

Fund Manager Commentary

As of March 31, 2022

Fund Highlights

- Invests primarily in common stocks of established companies across the capitalization spectrum, located in or that conduct their business mainly in one or more foreign countries
- Focuses on quality at a reasonable price, beginning with a regular quantitative screening in order to narrow the investable universe
- Analyzes companies based on the following five fundamental factors: business quality, valuation, growth, management and balance sheet strength
- Manages risk through portfolio diversification, by individual issuer, sector and country
- Index-agnostic portfolio construction approach typically results in a concentrated, high-conviction portfolio

Market Recap

For the first quarter of 2022, a confluence of negative factors pushed most global equities into their worst quarterly loss since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Just as the global economy was looking to emerge from its pandemic malaise, Russia's invasion of Ukraine at the end of February threw a monkey wrench into an already fragile system. The U.S. and its Western allies responded with escalating sanctions on Russia, exacerbating the surge in inflation, supply chain disruption and overall risk to the global economy. In March, as expected, the U.S. Federal Reserve Board (Fed) raised interest rates, the first increase in almost four years while many other central banks also lifted rates in the quarter to dampen surging inflation, and the European Central Bank announced plans to end bond purchases by the end of the year. In contrast, the Bank of Japan stayed firm in maintaining its current easing stance and China implemented modest economic stimulus measures amid a new round of Omicron cases and harsh lockdowns imposed on some major cities.

During the quarter, developed markets fared better than emerging markets, though both were in the red as geopolitical tensions took center stage following Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Growth stocks were at the epicenter of the pain amid fears of rising rates and a slowing economy while value stocks held firm for the quarter. Energy was the best performing sector by a wide margin on the back of soaring oil and gas prices while Materials and Utilities managed small gains. The steepest declines came from traditionally cyclical sectors: Information Technology, Communications Services and Consumer Discretionary. Commodity prices leapt at an historic pace in response to the war, given Russia's role as a key producer of several important commodities including oil, gas, fertilizers and wheat. Treasury yields inverted in the quarter, a

traditional harbinger of recession. The U.S. dollar was firm versus most major currencies thanks to a tightening policy stance in the U.S. as well as a general flight to quality.

Portfolio Review

The Touchstone International Equity Fund (Class A Shares-Load Waived) outperformed its benchmark, the MSCI EAFE Index, for the quarter ended March 31, 2022.

From a sector perspective, Consumer Discretionary, Industrials and Health Care were the main contributors to relative performance. On the other hand, being underweight Financials and holdings in Communication Services detracted from relative performance. Looking at the Fund broken down by geography, holdings in Brazil, Canada, Japan and France were the main contributors to relative performance whereas holdings in the U.K. and being underweight the basic resources driven Australian market detracted from relative performance. As always, given the Fund's concentration and bottom-up approach, it is more meaningful to discuss the drivers of performance attribution by looking at individual holdings.

The biggest contributors to relative performance were Boa Vista Servicos S.A. (Brazil, Industrials), Barrick Gold Corp. (Canada, Materials), TGS ASA (Norway, Energy), ConvaTec Group Plc (U.K., Health Care) and Galaxy Entertainment Group Ltd. (Hong Kong, Consumer Discretionary).

The stock price of Boa Vista Servicos rebounded during the first quarter following a sharp fall in Brazilian financial stocks at the end of 2021 and after Brazil's second-largest credit bureau reported results above expectations, including better margins and lower capex. The company was established in 2010 via the spinout of the

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Performance data quoted represents past performance, which is no guarantee of future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment in the Fund will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be higher or lower than performance data given. **For performance information current to the most recent month-end, visit TouchstoneInvestments.com/mutual-funds.**



Sao Paulo chamber of commerce's credit analysis service. Following investments from private equity investors, the company expanded its footprint nationwide via a series of acquisitions, including the local operations of Equifax. We continue to like the company's prospects for solid top-line growth, given Brazil's underpenetrated consumer credit market, its net cash balance sheet and strong market position among Brazil's new fintech providers.

Barrick Gold is the Fund's core gold mining exposure and is one of the world's largest and most diversified gold producers, operating mines in North America, South America, Africa, and Australia/Pacific. It is a product of the strategic merger with Randgold Resources in 2018 that added world-class mines with costs at or below Barrick's legacy portfolio. Led by its well-regarded CEO Mark Bristow, the Canada-based company has among the strongest track records of value creation in the industry. Barrick's stock price increased in the first quarter as gold prices had the biggest quarterly gain since June 2020 on the back of the ongoing war in Ukraine and concerns over sky-high inflation raised the demand for the safe-haven asset.

TGS is a Norwegian provider of marine seismic data for the global oil and gas industry. It operates an asset-light flexible business model, focusing on the multi-client segment and providing marine data acquisition services using vessels and crews contracted from third parties, allowing it to generate the best returns among its peers throughout a full cycle. Energy was the top-performing sector in the MSCI EAFE benchmark as the Russia-Ukraine military conflict sent oil prices soaring in the first quarter and acted as a reminder of Europe's dependence on Russian energy. Oil services providers like TGS tend to have outsized leverage to higher oil prices and are benefitting from accelerating investment in exploration following a multiyear lull in spending.

ConvaTec Group is a U.K.-based medical technology company focused on therapies for the management of chronic conditions, with leading market positions in advanced wound care, ostomy care, continence and critical care and infusion devices. ConvaTec operates in a structurally growing area but has lagged behind its key competitor due to a period of underinvestment following its spinout from Bristol-Myers Squibb Company. However, the company's new CEO has started to deliver on its transformation plans by addressing the underinvestment in research and development and manufacturing. The stock price increased on the back of another set of solid results that provided more evidence of the turnaround taking hold. We see further re-rating potential if the company can continue to deliver improved operational performance.

Galaxy Entertainment is one of Macau's leading casino operators. Macau's top gaming operators rebounded during the first quarter after the government provided an update on regulation that was less negative for the industry than feared. The sector was under pressure most of last year, as COVID-19 recovery remained elusive as well as from concerns about the terms of upcoming gaming license renewals. In addition to its attractive oligopolistic position in the world's largest gaming destination, we like Galaxy's debt-free balance sheet and its large land bank, which provide room for capacity expansion over the coming years. We think that a major local operator like Galaxy is best positioned to navigate the regulatory maze and benefit from rising Chinese middle-class

demand for gaming entertainment, though we remain concerned about the near term risks to its business from China's draconian "zero COVID-19" policy.

The main detractors from relative performance were Helios Towers Plc (UK, Communications Services), Michelin SCA (France, Consumer Discretionary), Spectris Plc (U.K., Industrials), Norma Group SE, (Germany, Industrials) and Samsung Electronics Co. SE Ltd. (South Korea, Technology).

Helios Towers is a leading independent mobile communications tower company operating across the sub-Saharan African markets. Its stock price came under pressure after the company provided fiscal year guidance below market expectations. While changes in consensus estimates have been uneven due to ongoing growth in the company's footprint from acquisitions, we think Helios needs to demonstrate more consistent execution over the coming quarters. The company has significant growth opportunities in the fastest growing mobile markets in the world, with substantial secular opportunities as mobile penetration increases. The independent tower industry generally has attractive unit economics, solid operational leverage and long-term contracts providing revenue visibility.

The stock price of companies in the European automobile supply chain sold off on concerns over operational disruptions from the Russia-Ukraine military conflict. France-based Michelin announced plans to temporarily stop several European plants due to logistical issues as the industry sources part of its raw materials from Russia and Ukraine. Michelin is one of the most geographically diversified tire makers, supplying original equipment and replacement tires for cars and trucks, construction equipment, aircraft and other large vehicles, with a strong brand position in the premium end of the market. Benefiting from significant economies of scale in production and distribution, the company has generated attractive historical returns on capital, and Michelin continues to deliver solid results supported by the relative resiliency of its replacement tire business.

European industrial cyclical stocks were among the hardest hit during the first quarter on concerns about a mounting recession as a result of the geopolitical shock in the region. The Fund's holdings in this space include short cycle capital goods companies Spectris Plc. and Norma Group. The U.K.-based Spectris is an industrial technology company that supplies measurement instruments and electronic controls. While most of its customers' end markets are cyclical, Spectris is exposed to diverse markets at various stages of the cycle such as semiconductors, automotive, aerospace, pharmaceuticals, mining and energy. The German-based Norma is a global leader in advanced engineered joining technology, producing and distributing a wide range of clamps and connectors for automotive, water management and a variety of other industries. Both companies operate in attractive niche markets where their products often represent a small cost to their customers but are mission-critical, creating high barriers to entry.

The stock price of Samsung Electronics underperformed as semiconductor stocks corrected during the first quarter in anticipation of an inventory correction and the higher interest rate environment. The South Korea-based Samsung should be relatively more resilient given its diversified portfolio of products, with leadership in memory chips, display panels, smartphones and

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consumer electronics. Samsung's growing presence in the foundry market and telecom network businesses provide new growth drivers that could help further reduce earnings volatility going forward. With an overcapitalized balance sheet, the company has continued to increase its commitment to shareholder returns.

The first quarter of 2022 saw dramatic stock price swings and some indiscriminate stock selling. We took advantage of the volatility to add traditionally expensive quality stocks to the Fund. Despite these changes, sector and country allocations remained stable.

We sold two stocks, Norma Group SE and Calbee Inc., raising funds to add quality growth names. Norma was sold partly to reduce the Fund's cyclical small-cap exposure. We also exited the Fund position in Calbee Inc. following some relative outperformance despite the risk of margin compression from escalating input costs.

The quarter's intense selling created attractive entry points for a couple of stocks we had owned in the past as well as one new name. We bought back LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton and AVEVA Group Plc. after having sold them previously when the stocks became too rich. We also initiated a position in Dutch-based ASML Holdings NV.

Based in Paris, LVMH is the world's leading luxury goods maker and retailer. The company has an impressive portfolio of prestigious brands in diversified segments, with many brands holding leadership positions in their respective markets. Some of its high-profile brands include Louis Vuitton, Tiffany, Bulgari, Dior, Hennessy, Sephora and Givenchy. We like LVMH's brand, scale and pricing power and believe the company will continue to benefit from consumers' insatiable appetite for luxury goods for years to come.

We also repurchased U.K. listed Aveva Group Plc, a software provider in product lifecycle management for highly complex industrial and engineering assets. Its market has high barriers to entry and Aveva is poised to benefit from global megatrends in technology (IoT, AI, and energy transition) underpinning its long-term growth prospects.

Lastly, we bought ASML, which provides a complete range of lithography equipment, including 100% market share in the most advanced Extreme Ultraviolet (EUV) systems. Exponential demand for devices using semiconductors and the emerging national security imperative for self-sufficiency in semiconductor technology will continue to underpin the demand for manufacturing equipment. The recent panic selling gave us the opportunity to purchase ASML at a favorable price, given its top execution and monopolistic product position.

Outlook and Conclusion

Many of the potential risks that we've been discussing for at least the past year manifested themselves in flashing neon lights in the first quarter of 2022. Following unprecedented monetary and fiscal stimulus to support demand beginning in 2020, combined with COVID-19-related constraints on supply, inflation accelerated even faster than we expected, recently reaching generational highs of close to 8% at the consumer level. Meanwhile, the cumulative underinvestment in traditional sources of energy and other commodities conspired with geopolitics to drive sharp price spikes

in oil and gas, metals and agricultural products, with yet to be seen knock on effects across global economies and even political systems. The ultimate consequences of the war in Ukraine and the western world's attempt to effectively sever all trade and financial links with Russia are likely to be felt for many years. Events remain very much in flux, with second and third order consequences difficult to predict. The seeming lack of diplomatic progress doesn't bode well for a near-term resolution to the crisis, and in any case it's likely that the economic and financial consequences are with us to stay for some time to come, whether or not the war comes to a swift conclusion. The range of potential outcomes is wider than ever, with a worst-case scenario as bad or worse than at any point in our lifetimes. May cooler heads prevail and peace return to Ukraine.

Europe will almost certainly bear much of the brunt of the costs of the kinetic war in Ukraine as well as the resulting economic war against Russia. Although Russia's gross domestic product (GDP) is just one tenth that of the European Union, the region's massive dependence on Russian oil and gas means that it remains at the mercy of a resolution of the crisis in order to avert potential economic collapse. Note for instance that Germany, the largest economy in Europe, doesn't have even a single liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal to import liquefied natural gas. Given that it will take years to build the facilities necessary to replace piped-in Russian gas, Germany's industrial economy could at any moment be thrown into chaos if the taps are turned off by Russia, against whom the West has effectively declared economic war. Even barring such a catastrophic eventuality, skyrocketing energy, fertilizer, food and other commodity prices are likely to reverberate for a long time, while a commitment to rearmament, the energy transition and the cost of absorbing millions of refugees will be further drags on scarce resources. All in all this is not the recipe for an accelerating cyclical recovery that we imagined following the end of the pandemic, if indeed it is over.

Given the panoply of risks, it's frankly quite stunning that broad stock market indices remain as close to their highs as they are. Stretched government balance sheets and the withdrawal of monetary stimulus have now been joined by an actual shooting war in Europe and a faltering property market in China, creating significant risks to economic growth and corporate earnings. It is possible that the resilience of stock prices reflects growing expectations of an eventual rapid reversal in monetary tightening in much of the developed world, though to what extent more easy money can compensate for renewed economic weakness for the second time in two years remains a big question mark.

China faces its own unique market headwinds, including a broad regulatory crackdown and a teetering property market. In addition, it appears that the country's previously much-touted "zero COVID-19" policy may now have failed, with cases breaking out to new highs and an indefinite lockdown in Shanghai, the country's most important industrial city. Given the relatively low level of vaccination rates among its older citizens and doubts about the effectiveness of domestically produced vaccines, the country could be in for a difficult spring, with implications across global supply chains. China's government is also attempting a difficult geopolitical balancing act vis-à-vis Russia and the West. If the

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country were to find itself in the crosshairs of Western sanctions, the consequences could be highly damaging economically for both China and the world.

Meanwhile, in the U.S. the Fed continues to act as if nothing has changed, signaling continuing rate increases and balance sheet reductions through at least the end of this year. After falling dramatically behind the curve over the past year the central bank may be now on the verge of erring in the other direction. Broad money growth has already slowed sharply to start 2022, the inflation we are currently experiencing is mainly an echo of the dramatic fiscal expansion, and monetary easing that began two years ago, exacerbated by the supply shock emanating from the war and resulting sanctions. This leaves the Fed in a real pickle, forced to choose between continued tightening in order to address the demand bubble created two years ago, and easing in order to mitigate the impacts of the supply shock that is just starting to be felt. Walking this tightrope is likely to be challenging, to say the least, and history suggests that a soft landing is unlikely.

In sum, significant risks have now manifested themselves and multiplied, and while parts of the stock market have corrected, particularly the most expensive, highest duration, often money losing segment of the technology sector, the overall level of stock prices remains relatively full. We have considerably less confidence in cyclical recovery than we did a couple of months ago and are inclined to remain somewhat defensive, while maintaining Fund exposure to oil and gold, despite some near-term risks from accelerated monetary tightening. Our preference is to take advantage of potential market weakness to add to quality growth businesses, which benefit from secular tailwinds. Although we believe that overall market risks currently remain elevated, we continue to like the consistent cash flows and strong balance sheets of the stocks in the Fund.

As of March 31, 2022, Boa Vista Servicos S.A. made up 3.21%, Barrick Gold Corp. made up 4.61%, TGS ASA made up 1.93%, ConvaTec Group Plc made up 3.86%, Galaxy Entertainment Group Ltd. made up 3.33%, Helios Towers Plc. made up 1.17%, Michelin SCA made up 2.88%, Spectris Plc. made up 1.80%, Samsung Electronics Co. SE Ltd. made up 3.24%, LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton made up 1.01%, and AVEVA Group Plc. made up 1.02%, ASML Holdings NV made up 1.00%, and Equifax, Rangold Resources Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Norma Group SE, and Calbee Inc. made up 0.0% of the Touchstone International Equity Fund. Current and future portfolio holdings are subject to change.



Fund Facts (As of 03/31/22)

Class	Inception Date	Symbol	CUSIP	Annual Fund Operating Expense Ratio*	
				Total	Net
A Shares	03/01/93	SWRLX	89154Q216	1.38%	1.37%
C Shares	05/04/98	SWFCX	89154Q190	2.91%	2.00%
Y Shares	08/27/07	SIIEX	89154Q182	1.20%	1.00%
INST Shares	10/30/17	TOIIX	89154Q158	1.07%	0.90%
Total Fund Assets	\$120.8 Million				

*Expense ratio is annualized. Data as of the current prospectus. Touchstone Advisors has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its fees and/or reimburse certain Fund expenses in order to limit certain annual fund operating expenses (excluding Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses "AFFE," and other expenses, if any) to 1.36% for Class A Shares, 1.99% for Class C Shares, 0.99% for Class Y Shares and 0.89% for Class INST Shares. These expense limitations will remain in effect until at least 07/29/23. Share class availability differs by firm.

Annualized Total Returns** (As of 03/31/22)

Class	1Q22	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Inception
Excluding Max Sales Charge							
A Shares	-3.29%	-3.29%	-3.44%	5.91%	5.14%	5.86%	6.66%
C Shares	-3.37%	-3.37%	-4.01%	4.95%	4.13%	4.78%	6.10%
Y Shares	-3.15%	-3.15%	-3.10%	6.28%	5.48%	6.27%	6.86%
INST Shares	-3.09%	-3.09%	-2.98%	6.41%	5.57%	6.30%	6.86%
Benchmark ¹	-5.91%	-5.91%	1.16%	7.78%	6.72%	6.27%	6.03%
Including Max Sales Charge							
A Shares	-8.14%	-8.14%	-8.26%	4.12%	4.07%	5.31%	6.47%
C Shares	-4.34%	-4.34%	-4.84%	4.95%	4.13%	4.78%	6.10%

¹Benchmark - MSCI EAFE Index¹

Max 5.00% sales charge for Class A Shares and 1% Contingent Deferred Sales Charge for Class C Shares held less than 1 year.

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**The performance presented for Class C, Y, and INST Shares combines the performance of an older class of shares (A Shares) from the Fund's inception, 03/01/93, with the performance since the inception date of each share class.

¹The MSCI EAFE Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure developed market equity performance excluding the U.S. and Canada.

The indexes mentioned are unmanaged statistical composites of stock market or bond market performance. Investing in an index is not possible. Unmanaged index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses or sales charges.

Source: MSCI. MSCI makes no express or implied warranties or representations and shall have no liability whatsoever with respect to any MSCI data contained herein. The MSCI data may not be further redistributed or used to create indices or financial products. This report is not approved or produced by MSCI.

A Word About Risk

The Fund invests in equities which are subject to market volatility and loss. The Fund invests in foreign and emerging markets securities, and depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts, Global Depositary Receipts, and European Depositary Receipts, 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 risks associated with investing in foreign markets are magnified in emerging markets due to their smaller economies. Events in the U.S. and global financial markets, including actions taken to stimulate or stabilize economic growth may at times result in unusually high market volatility, which could negatively impact Fund performance and cause it to experience illiquidity, shareholder redemptions, or other potentially adverse effects. Banks and financial services companies could suffer losses if interest rates rise or economic conditions deteriorate. Current and future portfolio holdings are subject to change. The Advisor engages a sub-advisor to make investment decisions for the Fund's portfolio; it may be unable to identify and retain a sub-advisor who achieves superior investment returns relative to other similar sub-advisors.

Please consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the Fund carefully before investing. The prospectus and the summary prospectus contain this and other information about the Fund. To obtain a prospectus or a summary prospectus, contact your financial professional or download and/or request one at TouchstoneInvestments.com/resources or call Touchstone at 800.638.8194. Please read the prospectus and/or summary prospectus carefully before investing.

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