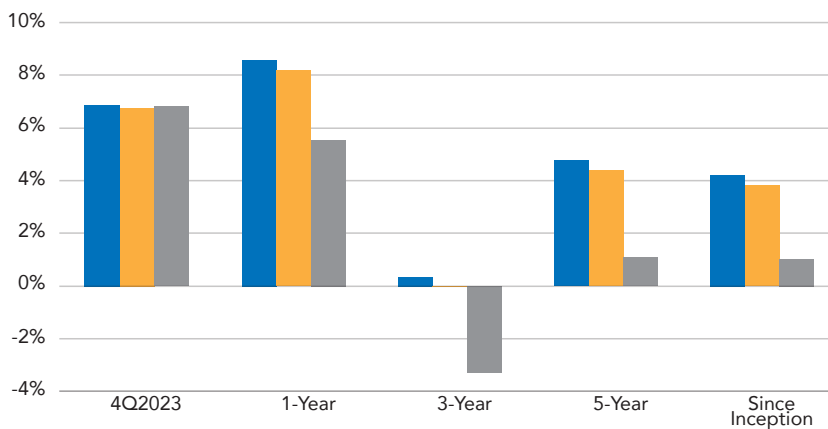




FORT WASHINGTON STRATEGIC INCOME – 4Q2023

- ▶ Flexible investment approach with diversified sources of return
- ▶ Premium yield with high quality bias
- ▶ High conviction security selection with rigorous bottom-up research
- ▶ Lead managers in place since inception

Annualized Total Returns as of December 31, 2023



	4Q2023	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	Since Inception
Strategic Income (Gross)	6.87	8.58	0.35	4.77	4.22
Strategic Income (Net)	6.77	8.19	-0.02	4.39	3.83
Bloomberg US Aggregate	6.82	5.53	-3.31	1.10	1.04

Source: Fort Washington. Past performance is not indicative of future results. This supplemental information complements the Strategic Income GIPS Report.

MARKET COMMENTARY

The fourth quarter was a stark contrast to the previous three quarters of 2023 and welcomed by fixed income investors. Despite volatility in the beginning of the quarter, rates ended meaningfully lower as the market shifted its focus from rate hikes to cuts. The combination of lower inflation and positive economic growth has also paved the way for increasing momentum around a 'soft landing'. This outlook led to a rally in risk assets over November and December, with credit spreads tightening well below their historical averages. While a meaningful economic slowdown doesn't appear to be on the immediate horizon, risks to growth are still elevated as many Americans have pulled forward personal consumption and, at the same time, corporate spending and government outlays are not anticipated to be tailwinds into 2024.

October began how most of 2023 had evolved with rates increasing as we reached 5% on the 10-year Treasury and credit spreads experiencing volatility. However, in November we observed a shift in expectations which was prompted by lower inflation data. While the market had previously been fixated on the potential for more rate hikes, inflation and labor market figures prompted investors to recognize the probable end of the hiking cycle. The change in view was confirmed by economic data over the remainder of the quarter which also showed resilient growth, supporting a 'soft landing' view.

By the end of December market consensus was to avert a recession and for multiple rate cuts next year as inflation declines further. As a result, the longer part of the curve (10-30 year) rallied about 70bps in Q4 and the 10 year ended below 4%, at 3.9%. Investment grade spreads (10yr BBB Industrials) rallied 32bps to their 26th percentile, and high yield (single B corporates) tightened

Inception Date: 07/01/2017

Total Strategy Assets: \$982 million

Total Fixed Income Assets: \$56.1 billion

Style: Multi-Sector Bond, Income

Flexibility

Max 50% Plus Sectors

Premium Yield

6.4% Yield

A3/Baa1 Average Credit Quality

Diversified Returns

Multi-Asset Approach Provides

Opportunity for Diversified Returns

High Conviction

Best Ideas From Our Investment Team

Experienced Team

Lead PMs Average:

24 Years Industry Experience

21 Years With the Firm

35 Investment Professionals

PEER GROUP PERFORMANCE

	Percentile Rank ¹
4Q2023	32
1 Year	42
3 Years	30
5 Years	20
Since Inception	14

Source: eVestment

¹Peer ranks are percentile rankings versus the eVestment U.S. Multi-Sector Fixed Income Universe based on net performance relative to peer group. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

89bps, ending at their 10th percentile. These moves drove significant performance for the Bloomberg U.S. Agg which had its strongest quarterly return since the 1980s.

The focus over the next few months will continue to be inflation as the market gauges the timing and magnitude of potential Fed rate cuts. While core inflation (PCE) is 3.2% on a year over year basis, more recent data (6 month annualized) shows core inflation already below the target at 1.9%. It is worthwhile to also keep in mind that year over year core inflation has been held up due to shelter, which is calculated on a lag and expected to continue normalizing toward 2%. This would signal the economy is certainly within striking distance of the Fed's target, if not already there.

At the December press conference, Chair Powell indicated the Fed would need to begin cutting rates before we get to 2% inflation which implies the first cut could be soon. Currently the market anticipates 150 basis points of cuts, starting in March, while Fed officials averaged 75 basis points of cuts in their most recent dot plot. This is a meaningful divergence, and we should remain cognizant that the Fed's biggest fear is that inflation creeps back into the economy. There are risks to the market's expected path of rates which includes an increase in sentiment, brought by easing financial conditions, which could spur spending and investment thus slowing progress on inflation.

Ongoing strength of the U.S. consumer is still an unknown as excess savings decline, student loan payments resume, and lending standards remain tight. Credit usage has risen and is now in line with the pre-covid trend while delinquencies on consumer loans are above 2019 levels. The labor market continues to exhibit strength, as shown by the low unemployment rate, but continuing jobless claims have risen. Additionally, wage growth remains strong but has slowed over the year. This data paints a mixed picture of the consumer and leads us to a higher level of uncertainty than current asset valuations would indicate.

Beyond the consumer, U.S. growth is likely to encounter challenges as businesses invest less in capex due to profits getting squeezed from higher employment costs. Separately federal spending is expected to be a slight detractor from GDP in 2024 as the government, similar to consumers, deals with higher borrowing costs. Outside of the U.S. there are also uncertainties such as developments surrounding the Israel/Hamas conflict, Europe teetering on a recession, and China working to contain their real estate crisis. Each of these has the potential to impact the global economy.

Overall U.S. inflation is largely anticipated to continue declining, but the path of rate cuts will likely not progress exactly as the market currently anticipates, which we expect will lead to periods of volatility. There are also risks to the 'soft landing' expectations as consumer demand is likely to moderate, and corporate spending remains in question. Considering this backdrop, in addition to global uncertainties and current valuations, we believe it is appropriate to maintain only modest levels of risk in portfolios.

Portfolio Characteristics (As of 12/31/2023)	
Weighted Average Yield to Worst	6.4%
Effective Duration (years)	4.8
Number of Securities / Issuers	218/176
Total Strategy Assets	\$982mm

Credit Quality (% of Fixed Income)	
AAA	1%
AA	32%
A	7%
BBB	32%
BB	9%
B	9%
CCC and Below	2%
NR/Other	5%
Cash	2%

Sector Allocation	Current	3 Year Average
Investment Grade Corp	22%	22%
High Yield Corp	13%	17%
U.S. Treasuries	30%	21%
Securitized	20%	21%
ABS	5%	6%
CLO	6%	5%
CMBS	5%	7%
RMBS	4%	3%
Emerging Markets Debt	7%	9%
Other	5%	7%
Cash	2%	3%

Source: Fort Washington and Bloomberg PORT. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Portfolio characteristics subject to change at any time without notice. This supplemental information complements the Strategic Income GIPS Report.

PORTFOLIO COMMENTARY

The Strategic Income strategy returned 6.87% (gross) and 6.77% (net), compared to 6.82% for the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index.

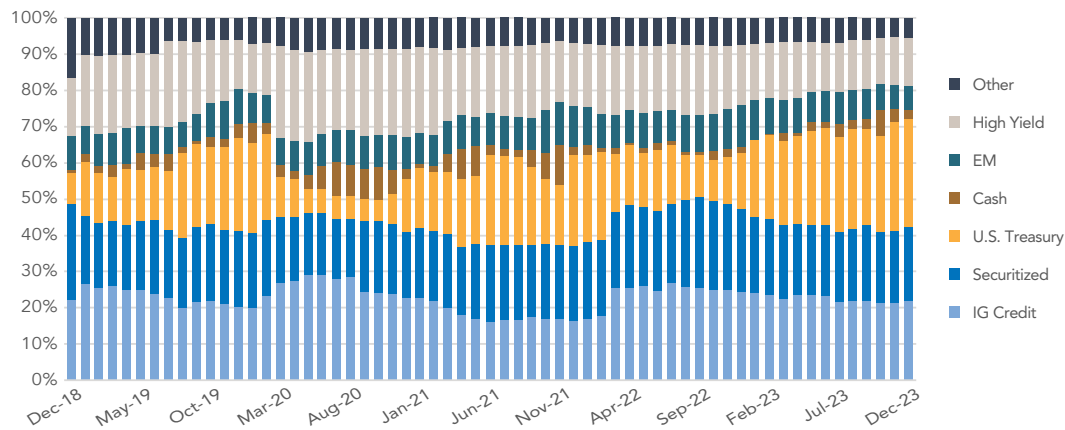
The strategy's overweight risk position was the largest positive contributor to return in the quarter. Specifically, allocations to emerging market debt, high yield credit (HY), and non-credit sectors were the largest sector contributors. Spreads across most fixed income sectors were tighter and risk assets performed well over the quarter as expectations for a soft landing became more widely accepted.

Security selection was a positive factor for relative performance within investment grade credit, securitized, emerging markets, and high yield. However, CDX protection within HY did detract from security selection within the sector. IG corporates were the largest contributor as beta outperformed but also from bottom-up opportunities in media and consumer products which outpaced the broader credit sector.

Interest rate positioning detracted from relative performance versus the benchmark. Interest rates declined markedly across all tenors during the quarter, resulting in underperformance as the strategy was positioned with a shorter duration compared to the benchmark. However, some of the negative relative performance was offset by curve positioning as the strategy was underweight the longest tenors which experienced a smaller decline than the intermediate part of the curve.

The strategy did not materially adjust sector allocations over the quarter as a risk budget of 40% remained the target. Interest rate positioning was adjusted, following the significant decline in rates, from 5.2 years to 4.8. The strategy is now targeting a 4.5-5 year duration down from 5-5.5 years to begin the quarter. During Q4 the strategy also reduced exposure to TIPS, rotating into nominal Treasuries, as inflation expectations declined.

FLEXIBLE APPROACH TO SECTOR ALLOCATIONS INCREASES ALPHA AND REDUCES RISK



Source: Fort Washington. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Portfolio characteristics subject to change at any time without notice. This supplemental information complements the Strategic Income GIPS Report.

POSITIONING AND OUTLOOK

Risk budget: The strategy is targeting a modest overweight to spread risk representing 40% of the risk budget. Credit spreads rallied in Q4 from around historical averages and ended the year at the 26th and 10th percentiles, for IG and HY respectively. While recent economic data provides support for these levels, further upside is limited which is the basis for our modest risk overweight.

Looking ahead, risks to strategy positioning are focused on the lagged effects of Fed tightening, tight credit conditions in bank lending, and the time horizon of how long rates will remain overly restrictive. Although recent data has been in line with expectations, overall growth is likely to continue at below-trend pace over coming quarters, with downside risk from the above factors. Inflation has declined from peak levels and is nearing the Fed's target range. However, the Fed does not believe the battle with inflation is over and they will likely lean hawkish until they are more confident on the lower trajectory. At current levels, the biggest risk to markets is a sharper slowing in economic growth that would challenge the expectation of a soft landing. As our view of the economy and monetary policy changes, we will adjust positioning accordingly.

Positioning: Sector positioning reflects generally expensive valuations, relative value, and opportunities within each sector. Allocations were generally unchanged in the quarter and primary risk exposures include:

- ▶ Exposure to Investment Grade Credit was maintained during the quarter. The sector continues to favor positions lower in the capital structure within high quality financials and utilities while selectively adding to bottom-up opportunities on attractive relative value.
- ▶ The strategy's allocation to Securitized Products also remained steady during the quarter. The team continues to favor non-agency exposure within the sector, and is positioned appropriately with overweight exposure to ABS, CLO, and CMBS.
- ▶ The strategy maintained its exposure to Emerging Markets Debt during the quarter after reducing the sector during the first half of the year. Valuations remain attractive relative to domestic credit within the high yield portion of the market. Latin America remains the largest exposure within the sector.
- ▶ High Yield exposure was maintained during the quarter based on valuations well below historical medians. High Yield exposure is at the lower end of its historical range as risk/reward is skewed to the downside with valuations not adequately compensating investors for increased economic risks. Within High Yield, the strategy is broadly diversified by sector and has been reducing risk on relative value, adding to higher quality BBs.

Rates: Duration was reduced during the quarter from 5.2 to 4.8 years following the material rally in rates. We are positioning portfolios within the current range (4.5-5 years) through an allocation to Treasuries, including TIPS (real yields). We believe longer rates are now more fairly valued but expect to see volatility over the next several quarters while breakevens will dampen duration exposure if rates move higher.

The strategy is positioned to perform well in a stable to improving market environment. We believe a modest overweight to credit sectors is prudent as valuations are tight of historical medians, limiting potential upside. However, the improving economic environment should support tighter spreads and keep them generally range bound. The strategy should perform well in this type of stable environment through its excess carry, as it continues to generate an above average yield through a high conviction multi-sector approach. Despite the recent rally, the strategy's yield is still above historical averages and should help offset potential risks. However, if economic growth slows more than expected, the strategy is also in a position to add exposure opportunistically if risk assets experience weakness.

WHAT DIFFERENTIATES STRATEGIC INCOME?

Premium Yield. Strategic Income has a yield well above the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index as well as traditional fixed income strategies.²

High Conviction Security Selection. Bottom-up security selection in fixed income has proven to be a reliable source of alpha. Strategic Income is a portfolio of 125 – 175 issuers, focusing on the best ideas of our investment teams.

Sector Diversification. Non-traditional fixed income strategies often have large concentrations in a single sector, such as high yield or preferred securities. Strategic Income is broadly diversified by sector, resulting in multiple sources of return potential.

Duration Management. Unconstrained fixed income strategies take large, and sometimes negative, duration positions. Strategic Income uses duration as a risk mitigation tool, and seeks to avoid taking large duration positions due to the difficulty in predicting interest rates.

Quality Bias. Strategic Income has a top quintile yield without taking excessive risks. The average credit quality of the holdings in the strategy is Investment Grade rated, while the average credit quality of most portfolios in the peer group is rated as High Yield.

WHY INVEST IN THE STRATEGY?

Flexibility. Having the flexibility to react to market dislocations in a timely manner can be a benefit of non-traditional fixed income approaches such as Strategic Income.

Enhanced Return. Multi-Sector bond strategies have outperformed traditional strategies over the past 1, 3, 5, and 10 year periods² with only a moderate increase in risk.

Higher Yield. For investors looking for increased yield, Strategic Income, on average, is likely to provide a yield in excess of the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate by 2%,³ higher than most traditional strategies.

Expanded Opportunity Set. Traditional strategies are largely invested in sectors and securities that are represented in common market indices. Strategic Income goes beyond common market indices into areas that may be less trafficked, providing more opportunities for alpha.

Portfolio Diversification. Traditional strategies are often invested in the major index sectors of Investment Grade Corporates, Securitized, and Government Securities. Strategic Income provides dedicated exposure to diversifying fixed income asset classes with low correlation to traditional fixed income strategies.

² Source: eVestment US Multi-Sector Fixed Income Universe and eVestment US Core Plus Fixed Income Universe as of 12/31/2023

³ Source: Bloomberg, Fort Washington

STRATEGIC INCOME COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE DISCLOSURES

	4Q2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017 ⁴
Strategic Income (Gross)	6.87%	8.58%	-9.86%	3.24%	10.72%	12.84%	0.49%	3.10%
Strategic Income (Net)	6.77%	8.19%	-10.17%	2.84%	10.28%	12.46%	0.09%	2.90%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate	6.82%	5.53%	-13.01%	-1.54%	7.51%	8.72%	0.01%	1.24%
Strategic Income 3-Year Annual Standard Deviation ⁵	--	6.96%	8.41%	6.68%	6.87%	--	--	--
Bloomberg Aggregate 3-Year Annual Standard Deviation ⁵	--	7.14%	5.77%	3.35%	3.36%	--	--	--
Dispersion ⁶	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of Accounts	5	5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Composite Assets (\$ millions)	\$879.5	\$879.5	\$604.8	\$1,053.4	\$385.6	\$285.5	\$57.5	\$51.1
Total Firm Assets (\$ millions)	\$74,613	\$74,613	\$66,365	\$73,804	\$65,086	\$59,174	\$49,225	\$52,774

Composite inception and creation date: 07/01/17. ⁴2017 returns are partial-year returns, reflecting the composite inception date of 07/01/17. ⁵The 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. ⁶Dispersion is not calculated for years in which the composite contains five portfolios or less. Dispersion is calculated as the equal weighted standard deviation of quarterly gross-of-fee returns for those portfolios held in the composite during the full measurement period. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

The Strategic Income strategy employs a high conviction, yield oriented investment approach coupled with sector diversification and diligent risk management resulting in attractive risk adjusted returns via high levels of income. The primary objective of Strategic Income is to produce a high level of current income with a secondary objective of capital appreciation. The strategy will invest in public fixed income, private fixed income, common stock and derivatives. The strategy will incorporate the best investment ideas available to Fort Washington, exploiting Fort Washington's core competencies of bottom up credit and structure analysis. Risk monitoring, performance measurement, and active management is a key component to achieving attractive risk adjusted returns. All fee-paying, fully discretionary portfolios, managed in the Strategic Income style, with a minimum of \$100 million under our management, are included in this composite. Effective 10/26/18, the Strategic Income fee is 0.40% for separate accounts. The benchmark for this composite is the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. This benchmark covers the USD-denominated, investment grade, fixed-rate, and taxable areas of the bond market. 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 of fee performance was calculated using the actual management fees charged. Individual portfolio returns are calculated on a daily valuation basis. Past performance is not indicative of future results. 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 7/1/94 - 12/31/21. 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. Policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS Reports are available upon request. To receive a complete list and description of composites, contact Fort Washington by phone at 888.244.8167, in writing at 303 Broadway, Suite 1200, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, or online at fortwashington.com.

RISK DISCLOSURES

The Fort Washington Strategic 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 mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities which are subject to the risks of prepayment, defaults, changing interest rates and at times, the financial condition of the issuer. The strategy invests in equities which are subject to market volatility and loss. The strategy invests in preferred stocks which are relegated below bonds for payment should the issuer be liquidated. The strategy invests in foreign securities which carry the associated risks of economic and political instability, market liquidity, currency volatility and accounting standards that differ from those of U.S. markets and may offer less protection to investors. The strategy invests in derivatives such as futures contracts. 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 mortgage dollar rolls which involve increased risk and volatility, as the securities the strategy is required to repurchase may be worth less than the securities that the strategy originally held.

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