

Fund Objective

This is an actively managed listed property fund, which has a total return objective. This fund has a medium to long-term investment horizon.

Fund Strategy

In order to achieve this investment objective, the fund will invest in local and global property shares and property loan stocks. The fund may also invest in units of other property collective investment schemes, both locally and abroad. For efficient portfolio management, the fund may invest in listed and unlisted financial instruments (derivatives). The fund may invest up to 45% in foreign property or property related securities.

Fund Information

Ticker	CFPPA
ISIN	ZAE000210183
Portfolio Manager	Ryan Cloete CA (SA), Imdaad Nana BBusSc & Lance Bezuidenhout CFA
ASISA Fund Classification	South African-Real Estate-General
Risk Profile	Moderate
Benchmark**	Composite: 40% RNGR (ZAR) and 60% ALPI (J803T)
Fund Size	R 2,198,645,157
Portfolio Launch Date	01/10/2015
Fee Class Launch Date	01/10/2015
Minimum Lump Sum Investment	R 10,000
Minimum Monthly Investment	R 500
Income Declaration Date	June & December
Income Payment Date	1st business day of July & January
Portfolio Valuation Time	15:00
Transaction Cut Off Time	15:00
Daily Price Information	Local media & www.sanlamunitrusts.co.za
Repurchase Period	2-3 business days

Fees (Incl. VAT)	A-Class (%)
Maximum Initial Advice Fee	—
Maximum Annual Advice Fee	1.15
Manager Annual Fee	1.15
Total Expense Ratio	1.18
Transaction Cost	0.14
Total Investment Charges	1.32
Performance Fee	—
TER Measurement Period	01 April 2022 - 31 March 2025

Total Expense Ratio (TER) is the percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as expenses relating to the administration of the Financial Product. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. The current TER may not necessarily be an accurate indication of future TER's.

Transaction Cost (TC) is the percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as costs relating to the buying and selling of the assets underlying the Financial Product. Transaction Costs are a necessary cost in administering the Financial Product and impacts Financial Product returns. It should not be considered in isolation as returns may be impacted by many other factors over time including market returns, the type of Financial Product, the investment decisions of the investment manager and the TER.

Total Investment Charges (TER + TC) is the total percentage value of the Financial Product that was incurred as costs relating to the investment of the Financial Product. Performance fees are incentive fees earned by the manager for performance in excess of the benchmark.

Performance fees form part of the cost structure of the fund and are included in the Total Expense Ratio. Please visit www.sanlamunitrusts.co.za for a detailed list of our funds that charge performance fees together with their calculation methodologies.

Effective 1 December 2024, SCI will change a monthly administration fee of R23 (VAT Inclusive) on retail investors whose total investment value is less than R50 000. Clients with an active recurring monthly debit order will not be levied this fee.

** The benchmark from inception till 30 November 2020 changed from CPI+4 to 75% FTSE/JSE All Property Index (ALPI) J803T and 25% FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Rental Index Net Total Return (ZAR). On 28 July 2023 it changed to 60% FTSE/JSE All Property Index (ALPI) J803T and 40% FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Rental Index Net Total Return (ZAR).

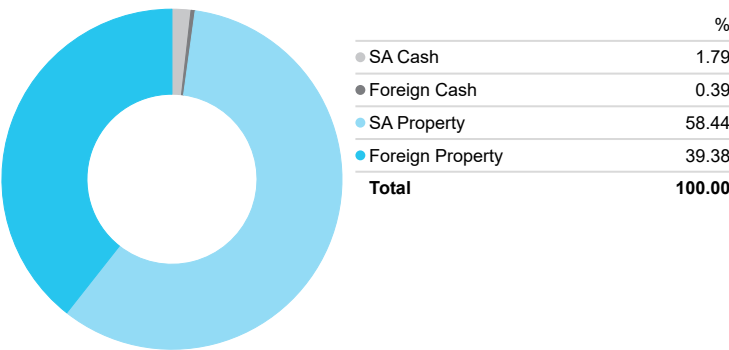
MDD Issue Date: 14/07/2025

Top Ten Holdings

Equinix Inc
Fortress Income Fund Ltd B
Growthpoint Properties Ltd
Hammerson Plc
Hyprop Investments Ltd
Lighthouse Properties Ltd
NEPI Rockcastle Plc
Redefine Properties Ltd
Storage Property Reit Ltd
Vukile Property Fund Ltd

Asset Allocation

Portfolio Date: 30/06/2025



Annualised Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	16.79	18.48
3 Years	13.00	14.79
5 Years	13.12	15.23
Since Inception	4.94	11.92

Cumulative Performance (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
1 Year	16.79	18.48
3 Years	44.28	51.27
5 Years	85.20	103.15
Since Inception	59.96	199.66

Highest and Lowest Annual Returns

Time Period: Since Inception to 31/12/2024

Highest Annual %	40.61
Lowest Annual %	-25.30

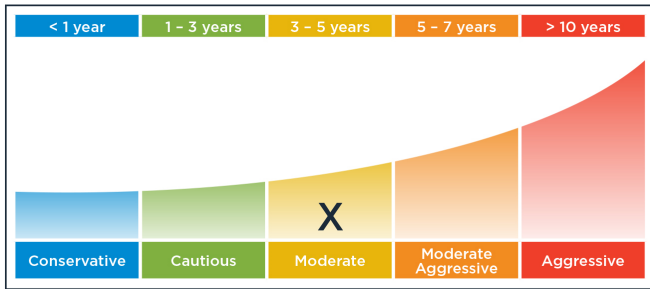
Risk Statistics (3 Year Rolling)

Standard Deviation	15.03
Sharpe Ratio	0.39
Information Ratio	-0.62
Maximum Drawdown	-12.00

Distribution History (Cents Per Unit)

30/06/2025	1.45 cpu	30/06/2023	1.67 cpu	30/06/2021	1.91 cpu
31/12/2024	2.12 cpu	31/12/2022	2.53 cpu	31/12/2020	0.95 cpu
30/06/2024	1.38 cpu	30/06/2022	1.89 cpu	09/10/2020	1.20 cpu
31/12/2023	2.20 cpu	31/12/2021	3.32 cpu	31/03/2020	6.04 cpu

Risk Profile



Glossary Terms

Annualised Returns

Annualised return is the weighted average compound growth rate over the period measured.

Asset Allocation

Asset allocation is the percentage holding in different asset classes (i.e. equities, bonds, property, etc.). It is used to determine the level of diversification in a portfolio.

Capital Volatility

Volatility is a measure of 'risk' and refers to the extent to which the price of an investment or capital value fluctuates over a certain period of time. Funds with high volatility usually offer the potential for higher returns over the longer term than low volatility funds.

Cumulative Returns

Cumulative return is the total growth experienced over the period measured.

Derivatives

Derivatives are instruments generally used as an instrument to protect against risk (capital losses), but can also be used for speculative purposes. Examples are futures, options and swaps.

Distributions

The income that is generated from an investment and given to investors through monthly, quarterly, biannual or annual distribution pay-outs.

Diversification

This is a strategy designed to reduce risk within a portfolio by combining a variety of investments (or asset classes) such as equities, bonds, cash or property, which are unlikely to all move in the same direction at the same time. This is designed to reduce the risk (and protect against capital losses) within a portfolio. Diversification allows for more consistent performance under a wide range of economic conditions as it smoothes out the impact of negative market events. The positive performance of some investments or asset classes should neutralize the negative performance of others.

Financial Instruments

Derivatives also known as financial instruments (such as a future, option, or warrants) whose value derives from and is dependent on the change in value of an underlying asset (such as a commodity, currency, or security) to protect against risk (capital losses).

Fund Objective

The fund objective is the portfolio's core goal.

Fund Strategy

The fund strategy is the way that the fund is managed to achieve the fund objective.

Information Ratio

The Information Ratio measures the market risk-adjusted performance of an investment or portfolio. The greater a portfolio's Information Ratio, the better its risk-adjusted performance has been compared to the market in general.

LISP (Linked Investment Service Provider)

A Linked Investment Service Provider is a financial institution which packages, distributes and administers a broad range of unit trust investments.

Maximum Drawdown

The maximum drawdown measures the highest peak to trough loss experienced by the fund.

Participatory Interests

When you buy a unit trust, your money is pooled with that of many other investors. The total value of the pool of invested money in a unit trust fund is split into equal portions called participatory interests or units. When you invest your money in a unit trust, you buy a portion of the participatory interests in the total unit trust portfolio. Participatory interests are therefore the number of units that you have in a particular unit trust portfolio.

Sharpe Ratio

The Sharpe Ratio measures total risk-adjusted performance of an investment or portfolio. It measures the amount of risk associated with the returns generated by the portfolio and indicates whether a portfolio's returns are due to excessive risk or not. The greater a portfolio's Sharpe ratio, the better its risk-adjusted performance has been (i.e. a higher return with a contained risk profile, where the portfolio manager is not taking excessive risk to achieve those returns).

Standard Deviation

Standard deviation (also called monthly volatility) is a measure of how much returns on an investment change from month to month. It is typically used by investors to gauge the volatility expected of an

Tax Free Savings Account

This Fund qualifies as a tax free investment according to section 12T of the Income Tax Act, with effect from 1 March 2015. South African individuals qualify for the associated tax benefits namely no tax on dividends, income or capital gains whilst still enjoying all the benefits of a unit trust. Note contributions to tax free investments are limited to R36 000 per tax year, with a lifetime limit of R500 000. Amounts invested in excess of these permissible thresholds are taxable.

Additional Information

All reasonable steps have been taken to ensure the information on this MDD is accurate. The information to follow does not constitute financial advice as contemplated in terms of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act. Use or rely on this information at your own risk. Independent professional financial advice should always be sought before making an investment decision. The Sanlam Group is a full member of the Association for Savings and Investment SA. Collective investment schemes are generally medium- to long-term investments. Please note that past performances are not necessarily a guide to future performances, and that the value of investments / units / unit trusts may go down as well as up. A schedule of fees and charges and maximum commissions is available on request from the Manager, Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) Pty Ltd, a registered and approved Manager in Collective Investment Schemes in Securities. Additional information of the proposed investment, including brochures, application forms and annual or quarterly reports, can be obtained on request from the Manager, free of charge. Collective investments are traded at ruling prices and can engage in borrowing and scrip lending. Collective investments are calculated on a net asset value basis, which is the total market value of all assets in the portfolio including any income accruals and less any deductible expenses such as audit fees, brokerage and service fees. Actual investment performance of the portfolio and the investor will differ depending on the initial fees applicable, the actual investment date, and the date of reinvestment of income as well as dividend withholding tax. Forward pricing is used. The Manager does not provide any guarantee either with respect to the capital or the return of a portfolio. The performance of the portfolio depends on the underlying assets and variable market factors. Performance is based on NAV to NAV calculations with income reinvestments done on the ex-div date. Lump sum investment performances are quoted. The portfolio may invest in participatory interests of other unit trust portfolios. These underlying funds levy their own fees, and may result in a higher fee structure for our portfolio. All the portfolio options presented are approved collective investment schemes in terms of Collective Investment Schemes Control Act, No 45 of 2002 ("CISCA"). The Manager may borrow up to 10% the market value of the portfolio to bridge insufficient liquidity. The fund may from time to time invest in foreign countries and therefore it may have risks regarding liquidity, the repatriation of funds, political and macroeconomic situations, foreign exchange, tax, settlement, and the availability of information. The fund may invest in financial instruments (derivatives) for efficient portfolio management purposes. The Manager has the right to close any portfolios to new investors to manage them more efficiently in accordance with their mandates. Management of the portfolio is outsourced to Catalyst Fund Managers SA (Pty) Ltd, (FSP) Licence No. 36009 an Authorised Financial Services Provider under the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Services Act, 2002. Sanlam Collective Investments (RF) (Pty) Ltd retains full legal responsibility for the co-named portfolio. Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd is the appointed trustee of the Sanlam Collective Investments scheme. Sources of Performance and Risk Data: Morningstar Direct, INET BFA and Bloomberg. The risk free asset assumed for the calculation of Sharpe ratios: STEFI Composite Index. The highest and lowest 12-month returns are based on a calendar year period over 10 years or since inception where the performance history does not exist for 10 years. Obtain a personalised cost estimate before investing by visiting www.sanlamunittrustsmdd.co.za and using our Effective Annual Cost (EAC) calculator. Alternatively, contact us at 0860 100 266.

Manager Information

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Trustee Information

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Investment Manager:

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Portfolio Manager Comment

Market Commentary June 2025

The SA Listed Property Index (SAPY) and the All-Property Index (ALPI) recorded total returns of 9.12% and 10.8% respectively for the quarter ended June 2025. The yield-to-maturity (YTM) on the long-term South African government bond (RLRS) strengthened by 61bps ending the quarter at 9.94% (10.55% - 31 March 2025).

The SA Listed Property Index (SAPY) and the All-Property Index (ALPI) delivered a 12-month return of 23.95% and 25.89% respectively, outperforming cash (8.12%) and bonds (18.43%), while performing well relative to equities (24.56%), over the same period. Globally, the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Rental Net Total Return Index (the index), recorded a net total USD return of 3.34% for the quarter. The best performing listed real estate market was Europe (ex UK) which recorded a total USD return of 21.78% for the quarter. US recorded the lowest total USD return of -1.28%. Year to date, the best performing sectors globally were Student Housing (+22.07%), Diversified (+20.54%) and Health Care (+15.81%). The worst performing sectors were Lab Space (-22.60%), Hotels (-8.48%) and Data Centres (-7.01%).

In May 2025, the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) proposed lowering its inflation target to a more aggressive 3.0% point target for headline consumer price inflation. This shift aims to align South Africa with its international peers and is expected to deliver long-term benefits, including enhanced macroeconomic stability, reduced borrowing costs, improved fiscal outcomes, and increased international competitiveness. From January 2025 to May 2025 inflation figures have been volatile between 2.7% and 3.2%, trending on the lower end of the SARB's long-standing target range of 3.0% to 6.0%. In response to this disinflationary trend, the SARB made a fourth consecutive 25-basis point cut, reducing the policy interest rate to 7.25% and the prime lending rate to 10.75%.

From a global perspective, while some indicators suggest a path toward stability, persistent geopolitical tensions and evolving trade policies have significantly clouded the global outlook. Growth forecasts have largely been revised downwards, inflation remains a key concern in certain regions, and central banks are treading a cautious path with monetary policy. While inflation has generally eased in advanced economies, new tariff-related price pressures are emerging, particularly in the United States. High public debt and rising servicing costs are a growing concern globally. Overall, the macroeconomic landscape is defined by persistent geopolitical risks and policy uncertainty, leading to a complex and fragile global outlook. Global developed real estate fundamentals remain relatively stable underpinned by favourable supply-demand dynamics across multiple subsectors, strong balance sheets and the ability to access capital to enable REITs to act opportunistically as the transaction market presents favourable prospects. Despite the uncertainties and the evolving policy environment, there have not been significant changes to longer term fundamentals. We continue to closely monitor marginal indicators of strength and weakness across our opportunity set, including the evolution of pricing power, key drivers of organic growth and the health of transaction markets.

The Fund's offshore allocation is approximately 72% on a see-through basis. The estimated forward FAD (Funds Available for Distribution) yield for the global sector is 5.12% with a 4-year annual compound FAD growth of 5.1%. The SA sector continues to trade at a significant discount to NAV, and a material dispersion still exists between SA centric companies at a discount to NAV of 24% and offshore companies listed on the JSE trading at a discount of 14%. The SA rolled 1-year funds available for distribution (FAD) yield is c.8.5% with inflationary growth in distributions forecasted in the short to medium term.