Franklin Corporate Ladder 1-3 Year SMA



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

Investment overview

The Franklin Fixed Income team manages portfolios composed primarily of Investment Grade Corporate Credit issues. Using a bottom-up, relative value strategy, we seek to provide capital appreciation with a high level of current income. At least every other year in the ladder will have a bond position with a corresponding maturity in that year for the complete maturity range of the strategy.

Investment objective

Franklin bond ladders seeks to deliver income opportunities from a portfolio of corporate securities with laddered maturities. Our strategy invests in fundamentally strong corporate issuers, seeking to take advantage of relative valuation differences between industries, issuers and individual bond issues.

Investment principles:

Seeking to deliver consistent, maximum risk-adjusted performance for clients.

We believe marrying quantitative science with fundamentals-based active management provides us the insights and competitive edge to navigate challenging investment environments, generate consistent alpha, and serve our clients better.

- Bridge: Multi-disciplinary collaboration (economists, portfolio managers, fundamental analysts, quant analysts, traders) results in a systematic process that integrates and synthesizes data in a manner that translates and communicates information in a consistent manner.
- Complement: Quantitative analysis serves as the starting point for discussion and debate, not the end
 point, and provides breadth while fundamental analysis provides depth. Quantitative approaches can
 identify patterns in enormous amounts of data and cover the entire investable universe while active
 fundamental analysis provides a deep understanding of the complexity individual issuers and securities.
- Guide: Embedded quantitative processes makes results more consistent, reproduceable, and amenable
 to analysis and improvement.

Mechanics of Laddered Portfolio

As bonds on each rung of the ladder mature, the principal plus interest (if desired) are typically reinvested into longer-dated, higher-yielding securities:



Investment management team

Thomas Runkel, CFA Portfolio Manager Industry since 1983

Jacob K. Chu Portfolio Manager Industry since 1996

Investment process

STEP

Identify ladder structure

Current holdings are reviewed, and a comprehensive analysis is provided of how they would be transitioned into a Franklin Laddered Portfolio. For new accounts incepting with cash, we will construct a portfolio, equally weighted across the rungs of the chosen ladder with different issuers. The ladder rungs are determined by the account size at either 1- or 2-year rungs.



Leverage deep in-house research

We employ a rigorous credit research process centered around a sector-specific, transaction driven model. Each analyst typically follows between one and three sectors and works with all of the portfolio managers in assessing primary and secondary market transactions and surveillance of current holdings.



Uncover attractive yield opportunities

We source opportunities in both the primary and secondary markets. Our presence as a leader in the space allows for institutional access to primary market supply as well as institutional level execution when both buying and selling.



Build a high-quality portfolio

The team implements the investment strategy using a disciplined conservative approach, focusing on credits with strong fundamentals while avoiding riskier bonds.



Ongoing Portfolio and credit monitoring

We regularly monitor each client's portfolio as well as the bond market to help ensure the portfolio continues to be appropriately positioned. A member of the team is available to review account holdings and performance upon request.

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 March 31, 2025

Characteristics

	Portfolio	BM
Effective Duration	1.24 Years	1.85 Years
Average Weighted Maturity	1.35 Years	2.02 Years
Yield to Maturity	4.52%	4.56%
Yield to Worst	4.44%	4.55%
Weighted Average Coupon	3.50%	3.82%
Weighted Average Price	98.88	98.85

Sector Weightings (%)

	Portfolio
Investment Grade Corporate	98.07
Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.93

Credit Quality (%)

	Portfolio
AAA	0.00
AA	8.53
A	51.63
BBB	37.91
Cash & Cash Equivalents	1.93

Average Maturity (%)

	Portfolio
0 to 2 Years	78.80
2 to 4 Years	21.20

Credit quality is a measure of a bond issuer's ability to repay interest and principal in a timely manner. The credit ratings shown are assigned by one or more Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations ('NRSRO'), such as Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch. The ratings are an indication of an issuer's creditworthiness and typically range from AAA or Aaa (highest) to D (lowest). For non-municipal portfolios, when ratings from all three agencies are available, the middle rating is used; when two are available, the lowest rating is used; and when only one is available, that rating is used. For municipal portfolios, when ratings from multiple agencies are available, the highest is used, consistent with the portfolio investment process. Foreign government bonds without a specific rating are assigned the country rating provided by an NRSRO, if available. The Refunded category consists of refunded bonds secured by U.S. government or other high-quality securities. The Not Rated category consists of ratable securities that have not been rated by an NRSRO. The For non-municipal portfolios, Not Applicable category consists of non-ratable securities (e.g., equities). For municipal portfolios, the Not Applicable category consists of third-party ETFs and securities that only have a short-term rating and are not cash equivalents. Where cash is included in the breakdown, it includes equivalents, which may be rated.

[‡] 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. Yield figures quoted should not be used as an indication of the income that has or will be received. Yield figures are based on the portfolio's underlying holdings and do not represent a payout of the portfolio. Past performance is not an indicator or a guarantee of future performance.

Performance

Annualized Rates of Return - Pure Gross and Net of Fees (%) as of March 31, 2025 - PRELIMINARY - (Inception date: 12/31/2022)

					Since
	YTD*	1 Mth*	3 Mths*	1 Year	Incept
Franklin Corporate Ladder 1-3 Year SMA-Pure Gross of Fees—(USD)	1.45	0.45	1.45	5.48	5.09
Franklin Corporate Ladder 1-3 Year SMA-Net of Fees—(USD)	1.08	0.33	1.08	3.93	3.54
Bloomberg US Corporate 1-3 Year Index—(USD)	1.62	0.42	1.62	6.15	5.52

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

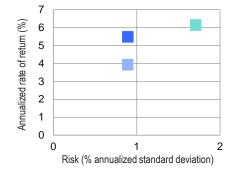
	עוץ	2024	2023
Franklin Corp Ladder 1-3 Yr-Pure Gross of Fees—(USD)	1.45	5.01	4.97
Franklin Corp Ladder 1-3 Yr-Net of Fees—(USD)	1.08	3.46	3.42
Bloomberg Corp 1-3 Yr Index—(USD)	1.62	5.28	5.47

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.

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

Risk/Return profile (%)





Growth of \$100,000*



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" (1.5% is the maximum anticipated wrap fee for fixed income 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.

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 fee included a blend of "true" gross-of-fee returns for wrap fee of requity 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.

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.

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 upcapture 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.

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. Fixed income securities involve interest rate, credit, inflation and reinvestment risks, and possible loss of principal. As interest rates rise, the value of fixed income securities falls. Liquidity risk exists when securities or other investments become more difficult to sell, or are unable to be sold, at the price at which they have been valued. Active management does not ensure gains or protect against market declines. 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.

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