

Franklin Equity Income SMA

Key Takeaways

- Markets: US stocks advanced during the second quarter of 2025. After rebounding from April's lows, equity markets
 continued to rally through June despite bouts of volatility. The S&P 500 Index and Nasdaq Composite Index closed the
 period with solid gains after hitting new record highs at the end of June, while the Dow Jones Industrial Average
 hovered near its all-time high. Temporary delays in tariff hikes, reduced fears of a recession, growing expectations of
 interest-rate cuts later in the year and easing geopolitical tensions helped drive US stocks higher. Large-capitalization
 equities gained the most, followed by mid- and small-cap stocks, and growth stocks outperformed value by a wide
 margin in all three market-cap tiers.
- Contributors: The strategy outperformed the Russell 1000 Value Index. In absolute terms, the financials, information
 technology (IT) and industrials sectors were meaningful contributors. In the financials sector, the capital markets and
 banks industries offered solid returns. The semiconductors and semiconductor equipment industry helped the IT sector
 most. The industrials sector saw much of its positive performance in the electrical equipment industry.
- Detractors: In absolute terms, the health care and energy sectors hurt performance most. The health care sector
 declined due to weakness in the health care providers and services industry. In the energy sector, oversupply pressures,
 along with investor concerns about the potential for trade wars and inflation, weighed on energy markets.
- Outlook: As equity markets have recovered from April lows, we are now more mindful of valuation risks that may lie ahead. Our focus today is on understanding the earnings impact from tariffs and how companies are likely to react with regards to pricing, product sourcing/manufacturing and profit-margin pressures that have occurred.

Performance Review

- JPMorgan Chase was a leading contributor to financials sector performance. The recovery in equity markets led to betterthan-expected revenues in the first quarter of 2025 for the financial services giant. Its revenues were helped by higher asset management and investment banking fees and strong trading results.
- In the IT sector, shares of software developer and chipmaker Broadcom moved higher following its release of strong fiscal second-quarter 2025 financial results. Demand for artificial intelligence-related semiconductors remains quite strong, and we believe the company's outlook through its fiscal year 2025 and into its fiscal year 2026 continues to look promising.
- In the health care sector, shares of UnitedHealth Group declined in the face of several negative headlines about the health insurer. Among them were the resignation of the company's chief executive officer, the company's decision to withdraw its 2025 outlook and the ongoing investigation by the US Department of Justice into its billing practices. We reduced our exposure significantly over the period.

Outlook

- We have a positive outlook for corporate earnings and the financial markets overall. The recent passing of significant
 legislation in Congress should support economic growth, and the prospects for infrastructure spending, lower regulation and
 ongoing productivity gains from technology should also be supportive. While the news about US tariffs on key trade partners
 in April was more impactful than we anticipated, we believe trade agreements are likely to be reached with key partners,
 which can allow for a more positive macroeconomic environment to reemerge. We believe this can support broader market
 participation across industries while allowing key IT companies to continue to do well.
- We expect the strategy to hold up relatively well during this period of higher volatility given its lower predicted beta and risk
 profile. We believe that the powerful secular themes seen throughout the strategy, like infrastructure improvement, energy
 transition and grid hardening, should continue to be positive areas of investment as they can provide support for companies
 during times of economic uncertainty as those themes play out over time.

Commentary | as of June 30, 2025

Top Equity Issuers (% of Total)

Holding	Portfolio
JPMORGAN CHASE & CO	4.74
MORGAN STANLEY	3.55
BANK OF AMERICA CORP	3.15
CHEVRON CORP	3.09
EATON CORP PLC	2.67
CHARLES SCHWAB CORP/THE	2.58
PROCTER & GAMBLE CO/THE	2.52
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	2.33
DUKE ENERGY CORP	2.32
WALMART INC	2.30

Sector Allocation (% of Total)

Sector	Portfolio			
Financials	22.67			
Industrials	15.57			
Health Care	10.26			
Information Technology	9.88			
Consumer Staples	9.85			
Energy	7.66			
Utilities	5.95			
Other	12.41			
Cash & Other Net Assets	5.73			

Average annual total returns (%) - as of June 30, 2025-PRELIMINARY

Product	3-Mo*	6-Mo*	YTD*	1-Yr	3-Yr	5-Yr	10-Yr	15-Yr	20-Yr	25-Yr	Inception	Inception Date
Net of Fees	5.34	4.88	4.88	11.63	11.63	11.73	_	_	_	_	14.80	3/31/2020
Pure Gross of Fees	6.11	6.43	6.43	14.95	14.95	15.05	_	_	_	_	18.21	3/31/2020
Benchmark	3.79	6.00	6.00	13.70	12.76	13.93	_	_	_	_	16.14	_

*Cumulative total returns

Benchmark(s)

Benchmark = Russell 1000 Value Index

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.

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.

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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. Distributions are not guaranteed and are subject to change. Active management does not ensure gains or protect against market declines. 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 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.

Glossary

Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) is an unmanaged index composed of 30 blue-chip stocks, each with annual sales exceeding \$7 billion. The DJIA is price-weighted, reflects large-cap companies representative of U.S. industry, and historically has moved in tandem with other major market indexes such as the S&P 500. Source: © S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC.

Nasdaq Composite Index is a market-capitalization-weighted index that is designed to represent the performance of NASDAQ securities and includes over 3,000 stocks. Source: Nasdaq OMX. 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.

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

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