



## FORT WASHINGTON CORE PLUS FIXED INCOME – 1Q2026

### PORTFOLIO COMMENTARY

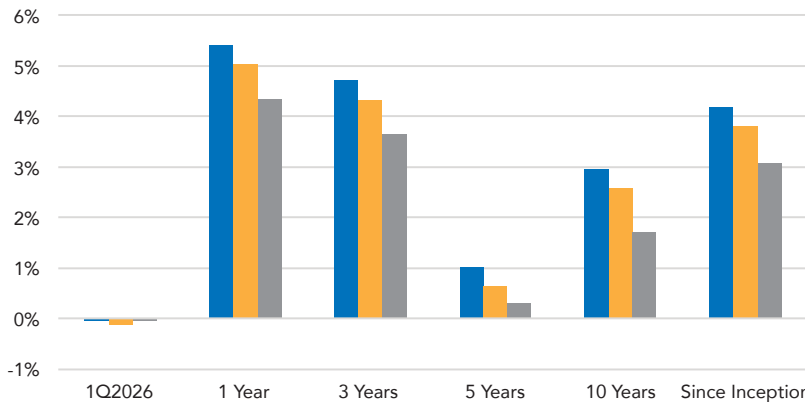
The Fort Washington Core Plus Fixed Income strategy returned -0.06% gross and -0.14% net for the quarter, slightly underperforming the Bloomberg US Aggregate Index, which returned -0.05%.

Sector allocation detracted from relative performance during the quarter. The primary driver was an overweight to corporate credit, particularly Investment Grade Corporates, as spreads widened over the period.

Interest rate exposure was a detractor from relative performance. Interest rates were volatile during the quarter, rising meaningfully in March due to soaring energy prices, which reduced expectations for Federal Reserve (Fed) rate cuts in 2026. While the strategy tactically adjusted duration positioning throughout the quarter, it was managed longer, on average, than the benchmark which detracted from relative performance as interest rates rose. In addition, the strategy adjusted curve positioning during the quarter, which modestly benefited relative performance.

Security selection had a positive impact on relative performance due to strong selection in Investment Grade Corporates and Securitized. Within Investment Grade Corporates, several sectors contributed positively to relative performance with the largest contributor being an overweight to Energy, primarily Midstream issuers. Within Securitized, the primary driver was an overweight to CMOs, which outperformed Agency Passthroughs. An overweight to Non-Agency CMBS and ABS also benefited relative performance.

### Trailing Total Returns (as of March 31, 2026)



	1Q2026	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	Since Inception
Core Plus Fixed Income (Gross)	-0.03	5.41	4.71	1.01	2.95	4.19
Core Plus Fixed Income (Net)	-0.12	5.04	4.34	0.65	2.59	3.82
Bloomberg US Aggregate Index	-0.05	4.35	3.63	0.31	1.70	3.07

Source: Fort Washington. Past performance is not indicative of future results. This supplemental information complements the Core Plus Fixed Income GIPS Report. Inception date: 10/01/2007.

### POSITIONING

**Risk budget:** The strategy is targeting a modest overweight to risk, representing 30% of the risk budget.

Current valuations remain expensive relative to history. Incorporating our macroeconomic outlook and elevated uncertainty, portfolios are positioned with a modest overweight to risk and maintain the flexibility to add risk as opportunities arise.

**Sectors:** Sector positioning reflects current valuations, relative value, and opportunities within each sector. During the quarter, exposure to Securitized was reduced, and the allocation to Investment Grade Corporates was increased. Primary risk exposures include:

### INVESTMENT PROFESSIONALS

**Daniel J. Carter, CFA**

Managing Director  
Senior Portfolio Manager  
30 Years Experience

**Austin R. Kummer, CFA**

Managing Director  
Senior Portfolio Manager  
13 Years Experience

**Garrick T. Bauer, CFA**

Managing Director  
Portfolio Manager, Head of Credit  
Leveraged Credit

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Vice President  
Senior Portfolio Manager  
Investment Grade Credit

**Scott D. Weston**

Managing Director  
Senior Portfolio Manager  
Securitized Products

**Brendan M. White, CFA**

Senior Vice President  
Co-Chief Investment Officer

**Investment Grade Credit**

10 Portfolio Managers & Analysts  
Average Industry Experience / 19 Years

**Securitized Products**

7 Portfolio Managers & Analysts  
Average Industry Experience / 19 Years

**Emerging Markets**

4 Portfolio Managers & Analysts  
Average Industry Experience / 22 Years

**Leveraged Credit**

12 Portfolio Managers & Analysts  
Average Industry Experience / 17 Years

- ▶ The strategy added to Investment Grade Credit (IG), modestly increasing the sector overweight. The additional allocation during the quarter was focused in the intermediate part of the curve. Within the IG allocation, the strategy is weighted toward liquid, higher quality issues while preserving a spread advantage relative to the index. We are maintaining a risk overweight to select sectors where attractive bottom-up opportunities exist, such as Midstream and Banks.
- ▶ Securitized Products remain a modest overweight relative to the benchmark, but the strategy is underweight on a market value basis following the meaningful reduction during the quarter. The primary source of the reduction was RMBS, specifically Agency RMBS, which outperformed over the past couple of quarters and now offer limited upside. Spreads widened modestly over the quarter with some sectors trading near historical averages, resulting in pockets of value. However, many non-agency sectors are at levels that are expensive relative to history; therefore, exposure remains biased up in quality.
- ▶ The strategy maintained its neutral weighting to Emerging Market Debt (EMD) as spreads remain tight relative to historical averages, despite geopolitical uncertainty. The strategy continues to favor relative value within High Yield.
- ▶ The strategy maintained its exposure to High Yield Corporates during the quarter. Spreads widened modestly in March but are still at levels tight relative to historical averages. The allocation maintains a higher-quality bias while preserving flexibility to add within the sector as opportunities arise.

**Rates:** We are currently positioning portfolios long duration relative to the benchmark as we view longer-term yields, especially real yields, as attractive. The yield curve flattened over the quarter as expectations for Fed cuts were lowered, following rising energy prices. Portfolios are positioned largely neutral from a curve perspective relative to the index. While rate volatility had subsided over the past year, it increased in March amid geopolitical conflict. We anticipate the timing of future rate cuts will continue shifting with new economic data and developments around the current conflict in the Middle East, presenting opportunities for tactical adjustments.

## Sector Allocation

	Portfolio		Index		Relative	
	MV %	Spread Risk	MV %	Spread Risk	MV %	Spread Risk
<b>US Government</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-14.7</b>	<b>+0.3</b>
TIPS	3.9	0.3	-	-	+3.9	+0.3
<b>Investment Grade Credit</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>+17.8</b>	<b>+1.1</b>
Basic Industry	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	+0.1	+0.0
Capital Goods	2.5	0.1	1.3	0.1	+1.2	+0.0
Communications	4.2	0.3	1.7	0.1	+2.5	+0.1
Consumer Cyclical	3.4	0.2	1.7	0.1	+1.6	+0.1
Consumer Non-Cyclical	6.1	0.4	3.6	0.2	+2.5	+0.2
Energy	3.2	0.3	1.7	0.1	+1.4	+0.2
Financials	15.4	0.7	7.7	0.4	+7.7	+0.4
Other Industrial	-	-	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.0
Technology	3.5	0.2	2.4	0.2	+1.0	+0.1
Transportation	2.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	+1.6	+0.1
Utility	3.3	0.2	2.4	0.2	+0.9	+0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	-2.5	-0.0
<b>Securitized</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
RMBS	12.8	0.4	23.9	0.4	-11.1	+0.1
ABS	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	+1.3	+0.1
CLO	0.5	0.0	-	-	+0.5	+0.0
CMBS	3.9	0.1	1.4	0.0	+2.5	+0.1
<b>High Yield</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+0.4</b>
<b>Emerging Markets Debt</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>+0.0</b>
<b>Preferred Stock</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+0.0</b>
<b>Cash</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Bloomberg PORT. Sector Analysis chart is for illustrative purposes only; this illustrates the portfolio's allocation of dollars and risk compared to the benchmark. Information is subject to change at any time without notice. Index is the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index. This should not be considered investment advice or a recommendation of any strategy, product, or particular security. See disclosures for important information about derivatives. This supplemental information complements the Core Plus Fixed Income GIPS Report.

## Portfolio Characteristics

	Core Plus Fixed Income	Bloomberg US Aggregate
Yield to Worst	4.97	4.57
Option Adjusted Spread	77	30
Option Adjusted Duration	6.41	5.88
BBB Equiv Spread Risk	3.98	1.88
Average Quality	A1/A2	Aa2/Aa3
Number Issuers*	369	1,425

Source: Fort Washington. \*A Core Plus Fixed Income Representative Account is being used to illustrate Number of Issuers. Portfolio characteristics and credit quality are as of the reported date and subject to change at any time without notice. Past performance is not indicative of future results. This supplemental information complements the Core Plus Fixed Income GPS Report.

## Credit Quality

	Core Plus Fixed Income	Bloomberg US Aggregate
AAA	8%	3%
AA	44%	74%
A	16%	11%
BBB	27%	12%
BB	2%	0%
B	1%	0%
CCC and Below	0%	0%
Not Rated / Other	0%	0%
Cash	1%	0%

## MARKET OVERVIEW

The United States entered the year on relatively strong economic footing. Inflation had been trending lower toward the Federal Reserve's 2% target, while consumer spending remained solid. Fiscal dynamics were also supportive, with higher tax refunds expected to improve household cash flows and depreciation incentives providing a modest tailwind for corporate capital expenditures. However, these constructive themes were quickly overshadowed by geopolitical developments as the U.S. and Israel entered into a conflict with Iran.

The most immediate impact of the conflict was seen in energy markets. Disruptions to shipping through the Strait of Hormuz—through which roughly 20% of global oil supply transits—drove a sharp increase in crude prices. For U.S. consumers, this translated into a rapid rise in gasoline prices, which increased by more than \$1 nationally. Beyond the direct effects, concerns about second-order inflationary pressures began to emerge. Higher energy costs feed into airfare, freight, and food prices, with the latter reflecting both transportation and fertilizer inputs. More broadly, risks to global supply chains resurfaced, with potential spillovers into various sectors. While market participants largely assume the conflict will be relatively short-lived, disruptions to certain supply chains are likely to persist for months, and in some cases longer.

This backdrop complicates the Federal Reserve's job. Renewed inflation pressures from higher energy prices have led markets to scale back expectations for rate cuts in 2026, even as labor market data sends mixed signals. While jobless claims and the unemployment rate have remained relatively stable, hiring has been weaker. As a result, the Fed appears firmly in a "wait-and-see" mode, balancing the risk of persistent inflation against signs of a gradually cooling labor market.

Despite these headwinds, financial markets have shown resilience. For much of March, equities remained relatively stable given the magnitude of the geopolitical shock and associated volatility in both energy prices and interest rates. A late rally into quarter-end helped limit losses, with the S&P 500 declining 5% in March and finishing the quarter down 4.6%. Credit markets also experienced some repricing, with spreads widening modestly year-to-date, though they remain tight relative to historical averages. In rates, expectations for fewer policy cuts pushed yields higher across the curve: the 2-year Treasury yield rose by more than 30 basis points, while the 10-year yield ended the quarter near 4.3%.

## MACRO OUTLOOK | AS OF 03/31/2026

Factor	Outlook	Comments
Economic Growth	Neutral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. growth expectations for 2026 are centered on trend growth (~2%), as tariff headwinds dissipate, financial conditions remain easy, and tax policy supports activity. However, new geopolitical tensions and elevated energy prices present downside risks.</li> <li>The labor market has slowed, but high-income consumers continue to drive personal consumption.</li> <li>Business fundamentals remain generally healthy, and CAPEX expectations have improved.</li> <li>Goods inflation has moved higher while services inflation remains range bound; modest growth should help contain core inflation.</li> </ul>
Financial Conditions	Neutral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Federal Reserve (Fed) officials remain on pause, articulating patience amid inflation concerns.</li> <li>Terminal rate expectations continue to fluctuate (~3.5%), and investors anticipate the Fed will remain on hold.</li> <li>Lending standards and market-based financial conditions remain accommodative.</li> </ul>
Valuations	Credit: Expensive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Credit spreads have widened modestly, but current levels remain expensive relative to history.</li> <li>Default risk appears low but is rising across certain sectors, as downside risk remains elevated given a limited margin of safety.</li> </ul>
	Equities: Neutral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equity markets pulled back modestly amid geopolitical conflict and concerns around AI disintermediation.</li> <li>Valuations are closer to long-term averages, with growth expectations remaining supportive.</li> </ul>
	Rates: Neutral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interest rates are at the high end of our expected fair-value range. Yields reflect modest rate cuts from the Fed and benign long-term inflation expectations. Risks related to the Iran conflict represent downside risks to interest rates over the near term.</li> </ul>
<b>Risk Budget</b>		<b>Summary</b>

30%

U.S. growth forecasts for 2026 are centered on trend growth, as tariff headwinds diminish and tax policy supports economic activity. Still, uncertainty remains elevated due to weak job growth, shifting trade policy, and geopolitical tensions. Consumer spending remains bifurcated, with higher-income cohorts driving consumption. Market expectations are for inflation to gradually decline, with forecasts pointing to mid-2% inflation over the next year. However, escalating tensions in the Middle East pose near-term risks, primarily through pressure on energy prices. Corporate fundamentals remain generally healthy, and CAPEX expectations have improved. The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) remains on pause as it assesses potential upside risks to inflation. Markets expect the Fed to remain on hold throughout 2026. Credit valuations remain elevated compared with long-term averages and offer a limited margin of safety. Current valuations, coupled with elevated economic uncertainty, support a modest allocation to credit risk.

Source: Fort Washington. This is for informational purposes only and should not be construed as investment advice. Outlook reflects subjective judgments and assumptions subject to change without notice. Unexpected events may occur, there can be no assurance that developments will transpire as forecast. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

## CORE PLUS FIXED INCOME COMPOSITE GIPS REPORT

	1Q2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Core Plus Fixed Income (Gross)	-0.03%	8.37%	2.84%	6.74%	-13.56%	-0.75%	10.31%	11.09%	-0.73%	4.51%	6.62%
Core Plus Fixed Income (Net)	-0.12%	7.99%	2.48%	6.37%	-13.87%	-1.10%	9.93%	10.71%	-1.08%	4.15%	6.25%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	-0.05%	7.30%	1.25%	5.53%	-13.01%	-1.54%	7.51%	8.72%	0.01%	3.54%	2.65%
Core Plus Fixed Income 3-Year Annual Standard Deviation <sup>1</sup>	-	6.17%	8.17%	7.60%	6.96%	4.59%	4.59%	2.76%	2.80%	2.76%	3.03%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index 3-Year Annual Standard Deviation <sup>1</sup>	-	5.98%	7.72%	7.14%	5.77%	3.35%	3.36%	2.87%	2.84%	2.78%	2.98%
Dispersion <sup>2</sup>	0.05%	0.21%	0.22%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Accounts	8	7	7	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Composite Assets (\$ Millions)	\$2,076	\$1,941	\$1,849	\$1,635	\$1,570	\$1,919	\$1,643	\$1,336	\$1,164	\$1,102	\$607
Total Firm Assets (\$ Millions)	\$89,918	\$89,448	\$81,286	\$74,613	\$66,365	\$73,804	\$65,086	\$59,174	\$49,225	\$52,774	\$45,656

Composite inception date: 10/01/2007. Composite creation date: 07/01/2015. <sup>1</sup>The 3-Year annualized ex-post standard deviation is calculated using monthly gross-of-fee returns to measure the average deviations of returns from its mean. <sup>2</sup>Dispersion is not calculated for years in which the composite contains five portfolios or less. Dispersion is calculated as the equal weighted standard deviation of gross-of-fee returns for those portfolios held in the composite during the entire period. Past performance is not indicative of future results. The benchmark for this composite is the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index. The Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index is a market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of the U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, taxable bond market. The index includes investment grade securities such as U.S. Treasuries, government-related and corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, and commercial mortgage-backed securities. The index accounts for interest payments by incorporating them into the total return calculation. Fort Washington's Core Plus Fixed Income strategy uses explicit measures of value and risk as a guide to investment decisions. Combined with intensive fundamental research, the portfolio management team believes this provides the best opportunity for excess return. The Core Plus Composite includes all fixed income accounts above \$50MM with the ability to invest in High Yield (at least 30%) and have the unrestricted ability to invest in Investment Grade Securities across all durations relative to the Bloomberg US Aggregate. Accounts within this composite may also have the ability to hold derivatives. These investments, whether traded on an established market or not, include but are not limited to options, notional principal contracts, futures or forward contracts, VIX futures, and options on futures, forward contracts, or debt obligations. Investments made in derivatives are used in line with the portfolio's risk exposure, allowing for the portfolio to reduce its exposure to an existing position or increase exposure within the portfolio's guidelines. Derivatives involve risks in addition to the risks of underlying securities, including liquidity, interest rate, market, credit, and management. Investing in derivatives could lose more than the amount invested. All fee-paying, fully discretionary portfolios managed in the Core Plus Fixed Income style, with a minimum of \$50 million under our management, are included in this composite. The strategy's fee schedule is 0.35% on the first \$50 million, 0.25% on the next \$50 million, and 0.20% on additional amounts over \$100 million for separate accounts. Portfolios in this composite include cash, cash equivalents, investment securities, interest, and dividends. Cash is maintained, within each separately managed account segment, in accordance with our asset allocation ratio. The U.S. dollar is the base currency. The specific securities identified and described do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold, or recommended. Returns are presented gross and net of management fees and include the reinvestment of all income. Gross returns will be reduced by investment advisory fees and other expenses that may be incurred in the management of the account. Net returns reflect the portfolio's gross returns with the deduction of expenses and other costs associated with the management of the investments in the portfolio as well as the deduction of the highest advertised fee rate for the applicable strategy shown. Individual portfolio returns are calculated on a daily valuation basis. Fort Washington Investment Advisors, Inc. (Fort Washington), a wholly owned subsidiary of The Western and Southern Life Insurance Company, is a registered investment advisor and provides discretionary money management to a broad range of investors, including both institutional and individual investors. Assets under management include all portfolios managed by Fort Washington and exclude assets managed by and marketed as its Private Equity business unit. Fort Washington claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS Standards. Fort Washington has been independently verified for the periods 07/01/1994-12/31/2024. The verification reports are available upon request. A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedures for complying with all the applicable requirements of the GIPS standards. Verification provides assurance on whether the firm's policies and procedures related to composite and pooled fund maintenance, as well as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. Verification does not provide assurance on the accuracy of any specific performance report. GIPS® is a registered trademark of CFA Institute. CFA Institute does not endorse or promote this organization, nor does it warrant the accuracy or quality of the content contained herein. 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## RISK DISCLOSURE

The Fort Washington Core Plus Fixed Income strategy invests in fixed-income securities which can experience reduced liquidity during certain market events, lose their value as interest rates rise and are subject to credit risk which is the risk of deterioration in the financial condition of an issuer and/or general economic conditions that can cause the issuer to not make timely payments of principal and interest also causing the securities to decline in value and an investor can lose principal. The strategy invests in non-investment grade debt securities which are considered speculative with respect to the issuers' ability to make timely payments of interest and principal, may lack liquidity and has had more frequent and larger price changes than other debt securities. The strategy invests in derivatives and securities such as forward foreign currency exchange contracts, futures contracts, options and swap agreements. The strategy invests in derivatives and securities such as forward foreign currency exchange contracts, futures contracts, options and swap agreements. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, subject to counterparty and leverage risks and there is risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by the strategy will not correlate with the strategy's other investments. The strategy invests in sovereign debt securities which are issued by foreign governments whose respective economies could have an important effect on their ability or willingness to service their debt which could affect the value of the securities.

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