

Martin Currie Sustainable International Equity Portfolios



Separately Managed Accounts | Fact Sheet as of December 31, 2024

Investment overview

The Martin Currie Sustainable International Equity Portfolio's 20-40 quality growth companies seeks to offer sustainable growth and resilience to economic uncertainty. Our three long-term mega trends of Demographic Changes, the Future of Technology and Resource Scarcity, guide our proprietary fundamental research and portfolio construction. This allows us to invest on multi-decade investment horizon to meet client requirements for sustainable long-term returns.

Investment objective

Seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Investment philosophy

Proprietary fundamental research can identify long-term value-creating companies undervalued by the market. We elaborate on this below:

- The market is myopic, and fades returns of quality companies too fast
- Our proprietary fundamental research framework is able to identify these companies
- Value creating companies compound returns over the long-term

Key differentiators

We consider portfolio construction with equal importance to the research process, employing the same high-quality data from the research process. Here we focus on five areas:

- Long-term thematic
- Company classifications
- Geographic revenue/profit
- End user markets
- Industry lifecycles.

These aid our understanding of the portfolio's diversity, effectively managed risk and ensure we are positioned to capture long-term growth.

Investment management team

Martin Currie is an active equity specialist that build international, stock-driven portfolios based on fundamental research, devoting all its resources to delivering optimum investment outcomes and superior client relationships. Led by Zehrid Osmani, the nine strong international active equity team combines the role of analyst and portfolio manager, with specific sector research responsibilities.

Martin Currie team-managed approach

Martin Currie uses a team-based approach to managing your portfolio.

Martin Currie is an active equity specialist that builds global, stock-driven portfolios based on fundamental research, devoting all of its resources to delivering optimum investment outcomes and superior client relationships.

The managers' environmental social and governance (ESG) investment strategies may limit the number of investment opportunities available and may underperform portfolios that are not subject to such criteria.

Diversification does not assure a profit or protect against market loss.

Investment process

There are four components to the investment process, each with a clear outcome: to track the journey of an investment from early idea to inclusion in the Portfolio.

STEP 1

Idea Generation

- Team members' respective sector expertise bring attractive ideas to the research pipeline.
- We identify quality growth ideas by looking for companies that can generate sustained profits, demonstrated by an ability to generate a sustained a Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) in excess of their Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC), and healthy balance sheets, identified by low gearing and the level of goodwill.

STEP 2

Fundamental research

- Systematically risk assess companies across four key areas, from '1' lowest, to '5' highest risk. These are industry, company, governance & sustainability and portfolio risks.
- This intensive framework ensures we focus on the stock's risk reward potential, and its impact on the overall portfolio.

STEP 3

Portfolio construction

- Focused on five areas to avoid any unintended risk exposures and deliver a diversified yet concentrated portfolio.
- These are long-term thematics, geographic revenue and profit, end user market, company classifications and industry lifecycles.

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 December 31, 2024

Top Ten Holdings (%)

	Portfolio
ASML Holding NV	7.90
Ferrari NV	7.50
Atlas Copco AB	7.28
ResMed Inc	6.47
Mettler-Toledo International Inc	5.85
Linde PLC	5.69
L'Oreal SA	5.02
Hexagon AB	4.59
Kingspan Group PLC	4.49
Adyen NV	4.18
Total	58.97

Sector Weightings (%)

	Portfolio
Health Care	27.08
Information Technology	19.57
Industrials	17.60
Consumer Discretionary	12.95
Materials	8.01
Consumer Staples	6.71
Financials	4.18
Cash & Cash Equivalents	3.90

Country Weightings (%)

	Portfolio
France	18.12
United States	16.22
Sweden	15.45
Netherlands	15.35
Italy	11.39
United Kingdom	8.01
Denmark	6.87
Ireland	4.49
Australia	4.09
Total	100.00

Market Capitalization (%)

	Portfolio
3-10 Billion	2.32
10-25 Billion	23.63
25-50 Billion	27.14
>50 Billion	43.01
Cash	3.90

Characteristics

	Portfolio
Number of Issuers	22
Estimated 3-5 Year EPS Growth	10.58%
Price to Earnings (12-Month Forward)	29.05x
Price to Book	9.53x
Dividend Yield	1.05%
Median Market Cap (Millions USD)	\$45,558
Weighted Average Market Capitalization (Millions USD)	\$81,494

[‡] Source: FactSet. Portfolio characteristics listed are based on a model portfolio, not an actual client account. The model portfolio is a hypothetical portfolio whereby the portfolio characteristics 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 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.

Performance

Annualized Rates of Return – Pure Gross and Net of Fees (%) as of December 31, 2024 – PRELIMINARY – (Inception date: 12/1/2015)

	1 Mth	3 Mths	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	7 Yrs	Since Incept
Sustainable International Equity–Pure Gross of Fees—(USD)	-2.36	-14.25	-9.97	-9.97	-9.58	2.15	4.26	5.54
Sustainable International Equity–Net of Fees—(USD)	-2.60	-14.90	-12.67	-12.67	-12.29	-0.91	1.13	2.37
Index Mix—(USD)	-1.94	-7.60	5.53	5.53	0.82	4.10	3.53	5.86

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

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Sustainable International Equity–Pure Gross of Fees—(USD)	-9.97	15.83	-29.10	14.71	31.15	35.07	-10.85	25.34	-1.05
Sustainable International Equity–Net of Fees—(USD)	-12.67	12.35	-31.23	11.26	27.21	31.02	-13.52	21.58	-4.02
Index Mix—(USD)	5.53	15.62	-16.00	7.82	10.65	21.51	-14.20	27.71	5.01

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.

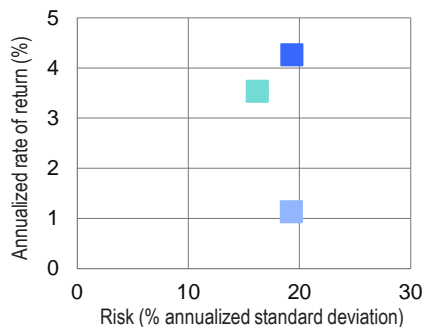
For fee schedules, contact your financial professional, or if you enter into an agreement directly with Franklin Templeton Private Portfolio Group, LLC ("FTPPG"), refer to FTPPG's Form ADV Part 2A disclosure document. Management and performance of individual accounts may vary for reasons that include the existence of different implementation practices and model requirements in different investment programs.

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The Index Mix: Prior to November 1, 2017, the index used was the MSCI AC World ex. USA (Gross) Index. After November 1, 2017, the index used was the MSCI AC World ex. USA (Net) Index.

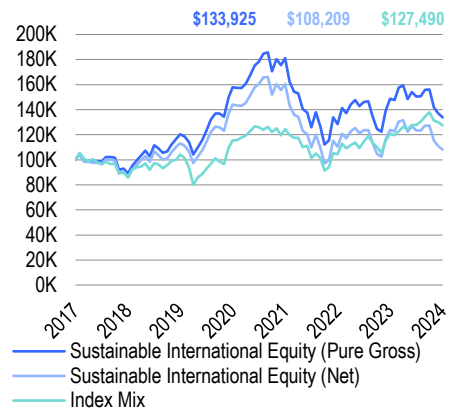
Performance Statistics¹ Preliminary (based on 7-year period ending December 31, 2024)

Risk/Return profile (%)

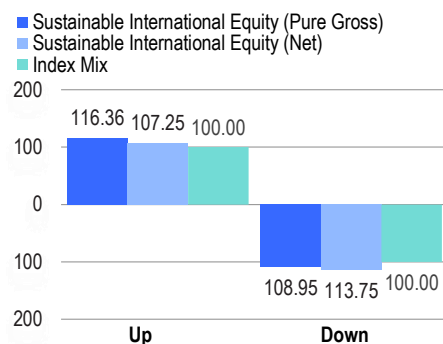


■ Sustainable International Equity (Pure Gross)	
Annualized Return (%)	4.26
Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	19.32
■ Sustainable International Equity (Net)	
Annualized Return (%)	1.13
Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	19.27
■ Index Mix	
Annualized Return (%)	3.53
Annualized Standard Deviation (%)	16.21

Growth of \$100,000*



Up/Down market capture ratios (%)



Modern portfolio statistics

	Portfolio (Pure gross)	Portfolio (Net)	BM
Sharpe Ratio	0.19	0.03	0.15
Beta	1.05	1.05	N/A
Alpha (%)	1.12	-1.92	N/A
R-Squared	0.78	0.78	N/A

	(+) Months	(-) Months
Pure Gross:	47	37
Net:	47	37

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" (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.

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 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.

What are the risks?

All investments involve risk, including loss of principal and there is no guarantee that investment objectives will be met. In addition to investments in large-capitalization companies, investments may be made in speculative and/or small-cap and mid-cap companies which involve a higher degree of risk and volatility than investments in larger, more established companies. In addition, because the investments may be concentrated in a limited number of industries and companies, the portfolios may involve heightened risk. While most investments are in U.S. companies, investments may also be made in ADRs and other securities of non-U.S. companies in developed and emerging markets which involve risks in addition to those ordinarily associated with investing in domestic securities, including the potentially negative effects of currency fluctuation, political and economic developments, foreign taxation and differences in auditing and other financial standards. These risks are magnified in emerging markets. Foreign securities, where permitted, are subject to the additional risks of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, changes in political and economic conditions, foreign taxation, and differences in auditing and financial standards. These risks are magnified in the case of investments in emerging markets. Investments may be concentrated in a limited number of industries and issuers.

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