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FORT WASHINGTON SHORT DURATION FIXED INCOME — 4Q2024

PORTFOLIO COMMENTARY

The Fort Washington Short Duration Fixed Income strategy returned 0.19% gross and 0.17% net for the quarter, outperforming the Bloomberg 1-3 Year US Gov/Credit Index, which returned -0.02%.

Security selection was a positive contributor to outperformance over the quarter due to investment grade corporates. Subordinated positions within high quality banks were the primary driver of outperformance.

The strategy's sector allocation was also a positive contributor to relative performance during the quarter due to an overweight to investment grade corporates. IG Corporate spreads tightened modestly over the quarter, remaining near historically tight levels, which contributed to outperformance.

The strategy's interest rate positioning detracted modestly from relative performance over the quarter. The strategy was largely neutral duration compared to the benchmark over a quarter. However, the strategy was overweight the 5yr part of the curve, relative to the benchmark, which increased more than shorter tenors. This move in interest rates detracted from relative performance.

Trailing Total Returns (as of December 31, 2024) 6% 5% 4% 3% 2% 1% 0% -1% 4Q2024 1 Year 3 Years 5 Years 10 Years Since Inception 3.02 2.19 0.19 5.65 2.35 2.10 Short Duration Fixed Income (Gross) 0.17 5.53 2.90 2.24 2.04 1.93 Short Duration Fixed Income (Net) -0.02 ■ Bloomberg 1-3 Year US Gov/Credit 4.36 1.69 1.58 1.63 1.45

Source: Fort Washington. Past performance is not indicative of future results. This supplemental information complements the Short Duration Fixed Income GIPS Report. Inception date: 07/01/2011.

POSITIONING

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

Economic activity has been healthy over the last year despite expectations for a deceleration. Inflation remains above the Fed's 2% target but continues to decline, although recent data has been a bit bumpy. As a result of disinflation and a cooling labor market, the Fed has cut rates by 100 basis points since September. However, interest rates have increased meaningfully over that same period as investors lowered their expectations for future rate cuts. While the consensus is for a continued U.S. economic expansion, there are still macroeconomic risks to that outlook, such as geopolitical uncertainty and potentially restrictive financial conditions.

Valuations largely reflect a limited margin of safety with minimal upside. Despite our improved economic outlook, elevated asset prices result in only a modest overweight risk posture within the strategy.

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

INVESTMENT PROFESSIONALS

Daniel J. Carter, CFA

Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager 28 Years Experience

Austin R. Kummer, CFA

Managing Director, Senior Portfolio Manager 11 Years Experience

Garrick T. Bauer, CFA

Managing Director, Portfolio Manager, Head of Credit Leveraged Credit

Paul A. Tomich, CFA

Vice President, Senior Portfolio Manager Investment Grade Credit

Scott D. Weston

Managing Director,
Senior Portfolio Manager
Structured Products

Brendan M. White, CFA

Senior Vice President, Co-Chief Investment Officer

Investment Grade Credit

10 Portfolio Managers & Analysts Average Industry experience / 2001

Securitized Products

7 Portfolio Managers & Analysts Average Industry experience / 2006

Emerging Markets

4 Portfolio Managers & Analysts Average Industry experience / 2003

Leveraged Credit

11 Portfolio Managers & Analysts Average Industry experience / 2003

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- The strategy remains overweight Investment Grade Credit (IG). Within the IG allocation, the strategy is increasingly weighted toward liquid, higher-quality issues. We are maintaining a risk overweight to select sectors where we believe compelling bottom-up opportunities exist, such as midstream and banks.
- The strategy is overweight within Securitized Products relative to the benchmark, focused within high quality ABS. With much of the investable universe trading near historically tight levels, the exposure remains bias up-in-quality due to credit curves not adequately compensating investors for risk.

Rates: We are currently positioning portfolios neutral duration relative to the benchmark but with an overweight bias to the 5-year point of the curve relative to the shorter end. Volatility has been elevated as investors adjust their expectations for future rate cuts, and we anticipate that will continue as new economic data is released.

Sector Allocation									
	Por	tfolio	Inc	dex	Relative				
	MV %	Spread Risk	MV %	Spread Risk	MV %	Spread Risk			
US Government	27.4	-	71.7	0.0	-44.4	-0.0			
TIPS	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Investment Grade Credit	65.2	1.4	27.5	0.4	+37.7	+1.0			
Basic Industry	-	-	0.4	0.0	-0.4	-0.0			
Capital Goods	5.7	0.1	1.3	0.0	+4.4	+0.1			
Communications	3.8	0.1	1.1	0.0	+2.7	+0.0			
Consumer Cyclical	6.5	0.1	2.1	0.0	+4.5	+0.1			
Consumer Non-Cyclical	0.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	-2.4	-0.0			
Energy	3.9	0.1	1.2	0.0	+2.7	+0.1			
Financials	31.6	0.7	11.2	0.2	+20.4	+0.5			
Other Industrial	-	-	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0			
Technology	1.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	-0.5	+0.0			
Transportation	4.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	+4.3	+0.1			
Utility	5.9	0.2	1.3	0.0	+4.7	+0.1			
Other	1.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	-2.7	+0.0			
Securitized	4.0	0.1	-	-	+4.0	+0.1			
RMBS	0.2	0.0	-	-	+0.2	+0.0			
ABS	3.0	0.1	-	-	+3.0	+0.1			
CLO	0.7	0.0	-	-	+0.7	+0.0			
CMBS	-	-	-	-	-	-			
High Yield	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Emerging Markets Debt	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	-0.3	+0.0			
Preferred Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Cash	3.0	-	-	-	+3.0	-			

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 1-3 Year US Gov/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 Short Duration Fixed Income GIPS Report.

Portfolio Characteristics								
	Short Duration Fixed Income	Bloomberg 1-3 Year US Gov/Credit						
Yield to Worst	4.89	4.40						
Option Adjusted Spread	59	14						
Option Adjusted Duration	1.79	1.84						
BBB Equiv Spread Risk	1.51	0.37						
Average Quality	A1/A2	Aa2/Aa3						
Number Issuers	74	680						

Source: Fort Washington. 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 Short Duration Fixed Income GIPS Report.

Credit Quality								
	Short Duration Fixed Income	Bloomberg 1-3 Year US Gov/Credit						
AAA	3%	3%						
AA	30%	75%						
Α	29%	12%						
BBB	35%	10%						
ВВ	0%	0%						
В	0%	0%						
CCC and Below	0%	0%						
Not Rated / Other	0%	0%						
Cash	3%	0%						

MARKET OVERVIEW

As 2024 comes to a close, the investment landscape remains shaped by strong domestic growth, changing policy priorities from the newly elected administration, and evolving investor sentiment. Economic growth exceeded expectations from the beginning of the year, underscored by the resilience of both consumers and businesses. However, policy changes concerning trade and regulation have garnered significant attention, potentially impacting the trajectory of the U.S. economy.

Strong consumer spending has been the largest contributor to growth over the last year. While household savings have declined, higher income earners have propelled the economy following a surge in investment and home prices since the pandemic. Higher wages have also supported the broader labor market. Although job creation has slowed over the last year, it is being offset by a lack of job losses, resulting in a largely balanced labor market.

As the economy continues to expand, inflation remains a focus for many investors due to the implications for Fed policy. While inflation still appears to be on a path of disinflation, recent data has been bumpy. Furthermore, several new tariff proposals from the President have added to uncertainty. While tariffs are generally considered a one-time price increase rather than inflationary, there is a risk that they could progress into a larger trade war with some of the United States' largest trading partners (China, Mexico, and Canada). This possibility has caused investors to increase their short-term inflation outlook while longer-term expectations have remained largely range-bound.

At the same time, other policy proposals may provide tailwinds for economic growth into 2025. Deregulation efforts could provide certain industries, particularly energy and banking, with lower amounts of operational restrictions that should improve bottom lines. In addition, lower levels of regulation should enhance M&A activity while the possibility of lower corporate tax rates would lift fundamentals for many small/medium-sized firms. This positive backdrop for the economy is helping support risk assets as evidenced by historically tight credit spread and higher equity prices.

The Federal Reserve began cutting policy rates following further disinflation and a cooler labor market. Despite the Fed Funds rate being reduced by 100 basis points, longer-term yields moved higher during the fourth quarter as investors expect continued economic strength to result in fewer rate cuts during 2025. The dynamic of higher long-term rates while the Fed is cutting has led to a more traditionally shaped yield curve. The shift in longer rates was the main driver of fixed income returns over the fourth quarter. The 10-year Treasury increased about 80 basis points and caused a 3% decline in the US Aggregate Index as credit spreads remained near historically tight levels.

While higher rates could put pressure on risk assets, consumer spending, and business investment are likely to support current valuations. However, we remain cognizant of downside risks to the current economic trajectory, such as the bifurcation between lower-income earners relative to higher-income households as well as sluggish growth from Europe and China. Additionally, markets will maintain a keen eye on any potential weakness in employment, developments in U.S. fiscal policy, and geopolitical conflicts.

MACRO OUTLOOK | AS OF 12/31/2024

Factor	Outlook	Comments
Economic Growth	Neutral	 Recent economic data has been robust and expectations for future growth remain positive Consumers supported by higher wages and increased net worth for higher income cohorts Overall business fundamentals generally healthy and small business sentiment improving Progress toward 2% inflation has been bumpy in recent months but disinflation expected to continue Extension of tax cuts, tariffs, immigration, and deficits will be a focus over coming quarters
Financial Conditions	Neutral	 Terminal rate expectations move higher, markets currently anticipates about 1 cut in 2025 Volatility to remain elevated as markets react to incoming data and policy response Lending standards and market-based financial conditions largely neutral
Valuations Equ	Credit: Expensive	 Spreads are near historical tight levels reflecting a continued U.S. economic expansion. Risk/reward is skewed to the downside at current levels.
	Equities: Neutral	• Equity valuations have become stretched following strong performance. Although breadth has improved, index concentration remains historically high.
	Rates: Positive	 Longer interest rates are toward the higher end of the recent range and are exhibiting attractive value in our view. Yields reflect a higher terminal rate for the Fed and benign long-term inflation expectations.
Risk Bud	get	Summary

30%

Economic growth has been strong over the last year despite expectations for slowing. Inflation remains above the Fed's 2% target as recent data has been bumpy, but expectations are for further disinflation. The labor market is balanced while business and consumer fundamentals remain generally healthy. As a result, investors anticipate continued growth, especially following 100 basis points of cuts from the Federal Reserve. However, the number of future Fed rate cuts that investors expect has decreased and translated into higher long rates. Although our economic forecast has improved, valuations reflect minimal macroeconomic risks with limited upside, resulting in a modest allocation to risk assets.

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.

SHORT DURATION FIXED INCOME COMPOSITE GIPS REPORT

	4Q2024	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Short Duration Fixed Income (Gross)	0.19%	5.65%	5.75%	-2.13%	-0.21%	2.93%	4.39%	1.53%	1.34%	1.59%	1.29%
Short Duration Fixed Income (Net)	0.17%	5.53%	5.64%	-2.26%	-0.31%	2.84%	4.21%	1.35%	1.17%	1.45%	1.10%
Bloomberg 1-3 Year US Gov/ Credit	-0.02%	4.36%	4.61%	-3.69%	-0.47%	3.33%	4.03%	1.60%	0.84%	1.28%	0.65%
Short Duration 3-Year Annual Standard Deviation ¹	-	1.94%	1.69%	1.60%	1.19%	1.14%	0.75%	0.77%	0.97%	1.13%	1.21%
Bloomberg 1-3 Year US Gov/ Credit Index 3-Year Annual Standard Deviation ¹	-	2.43%	2.15%	1.70%	0.98%	0.98%	0.92%	0.82%	0.73%	0.75%	0.58%
Dispersion ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Accounts	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Composite Assets (\$ Millions)	\$365.4	\$365.4	\$279.2	\$375.6	\$1,304.2	\$1,846.7	\$633.6	\$44.5	\$42.2	\$76.5	\$50.9
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 date: 07/01/2011. Composite creation date: 03/01/2020. '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 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 benchmark for this composite is the Bloomberg 1-3 Year US Gov/Credit Index. The Bloomberg 1-3 Year US Gov/Credit Index measures the performance of short-term U.S. government and investment-grade corporate bonds with maturities between 1 and 3 years. The index accounts for interest payments by incorporating them into the total return calculation. Fort Washington Short Duration Fixed Income strategy seeks to actively manage portfolios within a disciplined sector rotation and target duration framework, focusing on long-term results, utilizing a mix of fixed income securities such as Investment Grade Corporate, Securitized, and U.S. Government bonds with a maturity up to five years. Fort Washington constructs portfolios that are diversified by sector, holdings, and quality, which we believe will produce favorable risk-adjusted returns. The Short Duration Fixed Income Composite includes all fixed income accounts above \$5 million managed consistent with the Short Duration sector and maturity objectives. The Short Duration Fixed Income Composite includes all fixed income accounts above \$5 million managed consistent with the Short Duration sector and maturity objectives. The Short Duration Fixed Income Composite includes all fixed income accounts above \$5 million managed consistent with the Short Duration Fixed Income Composite includes all fixed income accounts above \$5 million managed consistent with the Short Duration Fixed Income Composite includes all fixed

RISK DISCLOSURES

The Fort Washington Short Duration 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 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.

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