Corporate – IG) represents the investment-grade corporate credit component of the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index. Bloomberg Global High Yield Index (Global Corporate – HY) is a multi-currency flagship measure of the global high yield debt market. The index represents the union of the U.S. High Yield, the Pan-European High Yield, and Emerging Markets (EM) Hard Currency High Yield Indices. The high yield and emerging markets sub-components are mutually exclusive. Bloomberg Global Securitized Index (Securitized) represents the securitized section of the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index. Bloomberg Emerging Markets Aggregate Excluding U.S. Index (EMD – Non-USD) includes non-USD-denominated debt from sovereign, quasi-sovereign, and corporate EM issuers. Bloomberg Emerging Markets USD Aggregate Index (EMD – USD) is a flagship hard-currency emerging market debt benchmark that includes fixed- and floating-rate U.S. dollar-denominated debt issued from sovereign, quasi-sovereign, and corporate EM issuers. Bloomberg Investment Grade Sovereign Index (Sovereign – IG) represents the investment-grade sovereign component of the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index. Bloomberg U.S. Agency Index (Agencies) measures the performance of the agency sector of the U.S. government bond market. U.S. Treasury U.S.T-Bill 90-Day Index (Cash) is a broad, comprehensive, market-value-weighted index that seeks to measure the performance of the U.S. Treasury Bill market and is widely used to represent a "Cash" position.

For Page 5 Chart: S&P 500 Index (U.S. Stocks) is widely regarded as the best single gauge of large-cap U.S. equities. The index includes 500 leading companies and captures approximately 80% coverage of available market capitalization. Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (U.S. Bonds) is a widely accepted, unmanaged total return index of U.S. dollar-denominated corporate, government and government-agency debt instruments, mortgage-backed securities, and asset-backed securities with an average maturity of 1–10 years. Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index Excluding U.S. (Foreign Bonds) provides a broad-based measure of the global investment-grade, fixed-income markets excluding the U.S. Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index Hedged (Global Bonds Hedged) provides a broad-based measure of the global investment-grade, fixed-income markets. Currency exposure is hedged to the U.S. dollar. Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Index (U.S. Treasury) measures U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, nominal debt issued by the U.S. Treasury. Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Bond Index (High Yield) is an issuer-constrained version of the flagship U.S. Corporate High Yield Index, which measures the USD-denominated, high-yield, fixed-rate corporate bond market. Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Corporate Index (IG Credit) is an unmanaged index considered representative of the U.S. investment-grade, fixed-rate bond market. Bloomberg Emerging Markets USD Aggregate Index (Emerging Markets Bonds Hedged) is a flagship hard-currency emerging market debt benchmark that includes fixed- and floating-rate U.S. dollar-denominated debt issued from sovereign, quasi-sovereign, and corporate EM issuers. An investor cannot invest directly in any index.

BNY Investments is the brand name for the investment management business of BNY and its investment firm affiliates worldwide. BNY is the corporate brand of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation and may be used to reference the corporation as a whole or its various subsidiaries generally.

Views expressed are those of the author stated and do not reflect views of other managers or the firm overall. Views are current as of the date of this publication and subject to change.

This material has been distributed for informational purposes only and should not be considered as investment advice or a recommendation of any particular investment, strategy, investment manager or account arrangement and should not serve as a primary basis for investment decisions. Information contained herein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but not guaranteed. Please consult a legal, tax or financial professional in order to determine whether an investment product or service is appropriate for a particular situation. No part of this material may be reproduced in any form, or referred to in any other publication, without express written permission. BNY Investment Adviser, Inc., Insight North America LLC (the fund's sub-adviser) and BNY Mellon Securities Corporation are subsidiaries of BNY.

© 2026 **BNY Mellon Securities Corporation**, distributor, 240 Greenwich Street, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10286.

Not FDIC-Insured. Not Bank-Guaranteed. May Lose Value.

MARK-984846-2026-08-11

6940BWBBRO-0626

BNY | INVESTMENTS