Franklin Mutual Large Cap Value SMA



Separately Managed Accounts

Fact Sheet as of March 31, 2025

Investment overview

The Franklin Mutual Large Cap Value SMA is focused on undervalued mid- and large-cap equity securities utilizing a proprietary bottom-up investment and research process to identify and invest in stocks that we believe are trading at a discount to their fundamental value, with attractive investment catalysts. Through a focus on risk/reward and downside risk management, the strategy aims to deliver attractive risk-adjusted results to clients

Investment philosophy

- At Franklin Mutual Series, we focus on recognizing value that other investors might miss.
- Our goal is to deliver solid, risk-adjusted returns, year in and year out. Since its inception in 1949, Franklin Mutual Series has maintained a consistent, value approach that has benefited shareholders with long-term investment horizons.

Opportunistic Value Investors

 Our core investments are in undervalued stocks with viable catalysts that we believe will change the way the market views their true worth.

Think and Act Like Company Owners

 We won't hesitate to engage with management if our shareholders' interests need to be protected.

Strive To Reduce Risk

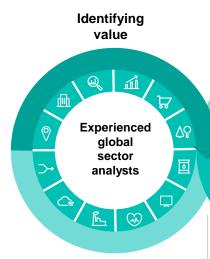
 Our differentiated strategy strives to provide downside risk management, enabling us to focus on attractive risk-adjusted returns.

Investment management team

Christian Correa, CFA Portfolio Manager Industry since 2002

Grace Hoefig Portfolio Manager Industry since 1982

Deborah Turner, CFA Portfolio Manager Industry since 1992



- Analyst-driven idea generation
- Bottom-up, unconstrained search for opportunities
- Focus on companies trading at market prices meaningfully below assessments of fundamental value

Proprietary analysis

Discount to fundamental value

Catalysts to unlock value

Downside risk

Scenario analysis

One team approach

Peer review strengthens recommendations



Core undervalued equities + opportunistic strategies

Portfolio construction

& management



 In-depth proprietary analysis to understand business model, financials &

competitive dynamics

- Consideration of downside risks, including environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors
- Assess current price relative to fair value & identify catalysts
- Team plays an integral role in the review of each investment idea
- Collaboration across sector, geography & strategy
- Focus on potential upside and downside risks
- Portfolio weightings result from bottomup selection
- Opportunistic investments include distressed credit and merger arbitrage
- Active engagement with company management

INTEGRATED RISK MANAGEMENT

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

Top Ten Holdings (%)

	Portfolio
CHEVRON CORP	2.72
BANK OF AMERICA CORP	2.58
NOVARTIS AG	2.53
CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS INC	2.39
EOG RESOURCES INC	2.29
MEDTRONIC PLC	2.19
FISERV INC	2.15
AMERICAN TOWER CORP	2.12
ELEVANCE HEALTH INC	2.12
CVS HEALTH CORP	2.09
Total	23.18

Sector Weightings (%)

	Portfolio	BM
Financials	23.96	23.24
Health Care	16.25	14.78
Industrials	11.87	14.06
Consumer Staples	7.90	8.15
Information Technology	7.62	8.65
Energy	7.56	7.09
Communication Services	5.96	4.55
Real Estate	5.42	4.73
Consumer Discretionary	4.03	5.76
Utilities	3.86	4.81
Materials	3.31	4.18
Cash & Other Net Assets	2.27	0.00

Market Capitalization (%)

	Portfolio
5.0-10.0 Billion	6.23
10.0-25.0 Billion	21.75
25.0-50.0 Billion	17.54
>50.0 Billion	54.47

Characteristics

	Portfolio	BM
Price to Earnings (12-Month Trailing)	16.82x	19.86x
Price to Cash Flow	12.01x	17.01x
Price to Book	3.94x	3.76x
Dividend Yield	2.30%	2.06%
Weighted Average Market Capitalization (Millions USD)	\$103,457	\$190,315

[‡] Source: FactSet. Portfolio characteristics listed are based on representative accounts and assumes no withdrawals, contributions or client-imposed restrictions. Portfolio characteristics of individual client accounts may differ from those of the representative accounts 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 - (Inception date: 11/30/2021)

					Since	
	YTD*	1 Mth*	3 Mths*	1 Year	3 Year	Incept
Franklin Mutual Large Cap Value SMA-Pure Gross of Fees—(USD)	2.96	-2.41	2.96	5.58	7.67	8.24
Franklin Mutual Large Cap Value SMA-Net of Fees—(USD)	2.21	-2.65	2.21	2.51	4.54	5.10
Russell 1000 Value Index—(USD)	2.14	-2.78	2.14	7.18	6.64	7.68

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

	YTD	2024	2023	2022
Franklin Mutual Lge Cap Value-Pure Gross of Fees—(USD)	2.96	11.69	16.24	-7.54
Franklin Mutual Lge Cap Value–Net of Fees—(USD)	2.21	8.45	12.88	-10.26
Russell 1000 Value Index—(USD)	2.14	14.37	11.46	-7.54

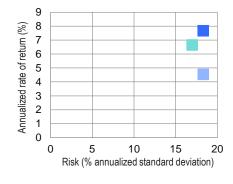
The strategy returns shown are preliminary composite returns, subject to future revision (downward or upward). Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. An investment in this strategy can lose value. Please visit www.franklintempleton.com for the latest performance figures. Investors cannot 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. 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. Franklin Templeton 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.

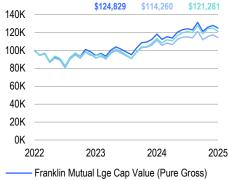
Performance Statistics ¹ Preliminary (based on 3-year period ending March 31, 2025)

Risk/Return profile (%)



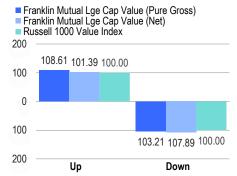
s)
7.67
18.33
4.54
18.33
6.64
17.00

Growth of \$100,000*



Franklin Mutual Lge Cap Value (Pure Gross)
Franklin Mutual Lge Cap Value (Net)
Russell 1000 Value Index

Up/Down market capture ratios (%)



Modern portfolio statistics

	Portfolio (Pure gross)	Portfolio (Net)	ВМ
Sharpe Ratio	0.26	0.10	0.21
Beta	1.06	1.06	N/A
Alpha (%)	1.00	-1.95	N/A
R-Squared	0.96	0.96	N/A

	(+) Months	(-) Months
Pure Gross:	20	16
Net:	20	16

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.

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.

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.

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

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. Depository receipts are subject to international investment risk and potentially negative effects from currency exchange rates, foreign taxation and differences in auditing and other financial standards. 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. Equity securities are subject to price fluctuation and possible loss of principal. 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. Investments in companies engaged in mergers, reorganizations or liquidations also involve special risks as pending deals may not be completed on time or on favorable terms. Real estate investment trusts (REITs) are closely linked to the performance of the real estate markets. REITs are subject to illiquidity, credit and interest rate risks, and risks associated with small- and mid-cap investments. 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. 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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