■ Uncompromised Focus®

FORT WASHINGTON STRATEGIC INCOME - 3Q2025

- 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

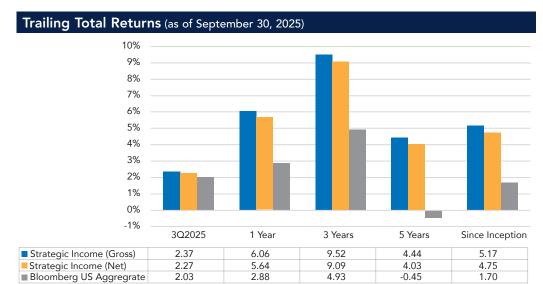
PORTFOLIO COMMENTARY

The Strategic Income strategy returned 2.37% gross and 2.27% net for the quarter, compared to 2.03% for the Bloomberg US Aggregate Index.

Sector allocation was the largest contributor to relative outperformance due primarily to the overweight allocation to High-Yield Corporates, Emerging Market Debt, and non-credit sectors. These sectors outperformed as spreads tightened and risk assets moved higher over the period.

Interest rate positioning detracted modestly from relative performance during the quarter. Interest rates declined over the quarter, and the curve steepened as investors increased their expectations for rate cuts. While the strategy utilized tactical duration management, the portfolio was managed with shorter duration than the benchmark, which detracted from performance as interest rates moved lower.

Security selection was a slight detractor from relative outperformance due to underperformance in Emerging Market Debt and Securitized, which was only partially offset by outperformance within Investment-Grade Corporates. Within Securitized, an underweight to agency passthroughs detracted from relative performance. Underperformance within Emerging Market Debt was due to an overweight position in Latin American corporates.



Inception date: 07/01/2017. Source: Fort Washington. Past performance is not indicative of future results. This supplemental information complements the Strategic Income GIPS Report.

Inception Date: 07/01/2017

Total Strategy Assets: \$1.4 billion

Total Fixed Income Assets: \$64.8 billion

Style: Multi-Sector Bond, Income

Flexibility

Max 50% Non-Investment Grade

Premium Yield

5.7% Yield

A3/Baa1 Average Credit Quality

Diversified Returns

0.74 correlation to the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index since inception*

High Conviction

125 - 175 issuers

Experienced Team

34 Investment Professionals Lead Portfolio Managers Average: 27 Years Industry Experience 21 Years With the Firm

*Source: Fort Washington, Nasdaq eVestment. Strategy Inception date is 07/01/2017.

PEER GROUP PERFORMANCE

	Percentile Rank ¹
3Q2025	54
1 Year	41
3 Years	26
5 Years	19
Since Inception	17

Source: Nasdaq eVestment

'Peer ranks are percentile rankings
relative to the eVestment US Multi-Sector
Fixed Income Universe based on net
returns. Past performance is not indicative
of future results.

POSITIONING

Risk budget: The strategy is targeting a modest overweight to risk, representing 40% of the risk budget.

Current valuations are back to levels that are tight relative to history. Incorporating our macroeconomic outlook and elevated uncertainty, portfolios are positioned with a modest overweight risk posture and an ability to add risk as opportunities arise.

Sectors: Sector positioning reflects current valuations, relative value, and opportunities within each sector. Allocations were mostly unchanged during the quarter, and primary risk exposures include:

- Exposure to Investment Grade Credit was maintained over the quarter. The sector continues to favor positions lower in the capital structure within high-quality financials and is selectively adding to bottom-up opportunities on attractive relative value, including targeting investments at the front and intermediate part of the curve.
- ▶ The allocation to Securitized Products was largely unchanged over the quarter. The team continues to favor non-agency exposure and is overweight risk within ABS, CLO, and CMBS. In addition, the strategy added marginally to discount non-agency RMBS given attractive upside return potential.
- The strategy maintained its exposure to Emerging Markets Debt which is toward the lower end of the portfolio's historical range. The sector is primarily invested in what we believe to be compelling bottom-up narratives within the below-investment grade segment. Latin America is the largest exposure within the sector.
- ▶ High Yield exposure was increased in April due to attractive relative value as spreads widened following tariff announcements. However, spreads are back to levels that are tight relative to history and the strategy is opportunistically reducing exposure. The High Yield allocation is broadly diversified by sector, favoring quality, and is positioned for an opportunity to add more risk at more attractive spreads.

Rates: Duration was tactically adjusted during the quarter as rates fluctuated. The strategy began and ended the quarter around a 5.0-year duration, averaging 5.1 years for the period. We are positioning portfolios within a range of 4.75 to 5.25 years. The yield curve steepened over the quarter and the investment team is targeting a largely neutral curve positioning. However, we expect further opportunities for tactical adjustments as volatility remains elevated and investors adjust their expectations for future rate cuts amid new economic data.

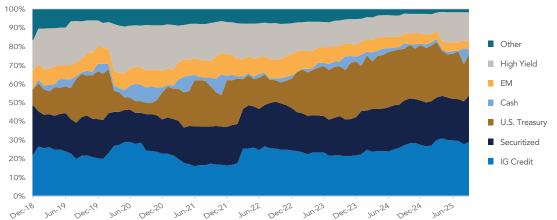
Portfolio Characteristics	
Weighted Average Yield to Worst	5.65%
Effective Duration (years)	5.05
Average Credit Quality	A3/Baa1
Credit Ovelity (9) of Fixed Income)	

Credit Quality (% of Fixed Income)	
AAA	5%
AA	28%
A	5%
BBB	35%
BB	12%
В	9%
CCC and Below	2%
Not Rated	2%
Cash	2%

Sector Allocation	Current	3 Year Average	3 Year High	3 Year Low	
Investment Grade Corp	29%	25%	31%	21%	
High Yield Corp	16%	13%	19%	10%	
U.S. Treasuries	22%	25%	30%	11%	
Securitized	25%	22%	25%	19%	
ABS	7%	6%	8%	3%	
CLO	5%	5%	8%	2%	
CMBS	7%	6%	8%	4%	
RMBS	6%	4%	6%	2%	
Emerging Markets Debt	4%	7%	12%	4%	
Other	2%	4%	8%	1%	
Cash	3%	2%	9%	0%	

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.

FLEXIBLE APPROACH TO SECTOR ALLOCATIONS INCREASES ALPHA AND REDUCES RISK



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MARKET OVERVIEW

The Federal Reserve (Fed) delivered its first rate cut of the year in September. Softening employment reports, including negative revisions, provided evidence of downside risk to the labor market, which prompted the Fed to implement a 25-basis-point "risk management" cut. In addition, the Fed adjusted its expectations for the path of rates, forecasting two more cuts this year and one in 2026, despite slight increases in growth and inflation forecasts. This rate adjustment and forward guidance continue to ease financial conditions for the economy despite lingering uncertainty.

Trade policy continues to be a primary source of uncertainty for investors. While the White House has announced a handful of deals and frameworks for deals, many details remain unknown, especially related to China. In addition to tariff mechanics, questions remain around the legality of certain tariffs imposed under IEEPA (International Emergency Economic Powers Act) authority. The U.S. Trade Court ruled these tariffs illegal, but the White House appeal sent the case to the Supreme Court, which agreed to hear oral arguments in early November.

While economic growth has slowed since last year, expectations for 2026 have started to improve. Full expensing for manufacturing structures, R&D, and equipment investment was made law by the Big, Beautiful Bill in July, which should boost CAPEX over the coming quarters. Consumer spending remains largely resilient, driven by higher-income cohorts. However, weaker employment data show that the economy is only marginally adding jobs, presenting an environment that could lead to a rise in the unemployment rate.

Despite lingering uncertainty around trade, geopolitics, and monetary policy, the S&P 500 continued to make new highs. Similarly, credit spreads tightened further and are at levels that are tight of historical averages. Due to increasing expectations for rate cuts and benign long-term inflation expectations, longer rates declined, and the 10-year Treasury ended the quarter at 4.15%.

WHAT DIFFERENTIATES STRATEGIC INCOME?

Premium Yield. Strategic Income has a yield well above the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond 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 risk. The average credit quality of the holdings in the strategy is Investment Grade, 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 US Aggregate Bond Index 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 09/30/2025.

³ Source: Bloomberg, Fort Washington.

STRATEGIC INCOME COMPOSITE GIPS REPORT

	3Q2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017¹
Strategic Income (Gross)	2.37%	7.28%	8.64%	-9.86%	3.24%	10.72%	12.84%	0.49%	3.10%
Strategic Income (Net)	2.27%	6.85%	8.21%	-10.22%	2.83%	10.28%	12.39%	0.09%	2.90%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	2.03%	1.25%	5.53%	-13.01%	-1.54%	7.51%	8.72%	0.01%	1.24%
Strategic Income 3-Year Annual Standard Deviation ²	-	7.48%	6.96%	8.41%	6.68%	6.87%	-	-	-
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index 3-Year Annual Standard Deviation ²	-	7.72%	7.14%	5.77%	3.35%	3.36%	-	-	-
Dispersion ³	0.11%	1.05%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Accounts	6	6	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Composite Assets (\$ Millions) ⁴	\$1,431.7	\$1,211.6	\$879.5	\$604.8	\$1,060.4	\$385.6	\$285.5	\$57.5	\$51.1
Total Firm Assets (\$ Millions)	\$93,254	\$81,286	\$74,613	\$66,365	\$73,804	\$65,086	\$59,174	\$49,225	\$52,774

Composite inception and creation date: 07/01/2017. '2017 returns are partial-year returns, reflecting the composite inception date of 07/01/2017. '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. 'Dispersion is not calculated for years in which the composite contains five portfolios held in the composite during the full measurement period. Past performance is not indicative of future results. 'The change in composite assets from 2021 to 2022 was the result of two accounts dropping below the \$100 million strategy minimum. The accounts continued to be managed in the style of the Strategic Income strategy and were returned to the composite in 2023 when their asset values once again exceeded the minimum threshold. 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, asset-backed securities, and commercial mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, a

RISK DISCLOSURE

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 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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