



Separately Managed Accounts

O'Shaughnessy All Cap Core

3Q 2025

Separately Managed Accounts (SMAs) are investment services provided by O'Shaughnessy Asset Management, LLC (OSAM), a federally registered investment adviser. Client portfolios are managed based on investment instructions or advice provided by OSAM. Management is implemented by OSAM, 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.

Your trusted partner for what's ahead™



For our clients, we are:



At-a-glance

_	
75+	years of asset management
	experience
\$1.6tn	total assets under management ¹
	. , ,
40	investment managers added to our
10	platform since 2019
	investment
1,600+	professionals in
1,000	25+ countries
150	countries with clients

Investment specialisation across public and private markets

Multi-Asset

Managed Volatility Model Portfolios Target Date Target Risk

Target Volatility

Balanced Income

\$194.4



Our Investment Capabilities (USD Billion)

Equity	\$685.9	Fixed Income	\$438.5
Emerging/Frontier		Bank Loans	
Global		Corporate Credit	
Preferred/Convertibles		Currencies	
Sector		Government	
Shariah		Multi-Sector	
Single Country Equity		Municipals	
Thematic		Securitised	
US Equity		Sustainable Bonds	

Alternatives	\$263 .
Alternative Credit	
Digital Assets	
Hedged Strategies	
Private Equity	
Real Estate	
Secondaries	

Complemented by innovations in

Venture Capital

Sustainable and Impact investing, ETFs, Custom Indexing, Frontier Risk Alternatives, and others

Our Investment Managers	Asset Classes
Franklin Templeton (1947)	• • •
Alcentra (2002)	
Benefit Street Partners (2008)	
Brandywine Global (1986)	• •
Clarion Partners (1982)	
ClearBridge Investments (2005)	
Lexington Partners (1994)	
Putnam Investments (1937)	
Royce Investment Partners (1972)	
Western Asset (1971)	

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^{1.} AUM is in USD as of 30 September 2025.

O'Shaughnessy Asset Management (OSAM)



Leading research and quantitative asset management firm since 1996



Expertise in factor-based research and SMA management

- Implement disciplined strategies adhering to the fundamentals of OSAM research.
- History of building technology to improve research, portfolio management, and trading capabilities.



Leadership and employee longevity

- · Average Principal tenure of 17 years.
- · Invested alongside clients.



Developers of Canvas Custom Indexing

- Launched Canvas platform in 2019 specializing in tax management and custom SMAs.
- \$16.4 billion in Canvas AUM.

\$20.5 billion in assets*

Wholly-owned subsidiary of Franklin Templeton

Headquartered in Stamford, CT

Core Cultural tenets









Learn

Build

Share

Repeat

Data as of 09/30/2025.

^{*}The AUM and AUA combined total represents \$19.8 billion of O'Shaughnessy Asset Management's assets under management and \$0.7 billion of assets under advisement as of 9/30/25. The information regarding AUA is supplemental, OSAM does not have control over the assets under advisement, implementation of the models, or execution of the trades.

O'Shaughnessy Asset Management Our core investment tenets





Seek to maximize total, risk adjusted, and consistency of returns.



A stock's fundamental characteristics (or factors) are its drivers of return over time.

- · Avoid those with poor factor profiles.
- Concentrate into those with the most attractive factor profiles.
- Mitigate idiosyncratic and governance risks using ESG factors.



Portfolio construction is key to amplifying good stock selection.

- Weightings should be designed to deliver a strong edge in the most effective factors.
- The sell discipline should be rigorously followed to consistently safeguard this edge.
- · Risk management helps avoid negative events while still maintaining a factor edge.



Minimize real-world costs through skilled trading and integrated tax management.



Maintain unyielding discipline.

Research platform: Best of breed data, proprietary technology, & expert people





Data

Research on hundreds of factors covering 85,000 stocks over time:

- 60+ years in the United States
- 25+ years in Developed International
- 20+ years in Emerging Markets

Technology

Proprietary technology developed to spec for our Portfolio Managers:

- Factor research
- Portfolio construction
- Trading
- Cost and tax management

People

- Research and Investment Management Team of 25
 - Five CFA Charterholders and eight post graduate degree holders
 - Authored 70+ white papers
- O'Shaughnessy Research Partners 2 formal relationships to date, with curious and expert independent researchers from varied industry backgrounds

Data as of 09/30/2025.

Multi-factor theme building blocks



We screen out stocks that score poorly based on these characteristics...

Value

 Stocks trading at large discounts to current sales, earnings, EBITDA, and Free Cash Flow

Momentum

 Stocks with impressive and stable recent total returns

Financial Strength

 Stocks that use debt responsibly and aren't overly reliant on outside financing

Earnings Quality

 Stocks with strong cash flows and conservative accounting

Earnings Growth

 Stocks whose profitability is high and trending up

...and concentrate into those that are attractive based on these

Value, Momentum, and/or Shareholder Yield*

^{*} Stocks returning high amounts of cash to shareholders through dividends and buybacks.

Not all factors work the same

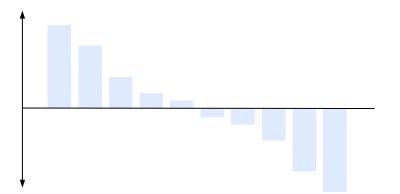


Decile spreads on the same universe over the same time period can be used as a benchmark for effectiveness.

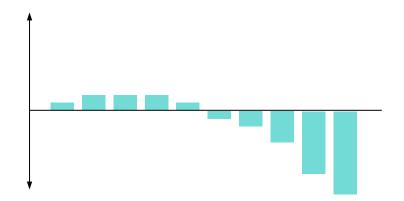
Some factors are great at selecting stocks with strong outperformance.

Other factors are used better for screening out poor performers.

Selection Factors Value, Momentum, Shareholder Yield



Screening Factors Quality, Financial Strength, Earnings Growth



Building your portfolio of stocks with strong overall factor profiles





Establish Selection Universe

The investable universe includes all U.S. stocks traded on the NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ, excluding MLPs, and stocks not meeting liquidity criteria. This results in a selection universe of approximately 2,400 stocks.



Eliminate Poor Quality

The selection universe is refined by excluding stocks scoring in the lowest decile of OSAM's Value, Momentum, Earnings Quality, Financial Strength, and Earnings Growth themes.



Stock Selection

After refining the selection universe to eliminate poor Quality, stocks are selected that score within the highest deciles of OSAM's Value, Momentum, and Shareholder Yield themes and satisfy risk-exposure constraints. OSAM defines Shareholder Yield as Dividend Yield plus Buyback Yield, where the latter is the net percentage change in a company's shares outstanding over the previous 12 months.



Position Sizing

Position sizing is determined by four factors: (1) the number of rebalances a security has qualified for purchase over the past year, (2) the recency of the qualification, (3) the stock's overall factor profile, and (4) market cap, sector, and industry risk constraints.

This process is refreshed monthly.

O'Shaughnessy All Cap Core



Overview

All Cap Core seeks to provide long-term appreciation through exposure to domestic equities that the manager believes have better Quality, Value, Momentum and "Shareholder Yield" - which combines a company's annual dividend and its annual rate of stock buybacks - across market capitalization ranges. Stocks are strategically weighted and broadly constrained by market capitalization, sector, and industry. O'Shaughnessy All Cap Core is OSAM's most diversified domestic strategy by selection factor, investment style, and market capitalization.

Objectives

Long-term capital appreciation.

Key differentiators

- High conviction, high active share portfolio that concentrates on stocks with the most attractive factor profiles.
- Portfolio is "convictionweighted," meaning the portfolio is constantly reoriented towards stocks with the current highest-ranking factor profiles.
- Exposure to unique factor "themes" (i.e., Value) that combine multiple underlying datapoints (i.e., Price-to-Sales) for a more holistic factor profile.

Portfolio positioning

- Diversified factor strategy that can be utilized as a core domestic equity allocation.
- Designed for investors seeking a factor portfolio diversified across market capitalization ranges and factor exposures (Value, Momentum, Shareholder Yield, and Quality).

Philosophy

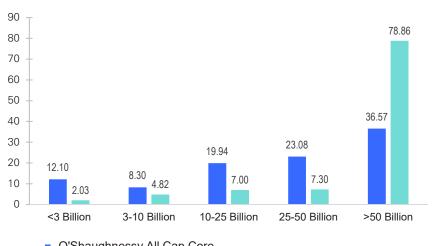
O'Shaughnessy believes in applying empirical, fundamental research to uncover strong quantitative equity strategies. OSAM has conducted research covering more than 50 years of market data to identify the characteristics that historically lead to strong stock selection. This research forms the basis of each strategy. The investment process is generally transparent and used to select stocks in a logical, unemotional way, appealing to common sense. OSAM does not allow short-term market events to distract from strategy discipline.

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What are the risks?

Equity portfolio characteristics As of 9/30/2025

Market capitalization breakdown in USD (%)



- O'Shaughnessy All Cap Core
- Russell 3000

Portfolio characteristics

	O'Shaughnessy	
	All Cap Core	Russell 3000
Number of Issuers	100	2,983
Price to Earnings (12-Month Trailing)	17.00x	27.60x
Median Market Cap (Millions USD)	\$20,543	\$2,260
Weighted Average Market Capitalization (Millions USD)	\$117,873	\$1,196,230
Active Share	88.56%	-
Trailing 12 Mth Price Appreciation	28.11%	27.93%
Shareholder Yield	4.82%	1.08%
Price to Sales	1.32x	3.06x
Portfolio Turnover	74.78%	-
Historical EPS Growth (12 Mo.)	48.05%	39.47%

Source: FactSet. Portfolio characteristics and market capitalization breakdown are based on a model portfolio, not an actual client account. The model portfolio is a hypothetical portfolio whereby the Portfolio characteristics and market capitalization breakdown 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 and market capitalization breakdown 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. Please see appendix for term definitions.

P/E ratio Year 1 and Long-term EPS growth are provided by I/B/E/S, are inherently limited and should not be used as an indication of future performance.

Equity portfolio characteristics As of 9/30/2025



Sector weightings (%)	O'Shaughnessy All	
	Cap Core	Russell 3000
Information Technology	24.36	32.19
Financials	16.03	14.01
Consumer Discretionary	13.91	10.69
Communication Services	11.87	9.67
Health Care	10.99	9.28
Industrials	10.16	9.55
Consumer Staples	4.28	4.67
Energy	3.57	3.03
Materials	2.45	2.20
Real Estate	2.38	2.36
Utilities	0.00	2.35

Top holdings (%)	O'Shaughnessy All Cap Core
WELLS FARGO & CO	3.06
HP INC	2.85
INTERDIGITAL INC	2.74
FIDELITY NATIONAL INFO SVCS	2.48
GILEAD SCIENCES INC	2.28
MEDTRONIC PLC	2.25
PAYPAL HOLDINGS INC	2.18
HEWLETT PACKARD ENTERPRISE	2.08
PULTEGROUP INC	1.90
METLIFE INC	1.85
Total	23.67

Source: FactSet. Weightings and holdings are based on a model portfolio, not an actual client account. The model portfolio is a hypothetical portfolio whereby the weightings and holdings 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. Weightings and holdings 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. Please see appendix for term definitions.

Performance



Annualized rates of return – gross and net of fees (%) as of September 30, 2025

	1 Mth	3 Mths	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	7 Yrs	10 Year	Since Incept
O'Shaughnessy All Cap Core–Gross of Fees—(USD)	2.04	8.27	13.23	18.56	24.14	17.92	10.35	12.22	11.45
O'Shaughnessy All Cap Core-Net of Fees-(USD)	1.79	7.49	10.74	15.09	20.53	14.48	7.10	8.93	8.18
Russell 3000	3.45	8.18	14.40	17.41	24.12	15.74	13.71	14.71	11.44

Calendar-year total returns – gross and net of fees (%) ending December 31

	YTD	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
O'Shaughnessy All Cap Core–Gross of Fees—(USD)	13.23	25.64	18.97	-10.73	31.84	-0.06	21.52	-9.76	18.71	16.74	-0.87
O'Shaughnessy All Cap Core-Net of Fees-(USD)	10.74	21.99	15.50	-13.40	28.03	-3.03	17.98	-12.46	15.24	13.33	-3.81
Russell 3000	14.40	23.81	25.96	-19.21	25.66	20.89	31.02	-5.24	21.13	12.74	0.48

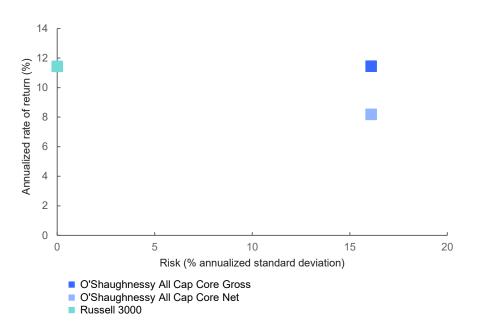
Since Inception Date: 1/1/2003.

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.

Risk/return profile



Gross and net of fees (based on since inception period ending September 30, 2025)



Modern portfolio statistics as of September 30, 2025

	O'Shaughnessy All Cap Core Gross	O'Shaughnessy All Cap Core Net	Russell 3000
Annualized Return (%)	11.45	8.18	11.44
Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	16.09	16.09	N/A
Sharpe Ratio	0.61	0.40	N/A
Beta	1.02	1.02	N/A
Tracking Error (%)	5.12	5.12	N/A
Information Ratio	0.00	-0.64	N/A

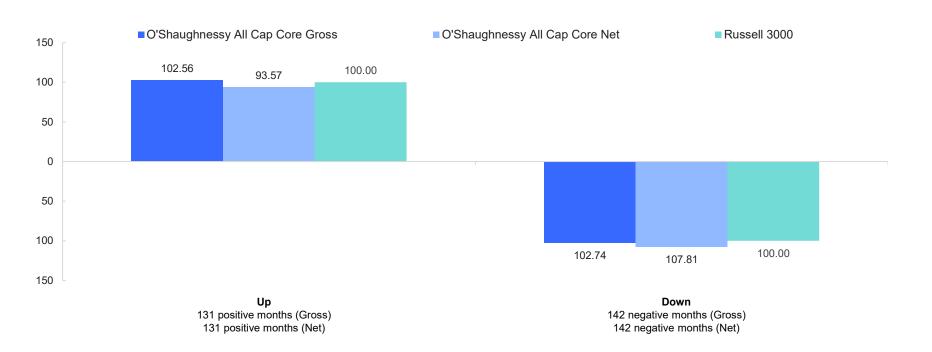
Alpha, Beta, Sharpe Ratio, and R-Squared are shown versus the Index. Investors cannot invest directly in an index and unmanaged index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses or sales charges.

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.

Up down market capture ratios (%)



Gross and net of fees (based on since inception period ending September 30, 2025)

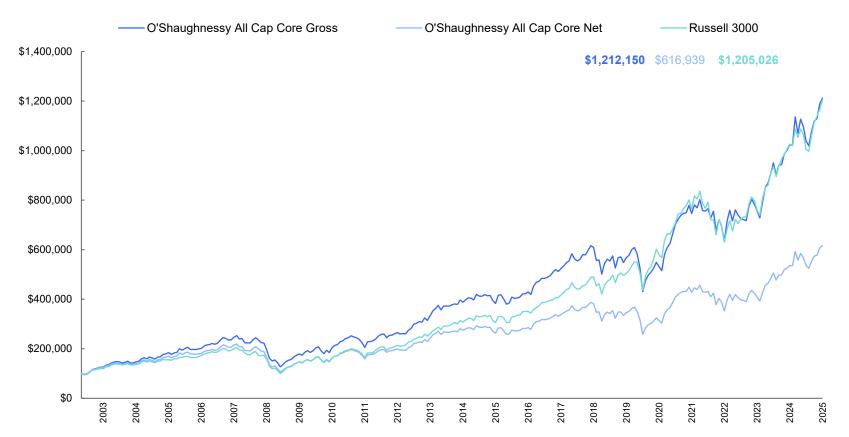


Periods less than one year are not annualized. Performance results are for the composite which includes all actual, fully discretionary accounts with substantially similar investment policies and objectives managed to the composite's investment strategy. Composite returns are stated in U.S. dollars and 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.

Growth of \$100,000



Gross and net of fees (based on since inception period ended September 30, 2025)



For illustrative purposes only. Assumes no withdrawals or contributions. These statistics are based on gross and net-of-fees monthly 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 by the bighost estimicated wrap fee portolios) and reproduced the bighost estimicated wrap fee. 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.

FRANKLIN TEMPLETON

Investment Management Team

O'Shaughnessy Asset Management (OSAM) team-managed approach



OSAM's 23-person investment team operates in a generalist structure, meaning team members share responsibilities for all strategies.



Portfolio managers possess deep knowledge of every aspect of the lifecycle of a portfolio—from idea generation to trade implementation—across a wide breadth of strategy types—passive, factor, income, defensive, long-short.



The average experience of portfolio managers is 19 years.

Investment Management Team



PM's at OSAM are constantly working towards four organizational objectives

Alignment

Creating, managing and refining carefully researched investment capabilities that align with client objectives.

Discipline

To act as general risk managers for our investment process across strategies and through time.

Culture

PMs are responsible for fostering a collaborative and collegial culture where ideas are shared and hypotheses are constructively challenged.

Transparency

Effectively communicate with internal and external stakeholders.

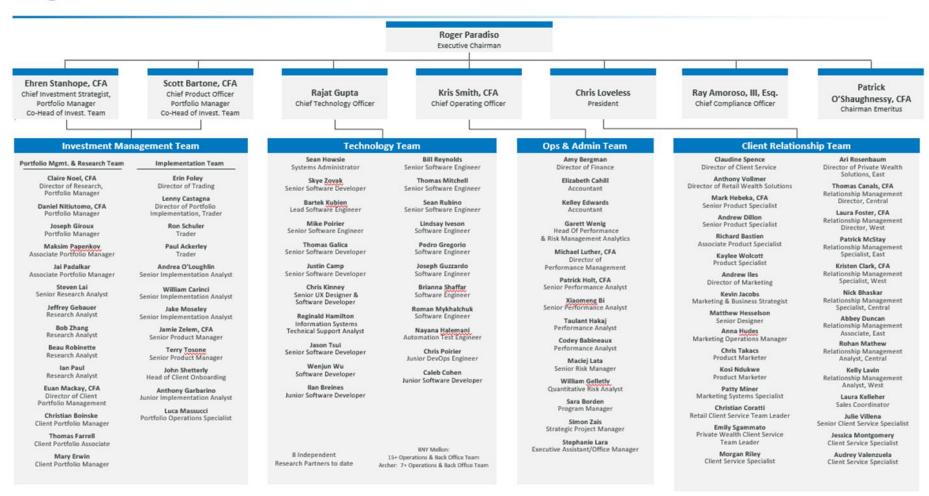
Combining multiple factors for a better investment signal



Value composite	Price-to-sales EBITDA-to-enterprise value Price-to-earnings Free cash flow-to-enterprise value Cash flow-to-enterprise value shareholder yield	Rank each factor 1 to 100 and take the average. Highest ranking is on cheapest value.	Value score
Momentum composite	3-month momentum 6-month momentum 9-month momentum Return volatility	Rank each factor 1 to 100 and take the average. Highest ranking is strong momentum and low volatility.	Momentum score
Earnings growth composite	1-year free cash flow growth Unexpected profit Profitability	Rank each factor 1 to 100 and take the average.	Earnings growth score
Financial strength composite	External financing Debt-to-cash flow Leverage 1-year change in debt	Rank each factor 1 to 100 and take the average.	Financial strength score
Earnings quality composite	Current accruals-to-assets Change in operating assets Depreciation-to-capex	Rank each factor 1 to 100 and take the average.	Earnings quality score



Organizational Structure



GIPS Composite Report



All Cap Core Strategy (Non-Wrap)

	Composite											
	"Blended"				3Yr Ex-Post	3Yr Ex-Post	3Yr Ex-Post					
	Gross	Composite			Std Dev	Std Dev	Std Dev	Internal	Number	Composite	Total Firm	
	Return	Net Return	Primary	Secondary	Composite	Primary	Secondary	Equal Wtd.	Of	Assets	Assets	Percent
	TWR^{10}	TWR	Benchmark	Benchmark	Gross	Benchmark	Benchmark	Dispersion	Portfolios	(MM)	(MM)	Wrap
2024	25.64%	24.90%	23.81%	25.02%	19.07%	17.56%	17.16%	1.34%	61	63.6	13,490.8	67.07%
2023	18.97%	18.27%	25.96%	26.27%	18.05%	17.46%	17.30%	0.60%	64	56.5	8,858.30	71.09%
2022	-10.73%	-11.27%	-19.21%	-18.13%	22.50%	21.48%	20.87%	0.66%	72	59.7	7,485.50	74.25%
2021	31.84%	31.07%	25.66%	28.68%	19.86%	17.94%	17.17%	0.80%	84	91.9	6,885.80	70.08%
2020	-0.06%	-0.66%	20.89%	18.39%	21.12%	19.41%	18.53%	0.76%	105	85.5	4,824.20	73.68%
2019	21.52%	20.80%	31.02%	31.48%	13.57%	12.21%	11.92%	0.68%	436	459.9	5,694.10	92.99%
2018	-9.76%	-10.31%	-5.24%	-4.39%	12.16%	11.18%	10.78%	0.59%	464	398.7	5,150.60	89.29%
2017	18.71%	18.01%	21.13%	20.71%	10.75%	10.09%	9.90%	0.45%	553	550.4	5,678.70	87.17%
2016	16.74%	16.05%	12.74%	11.96%	11.58%	10.88%	10.59%	0.59%	495	455.7	5,331.50	83.79%
2015	-0.87%	-1.46%	0.48%	1.38%	11.60%	10.58%	10.47%	0.87%	603	526.9	5,354.80	73.83%
2014	7.88%	7.24%	12.56%	13.69%	9.93%	9.29%	8.97%	0.70%	792	717.3	6,952.20	71.87%
2013	44.18%	43.34%	33.55%	32.39%	12.99%	12.53%	11.94%	0.95%	765	704.5	6,491.60	70.27%
2012	12.04%	11.37%	16.42%	16.00%	15.84%	15.73%	15.09%	2.08%	824	523.8	4,814.70	71.87%
2011	1.72%	1.12%	1.03%	2.11%	19.13%	19.35%	18.71%	2.94%	943	475.2	4,414.30	81.10%
2010	18.51%	17.81%	16.93%	15.06%	22.46%	22.62%	21.85%	2.62%	1,023	484.8	5,063.10	85.87%
2009	24.11%	23.38%	28.34%	26.46%	20.22%	20.32%	19.63%	5.49%	1,113	439.7	4,991.30	88.39%
2008	-35.81%	-36.21%	-37.31%	-37.00%	17.21%	15.79%	15.08%	2.62%	1,337	442.1	4,285.10	88.27%
2007	11.31%	10.65%	5.14%	5.49%	10.89%	8.14%	7.68%	3.96%	1,563	839.9	10,876.7	87.68%
2006	17.13%	16.43%	15.72%	15.79%	10.73%	7.51%	6.82%	3.67%	1,244	664.6	9,264.40	87.83%
2005	13.12%	12.45%	6.12%	4.91%	12.21%	9.49%	9.04%	4.02%	740	383.4	5,796.80	87.46%
2004	15.02%	14.34%	11.95%	10.88%	< 3 Years	< 3 Years	< 3 Years	4.83%	568	260.4	2,890.60	84.17%
2003	38.44%	37.63%	31.06%	28.68%	< 3 Years	< 3 Years	< 3 Years	6.87%	316	139.2	1,360.30	75.20%

Primary Benchmark: Russell 3000 Secondary Benchmark: S&P 500

Composite Creation Date: March 19, 2025; Inception Date: January 1, 2003

Annualized As Of 12/31/2024	Composite Gross Return	-		Secondary Benchmark
1 Year	25.64%	24.90%	23.81%	25.02%
5 Year	11.95%	11.28%	13.86%	14.51%
10 Year	10.23%	9.58%	12.55%	12.99%

GIPS Composite Report



- O'Shaughnessy Asset Management, LLC ("OSAM"), founded in 2007, is a Stamford, CT based quantitative money management firm and an SEC Registered Investment Advisor. OSAM became a wholly owned subsidiary of Franklin Templeton on December 31, 2021. We deliver a broad range of equity strategies, from micro cap to large cap, and growth to value. Our clients are individual investors, institutional investors, and the high-net-worth clients of financial advisors. James O'Shaughnessy and his team left Bear Steams to form OSAM in July 2007. All the GIPS® rules of portability were met. Jim maintained continuous management of all accounts during the transition from BSAM to OSAM, which was completed in March 2008. The performance of a past firm or affiliation is being attributed to the performance of the current firm for all the periods starting 1996. Jim left OSAM on December 31, 2022. OSAM maintains consistent implementation of its quantitative investment process.
- OSAM claims compliance with the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS®) and has prepared and presented this report in compliance with the GIPS standards. OSAM has been independently verified for the periods of 2007-2023. BSAM was independently verified in compliance with GIPS 2005-2006 and AIMR-PPS for the periods of 2002 - 2004. The verification reports are available upon request.

A firm that claims compliance with the GIPS standards must establish policies and procedures for complying with all the applicable requirements of the GIPS standards. Verification provides assurance on whether the firm's policies and procedures related to composite and pooled fund maintenance, as well as the calculation, presentation, and distribution of performance, have been designed in compliance with the GIPS standards and have been implemented on a firm-wide basis. Verification does not provide assurance on the accuracy of any specific performance report.

- A list of OSAM's composite and pooled fund descriptions is available upon request.
- The O'Shaughnessy All Cap Core strategy (the "Composite") generally seeks to provide long-term appreciation through exposure to domestic equities that the manager believes have better quality, valuation, momentum and yield across market capitalization ranges.
- The Composite was created in March 2025 for presentation entirely net of the wrap fee. It is the version of the Composite that was created in October 2016 to include all wrap fee, non-wrap fees and pooled funds accounts, and represents the performance of every fee paying account managed in the All Cap Core Strategy, regardless of asset size
- For composite presentation purposes, all account returns are net at 0.60% annually, which reflects the highest applicable fee for this strategy. Net of fee returns are calculated monthly by deducting 1/12 of the annual fee.
- Institutional separate accounts are charged an annual investment advisory fee of 0.60% on the first \$25 million and 0.55% on assets over \$25 million.
- For pooled funds, gross of fee returns are calculated by adding back the monthly portion of the annual management expense ratio to the NAV derived monthly returns, the net of fee return data shown in this presentation represents the reduction of the calculated gross of fee returns by the monthly portion of the annual investment advisory fee.
- Additionally, gross-of-fees returns for wrap fee accounts are "pure" gross-of-fees returns. "Pure" gross-of-fees returns do not reflect the deduction of any expenses, including transaction costs. "Pure" gross-of-fees returns are supplemental to net returns. A traditional (or "true") gross-of-fees return reflects performance after the reduction of transaction costs but before the reduction of the investment advisory fee. Since wrap fee accounts experience "bundled" pricing, it is often impossible to unbundle the transaction portion to calculate a gross-of-fees return and hence "pure" gross-of-fees returns are made available.
- The "Blended" gross-of-fee return presented for this composite is a blend of "true" gross-of-fees returns for non-wrap and pooled funds clients (where the actual fee paid is identifiable) and "pure" gross-of-fees returns for wrap clients (for the reasons stated above). "Blended" gross-of-fee returns are supplemental to net returns.
- Internal dispersion is calculated using the equal weighted standard deviation of annual gross returns of those portfolios that were included in the composite for the entire year. Total Firm Assets are presented from December 31, 2007 forward, consistent with the inception of our firm, and N/A is shown for prior periods. All investments are in U.S. equities and all returns are stated in U.S. Dollars. Policies for valuing investments, calculating performance, and preparing GIPS reports are available upon request.
- . The three-year annualized standard deviation measures the variability of the composite gross returns and the benchmark returns over the preceding 36-month period.
- The Russell 3000® Index measures the performance of the largest 3000 U.S. companies representing approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.
- The S&P 500 Index includes a representative sample of 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. Although the S&P 500 Index focuses on the large-cap segment of the market, with over 80% coverage of U.S. equities, it is generally considered a proxy for the total market.
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Definitions



Index Definitions

The **Alerian MLP Index** is a composite of the 50 most prominent energy master limited partnerships (MLPs) and is calculated using a float-adjusted, capitalization-weighted methodology. Source: Alerian.

The MSCI All Country World ex-US Growth Index measures the performance of growth stocks in developed and emerging markets, excluding the US. 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.

The MSCI All Country World Index is a market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. Net Returns (NR) include income net of tax withholding when dividends are paid. 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.

The MSCI EAFE Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure developed market equity performance, excluding the U.S. and Canada. 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.

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The MSCI U.S.A. High Dividend Yield Index is designed to reflect the performance of mid- and large-cap equities (excluding REITs) with higher dividend income, which is sustainable and persistent, than average dividend yields of securities in the MSCI USA Index. 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.

The MSCI US REIT Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is comprised of equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs). 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.

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

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

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

The **Russell 2000 Growth Index** measures the performance of the small-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. Source: FTSE.

The **Russell 2000 Index** measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. Source: FTSE.

The **Russell 2000 Value Index** measures the performance of the small-cap value segment of the U.S. equity universe. Source: FTSE.

The **Russell 2500 Growth Index** measures the performance of those companies in the small/mid-cap Russell 2500 Index chosen for their growth orientation. Source: FTSE.

The **Russell 2500 Index** measures the performance of the small to midcap segment of the U.S. equity universe, commonly referred to as "SMID" cap.

The **Russell 2500 Value Index** measures the performance of U.S. companies in the small/mid-cap Russell 2500 Index chosen for their value orientation. Source: FTSE.

The **Russell 3000 Growth Index** measures the performance of those Russell 3000 Index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. Source: FTSE.

The **Russell 3000 Index** measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization. Source: FTSE.

The **Russell 3000 Value Index** measures the performance of the broad value segment of U.S. equity value universe. Source: FTSE.

The **Russell Microcap Index** measures the performance of the microcap segment of the U.S. equity market. Source: FTSE.

The **Russell Mid Cap Index** measures the performance of the mid-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. Source: FTSE.

The **Russell Midcap Growth Index** measures the performance of the midcap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. Source: FTSE.

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.

The **S&P Global Infrastructure Index** includes listed infrastructure stocks from around the world across energy, transportation and utilities clusters. Source: © S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. All rights reserved.

Investors cannot invest directly in an index and unmanaged index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses or sales charges.

Definitions



Term definitions

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) approximates a firm's operating cash flow by considering its earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization.

Free Cash Flow measures the cash remaining after accounting for a firm's cash expenditures to support its operations and maintain its capital assets.

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

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.

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.

The **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 the portfolio's historical adjusted performance.

Alpha is a measure of the difference between actual returns and expected performance, given the level of risk as measured by Beta, where **Beta** measures sensitivity to benchmark movements.

R-Squared measures the strength of the linear relationship between the portfolio and its benchmark. R-squared at 1.0 implies perfect linear relationship and zero implies no relationship exists.

Standard Deviation is based on quarterly data. Standard deviation is a measure of the variability of returns; the higher the standard deviation, the greater the range of performance (i.e., volatility).

The **Capture Ratios** measure a manager's composite performance relative to the benchmark, considering only those quarters that are either positive (Up) or negative (Down) for the benchmark

An **Up Market Capture Ratio** greater than 1.0 indicates a manager who has outperformed the benchmark in the benchmark's positive quarters.

A **Down Market Capture Ratio** of less than 1.0 indicates a manager who has outperformed the relative benchmark in the benchmark's negative quarters.



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