FRANKLIN TEMPLETON | ClearBridge

ClearBridge Large Cap Value Portfolios

Separately Managed Accounts Factsheet | as of June 30, 2026

Investment overview

The ClearBridge Large Cap Value Portfolios are designed for investors seeking long-term growth using a large-capitalization value investment style.

Management team

ClearBridge Investments is an active equity manager offering a broad range of strategies across global developed and emerging markets, local markets, and income.

Investment objective

Generate long-term growth of capital while achieving competitive returns through a market cycle

Investment philosophy

Construct a portfolio of high-quality franchises with resilient and durable businesses at attractive valuations, and the potential to generate superior risk adjusted returns over the medium to long term.

Strong business franchises

- Resilient means having sufficient competitive advantages and balance sheet strength to weather inevitable bumps in the road, whether they be cyclical, operational or other
- Durable applies to both the stability of the industry and the company's competitive position within the industry
- Low risk of obsolescence and technological disintermediation

Attractive valuations

- Attractive valuation relative to franchise quality
- Based on normalized earnings power adjusted for leverage and cyclicality
- Heavily discount unproven products and services

Investment management team

Deepon Nag
Managing Director
Portfolio Manager
Industry since 2008

Dmitry Khaykin
Managing Director
Portfolio Manager
Industry since 1996

Portfolio positioning

- Designed for investors seeking to invest in high-quality large-cap companies trading at an attractive valuation
- Diversified portfolio seeks to offer competitive risk-adjusted returns

Key differentiators

Investors who don't start with valuation

- Avoid screening for cheap stocks that are anticipating mean reversion or possible catalyst to unlock value
- Identify businesses with strong franchises in stable to growing markets
- Apply disciplined valuation to potential investment candidates

Purposefully different, style pure and risk aware

- Balance between concentration and diversification: 45-55 holdings, active share of 75%+ and moderate tracking error
- Quality focus and valuation discipline; historically higher ROE with benchmark like valuation
- Long-term investment horizon: 10-20% turnover
- Excess returns over a market cycle; target strong upside participation while emphasizing risk management
- Stock selection as primary driver of returns

Active share is a measure of the percentage of stock holdings in a manager's portfolio that differs from the benchmark index.

Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against market loss.

NOT FDIC INSURED | NO BANK GUARANTEE | MAY LOSE VALUE

Investment process

STEP 1

Define the investment universe

- Invest in U.S. large-cap companies with market capitalizations typically greater than $5 billion, which may include ADRs.
- Apply core principals to perform high-level evaluation of ideas sourced from PMs/analysts.

STEP 2

Fundamental research

- Review financial statements and understand industry competitive dynamics.
- Work interactively with analysts and perform scenario analysis.
- Attractive valuation emphasizing normalized earnings power while heavily discounting profits from unproven business models.

STEP 3

Portfolio construction

- Combine bottom-up fundamental analysis with macro-outlook to construct diversified Large Cap Value portfolio.
- Target equity position size generally ranges from 1 to 4% of the total portfolio.
- Seek characteristics similar to the Russell 1000 Value Index benchmark, with attractive risk-adjusted returns.

STEP 4

Risk management and sell discipline

- Portfolio diversified by sector and security; continuously monitor existing holdings; dedicated risk management team assists CIO and portfolio managers in controlling investment risks.
- Reduce or eliminate holdings that exceed position size limits, are approaching full valuation, do not meet fundamental expectations or in response to more attractive opportunities.

The investment process may change over time. The characteristics set forth above are intended as a general illustration of some of the criteria the strategy team considers in selecting securities for client portfolios. There is no guarantee that investment objectives will be achieved.

Portfolio Information‡

As of June 30, 2026

Top Ten Holdings (%)

	Portfolio
JPMorgan Chase & Co	4.31
Amazon.com Inc	3.97
Intel Corp	3.85
Johnson & Johnson	3.64
Alphabet Inc	2.76
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co Ltd	2.76
CVS Health Corp	2.64
Apple Inc	2.56
Williams Cos Inc/The	2.54
Air Products and Chemicals Inc	2.34
Total	**31.37**

Sector Weightings (%)

	Portfolio	BM
Financials	20.37	19.12
Health Care	16.91	12.60
Information Technology	15.91	18.60
Industrials	11.39	11.39
Consumer Discretionary	8.17	10.63
Materials	7.14	3.81
Energy	6.24	5.49
Communication Services	4.60	3.29
Utilities	3.86	3.93
Consumer Staples	2.17	7.48
Real Estate	0.00	3.66
Cash & Cash Equivalents	3.24	0.00

Market Capitalization (%)

	Portfolio	BM
<10 Billion	0.00	4.01
10-50 Billion	12.22	20.50
50-250 Billion	42.05	34.57
250-500 Billion	11.85	13.67
>500 Billion	33.89	27.25

Characteristics

	Portfolio	BM
Number of Issuers	55	870
Estimated 3-5 Year EPS Growth	21.00%	14.47%
Price to Earnings (12-Month Forward)	20.60x	18.27x
Price to Book	5.12x	4.40x
Dividend Yield*	1.47%	1.67%
Median Market Cap (Millions USD)	$186,316	$156,914
Weighted Average Market Capitalization (Millions USD)	$650,631	$683,163

‡ Source: FactSet. Portfolio characteristics listed are based on a model portfolio, not an actual client account. The model portfolio is a hypothetical portfolio whereby the portfolio characteristics are based on simulated trading and account activity of a client account invested in this strategy. The model portfolio assumes no withdrawals, contributions or client-imposed restrictions. Portfolio characteristics of individual client accounts may differ from those of the model portfolio as a result of account size, client-imposed restrictions, the timing of client investments, market conditions, contributions, withdrawals and other factors. **Dividend Yield is calculated without the deduction of fees and expenses.**

Performance

Annualized Rates of Return – Pure Gross and Net of Fees (%) as of June 30, 2026 – PRELIMINARY

	1 Mth	3 Mths	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	7 Year	10 Year	15 Year	20 Year
Large Cap Value –Pure Gross of Fees—(USD)	3.67	9.63	12.15	20.98	14.30	9.67	11.74	11.49	11.36	9.15
Large Cap Value –Net of Fees—(USD)	3.42	8.84	10.53	17.51	11.00	6.49	8.51	8.26	8.14	5.98
Russell 1000 Value Index—(USD)	2.27	13.87	16.26	27.12	17.79	11.17	12.10	11.52	11.47	8.79

Calendar-Year Total Returns – Pure Gross and Net of Fees (%) ending December 31

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Large Cap Value –Pure Gross of Fees—(USD)	11.07	10.21	15.18	-6.52	26.64	6.69	28.88	-7.78	14.21	13.28
Large Cap Value –Net of Fees—(USD)	7.85	7.01	11.85	-9.27	23.01	3.58	25.19	-10.49	10.91	10.00
Russell 1000 Value Index—(USD)	15.91	14.37	11.46	-7.54	25.16	2.80	26.54	-8.27	13.66	17.34

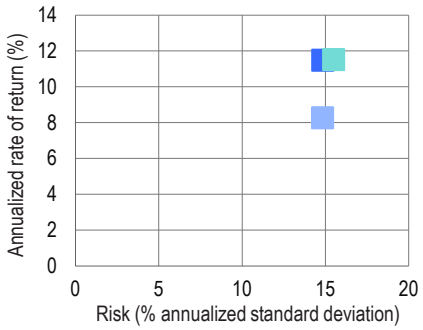
The strategy returns shown are preliminary composite returns, subject to future revision (downward or upward). Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. An investment in this strategy can lose value. Please visit www.franklintempleton.com for the latest performance figures. Investors cannot invest directly in an index, and unmanaged index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses or sales charges.

[1] **Fees:** Periods less than one year are not annualized. Performance results are for the composite which includes all actual, fully discretionary accounts with substantially similar investment policies and objectives managed to the composite's investment strategy. Composite returns are stated in U.S. dollars and assume reinvestment of any dividends, interest income, capital gains, or other earnings. The composite may include account(s) that are gross of fees and pure gross of fees. "Pure" gross-of-fee returns do not reflect the deduction of any expenses, including transaction costs. A traditional (or "true") gross-of-fee return reflects performance after the reduction of transaction costs but before the reduction of the investment advisory fee. The gross-of-fee return may include a blend of "true" gross-of-fee returns for non-wrap accounts and "pure" gross-of-fee returns for wrap accounts. Net-of-fee returns is reduced by a model "wrap fee" (3.0% is the maximum anticipated wrap fee for equity and balanced portfolios) which includes trading expenses as well as investment management, administrative and custodial fees. The model wrap fee used represents the highest anticipated wrap fee applicable to the strategy. Actual fees and account minimums may vary.

For fee schedules, contact your financial professional, or if you enter into an agreement directly with Franklin Templeton Private Portfolio Group, LLC ("FTPPG"), refer to FTPPG's Form ADV Part 2A disclosure document. Management and performance of individual accounts may vary for reasons that include the existence of different implementation practices and model requirements in different investment programs. **To obtain specific information on available products and services or a GIPS® Report, contact your Franklin Templeton separately managed account sales team at (800) DIAL BEN/342-5236. ClearBridge Investments, LLC claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®). GIPS® is a registered trademark of CFA Institute. CFA Institute does not endorse or promote this organization, nor does it warrant the accuracy or quality of the content contained herein.**

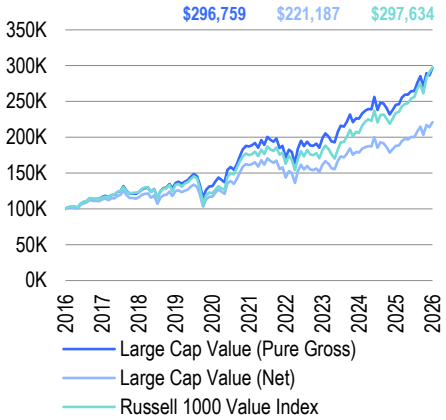
Performance Statistics [1] Preliminary (based on 10-year period ending June 30, 2026)

Risk/Return profile (%)

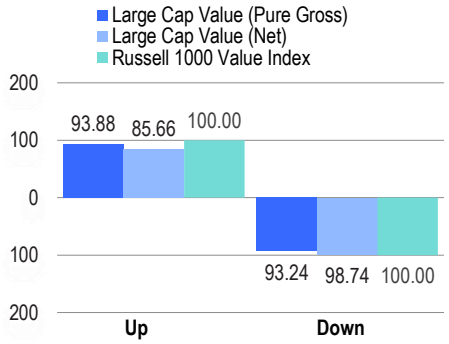


Large Cap Value (Pure Gross)	
Annualized Return (%)	11.49
Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	14.84
Large Cap Value (Net)	
Annualized Return (%)	8.26
Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	14.84
Russell 1000 Value Index	
Annualized Return (%)	11.52
Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	15.51

Growth of $100,000*



Up/Down market capture ratios (%)



Modern portfolio statistics

	Portfolio (Pure gross)	Portfolio (Net)	BM
Sharpe Ratio	0.65	0.45	0.63
Beta	0.94	0.94	N/A
Alpha (%)	0.49	-2.44	N/A
R-Squared	0.95	0.95	N/A

	(+) Months	(-) Months
Pure Gross:	78	42
Net:	78	42

[1] Source: Franklin Templeton.

*For illustrative purposes only. Assumes no withdrawals or contributions. These statistics are based on pure gross and net-of-fees quarterly composite returns, were calculated assuming reinvestment of dividends and income, and take into account both realized and unrealized capital gains and losses.

Performance results are for the composite which includes all actual, fully discretionary accounts with substantially similar investment policies and objectives managed to the composite's investment strategy. Composite returns are stated in U.S. dollars and assume reinvestment of any dividends, interest income, capital gains, or other earnings. The composite may include account(s) that are gross of fees and pure gross of fees. "Pure" gross-of-fee returns do not reflect the deduction of any expenses, including transaction costs. A traditional (or "true") gross-of-fee return reflects performance after the reduction of transaction costs but before the reduction of the investment advisory fee. The gross-of-fee return may include a blend of "true" gross-of-fee returns for non-wrap accounts and "pure" gross-of-fee returns for wrap accounts. Net-of-fee returns is reduced by a model "wrap fee" (3.0% is the maximum anticipated wrap fee for equity and balanced portfolios) which includes trading expenses as well as investment management, administrative and custodial fees. The model wrap fee used represents the highest anticipated wrap fee applicable to the strategy. Actual fees and account minimums may vary.

Terms and definitions:

Dividend yield is determined by dividing a stock's annual dividends per share by the current market price per share. Dividend yield is a financial ratio that shows how much a company pays out in dividends. **Dividend yield is calculated without the deduction of fees and expenses.**

P/E (Year 1) is the previous day's closing price of the stock divided by the consensus earnings per share (EPS) of fiscal year 1 (FY1) provided by I/B/E/S. Forecasts are inherently limited and should not be relied upon as indicators of future performance.

The **price-to-book ratio (P/B)** is a stock's price divided by the stock's per share book value. Earnings per share (EPS) is the portion of a company's profit allocated to each outstanding share of a common stock.

Weighted median market capitalization represents the value at which half the portfolio's market capitalization weight falls above, and half falls below.

Weighted average market capitalization represents the average value of the companies held in the portfolio. When that figure is weighted, the impact of each company's capitalization on the overall average is proportional to the total market value of its shares.

Market capitalization measures the number of outstanding common shares of a given corporation multiplied by the latest price per share.

Standard deviation measures the risk or volatility of an investment's return over a particular time period; the greater the number, the greater the risk.

The **up-capture ratio** measures the manager's overall performance to the benchmark's overall performance, considering only quarters that are positive in the benchmark. An up-capture ratio of more than 100 indicates a manager who outperforms the relative benchmark in the benchmark's positive quarters.

The **down-capture ratio** is the ratio of the manager's overall performance to the benchmark's overall performance, considering only quarters that are negative in the benchmark. A down-capture ratio of less than 100 indicates a manager who outperforms the relative benchmark in the benchmark's negative quarters and protects more of a portfolio's value during down markets.

Alpha is a measure of performance vs. a benchmark on a risk-adjusted basis. A positive alpha of 1.0 means the portfolio has outperformed its benchmark index by 1%. Correspondingly, a similar negative alpha would indicate an underperformance of 1%. Alpha is a measure of the difference between actual returns and expected performance measuring sensitivity to index movements.

Beta measures the sensitivity of an investment to the movement of its benchmark. A beta higher than 1.0 indicates the investment has been more volatile than the benchmark and a beta of less than 1.0 indicates that the investment has been less volatile than the benchmark.

Sharpe ratio is a risk-adjusted measure, calculated using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. The higher the Sharpe ratio, the better a portfolio's historical risk-adjusted performance.

R-squared measures the strength of the linear relationship between a portfolio and its benchmark. R-squared at 1.00 implies perfect linear relationship and zero implies no relationship exists.

The **Russell 1000 Value Index** measures the performance of the large-cap value segment of the U.S. equity universe. Source: FTSE.

What are the risks?

All investments involve risks, including possible loss of principal. Small- and mid-cap stocks involve greater risks and volatility than large-cap stocks. **International investments** are subject to special risks, including currency fluctuations and social, economic and political uncertainties, which could increase volatility. These risks are magnified in **emerging markets**.

Important Information

Any information, statement or opinion set forth herein is general in nature, is not directed to or based on the financial situation or needs of any particular investor, and does not constitute, and should not be construed as, investment advice, forecast of future events, a guarantee of future results, or a recommendation with respect to any particular security or investment strategy or type of retirement account. Investors seeking financial advice regarding the appropriateness of investing in any securities or investment strategies should consult their financial professional.

Separately Managed Accounts (SMAs) are investment services provided by Franklin Templeton Private Portfolio Group, LLC (FTPPG), a federally registered investment advisor. Client portfolios are managed based on investment instructions or advice provided by one or more of the following Franklin Templeton affiliated subadvisors: ClearBridge Investments, LLC. Management is implemented by FTPPG, the designated subadvisor or, in the case of certain programs, the program sponsor or its designee.

These materials are being provided for illustrative and informational purposes only. The information contained herein is obtained from multiple sources that are believed to be reliable. However, such information has not been verified and may be different from the information included in documents and materials created by the sponsor firm in whose investment program a client participates. Some sponsor firms may require that these materials be preceded or accompanied by investment profiles or other documents or materials prepared by such sponsor firms, which will be provided upon request. For additional information, documents and/or materials, please speak to your Financial Professional or contact your sponsor firm.

© Franklin Templeton. ClearBridge Investments, LLC is a Franklin Templeton affiliated company.

FRANKLIN TEMPLETON