

Martin Currie Emerging Markets Portfolios



Separately Managed Accounts | Fact Sheet as of March 31, 2025

Investment overview

The Martin Currie Emerging Markets Portfolios provide investors with full access to the return potential of emerging market equities through a hybrid structure that uses both a pooled vehicle and American Depositary Receipts (ADRs). The pooled vehicle helps Martin Currie provide clients with exposure to equity and related securities of emerging market and developing countries that are difficult to access through ADRs. The hybrid structure retains the customization and tax advantages of a Separately Managed Account (SMA) for directly held securities while broadening the investment universe through the pooled vehicle.

Investment objective

Seeks:

Long-term capital appreciation through investments in equity and related securities of emerging market and developing countries across Asia, the Indian subcontinent, Latin/Central America, the Middle East, Africa, and Eastern/Central Europe.

Investment philosophy

Building stock-focused portfolios, driven by fundamental research that incorporates ESG analysis, is the best way to exploit market inefficiencies and generate sustainable growth.

Key differentiators

Distinctive structure

- Utilizes an institutional-style hybrid approach for the strategy that combines investments in ADRs with investments in shares of a newly created pooled vehicle.
- Provides access to a greater number of emerging market companies by investing in ordinary/local shares through the no-fee mutual fund.
- Retains the customization advantages of a Separately Managed Account (SMA) for directly held securities while broadening the investment universe through the pooled vehicle.

High-conviction approach

- The investment team focuses on the highest-conviction ideas to build a stock-driven portfolio that is broadly diversified across countries and sectors.

Risk management

- A comprehensive risk management framework which includes factor-based stress testing and an independent risk management team. The Portfolio is managed to ensure that relative outperformance is delivered on the strength of stock performance and not on a particular market outcome.

ESG integration and engagement

- ESG analysis is embedded into the investment process. There is a strong focus on governance, which Martin Currie believes is a fundamental determinant of long-term performance. With a focus on stewardship, Martin Currie take a proactive approach to engagement and voting activity. This has led to Martin Currie being awarded the highest possible (A+) rating awarded by the PRI.¹

Portfolio construction

- High-conviction portfolio of 40-60 stocks.
- Portfolio construction is the responsibility of the entire team.
- Sophisticated risk management is key.
- Build portfolios where risk is dominated by the high-conviction stock choices we make.
- Size of a position in our portfolios is determined by our risk-adjusted conviction in the idea.
- The Portfolios anticipate maintaining a minimum of 50% allocation to individual securities via ADRs.

Investment management team

Martin Currie is an active equity specialist that builds global, stock-driven portfolios based on fundamental research, devoting all its resources to delivering optimum investment outcomes and superior client relationships.

The Emerging Markets team is one of the most experienced in the industry. They conduct fundamental research within an industry sector framework, with each member of the team allocated specific sector-research responsibilities.

Martin Currie team-managed approach

- Martin Currie uses a team-based approach to managing your portfolio..
- Martin Currie is an active equity specialist that builds global, stock-driven portfolios based on fundamental research, devoting all of its resources to delivering optimum investment outcomes and superior client relationships.

¹ PRI – Principles for Responsible Investment is an international organization that works to promote the incorporation of environmental, social, and corporate governance factors (ESG) into investment decision-making. Engagement and voting activity is for the period 1/1/2018 through 12/31/2018. No compensation was paid. Awards do not reduce investment risk and are subject to change.

Investment process

There are four components to the investment process, each with a clear outcome: to track the journey of an investment from early idea to inclusion in the Portfolio.

STEP 1

Idea generation

- Investment ideas are generated from within our team, the wider Martin Currie investment team, in-country trips, sector-specific screens, company meetings or industry contacts.
- Companies are also screened for quality and growth characteristics.

STEP 2

Fundamental research

- This step focuses on understanding the drivers that could lead to long-term, sustainable growth.
- A qualitative understanding of the company includes ESG analysis to help deepen conviction. Top-down factors are considered as a source of risk.

STEP 3

Stock discussion

- Each investment thesis is discussed, debated and challenged.
- Unanimous approval moves the stock to the Approved Research List of approximately 100 companies.

STEP 4

Portfolio construction

- The entire team determines the weights and inclusion of stocks in the portfolios.
- Portfolio changes require broad agreement across the Emerging Markets team before being actioned.

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 construction

Martin Currie portfolios will normally maintain a minimum of 50% of the portfolio in individual securities. These individual securities will consist of ADRs. The no fee fund will make up the remainder of the portfolio and give Martin Currie access to local shares and markets where ADRs are scarce or unavailable such as India, South Korea and Taiwan.

Portfolio composition

Individual Securities

Typically, 20-40 securities ADRs and U.S. listings
>50% of SMA



No-fee fund (Emerging Markets Equities)

Ordinary shares from across universe

- Provides access to countries where ADRs are scarce/unavailable <50% of overall Portfolio
- Anticipated 30-49%

Portfolio Information†

As of March 31, 2025

Top Ten Holdings (%)

	Portfolio
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co Ltd	9.03
Tencent Holdings Ltd	8.67
Alibaba Group Holding Ltd	5.04
HDFC Bank Ltd	4.54
ICICI Bank Ltd	3.75
Meituan	2.53
China Merchants Bank Co Ltd	2.48
Capitec Bank Holdings Ltd	1.92
Ping An Insurance Group Co of China Ltd	1.88
AIA Group Ltd	1.73
Total	41.58

Sector Weightings (%)

	Portfolio
Financials	27.41
Information Technology	26.59
Consumer Discretionary	18.76
Communication Services	8.67
Materials	4.92
Industrials	4.82
Energy	3.12
Health Care	2.57
Consumer Staples	1.65
Unassigned	0.30
Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.20

Characteristics

	Portfolio
Estimated 3-5 Year EPS Growth	12.32%
Price to Earnings (12-Month Forward)	15.39x
Dividend Yield	1.58%
Median Market Cap (Millions USD)	\$89,236
Weighted Average Market Capitalization (Millions USD)	\$206,441

Country Weightings (%)

	Portfolio
China	28.80
India	22.73
Taiwan	14.66
South Korea	11.91
Brazil	3.77
Saudi Arabia	3.03
Indonesia	2.11
Mexico	1.93
South Africa	1.92
United Kingdom	1.76
Total	92.62

Market Capitalization (%)

	Portfolio
<3 Billion	1.13
3-10 Billion	4.81
10-25 Billion	10.63
25-50 Billion	20.89
>50 Billion	61.04
Cash	1.20

† 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.

Performance

Annualized Rates of Return – Pure Gross and Net of Fees (%) as of March 31, 2025 – PRELIMINARY

	1 Mth	3 Mths	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	7 Yrs	10 Year	15 Yrs	20 Year	25 Yrs
Emerging Markets –Pure Gross of Fees—(USD)	1.09	3.18	3.18	5.56	-0.76	6.01	1.10	4.74	4.04	6.45	5.57
Emerging Markets –Net of Fees—(USD)	0.83	2.39	2.39	2.40	-3.74	2.83	-1.93	1.59	0.92	3.26	2.41
MSCI EM Index Mix—(USD)	0.63	2.93	2.93	8.09	1.44	7.94	1.59	3.82	3.23	6.29	5.93

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

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Emerging Markets –Pure Gross of Fees—(USD)	3.85	6.35	-25.37	-3.65	27.84	27.96	-17.56	49.15	12.56	-12.64
Emerging Markets –Net of Fees—(USD)	0.74	3.16	-27.61	-6.54	24.00	24.12	-20.04	44.68	9.18	-15.26
MSCI EM Index Mix—(USD)	7.50	9.83	-20.09	-2.54	18.31	18.44	-14.57	37.75	11.60	-14.60

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.

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Performance after Oct. 1, 2010, reflects that of the current Portfolio Management Team.

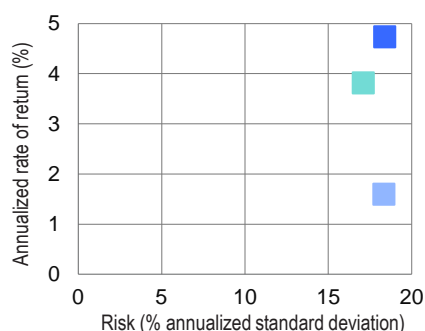
IMPORTANT PERFORMANCE CALCULATION

Beginning February 1, 2018, the composite includes only SMA portfolios that are managed in accordance with the Martin Currie Global Emerging Markets strategy. Prior to February 2018, performance results were calculated using the Martin Currie Global Emerging Markets Composite, which was comprised of institutional accounts. Net total returns were calculated by reducing the institutional gross-of fees performance by the highest bundle fee of 3.0%. Martin Currie follows substantially the same investment philosophy, strategies and processes in managing SMA portfolios that it does in managing institutional portfolios. The performance of the Martin Currie Global Emerging Markets SMA Composite may vary from the performance of the institutional composite, especially over shorter time periods and during periods of extraordinary market conditions. The SMA portfolios are implemented through a combination of individual holdings along with an allocation to a no-load mutual fund share created to allow the portfolio managers to replicate the same themes and characteristics of the managed institutional and mutual fund strategy. Members in the institutional composite typically hold individual securities.

The MSCI EM Index Mix: Prior to January 31, 2018, the index used was the MSCI EM (Emerging Markets) Index (gross income). After January 31, 2018, the index used was the MSCI EM (Emerging Markets) Index (net income).

Performance Statistics ¹ Preliminary (based on 10-year period ending March 31, 2025)

Risk/Return profile (%)



Emerging Markets (Pure Gross)

Annualized Return (%)	4.74
Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	18.40

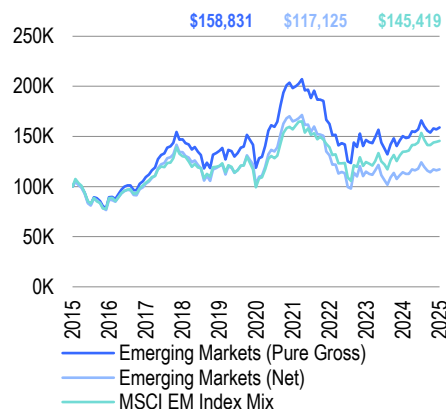
Emerging Markets (Net)

Annualized Return (%)	1.59
Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	18.35

MSCI EM Index Mix

Annualized Return (%)	3.82
Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	17.11

Growth of \$100,000*



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.

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 fund and its benchmark. R-squared at 1.00 implies perfect linear relationship and zero implies no relationship exists.

The **MSCI Emerging Markets Index** captures large and mid cap representation across emerging markets. Source: MSCI makes no warranties and shall have no liability with respect to any MSCI data reproduced herein. No further redistribution or use is permitted. This report is not prepared or endorsed by MSCI.

What are the risks?

All investments involve risks, including possible loss of principal.

Equity securities are subject to price fluctuation and 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**. 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 managers' **environmental, social and governance (ESG) strategies** may limit the types and number of investments available and, as a result, may forgo favorable market opportunities or underperform strategies that are not subject to such criteria. There is no guarantee that the strategy's ESG directives will be successful or will result in better performance. **Derivative instruments** can be illiquid, may disproportionately increase losses, and have a potentially large impact on performance.

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