Putnam U.S. Core Equity Concentrated SMA

Separately Managed Accounts | Fact Sheet as of September 30, 2025

Investment overview

The Putnam U.S. Core Equity Concentrated SMA is a diversified core equity strategy that seeks the best opportunities across each sector of the benchmark.

Investment objective

Seeks to outperform the benchmark through fundamental research and stock selection, disciplined portfolio construction, and consistent risk management.

Investment philosophy and process

We believe our diversified core strategy allows us to harness our highest-conviction ideas across each sector of the benchmark while also managing risk.

Flexibility to invest across market segments
A diversified core equity portfolio that invests in a range of sectors, styles, and market capitalizations

Focus on valuation and quality
Applies a disciplined process to identify companies that trade at a discount to intrinsic value and with the potential to grow value over time

Long-term focus on risk-adjusted returns
Seeks to consistently outperform the benchmark by harnessing the power of long-term compounding of highest-conviction ideas

Key differentiators

- Portfolio managers with experience, skill, and expertise to provide differentiated returns
- Consistently pursues an edge: Seeks to capitalize on non-consensus opportunities and short-term market inefficiencies
- Focus on quality franchises with mispriced growth potential driven by earnings growth, cash-flow growth, and upward revaluation potential
- Conviction-driven fundamental research and portfolio positioning

Management team

Putnam is a diversified equity-only asset manager serving investors worldwide. The firm has roots dating back to 1937, decades of experience in changing markets, and a tenured portfolio management team. Putnam offers a range of stock-driven portfolios designed to pursue consistent outperformance while managing downside risk.

Investment management team

Jerry Sullivan
Portfolio Manager
Industry since 1982

Arthur Yeager
Portfolio Manager
Industry since 1984

No assurance can be given that the investment objective will be achieved or that an investor will receive a return of all or part of their initial investment. Actual results could be materially different from the stated goals. As with any investment, there is a potential for profit as well as the possibility of loss. Use of models and analytical, quantitative and risk management tools and techniques is no guarantee of investment success or positive performance.

Investment process

STEP 1

Multiple sources of idea generation
- Identify companies exhibiting above average-growth that can outperform in a variety of economic environments
- Generate ideas from insider buying, legacy names, or special situations
- Assess improvements in products or business models, companies with wide moats
- Use fundamental screening as a resource, not a determinant

STEP 2

Best ideas approach
- Assess sources and durability of competitive advantage
- Consider outlook for sales growth, earnings power, and free cash flow generation.
- Analyze financial statement trends
- Consider stewardship and ownership culture
- Assess stock price relative to calculation of intrinsic value
- Exclude companies that exhibit low-quality earnings, overly complex business models, or too much dependence on external financing

STEP 3

Embedded risk management
- Review risk with Portfolio Management, Senior Investment Management and a separate Risk Management team
- Use multiple tools to analyze and manage risk, including risk decomposition, tail risk analysis, and stress testing

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, 2025

Top Ten Holdings (%)

	Portfolio
Microsoft	7.63
NVIDIA	7.19
Apple	6.35
Alphabet	5.24
Amazon	4.23
Meta	3.75
Bank of America	2.78
Goldman Sachs	2.26
Broadcom	2.06
Lam Research	2.05
Total	**43.53**

Sector Weightings (%)

	Portfolio	BM
Information Technology	29.37	32.19
Financials	16.89	14.01
Consumer Discretionary	11.20	10.69
Health Care	9.83	9.28
Communication Services	9.57	9.67
Industrials	7.15	9.55
Consumer Staples	4.90	4.67
Real Estate	2.88	2.36
Utilities	2.73	2.35
Energy	2.14	3.03
Materials	1.05	2.20
Cash & Other Net Assets	2.29	0.00

Characteristics

	Portfolio	BM
Estimated 3-5 Year EPS Growth	13.75%	12.96%
P/E to Growth	1.64x	1.97x
Price to Earnings (12-Month Forward)	20.71x	23.16x
Price to Book	4.83x	4.89x
Dividend Yield*	1.12%	1.18%
Median Market Cap (Millions USD)	$140,178	$2,278
Weighted Average Market Capitalization (Millions USD)	$1,423,543	$1,196,952
Active Share	53.24%	-
Portfolio Turnover	15.78%	-
Cash Weight	2.29%	0.00%
Total strategy assets (Millions USD)	$7,410	-

Market Capitalization (%)

	Portfolio
Less than $1.7B	0.00
$1.7B - $6.3B	0.00
$6.3B - $36.6B	15.53
$36.6B - $155.9B	15.32
Over $155.9B	66.87
Cash and other assets	2.29

‡Source: Putnam Investments. Portfolio characteristics are for a representative account and are shown for illustrative purposes only. Each account is managed individually. Accordingly, characteristics may vary.

Performance

Annualized Rates of Return – Gross and Net of Fees (%) as of September 30, 2025 – (Inception date: 8/31/2018)

	1 Mth	3 Mths	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	Since Incept
U.S. Core Equity Concentrated–Gross of Fees—(USD)	4.15	9.85	15.89	18.13	28.14	19.25	15.68
U.S. Core Equity Concentrated–Net of Fees—(USD)	3.90	9.06	13.38	14.72	24.47	15.81	12.33
Russell 3000—(USD)	3.45	8.18	14.40	17.41	24.12	15.74	13.57

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

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
U.S. Core Equity Concentrated–Gross of Fees—(USD)	27.94	29.91	-14.32	26.93	20.23	27.68
U.S. Core Equity Concentrated–Net of Fees—(USD)	24.28	26.19	-16.86	23.29	16.77	24.02
Russell 3000—(USD)	23.81	25.96	-19.21	25.66	20.89	31.02

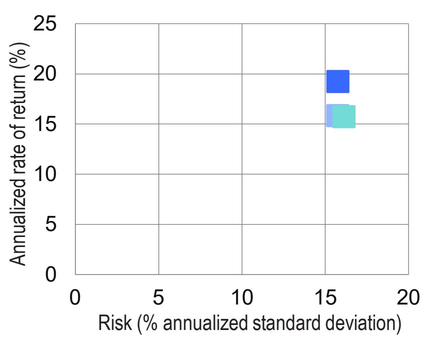
Please visit www.franklintempleton.com for the latest performance figures.

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.

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. 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. Putnam Investments 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.

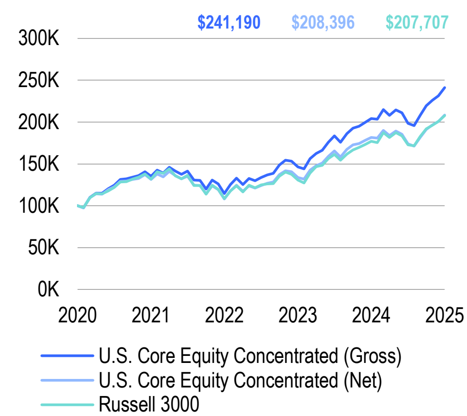
Composite Performance Statistics[1] (based on 5-year period ending September 30, 2025)

Risk/Return profile (%)

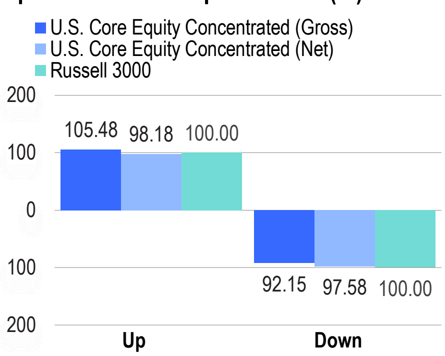


U.S. Core Equity Concentrated (Gross)	
Annualized Return (%)	19.25
Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	15.76
U.S. Core Equity Concentrated (Net)	
Annualized Return (%)	15.81
Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	15.76
Russell 3000	
Annualized Return (%)	15.74
Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	16.12

Growth of $100,000*



Up/Down market capture ratios (%)



Modern portfolio statistics

	Portfolio (Gross)	Portfolio (Net)	BM
Sharpe Ratio	1.01	0.82	N/A
Beta	0.96	0.96	N/A
Alpha (%)	3.57	0.56	N/A
R-Squared	0.97	0.97	N/A

	(+) Months	(-) Months
Gross:	38	22
Net:	38	22

[1] Source: Putnam Investments.

*For illustrative purposes only. Assumes no withdrawals or contributions. These statistics are based on 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.

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 are 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 3000 Index** measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization. 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. The **investment style** may become out of favor, which may have a negative impact on performance. To the extent the portfolio invests in a **concentration of certain securities, regions or industries**, it is subject to increased volatility. The portfolio is **non-diversified** and may invest in a relatively small number of issuers, which may negatively impact the performance and result in greater fluctuation in value. 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.

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.

Retail Separately Managed Accounts (SMAs): Putnam Investment Management, LLC acts as a discretionary investment manager or non-discretionary model provider in a variety of retail separately managed account programs and platforms ("SMA Programs") sponsored by non-affiliated financial intermediaries (each, a "Sponsor Firm"). Through various Sponsor Firms, Putnam offers model-delivery SMAs as well as single- and dual-contract SMAs through a range of actively managed equity strategies. SMA Programs may require a minimum asset level and, depending on specific investment objectives and financial position, may not be appropriate for all investors. The information provided relates to Putnam Investments and its affiliates, which includes Putnam Investment Management, LLC.

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