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# FORT WASHINGTON SECURITIZED OPPORTUNITIES — 4Q2024

# **HIGHLIGHTS**

- The Fort Washington Securitized Opportunities strategy focuses on moderate to high risk/ return opportunities in securitized products. The strategy returned 0.41% (gross) /0.32% (net) for the quarter.
- After 100 basis points of Federal Reserve (Fed) rate cuts in 2024, the long end of the yield curve sold off 80 basis points in Q4 and has taken on a more traditional shape. This reshaping of the curve was the primary driver of returns during the quarter.
- Economic data overall has remained resilient and supportive of a stronger economy with expectations for higher GDP into 2025.
- Valuations remain tight but are generally supported by underlying credit fundamentals. With flatter credit curves, up-in-quality positioning is favored.



Inception date 10/01/2011. Source: Fort Washington Investment Advisors, 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 Securitized Opportunities GIPS Report. As of 12/31/2024, the Structured Opportunities Composite was renamed the Fort Washington Securitized Opportunities Composite.

# INVESTMENT PROFESSIONALS

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Senior Fixed Income Analyst 10 Years Experience

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Senior Fixed Income Analyst 7 Years Experience

Portfolio Characteristics and Sector Allocation											
	MV %	Cpn	YTW	OAS	OAD	OASD	DTS	Contr. to DTS	Avg. Rating		
Securitized Opportunities Comp	100	1.7	7.7	304	2.6	3.4	8.5	8.5	А		
ABS	26	4.5	7.2	281	2.8	2.9	6.8	1.8	BBB		
CLO	21	6.7	6.4	183	0.2	3.5	6.7	1.4	AA-		
CMBS	22	0.9	12.2	713	2.2	2.3	15.1	3.4	A-		
RMBS	22	3.6	5.9	130	5.9	6.0	8.3	1.8	AA		
HY Corp	1	5.9	7.3	289	(0.0)	1.9	5.1	0.0	BB+		
Cash	7	-	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	AAA		
Bloomberg US MBS Index	100	3.3	5.3	43	6.2	5.6	3.6	3.6	AA+		

Source: Fort Washington. Data as of 12/31/2024. Portfolio characteristics are as of the reported date and are subject to change without notice. Past performance is not indicative of future results. This supplemental information complements the Securitized Opportunities GIPS Report.

# MARKET COMMENTARY

As 2024 ends, the investment landscape is influenced by strong domestic growth, new policy priorities from the newly-elected administration, and changing investor sentiment. Economic growth has surpassed expectations, driven by resilient consumers and businesses. However, policy changes in trade and regulation have raised concerns about their impact on the U.S. economy.

Consumer spending has been the main driver of growth, despite a decline in household savings. Higher income earners have boosted the economy through increased investment and rising home prices since the pandemic. Higher wages have also supported the labor market, which remains balanced despite slower job creation.

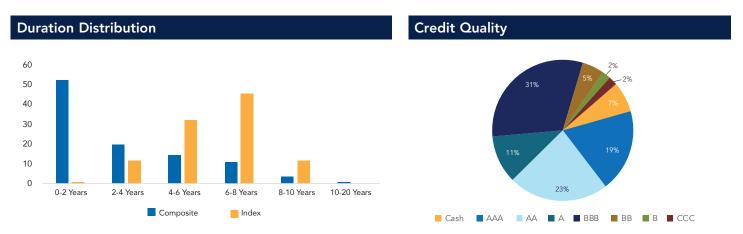
Inflation remains a key focus for investors due to its implications for Fed policy. Although inflation is on a disinflationary path, recent data has been inconsistent. New tariff proposals from the President-elect have added uncertainty, with the risk of escalating into a trade war with major trading partners like China, Mexico, and Canada. This has led investors to raise their short-term inflation outlook, while long-term expectations remain stable.

Other policy proposals could boost economic growth in 2025. Deregulation efforts may benefit industries like energy and banking by reducing operational restrictions, improving profitability. Lower regulation could also enhance mergers and acquisitions (M&A) activity, and potential lower corporate tax rates could strengthen small- and medium-sized firms. This positive economic backdrop is supporting risk assets, as seen in tight credit spreads and higher equity prices.

The Fed has cut policy rates due to disinflation and a cooler labor market. Despite a 100 basis point reduction in the Fed Funds rate, long-term yields rose in the fourth quarter as investors anticipate continued economic strength, leading to fewer rate cuts in 2025. This has resulted in a more traditionally shaped yield curve. The increase in longer-term rates was the main driver of fixed income returns in the fourth quarter, with the 10-year Treasury yield rising by about 80 basis points, causing a 3% decline in the US Aggregate Index as credit spreads remained tight.

Higher rates could pressure risk assets, but consumer spending and business investment are likely to support current valuations. However, there are downside risks, such as the disparity between lower and higher income households and slow growth in Europe and China. Markets will also watch for potential weaknesses in employment, U.S. fiscal policy developments, and geopolitical conflicts.

U.S. Treasury rates ended the quarter mixed compared to the end of September. The 2-year to 30-year part of the curve increased by 60-80 basis points, while the very short end (less than six months) rallied by about 50 basis points due to the Fed cuts. The 2s/10s curve continued to steepen throughout the quarter, and spreads tightened due to strong demand for spread products with attractive yields.



Source: Fort Washington. Characteristics are subject to change without notice. Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding. This supplemental information complements the Securitized Opportunities GIPS Report. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

# **PORTFOLIO REVIEW**

The Fort Washington Securitized Opportunities Composite returned 0.41% (gross) and 0.32% (net) during the fourth quarter, bringing YTD performance to 8.17% (gross) / 7.78% (net). Spreads tightened throughout the quarter on strong demand and all-in yield buying. Both new issue and secondary offers were bought up as money flowed into fixed income funds. Performance was highly driven by interest rate performance, with the U.S. Treasury curve rising significantly higher for the quarter with 5-10 year Treasuries up 80 basis points. Floating rate assets performed better, although the drop in the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) index led to less income for the quarter.

CLOs were the strongest performer for the strategy during Q4 at a 1.95% return, as most of the exposure was in floating rate assets. CMBS also performed well with a return of 1.94%. Interest-Only (IO) securities, along with a few beneficial payoffs of distressed securities, added to portfolio return. RMBS and ABS were detractors at -2.03% and -0.75%, respectively. Given the longer duration positioning in these two sectors, this outcome is not surprising considering the substantial move in interest rates during the period.

# **PORTFOLIO ACTIVITY**

The largest change in strategy was a decrease in CMBS from 28% to 22% as several securities paid off during the quarter. RMBS increased from 21% to 22%, given the move in rates and spreads. Non Agency RMBS offers the most value, especially at the more senior levels. Cash also increased to 7% of the strategy as we are looking to deploy it opportunistically in the coming year.

Management continues to believe floating rate securities in the CLO space, as well as longer fixed rate RMBS, offer the best mix, along with individual security opportunities that arise for the reinvestment of income and paydowns. Duration ended the quarter at 2.60, relatively unchanged from the end of Q3.

# OUTLOOK

We believe the U.S. economy remains strong, with the Fed's pivot expected to stabilize the short end of the yield curve. Only a few Fed cuts are anticipated in 2025, maintaining the "higher for longer" interest rate environment. There are several factors driving this view: Inflation may stay in the mid to high 2% range due to persistent shelter inflation, the new administration could introduce some volatility, the job market is healthy, and high-end consumer spending continues to support the economy.

The fundamentals in each of the strategy's broad sectors (ABS, CMBS, RMBS, and CLOs) have strong fundamentals, supporting valuations despite tight spreads. While lower-income consumers show some weakness, overall consumer data is strong, and lenders have managed defaults well. Securitization protections are robust. Housing fundamentals support RMBS, though concerns remain about housing turnover and cash flow projections. CLO default rates have stabilized as borrowers benefit from lower front-end rates. CMBS has improved, with increased lending activity, though some problem assets remain. Spreads have tightened across the asset class.

During Q4, spreads continued to tighten with no sector weaknesses. Securitized spreads started the year in fair-value-to-slightlycheap territory but are now on the tighter side of fair with most spreads in the 10th to 50th percentile range. CMBS is bifurcated with distressed segments like office trading at wider spreads. We are still finding pockets of value in certain RMBS and ABS subsectors including seasoned prime jumbo RMBS and tier 2 whole business securitizations. We are also selectively taking advantage of opportunities in the CMBS space.

The Securitized Opportunities strategy emphasizes income as the primary source of return (rather than relying on timing rate or price movements). Management believes the strong yield in the portfolio should continue to produce an attractive level of income for investors while providing substantial cushion against adverse rate or spread movements. Management maintains expectations for a strong economy, however, given our favorable fundamental view across most subsectors, we would view spread volatility as an opportunity to add risk across most sectors. The reduction in expected Fed cuts for 2025 has led to higher rates further out on the curve, presenting opportunities to add to our duration. While occasional attractive idiosyncratic opportunistic pockets of value remain, the strategy has otherwise generally benefited from a higher-quality bias as securitized spreads have broadly compressed. Management believes the strategy is well-positioned to generate attractive income going forward, while also appropriately managing downside risk in the event of unexpected volatility in the near-term.

### SECURITIZED OPPORTUNITIES COMPOSITE GIPS REPORT

	4Q2024	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Securitized Opportunities (Gross)	0.41%	8.17%	6.86%	-6.49%	4.22%	2.51%	6.77%	4.72%	6.10%	5.87%	4.46%
Securitized Opportunities (Net)	0.32%	7.78%	6.45%	-6.85%	3.81%	2.10%	6.35%	4.30%	5.68%	5.44%	4.04%
Bloomberg U.S. Mortgage Backed Securities Index	-3.16%	1.20%	5.05%	-11.81%	-1.04%	3.87%	6.35%	0.99%	2.47%	1.67%	1.51%
Securitized Opportunities 3-Year Annual Standard Deviation <sup>1</sup>	-	3.36%	3.18%	6.39%	6.15%	6.10%	1.30%	1.19%	1.03%	0.91%	1.45%
Bloomberg U.S. Mortgage Backed Securities Index 3-Year Annual Standard Deviation <sup>2</sup>	-	8.51%	7.66%	5.62%	1.71%	2.17%	2.15%	2.26%	1.75%	2.11%	2.31%
Dispersion <sup>3</sup>	0.47%	0.89%	1.84%	0.84%	0.56%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Accounts	8	8	8	7	6	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Composite Assets (\$ millions)	\$674.3	\$674.3	\$565.9	\$530.3	\$580.4	\$358.2	\$341.2	\$258.9	\$179.9	\$92.7	\$68.0
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

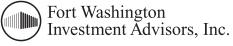
Composite inception and creation date: 10/01/2011. The 3-Year annualized ex-post standard deviation is calculated using monthly gross-of-fee returns to measure the average deviations of returns from its mean. "Dispersion is not calculated for years in which the composite contains five portfolios or less. 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. Composite Gross and Net returns for 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, and 2019 have been revised due to incorrect values in prior presentations. Past performance is not indicative of future results. The benchmark for this composite is the Bloomberg US Mortgage-Backed Securities agency mortgage-backed space or generics based on program, coupon, and vintage. The index accounts for interest payments by incorporating them into the total return calculation. Fort Washington's Securitized Opportunities, agency mortgage-backed securities, accounts composite. Structured securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, agency debentures, Treasuries, and cash securities on the total return sond 315 million under our management, are included in this composite. Effective 03/22/2022, the Securitized Opportunities Fixed Income fee (schweas gency debentures, treasuries, actored mortal securities of and described on ot represental of the securitize dole and no direct comparison is possible. 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 in ontion recent all of the securities guaranted with each securities of the revestment of all income. Gross returns will be reduced by investment advisory fees and other expenses that may be incurred in the management fees and include the reinvestment of all income. Gr

# **RISK DISCLOSURE**

The Fort Washington Securitized Opportunities strategy invests primarily in securitized asset instruments, including mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities and other securities. The market prices of securities may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions, such as real or perceived adverse economic, political, or regulatory conditions, recessions, inflation, changes in interest or currency rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets, or adverse investor sentiment. Investments in the strategy are subject to possible loss due to the financial failure of issuers of underlying securities and their inability to meet their debt obligations. When interest rates rise, the prices of fixed-income securities will generally fall. Conversely, when interest rates fall, the prices of fixed-income securities in the strategy will generally rise. The value of mortgage-related and asset backed securities will be influenced by factors affecting the real estate market and the assets underlying those securities. These securities are also subject to prepayment and extension risks and risk of default.

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