Western Asset GSM 5-Year Portfolios

Investment overview

The Western Asset GSM 5-Year Portfolios actively manage U.S. Treasury bills, notes, bonds and U.S. government agency securities to seek to maximize total return. GSM 5-Year has a maximum individual security limit of 10 years and a maximum average portfolio maturity of five years. It is benchmarked to the Bloomberg U.S. Intermediate Treasury Bond Index.

Investment objective

Seeks to:
Produce total returns over complete market cycles that exceed appropriate benchmark returns. As part of this total return investment approach, the portfolios seek to preserve principal.

Investment philosophy

- Long-term
- Active duration management
- Sector rotation between Treasuries and Agencies
- Strive to add incremental value over time and potentially reduce volatility
- The GSM 5-Year Portfolios predominantly focus on U.S. government debt (including Treasuries and Agencies).

Key differentiators

Leverage Western Asset Management resources
- Institutional-caliber buying power and trading expertise
- Access to proprietary credit research team
- Exclusive focus on fixed income management

Management team

Western Asset, one of the world's leading fixed income managers, was founded in 1971. With a focus on long-term fundamental value investing that employs a top-down, bottom-up approach, the firm has nine offices around the globe and deep experience across the range of fixed income sectors. Western Asset has been recognized for its emphasis on team management and intensive proprietary research, supported by robust risk management.

Western Asset team-managed approach
- Team unites groups of specialists dedicated to different market sectors.
- Each group of sector specialists utilizes their expertise in bottom-up analysis of each portfolio sector.

Investment process

STEP 1

Interest rate exposure/duration weighting
Western Asset's investment team comprehensively analyzes a variety of domestic and international macroeconomic factors to establish a duration target.

STEP 2

Term structure weighting
The Firm carefully employs strategies in an attempt to take advantage of changes in the yield curve's shape and shifts in the relationship between short-, intermediate- and long-maturity securities.

STEP 3

Sector allocation
Western Asset seeks to add value to a portfolio by actively rotating between the Treasury and Agency sectors.

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, 2026

Characteristics

	Portfolio
Effective Duration	3.54 Years
Yield to Worst	3.93%
Weighted Average Life	3.95 Years
Cash Flow	3.93%

Sector Weightings (%)

	Portfolio
Treasury	100.00

Average Life (%)

	Portfolio
0 to 1 Year	9.01
1 to 3 Years	32.45
3 to 5 Years	35.45
5 to 7 Years	15.11
7 to 10 Years	7.97

‡ Source: Western Asset. 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, 2026 – PRELIMINARY

	1 Mth	3 Mths	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	7 Year	10 Year	15 Year	20 Year	25 Yrs
GSM 5-Year –Pure Gross of Fees—(USD)	-1.14	0.15	0.15	4.02	3.75	1.35	2.05	1.75	2.06	2.98	3.12
GSM 5-Year –Net of Fees—(USD)	-1.27	-0.22	-0.22	2.48	2.22	-0.15	0.54	0.25	0.55	1.46	1.60
Bloomberg Interm Treas Index—(USD)	-1.14	0.05	0.05	3.98	3.63	0.98	1.76	1.52	1.88	2.77	2.99

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

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
GSM 5-Year –Pure Gross of Fees—(USD)	6.51	2.58	4.42	-6.47	-1.49	5.87	5.04	1.47	1.20	1.32
GSM 5-Year –Net of Fees—(USD)	4.94	1.07	2.88	-7.86	-2.95	4.32	3.50	-0.03	-0.29	-0.18
Bloomberg Interm Treas Index—(USD)	6.51	2.42	4.28	-7.77	-1.72	5.77	5.22	1.41	1.14	1.06

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" (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.

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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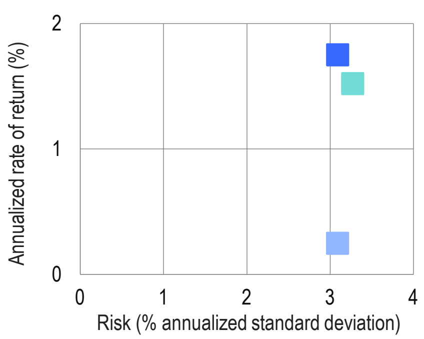
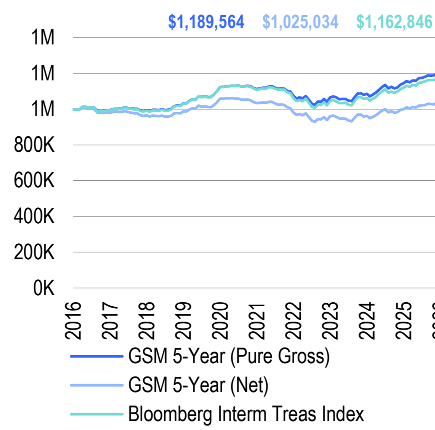
Performance Statistics [1] Preliminary (based on 10-year period ending March 31, 2026)

Risk/Return profile (%)

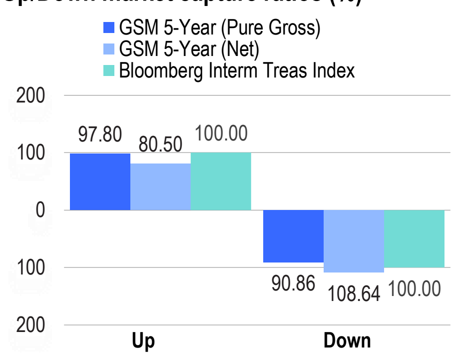


GSM 5-Year (Pure Gross)	
Annualized Return (%)	1.75
Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	3.09
GSM 5-Year (Net)	
Annualized Return (%)	0.25
Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	3.09
Bloomberg Interm Treas Index	
Annualized Return (%)	1.52
Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	3.27

Growth of $1,000,000*



Up/Down market capture ratios (%)



Modern portfolio statistics

	Portfolio (Pure gross)	Portfolio (Net)	BM
Sharpe Ratio	-0.16	-0.65	-0.22
Beta	0.94	0.94	N/A
Alpha (%)	0.18	-1.30	N/A
R-Squared	0.99	0.99	N/A

	(+) Months	(-) Months
Pure Gross:	68	52
Net:	68	52

[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" (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.

Terms and definitions:

Weighted Average Life: An estimate of the number of years to maturity, taking the possibility of early payments into account, for the underlying holdings.

Effective Duration is a duration calculation for bonds with embedded options. Effective duration takes into account that expected cash flows will fluctuate as interest rates change.

Duration measures the sensitivity of price (the value of principal) of a fixed-income investment to a change in interest rates. The higher the duration number, the more sensitive a fixed-income investment will be to interest rate changes.

Yield to worst (YTW) is based on a portfolio's current holdings on one specific day, is gross of all portfolio expenses, and is calculated based on assumptions that prepayment occurs if the bond has called or put provisions and the issuer can offer a lower coupon rate based on current market rates. If market rates are higher than the current yield of a bond, the YTW calculation will assume no prepayments are made, and YTW will equal the yield to maturity. The YTW will be the lowest of yield to maturity or yield to call (if the bond has prepayment provisions). The YTW of a bond portfolio is the market-weighted average of the YTWs of all the bonds in the portfolio.

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 **Bloomberg U.S. Intermediate Treasury Index** measures the performance of the U.S. Treasury debentures with maturities of 1-10 years. Source: Bloomberg Indices.

What are the risks?

All investments involve risks, including possible loss of principal. 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. **Asset-backed, mortgage-backed or mortgage-related securities** are subject to prepayment and extension risks.

Important Information

Any information, statement or opinion set forth herein is general in nature, is not directed to or based on the financial situation or needs of any particular investor, and does not constitute, and should not be construed as, investment advice, forecast of future events, a guarantee of future results, or a recommendation with respect to any particular security or investment strategy or type of retirement account. Investors seeking financial advice regarding the appropriateness of investing in any securities or investment strategies should consult their financial professional.

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