

INTERMEDIATE FIXED INCOME STRATEGY

A DISCIPLINED VALUE ORIENTED APPROACH TO FIXED INCOME

Investment Philosophy

The Intermediate Fixed Income strategy stresses security selection, preservation of principal, and compounding of the income stream as the key to consistently adding value in the bond market.

Chartwell utilizes a disciplined value, bottom-up approach to the fixed income market, with emphasis on building the portfolio through individual security selection. The philosophy is implemented by assessing the credit profiles of specific issuers through extensive credit research. The team searches out companies that we believe will experience improving credit profiles. Securities are identified for inclusion through an analysis of historical and relative yield spread relationships. Security characteristics such as credit quality, structure, maturity, and liquidity are also examined. Sector diversification and duration parameters are defined to limit market, sector and credit risk.

Portfolio Managers

Christine Williams
John Hopkins, CFA

Inception Date

October 1, 1997

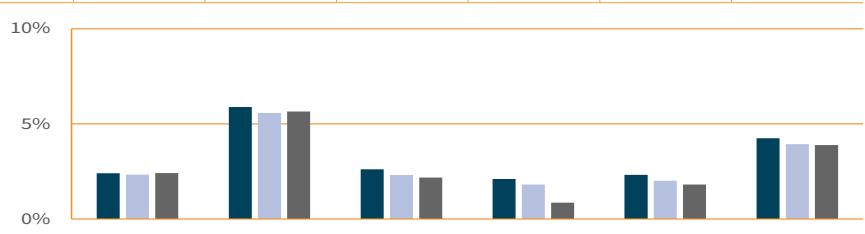
Strategy Statistics

As of 03.31.2025

Benchmark	Bloomberg Inter. Gov/Credit Index
Range of Holdings (Issuers)	40-50
Annualized Turnover	11.6%
Firm Assets	\$12.3B
Product Assets	\$1.5B

Source: Chartwell, Bloomberg

Performance

Total Return % As of 03.31.2025	QTR	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	*Since Inception
						
■ CIP IFI (Gross)	2.4	5.9	2.6	2.1	2.3	4.3
■ CIP IFI (Net)	2.3	5.6	2.3	1.8	2.0	3.9
■ Bloomberg Inter. Gov/Credit Index	2.4	5.7	2.2	0.9	1.8	3.9

Source: Chartwell Returns 1 year + annualized. *The Chartwell Intermediate Fixed Income Strategy inception on October 1, 1997. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. The calculation of the performance data includes reinvestment of all income and gains and is depicted on a time-weighted and size-weighted average for the entire period. Calculations include reinvestment of all income and gains. Performance is shown before (gross) and after (net) the deduction of both management fees and transaction costs. The net returns reflect the application of the highest institutional account management fee of 0.30% annum.

Calendar Year Total Return % As of 12.31.2024	Gross Return	Net Return	Bloomberg Inter. Gov/Credit	Returns-Based Statistics Gross of Fees as of 03.31.2025	5 Yr
2024	3.7	3.4	3.0	Alpha	1.24
2023	5.8	5.5	5.2	Beta	1.01
2022	-7.7	-8.0	-8.2	Sharpe Ratio	-0.08
2021	-0.5	-0.8	-1.4	Tracking Error	1.07
2020	7.2	6.9	6.4	R ²	0.95
2019	7.5	7.2	6.8		
2018	1.0	0.7	0.9		
2017	2.4	2.1	2.1		
2016	2.7	2.4	2.1		
2015	1.3	1.0	1.1		

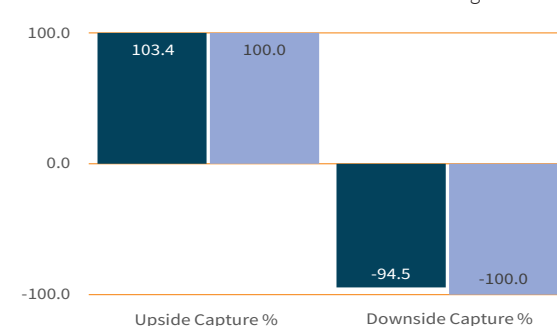
Source: Chartwell

Source: eVestment

Upmarket / Downmarket Performance

Gross of Fees since inception as of 03.31.2025

■ Chartwell Intermediate Fixed Income ■ Bloomberg Intermediate Gov/Credit Index



Source: eVestment

THE PERFORMANCE DATA QUOTED REPRESENTS PAST PERFORMANCE; PAST PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE RESULTS. INVESTING INVOLVES RISK INCLUDING THE RISK OF LOSS.

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INTERMEDIATE FIXED INCOME STRATEGY

Holdings-Based Statistics

Gross of Fees as of 03.31.2025

	Chartwell IFI	Bloomberg Inter. G/C
Average Coupon	3.08%	3.42%
Current Yield	3.21%	3.52%
Yield to Worst	4.57%	4.26%
Average Maturity	4.42 yrs.	4.18 yrs.
Effective Duration	3.63 yrs.	3.70 yrs.
Average Quality	Aa3	Aa2

Source: Bloomberg

Top 10 Corporate Holdings

As of 03.31.2025

	Maturity	Weight
Goldman Sachs Group	06.05.2028	1.62%
Comcast Corp.	10.15.2028	1.48%
Truist Bank	03.11.2030	1.48%
Simon Pty. Group	09.13.2029	1.38%
Duke Energy	01.15.2034	1.38%
Ares Capital Corp.	07.15.2025	1.30%
Warnermedia Hldgs. Inc.	03.15.2027	1.18%
JBS USA	02.01.2028	1.09%
Philip Morris Intl. Inc.	02.13.2034	1.07%
Morgan Stanley	04.28.2026	1.05%

Total Top 10 13.03%

Source: Bloomberg
Holdings are subject to change.

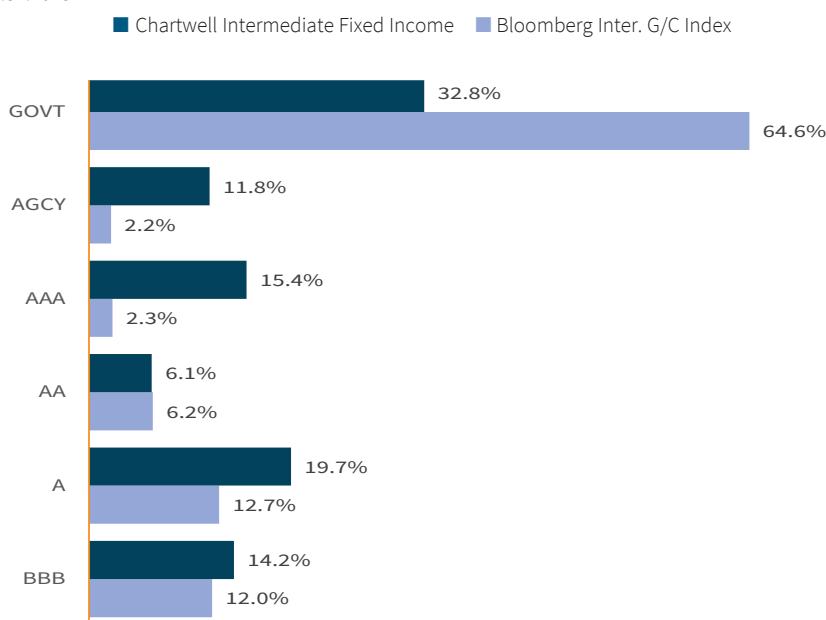
Bloomberg Intermediate Government/Credit Index measures the non-securitized component of the US Aggregate Index with less than 10 years to maturity.

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Quality Comparison

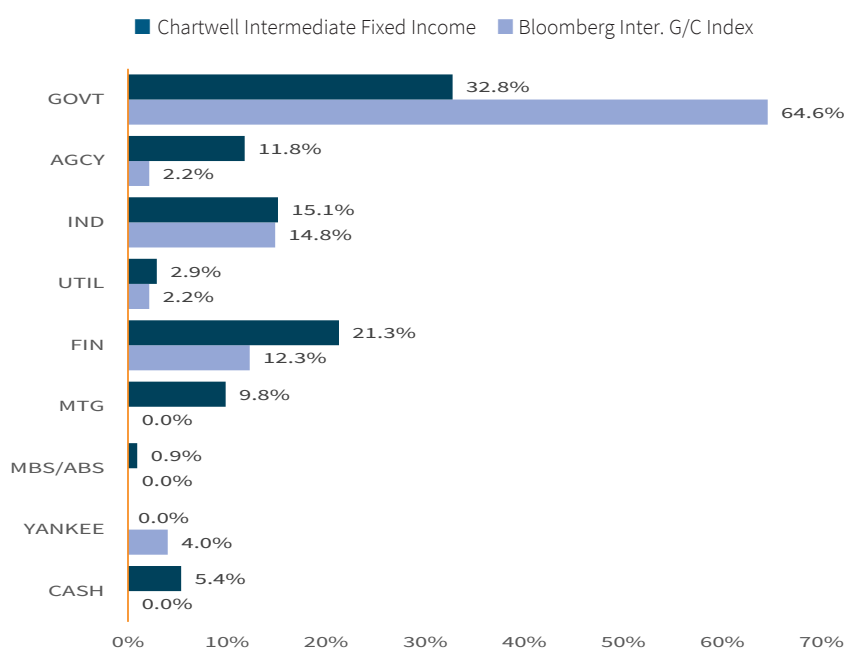
As of 03.31.2025



Source: Bloomberg

Sector Comparison

As of 03.31.2025



Source: Bloomberg

INTERMEDIATE FIXED INCOME STRATEGY

This information is for illustrative purposes only, is subject to change at any time, and should not be considered investment advice or a recommendation to buy or sell any particular security.

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Chartwell Investment Partners, LLC (Chartwell), founded in 1997, is an independent investment management firm registered under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940. Chartwell manages a variety of equity, fixed income and balanced assets for Institutional, Sub-Advisory, as well as WRAP/Retail clients. Chartwell's firm assets of \$12.3 billion include \$1.0 billion in non-discretionary assets as of 03.31.2025.

Effective July 1, 2015, Chartwell's organizational structure changed from a Pennsylvania corporation to a Pennsylvania Limited Liability Company "LLC". This modification was made strictly for tax purposes only, with no effect on Chartwell's ownership, management, roster of employees or investment advisory services provided to its clients.

On April 29, 2016, The Killen Group, Inc.'s (TKG) personnel, operations and assets were acquired and merged into Chartwell's business as a result of Chartwell's prior parent company acquisition. The TKG assets are included in Firm Managed Assets beginning the period ended Q2 2016.

On April 6, 2018, Chartwell's prior parent company acquired the long-only investment management business of Columbia Partners, based in Chevy Chase, MD. The deal represented approximately \$1B of AUM in Fixed Income and Equity relationships.

On June 1, 2022, Chartwell Investment Partners, LLC., was acquired by Raymond James Investment Management, the asset management subsidiary of Raymond James, Inc. (NYSE: RJF) which is based in St. Petersburg, Florida.

Risk Considerations: Historically, bonds have indeed provided less volatility and less risk of loss of capital than has equity investing. However, there are many factors which may affect the risk and return profile of a fixed income portfolio. The two most prominent factors are interest-rate movements and the creditworthiness of the bond issuer. Generally, when interest rates rise, bond prices fall and when interest rates fall, bond prices generally rise. The risk of a change in the market value of the investment due to changes in interest rates is known as interest-rate risk. Interest-rate risk is subject to many variables but may be analyzed based on various data (e.g., effective duration). The risk that the issuer may default on interest and/or principal payments is often referred to as credit risk. Credit risk is typically measured by ratings issued by ratings agencies such as Moody's and Standard & Poor's. A credit rating of a security is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the security and may be subject to review, revision, suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning Rating Agency. Ratings and insurance do not remove market risk since they do not guarantee the market value of the bond. Bonds issued by the U.S. Government have significantly less risk of default than those issued by corporations and municipalities. However, the overall return on Government bonds tends to be less than these other types

of fixed-income securities. Finally, reinvestment risk is the possibility that the proceeds of a maturing investment must be invested in a lower yielding security, all other things held constant, due to changes in the interest-rate environment. Investors should pay careful attention to the types of fixed-income securities which comprise their portfolio, and remember that, as with all investments, there is the risk of the loss of capital. Mortgage-backed securities (MBS) are subject to scheduled and unscheduled principal payments as homeowners pay down or prepay their mortgages. As a result, the effective maturity of a mortgage-backed security is virtually always shorter than its stated maturity. Asset-backed securities and mortgage-backed securities are created by pooling loans from a variety of sources and issuing bonds which are backed by these loans. Creditworthiness stems from the credit quality of the underlying loans, as opposed to corporate bonds in which creditworthiness is derived from the earning power of the issuing company. The primary risk of these securities is interest-rate risk. Rising interest rates might cause loan principal prepayments to slow, resulting in less available principal to invest at prevailing higher rates. Conversely, rate decreases might accelerate prepayments, leaving more dollars to invest at lower rates.

The performance data quoted represents past performance; past performance does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. The gross returns were calculated on a time weighted basis, including all dividends and interest, accrual income, realized and unrealized gains or losses and are net of all brokerage commissions, execution costs and do not give effect to investment advisory fees, which would reduce such returns. The net returns presented above were calculated by applying the highest institutional investment advisory fee paid by a client of Chartwell. The investment advisory fee schedule for institutional portfolios is: 0.30% on first \$20 million, 0.25% on the next \$20 million, 0.20% on the next \$60 million, 0.15% on all additional assets.

The Bloomberg Capital US Intermediate Gov't/Credit Index returns are provided to represent the investment environment existing during the time periods shown. For comparison purposes, the index is fully invested and includes the reinvestment of income. The returns for the index do not include any trading costs, management fees, or other costs. Index returns have been taken from published sources. Indices are unmanaged, and one cannot invest directly in an index. Market index results shown are not reduced by any fees as an index is unmanaged.

Bloomberg Intermediate Government/Credit Index: measures the non-secured component of the US Aggregate Index with less than 10 years to maturity.

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