Sub-Advised by: Fort Washington Investment Advisors, Inc.

### Income – Ultrashort Bond

# **Fund Manager Commentary**

As of March 31, 2024

## **Fund Highlights**

- Targets goals through a short duration, low risk approach
- Emphasizes mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, which are backed by income-producing assets; inefficiencies in these markets make them attractive for active management
- Seeks to keep duration less than a year, which reduces duration risk compared to longer duration portfolios
- Higher credit quality portfolio seeks to avoid higher risk strategies, such as non-dollar currencies and lower quality credits
- Seeks to complement more "opportunistic" fixed income, equity or hedge fund strategies

### **Market Recap**

At the start of 2024, the Federal Reserve (Fed) seemed pleased with their progress in crafting a soft landing. The unemployment rate had risen from a cycle low of 3.4% while headline inflation moderated into the 3% range from 6.5% at the start of 2023. The market, believing inflation was on its way to the Fed's 2% target, anticipated 6 rate cuts, effectively lowering the Fed Funds rate 1.5% from 5.5% to 4% during 2024.

Fast forward to March 31, 2024, and expectations for rate cuts are fading. The market is now pricing in just 2.5 rate cuts, or about 0.63%. It is clear the Fed would like to cut rates, at the March Federal Open Market Committee meeting, Chairman Powell confirmed the Fed would likely begin cutting rates "at some point this year," but the economy is not cooperating. Job growth continues to be strong, wages are firm, consumers are more confident and spending, and the positive inflation trends appear to have stalled. Treasury rates have adjusted with 2-year notes to 10year Treasury bonds about 50 basis points (bps) higher since year-end.

Against this backdrop, interest rate volatility has been declining, spurred by a Fed committed to cutting rates in 2024. This lower volatility environment has helped foster a substantive reduction in risk premiums (corporate and securitized bond spreads). The option adjusted spreads on the investment grade corporate bond index has declined since early November. Securitized spreads have also tightened notably, led by commercial mortgage backed securities (CMBS) which is tighter since November and tighter year to date. While corporate spreads are now close to historical tights, securitized spreads are generally trading in the 20-50th percentile relative to history - the tighter side of fair value, but not fully valued like many corporate bonds.

Fundamentals in the securitized sectors have been mixed with CMBS lagging, driven by weak office fundamentals, higher cap rates and a generally challenged commercial real estate (CRE) market. Asset backed securities (ABS) and residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS) fundamentals are on solid footing after a period of normalization, consumer delinquencies were historically low, driven by COVID stimulus, and have been reverting to pre-COVID levels. There are some age and income cohorts that have been more challenged in the post-stimulus economy and that trend bears watching. Collateralized loan obligations (CLO) fundamentals weakened moderately driven by higher interest rates (bank loans, the collateral in a CLO, are floating rate and debt costs have surged alongside short-term rates). Defaults in the loan market are peaking and overall loan performance has held up well.

### **Portfolio Review**

The Touchstone Ultra Short Duration Fixed Income Fund (Class A Shares, Load Waived) outperformed its primary benchmark, the ICE BofA 3-Month Treasury Bill Index and outperformed its secondary benchmark, the ICE BofA 1-Year U.S. Treasury Note Index, for the quarter ended March 31, 2024.

During the quarter, interest rates in the 2-year part of the curve increased while rates in the 0-1 year part of the curve were largely unchanged. Both the RMBS and Corporate sectors had exposure to the longer key rate duration buckets which was a minor headwind for performance. However, that

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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.* 



Touchstone Investments® DISTINCTIVELY ACTIVE® was more than offset by spread tightening across all sectors in the first quarter, continuing the trend that started in late 2023 as interest rate volatility began to decline. The net impact was positive for returns.

CMBS was the best performing sector for the quarter boosted by spread tightening in the conduit sub-sector, there remains significant recovery value in the CMBS segment of the portfolio. RMBS was the next best performing sector, longer key rate duration exposure was more than offset by spread tightening, primarily in the reverse mortgage subsector. CLOs were also accretive as floating rate securities performed very well in the inverted yield curve environment. ABS was positive, earning its carry plus due to spread tightening. Corporate bonds lagged, with exposure to longer key rates and without the benefit of tighter spreads (corporate spreads were fairly tight coming into 2024).

Management's primary portfolio objective during the first quarter was to increase duration moderately into the 0.7 year range, the middle of the strategy's historic operating range, while maintaining a quality bias. The challenge was to do this without selling the high-carry, floating rate position (30% of Fund assets) while at the same time positioning the portfolio to benefit from the eventual normalizing (resteepening) of the front-end of the curve which is notably inverted. The 1.0 to 1.5 year part of the curve was determined to be the optimal area to increase duration. During the quarter, about 18% of the portfolio paid down, or matured, and was reinvested primarily in longer average life ABS securities. Corporate bond, RMBS and CMBS exposure declined while ABS exposure increased. Cash also increased temporarily.

The portfolio duration is currently 0.66 years, up from 0.59 years at year-end. Portfolio Managers are working to increase the portfolio duration closer to the middle of the historical operating range, or about 0.7 years. Given the preference to retain a high floating rate exposure due to attractive carry afforded by the inverted curve, it was necessary to invest portfolio cash flow into the 1.0 to 1.5 year part of the curve. This investment strategy imparts a moderate barbell maturity profile. The impact of this repositioning was negligible during the quarter as much of the repositioning took place in March, after Treasury rates adjusted higher. Although retaining the floating rate exposure has benefitted the portfolio.

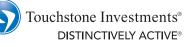
Most of the yield curve movement occurred in the 2-year to 10-year part of the Treasury curve where the Fund has limited exposure (a small amount of Corporate and RMBS exposure in longer key rate duration buckets). This was evident in the Corporate sector performance which underperformed the expected carry performance. As noted earlier, RMBS also experienced negative curve effects, but this was offset by spread tightening in the sector.

## **Outlook and Conclusion**

The macroeconomic environment has held up remarkably well despite 525 basis points of rate hikes in 2022 and 2023. The fundamentals in each of the Fund's broad sectors -ABS, CMBS, RMBS and CLO - remain supportive of valuations. Consumer fundamentals have weakened in the lower income cohorts but remain sound overall as evidenced by delinquency trends in both ABS and RMBS securitizations. CLOs have been tested by rising interest rates as noted earlier, but default trends appear to be stabilizing at relatively low levels. CMBS is the most challenged sectorthere will be winners and losers and tens of billions of dollars have been raised to buy dislocated assets. We are beginning to see deployment of this capital, but it remains slow as investors wait for deeper discounts. Capitalization rates are still adjusting to the higher interest rate environment and could continue to further stress the commercial real estate (CRE) markets—the higher for longer mentality being embraced by the market will be a test for CRE and CMBS.

Spreads have rallied strongly in all credit markets with investment grade and high yield spreads near historical tights. Securitized spreads started the year in fair-value-toslightly-cheap territory but are now on the tighter side of fair with most spreads in the 20 to 50 percentile range. CMBS is more bifurcated with distressed segments like office trading at wider spreads. We are still finding pockets of value in certain RMBS and ABS sub-sectors including reperforming loans, Non-Qualified Mortgage and tier 2 whole business securitizations. We are also selectively taking advantage of opportunities in the CMBS space. Additionally, we still like the floating rate trade due to the inverted yield curve and the higher for longer outlook.

Given that short-term rates are expected to remain elevated for much of 2024, the floating rate exposure should continue to produce relatively high income for the portfolio. With a soft landing, or no landing scenario being most likely, management expects spreads to remain reasonably wellbehaved and the Fed to eventually lower short-term rateslater in 2024 or early 2025. This eventual bull steepening of the front-end of the yield curve, combined with lower spread volatility has the potential to produce meaningful price upside. The portfolio also has several positions in opportunistic CMBS with significant upside potential, but likely further down the road when rates eventually decline, providing support to the CRE markets. The evolving quality bias in the portfolio (moving into higher quality as spreads grind tighter) should help buffer the downside in the event inflation remains elevated, or accelerates, and volatility comes back into the markets.



Fund Facts				Annual Fund Operating Expense Ratio	
Class	Inception Date	Symbol	CUSIP	Total	Net
A Shares	04/12/12	TSDAX	89155T680	0.69%	0.65%
C Shares	04/12/12	TSDCX	89155T672	1.54%	1.15%
Y Shares	04/12/12	TSYYX	89155T664	0.45%	0.40%
Z Shares	03/01/94	TSDOX	89155H678	0.74%	0.65%
INST Shares	04/12/12	TSDIX	89155T656	0.40%	0.35%
S Shares	10/27/17	SSSGX	89155T581	0.97%	0.90%
Total Fund Asset	s \$479.6 Millio	n			

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 0.65% for Class A Shares, 1.15% for Class C Shares, 0.40% for Class Y Shares, 0.65% for Class Z Shares, 0.35% for Class INST Shares and 0.90% for Class S Shares. These expense limitations will remain in effect until at least 01/29/25. Share class and an advise a state of the class of

#### **Annualized Total Returns**

2.16%	1.69%	3.08%
1.65%	1.28%	2.48%
2.41%	1.94%	3.18%
2.16%	1.68%	3.08%
2.46%	1.99%	3.20%
1.90%	1.43%	2.82%
2.02%	1.38%	2.46%
1.66%	1.25%	
1.74%	1.49%	3.01%
1.65%	1.28%	2.48%
	2.02% 1.66% 1.74% 1.65%	1.66% 1.25%   1.74% 1.49%

Max 2.00% sales charge for Class A Shares and 1% Contingent Deferred Sales Charge for Class C Shares held less than 1 year. Benchmark 1 - ICE BofA 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index

Benchmark 2 - ICE BofA 1-Year U.S. Treasury Note Index

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The performance presented for Class A, C, Y, INST and S Shares combines the performance of an older class of shares (Z Shares) from the Fund's inception, 03/01/94, with the performance since the inception date of each share class.

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.

Not FDIC Insured | No Bank Guarantee | May Lose Value

Page 3 of 3 TSF-28-TSDOX-2403 The ICE BofA 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index is an unmanaged index of Treasury securities maturing in 90 days that assumes reinvestment of all income.

ICE BofA 1-Year U.S. Treasury Note Index is an unmanaged index comprised of a single issue purchased at the beginning of the month and held for a full month. The issue selected at each month-end rebalancing is the outstanding two-year Treasury Note Bill that matures closest to, but, not beyond one year from the rebalancing date.

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.

#### A Word About Risk

The Fund 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. When interest rates rise, the price of debt securities generally falls. Longer term securities are generally more volatile. The Fund 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. The Fund invests in investment grade debt securities which may be downgraded by a Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO) to below investment grade status. The Fund invests in U.S. government agency securities which are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury and are not guaranteed against price movements due to changing interest rates. The Adviser engages a sub-adviser to make investment decisions for the Fund's portfolio; it may be unable to identify and retain a sub-adviser who achieves superior investment returns relative to other similar sub-advisers. 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. The Fund 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 Fund invests in municipal securities which may be affected by uncertainties in the municipal market related to legislation or litigation involving the taxation of municipal securities or the rights of municipal security holders in the event of bankruptcy and may not be able to meet their obligations. The Fund may experience higher portfolio turnover which may lead to increased fund expenses, lower investment returns and higher short-term capital gains taxable to shareholders. The Fund invests in repurchase agreements which are considered loans by the Fund and may suffer a loss of principal and interest in the event of counterparty defaults. The Fund invests in Collateralized Loan Obligations (CLOs) that have risks that largely depend on the type of underlying collateral and risks may include illiquidity, limited active market, the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will be insufficient to make interest or other payments, the potential for a decline in the quality of the collateral, and can bear the risk of default by the loans. The Fund's service providers are susceptible to cyber security risks that could result in losses to a Fund and its shareholders. Cyber security incidents could affect issuers in which a Fund invests, thereby causing the Fund's investments to lose value. Current and future portfolio holdings are subject to change.

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