FRANKLIN TEMPLETON

Franklin Growth SMA

Separately Managed Accounts Factsheet | as of September 30, 2026

Investment overview

The Franklin Growth SMA seeks long-term capital appreciation by investing substantially in the equity securities of companies that are leaders in their industries, and which the managers believe are suitable for a buy-and-hold strategy.

Investment philosophy

The foundation of our investment philosophy is the belief that attractive risk-adjusted returns can result from identifying companies with strong prospects for sustainable growth that is not already reflected in their current stock prices. We utilize fundamental, bottom-up research to focus on companies that we believe have sustainable growth characteristics - meeting our criteria of:

- Growth: Our team focuses on companies with the potential to produce sustainable earnings and cash-flow growth.
- Quality: We seek high-quality companies with strong management teams and financial strength.
- Valuation: We assess whether the growth opportunity is already reflected in the stock price.

Investment benefits

- Differentiated buy-and-hold strategy allows us to establish positions in new growth companies, emerging leaders, and market leaders, growing with them over time.
- Portfolio diversification offers potential to generate compelling risk-adjusted returns over a full market cycle.
- Exposure to investment themes which can offer compelling long-term growth prospects.

Investment management team

Sara Araghi
Portfolio Manager
Industry since 1991

Joyce Lin
Portfolio Manager
Industry since 2005

Robert W Rendler
Portfolio Manager
Industry since 2008

NOT FDIC INSURED | NO BANK GUARANTEE | MAY LOSE VALUE

Investment process

STEP 1

In-depth industry research assesses:

- Key growth drivers
- Changes in competitive landscape
- Total market size and growth opportunity
- Economic sensitivity
- Material ESG factors

STEP 2

Companies are evaluated on:

- Competitive position
- Revenue, margin, and cash flow opportunity
- Management assessment
- Balance sheet strength
- Material ESG factors
- Valuation

STEP 3

Portfolio Assessment:

- Analyst conviction
- Upside potential / downside risk
- Portfolio diversification and correlations
- Comparison versus other investment 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 September 30, 2026

Top Ten Holdings (%)

	Portfolio
NVIDIA Corporation	9.12
Microsoft Corporation	7.23
Alphabet Inc. Class A	6.47
Amazon.com, Inc.	5.27
Apple Inc.	3.72
Broadcom Inc.	3.30
Meta Platforms Inc Class A	2.98
Amphenol Corporation Class A	2.43
Lam Research Corporation	1.74
ARM Holdings PLC Sponsored ADR	1.70
Total	**43.96**

Sector Weightings (%)

	Portfolio	BM
Information Technology	39.05	39.71
Industrials	14.25	8.05
Communication Services	11.31	9.95
Health Care	10.30	9.26
Consumer Discretionary	7.88	8.60
Financials	7.73	11.40
Materials	3.20	1.70
Consumer Staples	2.85	4.37
Utilities	2.21	1.88
Energy	0.00	3.40
Real Estate	0.00	1.70
Cash & Other Net Assets	1.20	0.00

Market Capitalization (%)

	Portfolio
10.0-25.0 Billion	2.40
25.0-50.0 Billion	3.82
>50.0 Billion	93.78

Characteristics

	Portfolio	BM
Historical 3 Years Sales Growth	19.45%	16.43%
Number of Issuers	68	503
Price to Earnings (12-Month Forward)	26.46x	21.14x
Weighted Average Market Capitalization (Millions USD)	$1,650,214	$1,677,461

‡ Source: Franklin Templeton. Portfolio characteristics and sector weightings are based on representative accounts within the composite. Portfolio characteristics and sector weightings of individual client portfolios in the program may differ, sometimes significantly, from those shown above. Assumes no client-imposed restrictions. This information does not constitute, and should not be construed as, investment advice or recommendations with respect to the sectors listed and should not be used as a sole basis to make any investment decisions.

Performance

Annualized Rates of Return – Pure Gross and Net of Fees (%) as of September 30, 2026 – PRELIMINARY – (Inception date: 10/26/2023)

	YTD*	1 Mth*	3 Mths*	1 Year	Since Incept
Franklin Growth SMA–Pure Gross of Fees—(USD)	**8.15**	**0.27**	**2.71**	**9.12**	**19.22**
Franklin Growth SMA–Net of Fees—(USD)	**5.79**	**0.02**	**1.96**	**5.95**	**15.79**
S&P 500 Index—(USD)	12.75	-0.35	2.30	15.74	24.52

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

	YTD	2025	2024
Franklin Growth SMA–Pure Gross of Fees—(USD)	8.15	13.54	18.24
Franklin Growth SMA–Net of Fees—(USD)	5.79	10.26	14.83
S&P 500 Index—(USD)	12.75	17.88	25.02

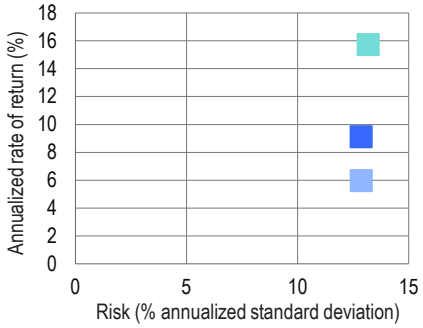
The strategy returns shown are preliminary composite returns, subject to future revision (downward or upward). Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. An investment in this strategy can lose value. Please visit www.franklintempleton.com for the latest performance figures. Investors cannot 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. Franklin Templeton 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.**

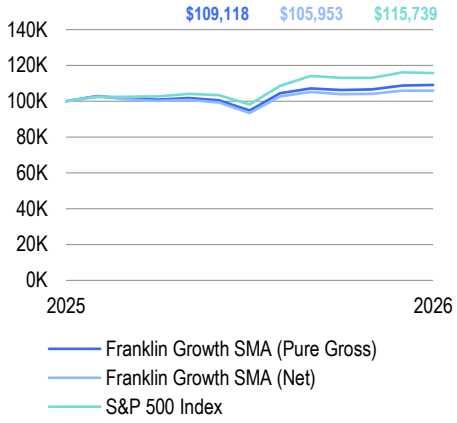
Performance Statistics [1] Preliminary (based on 1-year period ending September 30, 2026)

Risk/Return profile (%)

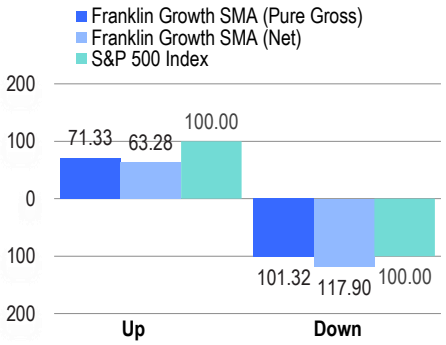


Franklin Growth SMA (Pure Gross)	
Annualized Return (%)	9.12
Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	12.87
Franklin Growth SMA (Net)	
Annualized Return (%)	5.95
Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	12.87
S&P 500 Index	
Annualized Return (%)	15.74
Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	13.18

Growth of $100,000*



Up/Down market capture ratios (%)



Modern portfolio statistics

	Portfolio (Pure gross)	Portfolio (Net)	BM
Sharpe Ratio	0.44	0.21	0.88
Beta	0.95	0.95	N/A
Alpha (%)	-5.24	-8.02	N/A
R-Squared	0.94	0.94	N/A

	(+) Months	(-) Months
Pure Gross:	7	5
Net:	7	5

[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 **S&P 500 Index** features 500 leading U.S. publicly traded companies, with a primary emphasis on market capitalization. Source: © S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. All rights reserved.

What are the risks?

All investments involve risks, including possible loss of principal. To the extent the portfolio invests in a **concentration of certain securities, regions, or industries,** it is subject to increased volatility. **Equity securities** are subject to price fluctuation and possible loss of principal. The **investment style** may become out of favor, which may have a negative impact on performance. **Active management** does not ensure gains or protect against market declines. **Small- and mid-cap stocks** involve greater risks and volatility than large-cap stocks. The manager may consider **environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria** in the research or investment process; however, ESG considerations may not be a determinative factor in security selection. In addition, the manager may not assess every investment for ESG criteria, and not every ESG factor may be identified or evaluated.

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.

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