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FORT WASHINGTON ACTIVE CORPORATE FIXED INCOME — 4Q2024

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▶ The Investment Grade Credit market, represented by the Bloomberg US Credit Index, returned -3.04% in the fourth quarter as credit spreads moved 7 basis points tighter to +77 bps while interest rates moved significantly higher, with the 10-year treasury rising 79 basis points to close the quarter at 4.57%.
- ► The quarter saw spreads exhibit limited volatility apart from a slight rally tighter in early November following President Trump's election. Higher treasury yields reinforced demand from yield-sensitive buyers as all-in-yields remain well above their 20-year averages.
- ▶ The quarter saw primary market supply decrease to \$246B compared to \$460B in Q3. Issuers paused around the election and holidays, while higher rates also reduced demand from borrowers.
- ► The Fort Washington Active Corporate Fixed Income strategy returned -2.72% (gross) and -2.80% (net) in the fourth quarter, beating the Bloomberg US Credit Index by +32 bps.
- Sector allocation effects were slightly positive due to underweights to defensive, non-corporate sectors.
- Security selection was positive, led by Banks, Communications, and Energy.

Trailing Total Returns (as of December 31, 2024) 6% 4% 2% 0% -4% Since 4Q2024 YTD 1 Year 3 Years 5 Years 10 Years 15 Years Inception -2.72 3.53 3.53 -1.27 1.34 3.44 4.58 4.83 Active Corporate (Gross) 3 19 1.02 3.08 4 43 Active Corporate (Net) -2.80 3 19 -1.59 4.19 ■ Bloomberg US Credit -3.04 2.03 2.03 -2.200.23 2.29 3.60 3.87

Inception date: 01/01/2005. Source: Fort Washington. Fort Washington Investment Advisors is an investment advisor registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Past Performance is not indicative of future results. This supplemental information complements the Active Corporate Fixed Income GIPS Report.

INVESTMENT PROFESSIONALS

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The portfolio management team is supported by the dedicated research teams of Global Investment Grade Credit, Securitized Assets, Leveraged Credit, and Emerging Markets, including the Chief Economist and Chief Investment Officers.

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Top Issuer Attribution	Bottom Issuer Attribution				
	Rel Wgt	Attr		Rel Wgt	Attr
State Street	1.0%	0.05	Boeing	-0.6%	-0.02
Warner Bros Discovery	0.4%	0.03	Truist	1.4%	-0.01
Charter Communications	0.5%	0.02	7-Eleven	1.2%	-0.01
Apache Corp	0.4%	0.02	Videotron	1.3%	-0.01
DCP Midstream	0.9%	0.02	Coca-Cola	0.7%	-0.01

Source: Eagle PACE. Past performance is not indicative of future results. The securities identified do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold, or recommended. This is not a recommendation with respect to the purchase or sale of any of these securities. For a complete list of all securities purchased or sold during the previous year, please contact Fort Washington.

MARKET OVERVIEW

The fourth quarter was defined by negative returns for fixed income assets driven by higher treasury rates and relatively limited spread volatility. Rates moved higher on signs the Fed will slow the pace of rate cuts on stubbornly high inflation and expectations of increased economic growth and fiscal stimulus in the aftermath of a Republican sweep on Election Day. The move higher in rates was particularly pronounced at the long end of the curve as investors demanded higher real yields on the expectation of higher deficits. Demand for investment grade credit remained robust despite negative returns as yields moved back to the mid-5% range. The market is still benefiting from continued stable credit fundamentals and ratings trends despite continued idiosyncratic risk within the Cable/Media sector, ongoing operational challenges at Boeing and Intel, and a slowing in global auto sales. Housing remains a bright spot as higher rates have had minimal impact on new construction and remodel activity. The percentage of the IG market as a risk of downgrade to high yield remains near its lows of the past ten years.

The market's focus has shifted from concerns over tightening financial conditions to a renewed concern for shareholder-friendly M&A and the impacts of potential tariffs. While M&A activity is expected to increase, the impact on spreads should be somewhat limited, given the current strength of corporate balance sheets. With credit spreads nearing their tightest decile, the downside relative to the upside is not favorable if economic growth unexpectedly contracts or shareholder-friendly activity becomes too aggressive. Stable fundamentals for non-financials, low dollar prices, and supportive technicals should keep spreads tighter than typical recessionary levels should the U.S. enter one, and any new concerns for the banking sector increases tail risks to valuations. Increasing geopolitical risk, particularly the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East will influence commodity markets and could also negatively impact spreads. The U.S. Elections will occupy investor's focus in the short term with the prospect of future M&A somewhat dependent on the outcome.

The near-term performance of spreads will be most dependent on continued stability in the banking sector and overall economic growth remaining positive. Financials represent a third of the overall market and renewed weakness will impact industrials and utilities as well.

Sector Allocation			
	Portfolio	Index	Relative
US Government	0.0	-	+0.0
TIPS	-	-	-
Investment Grade Credit	96.1	95.4	+0.7
Basic Industry	1.6	2.0	-0.3
Capital Goods	8.6	4.8	+3.7
Communications	9.3	6.9	+2.4
Consumer Cyclical	8.1	6.0	+2.1
Consumer Non-Cyclical	14.6	13.1	+1.4
Energy	8.6	6.2	+2.4
Financials	28.8	29.1	-0.3
Other Industrial	-	0.4	-0.4
Technology	6.9	7.8	-0.9
Transportation	4.6	1.8	+2.8
Utility	4.5	8.1	-3.6
Other	0.7	9.3	-8.7
Securitized	0.6	-	+0.6
RMBS	-	-	-
ABS	0.6	-	+0.6
CLO	-	-	-
CMBS	-	-	-
High Yield	1.3	-	+1.3
Emerging Markets Debt	1.6	4.6	-3.0
Preferred Stock	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Cash	0.4	-	+0.4

Source: Bloomberg PORT. Sector Allocation 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 Credit 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 Active Corporate Fixed Income GIPS Report.

Portfolio Characterist	Active Corporate Fixed Income US Credit Worst (%) 5.58 5.29 Adjusted Spread 101 77 Adjusted Duration 6.63 6.65				
Yield to Worst (%)	5.58	5.29			
Option Adjusted Spread	101	77			
Option Adjusted Duration	6.63	6.65			
BBB Equiv Spread Risk	7.09	5.58			
Average Quality	A3/Baa1	A2/A3			
Number Issuers	127	1,312			

Source: Bloomberg PORT. Sector and duration allocation & quality distribution are subject to change at any time. See the appendix for important information about derivatives. Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding. This supplemental information complements the Active Corporate GIPS Report.

Credit Quality								
	Active Corporate Fixed Income	Bloomberg US Credit						
AAA	2%	7%						
AA	4%	9%						
Α	27%	40%						
BBB	65%	44%						
BB	1%	0%						
В	0%	0%						
CCC and Below	0%	0%						
Not Rated / Other	0%	0%						
Cash	0%	0%						

PORTFOLIO ACTIVITY

Risk levels were largely unchanged in the quarter after a significant decrease in risk in the first half of 2024. The composite added to some new high-conviction ideas, as well as added some defensive, higher-quality credits at the long end of the curve. Risk levels are more likely to be reduced going forward as spreads reach the tightest levels since 2021 and bottom-up positions reach fair value. Excess yield to the benchmark remains an important component of expected return, with the portfolio exceeding the benchmark yield by +29 bps at quarter-end, down from +36 bps at Q3 end and +51 bps at year-end 2023. The overall composition of the strategy is still offensively positioned, targeting additional return versus the benchmark from relative spread movements compared to the index.

ACTIVE CORPORATE FIXED INCOME COMPOSITE GIPS REPORT

	4Q2024	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Active Corporate Fixed Income (Gross)	-2.72%	3.53%	10.17%	-15.63%	-0.55%	11.70%	15.90%	-2.35%	7.38%	8.23%	-0.24%
Active Corporate Fixed Income (Net)	-2.80%	3.19%	9.81%	-15.89%	-0.87%	11.33%	15.50%	-2.73%	6.96%	7.80%	-0.63%
Bloomberg US Credit Index	-3.04%	2.03%	8.18%	-15.26%	-1.08%	9.35%	13.80%	-2.11%	6.18%	5.63%	-0.77%
Active Corporate Fixed Income 3-Year Annual Standard Deviation ¹	-	9.77%	9.38%	10.08%	7.72%	7.64%	3.56%	4.01%	4.13%	4.45%	4.32%
Bloomberg US Credit Index 3-Year Annual Standard Deviation ¹	-	9.18%	8.75%	8.80%	6.49%	6.41%	3.48%	3.52%	3.72%	4.00%	4.06%
Dispersion ²	0.06%	0.18%	0.04%	0.14%	0.15%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Accounts	9	9	7	7	7	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Composite Assets (\$ millions)	\$902.9	\$902.9	\$862.0	\$792.9	\$966.3	\$886.3	\$344.4	\$204.9	\$192.1	\$126.6	\$80.9
Total Firm Assets (\$ millions)	\$81,286	\$81,286	\$74,613	\$66,365	\$73,804	\$65,086	\$59,174	\$49,225	\$52,774	\$45,656	\$42,959

Composite inception and creation date: 0.1/01/2005. Benchmark returns include interest income, but as an unmanaged fixed income index, it does not include transaction fees (brokerage commissions), and no direct comparison is possible. The 3-Year annualized ex-post standard deviation is calculated using monthly gross-of-fee returns for its mean. *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 Credit Index measures the performance of the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, taxable corporate, and government related bond markets. The index is composed of the US Corporate Index and a non-corporate component that includes foreign agencies, sovereigns, supranationals, and local authorities. The index accounts for interest payments by incorporating them into the total return calculation. In Fort Washington's Active Corporate strategy, our investment grade credit analysis process is centered on a relative value analysis. This is combined with solid fundamental credit analysis and efficient execution to build long-term value. Sector specialists and credit analysts evaluate the sector to determine the optimal mix of securities within that sector. The process is not ratings driven, but focuses on risk premiums, potential for downgrade, and the most effective combination on the risk-free rate and credit risk premium. The portfolio is actively traded with the goal of outperforming a credit index. All fee-paying, fully discretionary portfolios, managed in the Active Corporate Fixed Income style with a minimum of smill process is not ratings driven, but focuses on risk premiums, potential for downgrade, and the most effective combination on the risk-free rate and credit risk premium. The portfolio is

RISK DISCLOSURE

The Fort Washington Active Corporate 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 investment grade debt securities which may be downgraded by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO) to below investment grade status. 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 strategy 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.

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