FRANKLIN TEMPLETON | CLARION PARTNERS

June 2026

Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund

Diversify your portfolio with private real estate

Not FDIC Insured I May Lose Value I No Bank Guarantee

Important disclosure information

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. All investments involve risk, including loss of principal. **The Fund is subject to a high degree of risk**; specific risk considerations are listed below.

Concentration Risk
An investment should be considered long-term within a multi-asset portfolio and should not be viewed individually as a complete investment program.

Liquidity Risks:
The Fund should be viewed as a long-term investment, as it is inherently illiquid and suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with the limited liquidity of the Fund. Limited liquidity is provided to shareholders only through the Fund's quarterly repurchase offers for at least 5% of the Fund's shares outstanding at net asset value. **Although the Fund will conduct quarterly repurchase offers, there is no guarantee that a shareholder will be able to sell all of their shares in the Fund that the shareholder desires to sell or at a favorable price.**

Real Estate Investment Risks:
The Fund's investments are highly concentrated in real estate investments, and therefore will be subject to the risks typically associated with real estate, including but not limited to fluctuations in lease occupancy rates and operating expenses, variations in rental schedules, which in turn may be adversely affected by local, state, national or international economic conditions. Such conditions may be impacted by the supply and demand for real estate properties, zoning laws, rent control laws, real property taxes, the availability and costs of financing, and environmental laws.

Furthermore, investments in real estate are also impacted by market disruptions caused by regional concerns, political upheaval, sovereign debt crises, and uninsured losses (generally, from catastrophic events such as earthquakes, floods and wars). Investments in real estate related securities, such as asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities are subject to prepayment and extension risks.

Private Market Investments Risks:
An investment in the Fund is suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with private market investments (such as private credit and private equity) with potential limited liquidity. Shares will not be listed on a public exchange, and no secondary market is expected to develop.

Private equity investments involve a high degree of risk and is suitable only for investors who can afford to risk the loss of all or substantially all of such investment. Private equity investments may hold illiquid investments, and its performance may be volatile.

Fund Distributions:
The Fund expects to ordinarily pay distributions from its net investment income, if any, on a monthly basis; however, the Fund cannot guarantee that it will make distributions and the amount of distributions that the Fund may pay, if any, is uncertain. The Fund may pay distributions from sources other than cash flow from operations, including, without limitation, the sale of assets, borrowings, return of capital, or offering proceeds.

Leverage Risk:
The Fund and/or its subsidiaries employ **leverage**, which increases the volatility of investment returns and subjects the Fund to magnified losses if an underlying fund's investments decline in value.

Derivatives Risk:
The Fund may use derivatives, such as options and futures, which can be illiquid, may disproportionately increase losses, and have a potentially large impact on Fund performance.

Fixed Income (Bond Investing) Risks:
Fixed income securities involve interest rate, credit, inflation and reinvestment risks. As interest rates rise, the value of fixed income securities fall. High-yield bonds possess greater price volatility, illiquidity and possibility of default.

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Section 1

The Opportunity: Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund

Building a framework for portfolio income diversification and growth

The opportunity: Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund

Since inception return	Portfolio occupancy	Class-I June 2026 distribution rate[1]	Class-I tax equivalent distribution rate[2]
8.14%	94.1%	7.13%	10.34%

Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund (the "Fund" or "CPREX") seeks to offer:

- Accessible institutional-quality investment management
- Strong steady income with long-term value growth through:
  - Investing directly into well-leased properties with durable cash flow
  - Balance of real estate equity and debt assets
- An attractive entry point supported by current market dynamics
  - **Signals point to commencement of a new cycle:** Opportunity to drive value through investment in thematically driven property types
  - **Demand Drivers:** Demographics, Innovation, Shifting Globalization and Housing Shortage
  - **Investment Targets:** Industrial Warehouse, Residential, Necessity Retail and Healthcare sectors

As of June 30, 2026. The Fund's inception date is September 2019. All data shown above is for Share Class I.

1. For Class U, distribution rate is calculated by annualizing the most recent distribution amount paid, divided by the NAV as of the date indicated. For all other share classes, distribution rate is the total of the trailing 12-month distribution amounts paid, divided by the NAV as of the date indicated. The Distribution Rate calculation includes income, may include return of capital and excludes special distributions. The Distribution Rate is subject to change and is not guaranteed nor a quotation of fund performance.

2.. Tax-equivalent distribution rate assumes that the investment in CPREX shares is not sold or redeemed and reflects the pre-tax distribution rate an investor would need to receive from a theoretical investment to match the after-tax distribution rate with 2025 ROC of 57.53%. The tax-equivalent distribution rate would be reduced by 1.80%, 1.87%, 1.69%, 1.64%, 1.85% for Class I, Class D, Class S, Class T, Class U shares respectively, taking into account deferred capital gains tax that would be payable upon redemption. See Information Related to Tax Equivalent Calculations at the end of this document for more information. Institutional-quality: An institutional-grade, or institutional-quality property generally refers to a property of sufficient size and stature to merit attention from large national or international investors.

Performance shown represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance shown. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. For performance data including the effects of sales charges, Total returns assume the reinvestment of all distributions at net asset value and the deduction of all Fund expenses. Total return figures are based on the NAV per share applied to shareholder subscriptions and redemptions, which may differ from the NAV per share disclosed in Fund shareholder reports. Performance shown excluding sales charges would have been lower, if the applicable sales charge been reflected. Had fees not been waived in various periods performance would have been lower. All classes of shares may not be available to all investors or through all distribution channels. For the most recent month-end information, please visit www.franklintempleton.com. or contact your Franklin Templeton representative. Different minimums may apply to clients of certain service agents. See the Fund's prospectus for additional information.

A simple and innovative solution designed with the investor in mind

The opportunity: Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund

Fee alignment[1]

No incentive fee consistent with institutional core funds

1.25%
Flat fee

Leverage

Lower leverage historically delivered strong performance with less risk

3.0%
Leverage[2]

14.5%
Combined Fund Leverage (including unconsolidated subsidiaries)[2]

Valuation Policy

Each property valued monthly by an independent third-party appraiser

100%
of portfolio

Transparency

Daily value and ticker provides clarity to investor

CPREX
I-shares ticker

1. Please see page 33 of this presentation for a full list of fees and expenses.
2. As of June 30, 2026. The Fund generally utilizes debt financing consisting of property level borrowings (mortgages on the Fund's properties held in consolidated and non-consolidated subsidiaries) and Fund level borrowing (non-mortgage debt). Total Assets includes the effect of such borrowings employed by the Fund and its consolidated and non-consolidated subsidiaries, if any; Net Assets do not include borrowings. Leverage Ratio refers only to borrowings made by the Fund and its consolidated subsidiaries. Combined Fund Leverage refers to borrowings made by the Fund and its consolidated and non-consolidated subsidiaries. The Fund may employ leverage in the form of loans, preferred stock, reverse repurchase agreements and/or other instruments. When the Fund engages in transactions that have a leveraging effect on the Fund's portfolio, the value of the Fund will be more volatile and other risks will tend to be compounded. Property level borrowings will be incurred by special purpose vehicles held by the Fund or by joint ventures entered into by one of the Fund's special purpose vehicles and secured by real estate owned by such special purpose vehicles or joint ventures. If a special purpose vehicle or joint venture were to default on a loan, the lender's recourse would be to the mortgaged property and the lender would typically not have a claim to other assets of the Fund or its subsidiaries. As a result, the Fund will not treat such borrowings as senior securities (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act")) for purposes of complying with the 1940 Act's limitations on leverage unless the special purpose vehicle or joint venture holding such debt is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund or the financial statements of the special purpose vehicle or joint venture holding such debt will be consolidated in the Fund's financial statements in accordance with Regulation S-X and other accounting rules (a "non-consolidating subsidiary"). There are no limits under the 1940 Act on the amount of leverage a special purpose vehicle or joint venture may incur.

Section 2

About Franklin Templeton and Clarion Partners

Franklin Templeton Private Markets Overview

About Franklin Templeton

A global investment firm investing across private markets all over the world. Our scale enables us to invest in dynamic sectors positioned for long term growth.

$294B[1]
Private Markets AUM

44
Years of experience

23
Offices across
4 continents

Private Markets AUM

$1.8T[1]
Total firm AUM

1,200+
Global private markets focused employees

500+
Global private markets investment professionals

$99B[1]	$101B[1]	$82B[1]
Private Credit	Private Equity	Real Assets

1. Source: Franklin Templeton. Month-end assets under management as of June 30, 2026. Alternative assets may include liquid alternatives and other unconstrained strategies that are not defined as private market securities. AUM category classifications are subject to change without any notice.

Access to Clarion Partners' experience and expertise

About Clarion Partners

Value

Clarion Partners' singular focus allows us to identify potential opportunities that others may overlook.

Execution

Pure-play real estate platform; it's all we do and all we've ever done.

Vision

We don't merely acquire value. We create it.

Partnership

Employee ownership facilitates strong investor alignment

"Real estate is all Clarion Partners does, and all it has ever done. This singular focus has enabled Clarion Partners to build one of the most tenured, knowledgeable and passionate teams in the business"

- Dave Gilbert, CEO, Clarion Partners

$72.6B
Firm AUM

44 years
Of experience

1,362+ properties
Across 79 global markets

18%
Employee Ownership

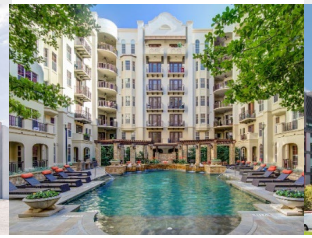
As of March 31, 2026.

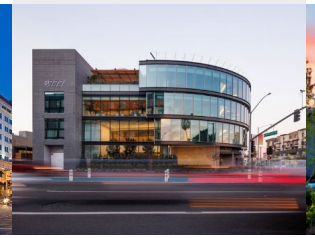
Scale across all property types

About Clarion Partners

Deep experience and relationships across sectors drive investment strategy

	Industrial	Apartments	Extended Sectors[1]	Retail	Office	Other[2]
Value	$45B	$12B	$5B	$5B	$4B	<$1B
Properties	938	149	102	93	54	26
U.S. Markets	51	33	36	29	20	17





As of March 31, 2026. Dollar values are GRE.
1. Extended Sectors includes age restricted multifamily, manufactured housing, senior housing, student housing, single family rental, life sciences, medical office, self storage and industrial land, parking and truck terminals.
2. Other includes hospitality, land and subsectors not included in any of the other categories listed above. This represents Clarion Partners firm level data and categorization.
Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please see the important disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Clarion’s collaborative investment process

About Clarion Partners

Disciplined investment process

Top-down themes drive model portfolio

Portfolio strategy

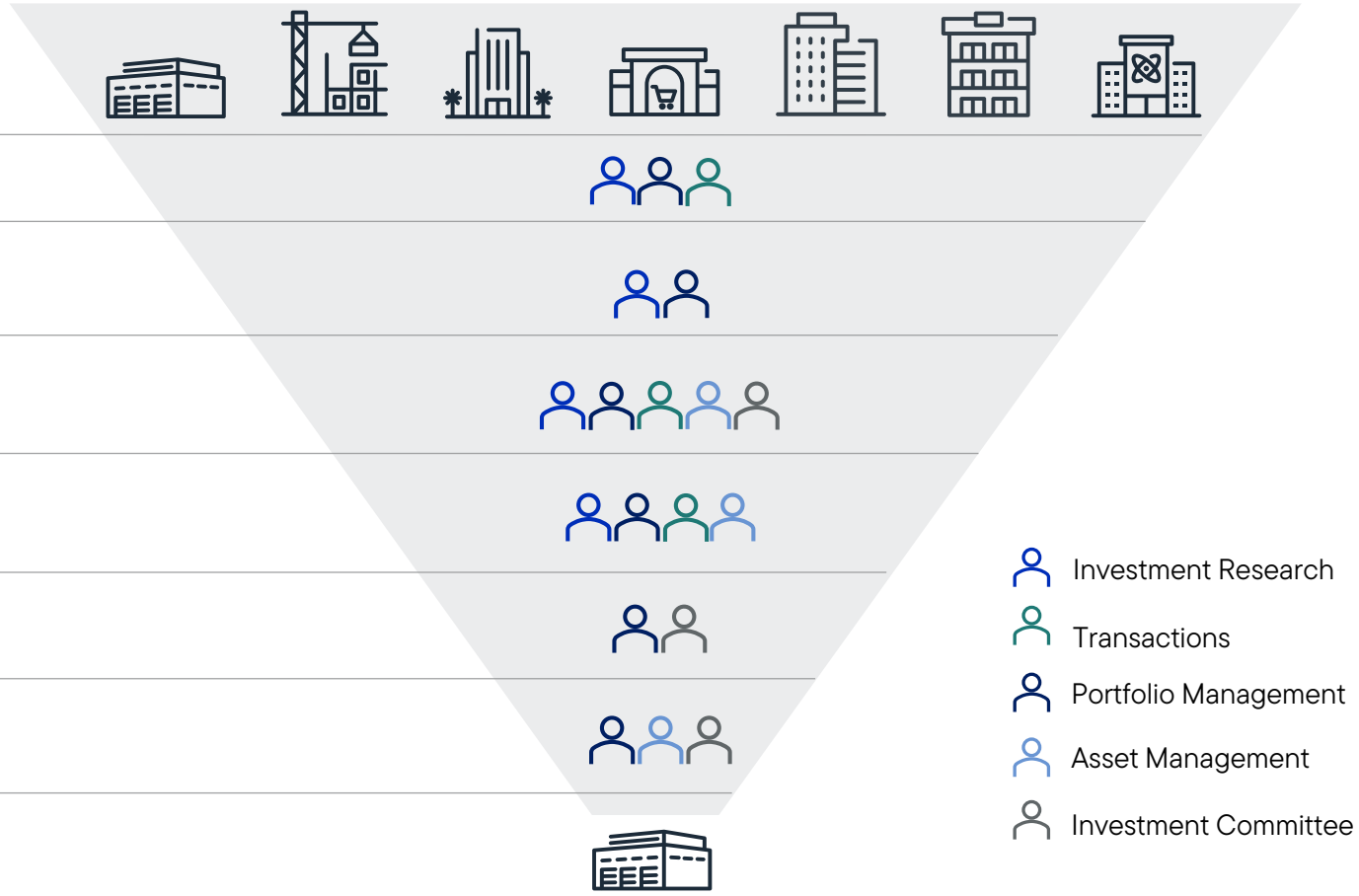
Investment sourcing and review

Underwriting and due diligence

Final decision

Portfolio Management

High-potential investment



Please see to the important disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Section 3

Why Private Real Estate Now?

Investing for a new cycle

Why private real estate now?

Income diversification in a time when the traditional stock/bond portfolio appears volatile

Portfolio Diversification

Private real estate has delivered more stable returns than publicly traded REITs, driven by lower volatility and correlation, along with higher average income compared to stocks, bonds, and publicly traded REITs.[1]

Compelling Entry Point

Private real estate values have adjusted to reflect a higher interest rate environment and appear attractive relative to other asset classes.[2]

Inflation Hedge

Real estate has historically performed well in periods of inflation. Properties have shown strong rent growth during these times.[3]

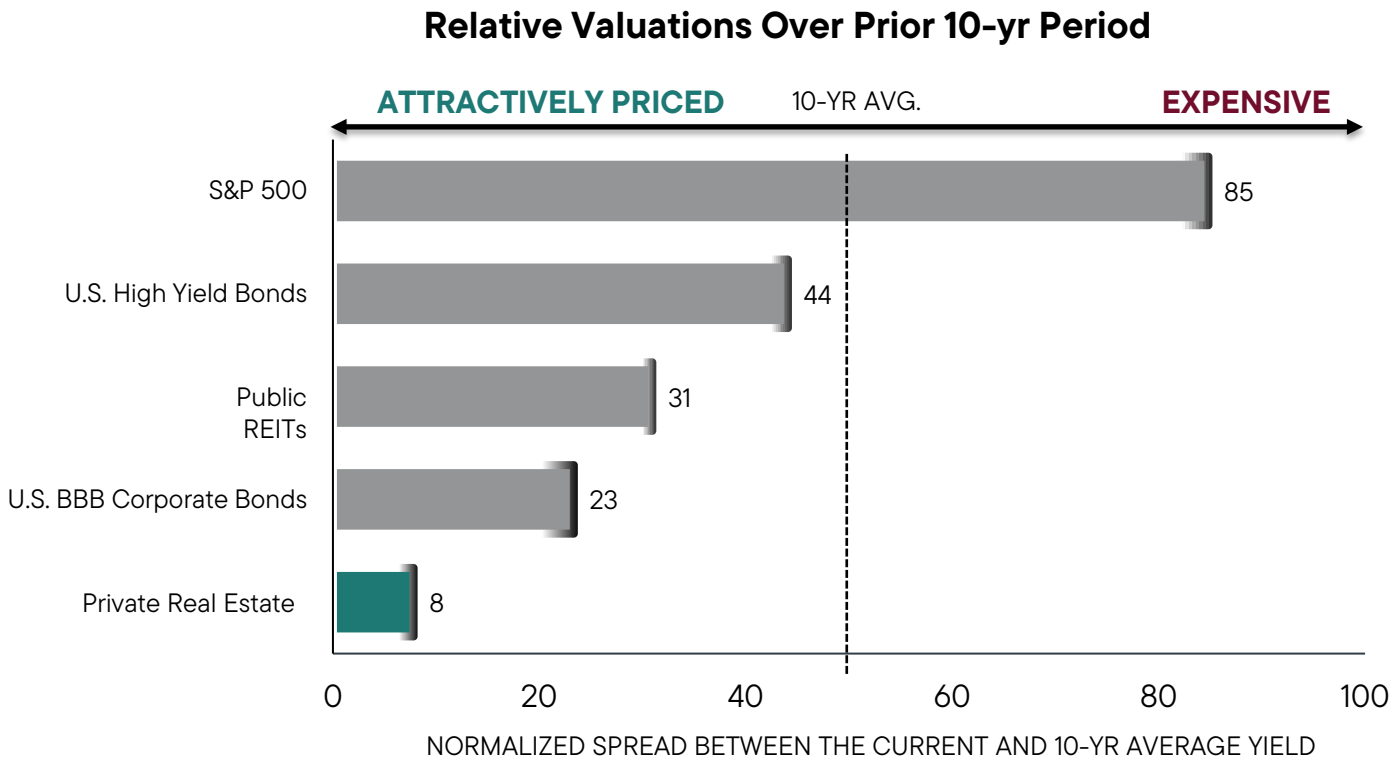
1. Please refer to page 19 & 20 of this presentation for further details. 25-year historical observations are as of 1Q26.
2. Please refer to page 14 of this presentation for further details. Relative valuations over prior 10-yr period as of 1Q26.
3. Please refer to page 21 of this presentation for further details. 25-year historical observations are as of 1Q26.

Past performance is not indicative of future results. Please see the important disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Private real estate appears attractive to other asset classes

Why private real estate now?

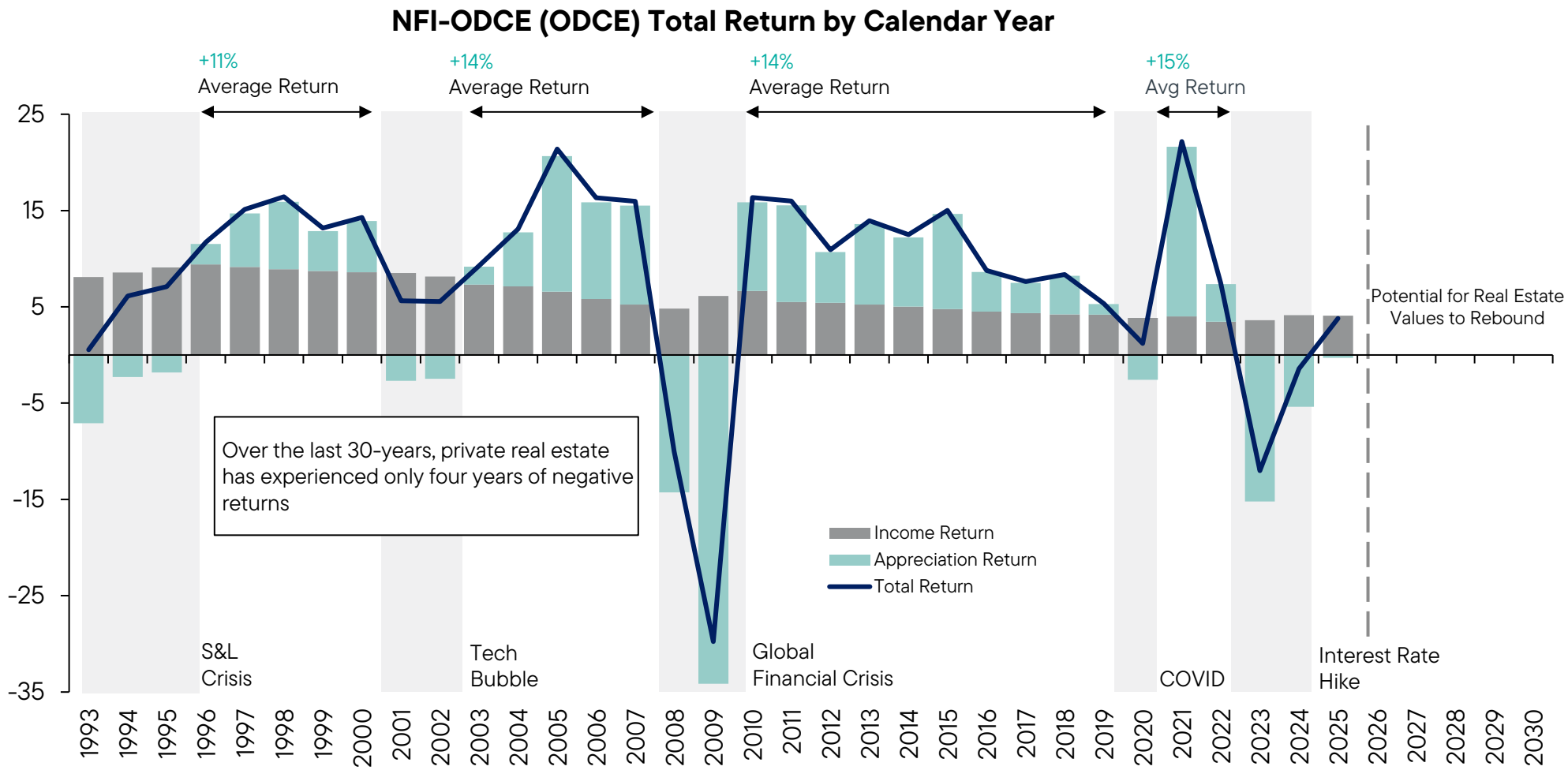
As of Q1 2026, based on implied yields, private real estate has only been more attractively priced 8% of the time over the past decade



Source: St. Louis Fed, Moody's Analytics, GSA, NAREIT, Clarion Partners Global Research, as of 1Q26.
Private Real Estate = GreenStreet Nominal cap rate, U.S. BBB Corporate Bonds = ICE BofA BBB US Corporate Index Semi Annual Yield to Worst, Percent, Quarterly, Not Seasonally Adjusted, U.S. High Yield Bonds = ICE BofA US High Yield Index Semi-Annual Yield to Worst, Percent, Quarterly, Not seasonally adjusted, Public REITs = NARIET All Equity REIT Cap rate. Note: Valuation metrics: Corporate and high-yield bonds: yield-to-worst, direct CRE: cap rates, REITs: implied cap rate, S&P500: P/E Ratio. The asset classes are associated with different levels of volatility, liquidity and other risks. The 1Q26 estimate for the REIT implied cap rate was calculated using the quarterly change in the Green Street market wtd. implied cap rate. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Please see the important disclosures at the end of this presentation.
Note: The data presented in this chart reflects actual current sector yields compared with their respective 10 year average yields based on the stated data sources. "Normalized" refers to each sector's current to 10 year average yield spread on a comparable scale to facilitate cross sector comparison. This information is provided for analytical and informational purposes only. It does not represent, and should not be interpreted as, a forecast of future performance or a recommendation to buy or sell any security or asset class. Yield levels, historical averages, and relative spreads may change over time and may not persist. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Differences in data sources, calculation methodologies, or time periods may result in variations from other published figures.

Clarion believes a new positive cycle has begun

Why private real estate now?

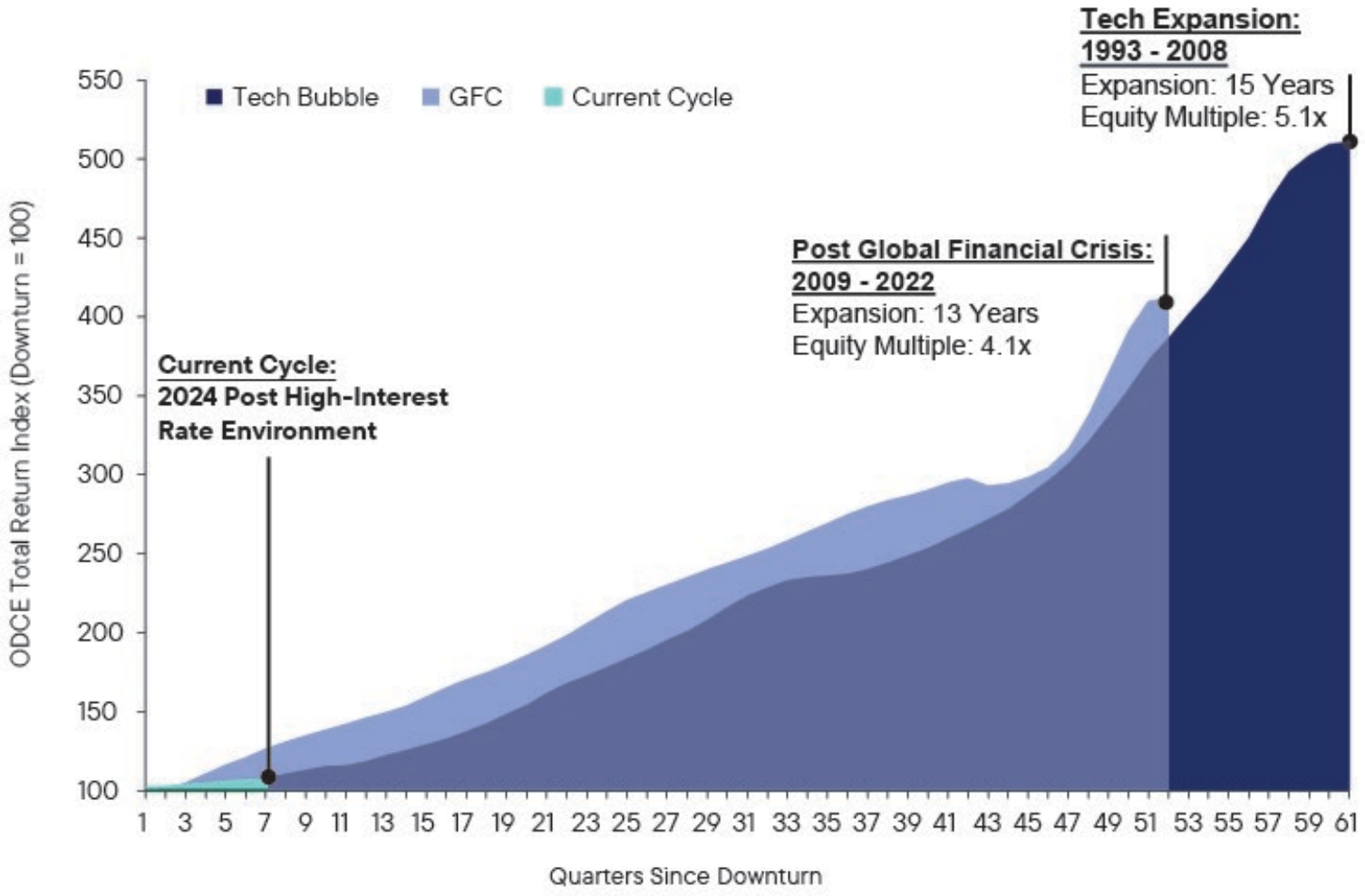


Source: NCREIF, Clarion Partners Global Research, 4Q25. Past Performance is not indicative of future results. Please see the important disclosures at the end of this presentation.

There is potential for long positive cycles

Why private real estate now?

Private real estate has historically benefitted from long positive cycles



Source: NCREIF - ODCE Fund Index, Clarion Partners Global Research, as of 4Q25. Note: Past performance is not indicative of future results. Please see the important disclosures at the end of this presentation..

Macro themes driving CPREX's real estate sector selection

Why private real estate now?

- Millennials & Gen Z driving differentiated housing demand / next gen cities
- Retiring boomers driving age targeted housing
- Historic low affordability pushing households to renting

- E-commerce growth → warehouse demand
- Higher earning wave of Millennials / Gen Z are driving consumption
- Shifting trade patterns leading to nearshoring and onshoring of manufacturing

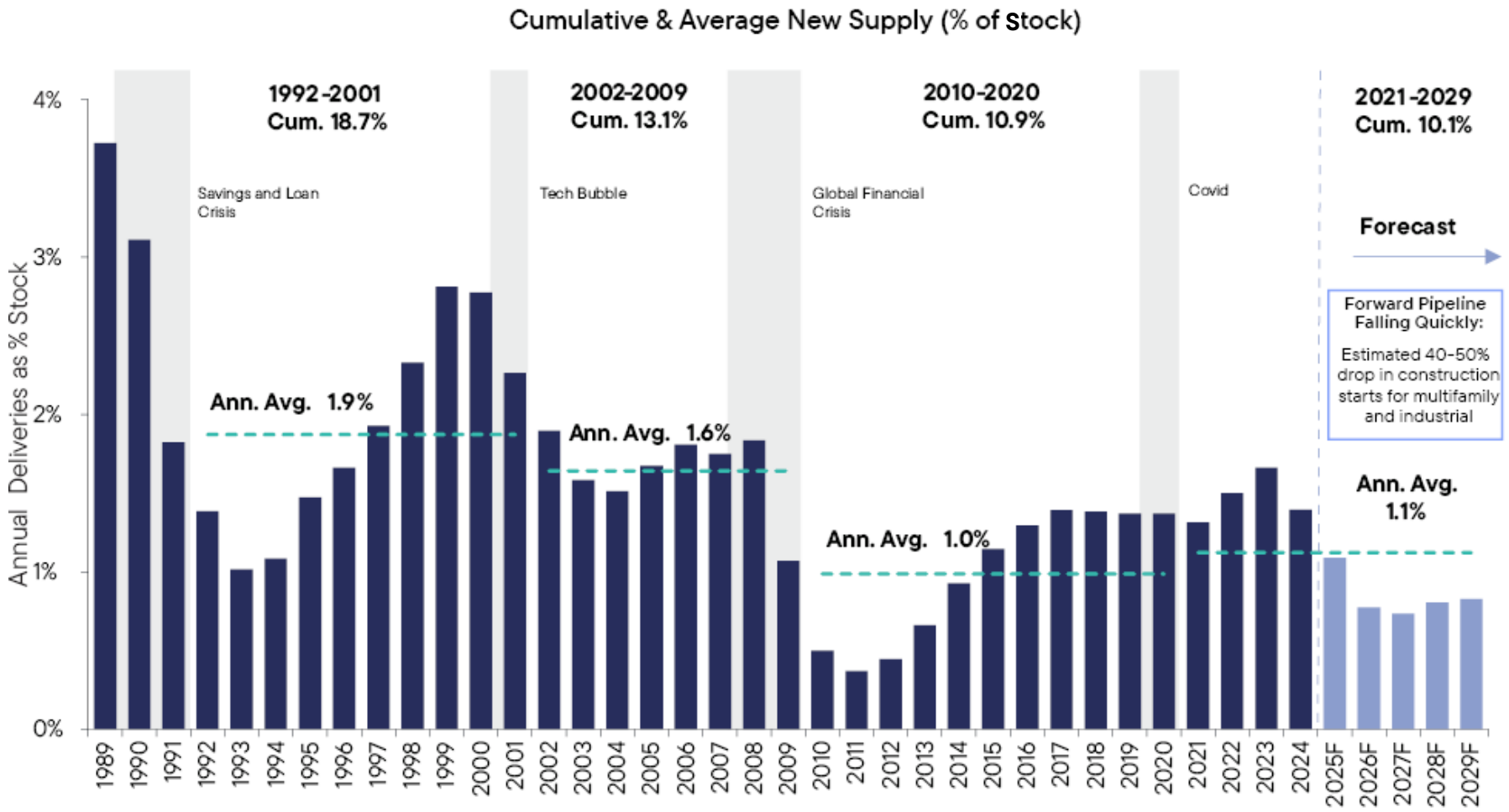
- Housing: Build-to-Rent (BTR) and Student Housing
- Healthcare: Senior Housing and Life Science
- Distribution: Industrial Outdoor Storage (IOS)

- Millennials / Gen Z entering prime earning and spending years
- Resiliency of grocery & necessity formats
- Technological advancements in omnichannel retail driving demand near consumers

Source: RealPage, CBRE-EA, Clarion Partners Investment Research, June 2026. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Please see the important disclosures at the end of this presentation.

New supply projected to decline in coming years

Why private real estate now?



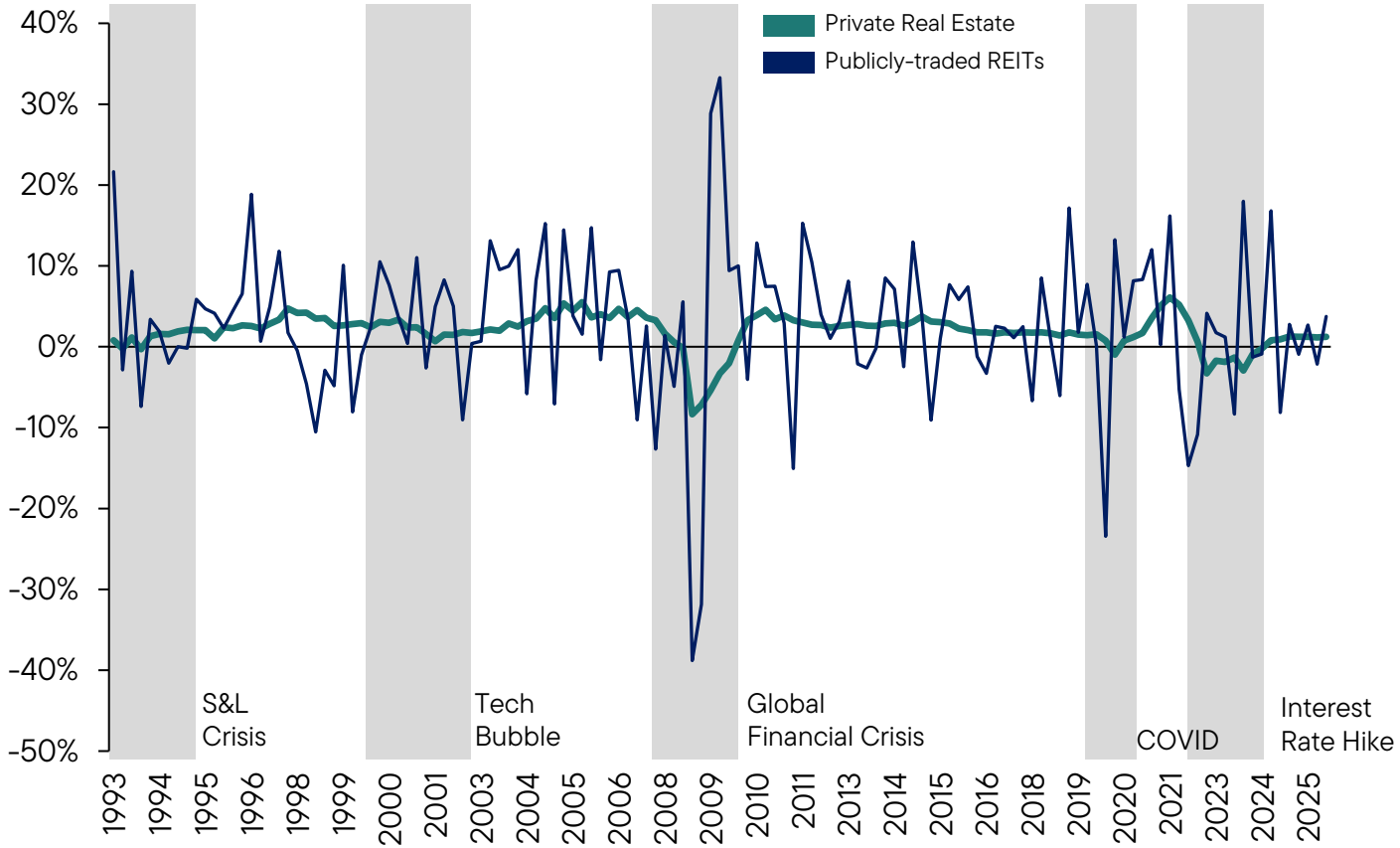
Source: CBRE-EA, Clarion Partners Global Research, March 2026.

Note: Forecasts were provided by Clarion Partners Investment Research from April 2025. Cumulative new supply was calculated from the beginning of the cycle to the end of recession. Forecasts have certain inherent limitations and are based on complex calculations and formulas that contain substantial subjectivity and should not be relied upon as being indicative of future performance. The information contained above represent the views and opinions of Clarion Partners and are based upon the knowledge and experience of the Clarion Partners Global Research team. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Please see the important disclosures at the end of this presentation

Private real estate has been less volatile than publicly-traded REITs

Why private real estate now?

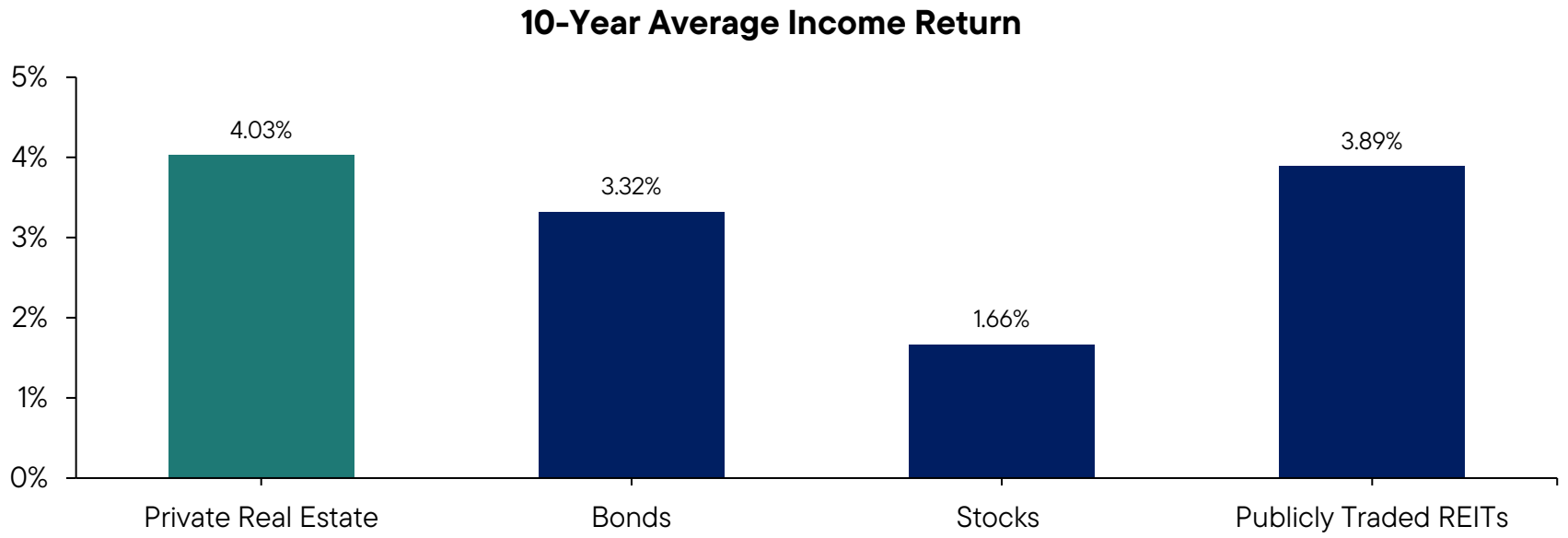
- Private real estate is valued through a third-party appraisal process and always trades at the net asset value of the underlying properties.
- Publicly-traded REITs are valued based on market sentiment, which can be volatile.
- Despite the valuation process and removal of market sentiment, private real estate, like all assets, still fluctuates in value.



Source: Clarion Partners Investment Research, NCREIF, S&P, Bloomberg, 1Q2026.
Private Real Estate = NFI-ODCE. Publicly-Traded Real Estate = NAREIT All Equity REIT Index.
Publicly-traded REITs are generally more liquid than private real estate.
There is no guarantee that the final value of any private real estate investment when it is sold will be greater than either the initial purchase price or any valuation assigned to it over the lifetime of the investment

Private real estate can provide strong current income vs. other investment vehicles

Why private real estate now?



For 10-year period ended 1Q26.

Source: Clarion Partners Global Research, NCREIF, REIT.com, S&P, Bloomberg, 1Q2026. Please note: 10-year yield average is based on historical trailing 12-month observations for dividend yield for stocks and publicly-traded REITs, yield-to-worst for bonds and 12-month income for private real estate. Private Equity Real Estate Index = NFI-ODCE, which is used as a performance benchmark for core real estate (stabilized institutional-quality assets), Bonds = Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index, Stocks = S&P 500, and Public REITs = NAREIT All REITs. Please note: NFI-ODCE is using the trailing 12-month income return, NAREIT All Equity REITs and S&P 500 are using 12-month dividend yield, and Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index is using yield to worst. 10-Year Avg., 15-Year Avg. and 20-Year Avg. are calculated based on historical trailing 12-month income return/dividend yield as of 1Q26.

Real Estate Investment Risks: risks of investing in real estate include but are not limited to fluctuations in lease occupancy rates and operating expenses, variations in rental schedules, which in turn may be adversely affected by the supply and demand for real estate properties, zoning laws, rent control laws, real property taxes, the availability and costs of financing, and environmental laws. Furthermore, investments in real estate are also impacted by and uninsured losses (generally from catastrophic events such as earthquakes, floods and wars). Private real estate bears the same risks are real estate in general but additionally is suitable only for investors who can bear the risks associated with private market investments (such as private credit and private equity) with potential limited liquidity.

Equity Securities Investment Risks: Equity securities are traded on exchanges with prices available daily and liquidity readily provided by market makers. Such securities are also subject to price fluctuation, sometimes rapidly and dramatically, due to factors affecting individual companies, particular industries or sectors, or general market conditions. Loss of principal is possible with such investments. Equity Income is mainly derived from stock dividends, which are not necessarily contractual as with fixed income securities or loans and could be suspended at any time. The amount of dividend paid is also dependent on the underlying health of the company and cash available to make dividend payments. Such payments do not include a return of capital.

Fixed income Security Investment Risks: Bond prices generally move in the opposite direction of interest rates. As the prices of bonds in the fund adjust to a rise in interest rates, the fund's share price may decline. Changes in the financial strength of a bond issuer or in a bond's credit rating may affect its value. High yield bonds are subject to greater price volatility, illiquidity, and possibility of default. Income from bonds is derived from a fixed amount of income in the form of interest payments at regular intervals which do not include a return of capital.

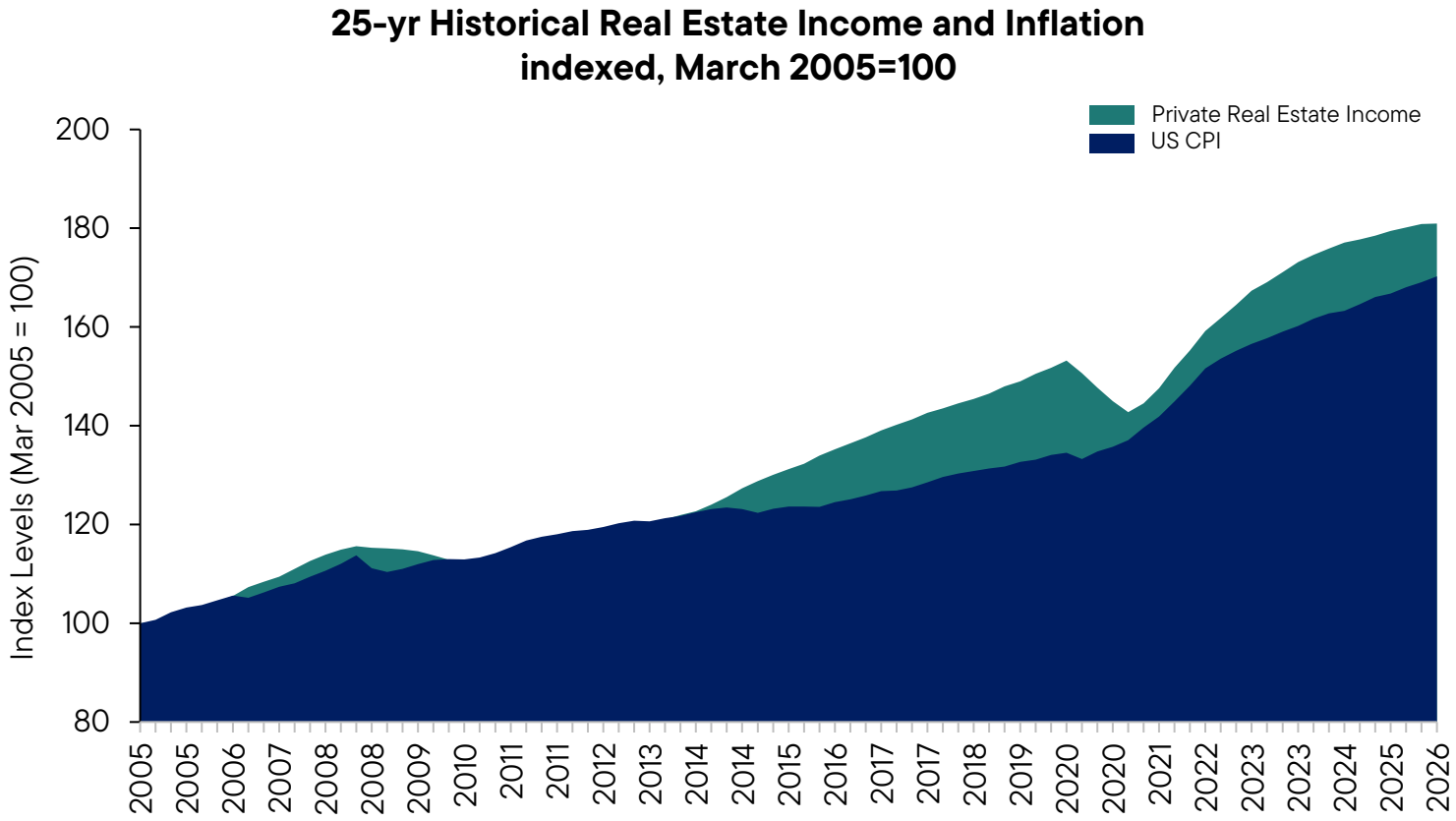
Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Indexes are unmanaged, and not available for direct investment. Index returns do not include fees or sales charges. This information is provided for illustrative purposes only and does not reflect the performance of an actual investment. Diversification does not assure a profit or protect against market loss. All investments involve risk, including loss of principal, and there is no guarantee that investment objectives will be met. Distributions may consist of a return of capital.

Please refer to the important disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Private real estate has performed well in periods of inflation

Why private real estate now?

Inflation has historically led to rent increases which in turn generated higher cash flows

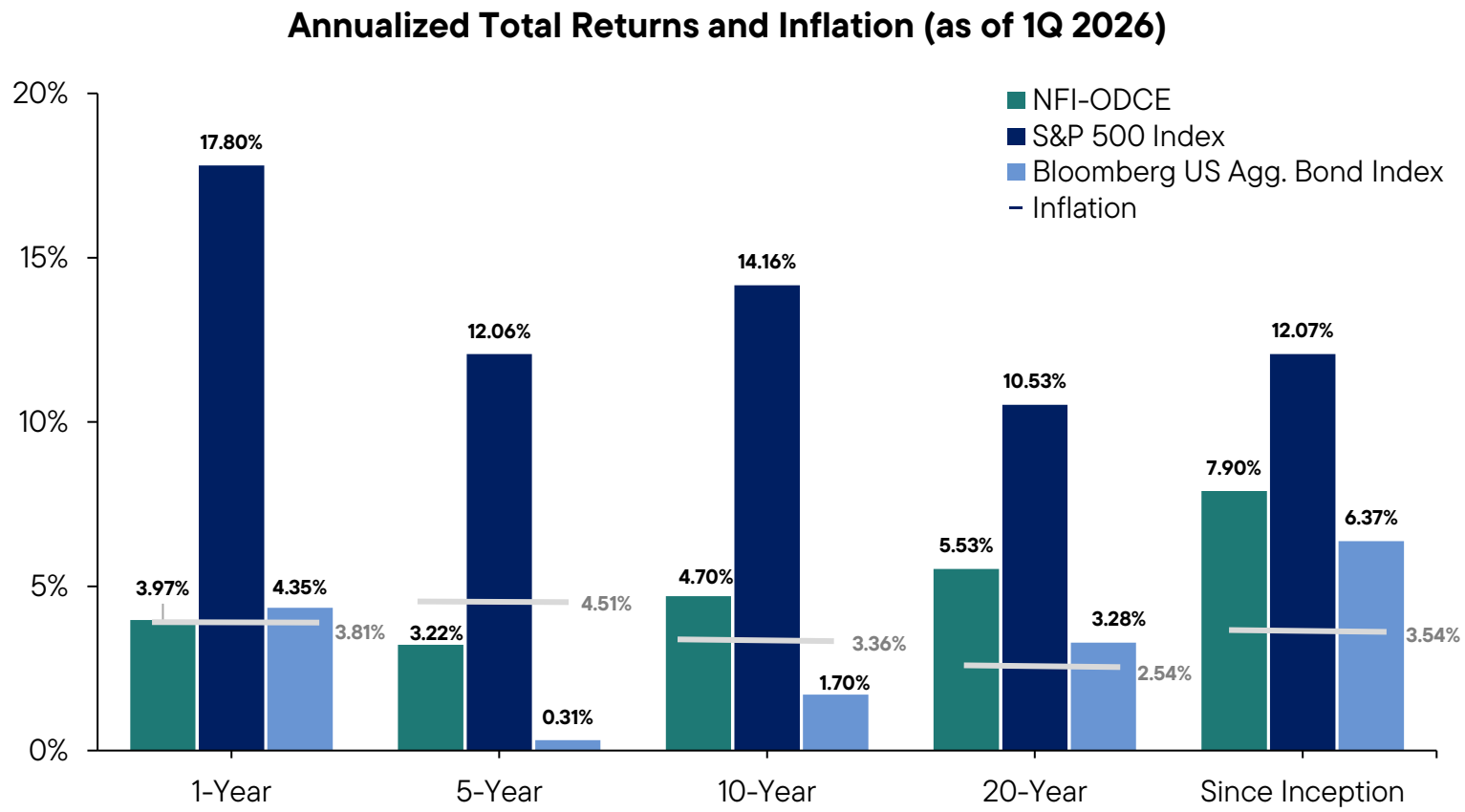


Source: Clarion Partners Global Research, NCREIF, BLS, Moody's Analytics, 1Q26.
Note: Real Estate Income Index is based on NPI Quarter-over-Quarter Same-Store NOI growth; Consumer Price Index is CPI. All Items seasonally adjusted.

Private real estate has performed well over multiple time periods

Why private real estate now?

Private real estate returns historically sat in between stocks and bonds



Source: NCREIF, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bloomberg, Clarion Partners Investment Research, 1Q 2026. Since inception = Q1 1978.
Note: Private Equity Real Estate Index = NFI-ODCE is used as a performance benchmark for core real estate (stabilized institutional quality assets). Stocks = S&P 500 is one of the best presentations of the U.S. stock market. Bonds = Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index is used to represent investment-grade bonds being traded in the United States. Note: ODCE returns were based on 1Q 2026, which is preliminary. Inflation is calculated using the Non-Seasonal Adjusted Consumer Price Index For All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). Past performance is not indicative of future results. Please see the important disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Section 4

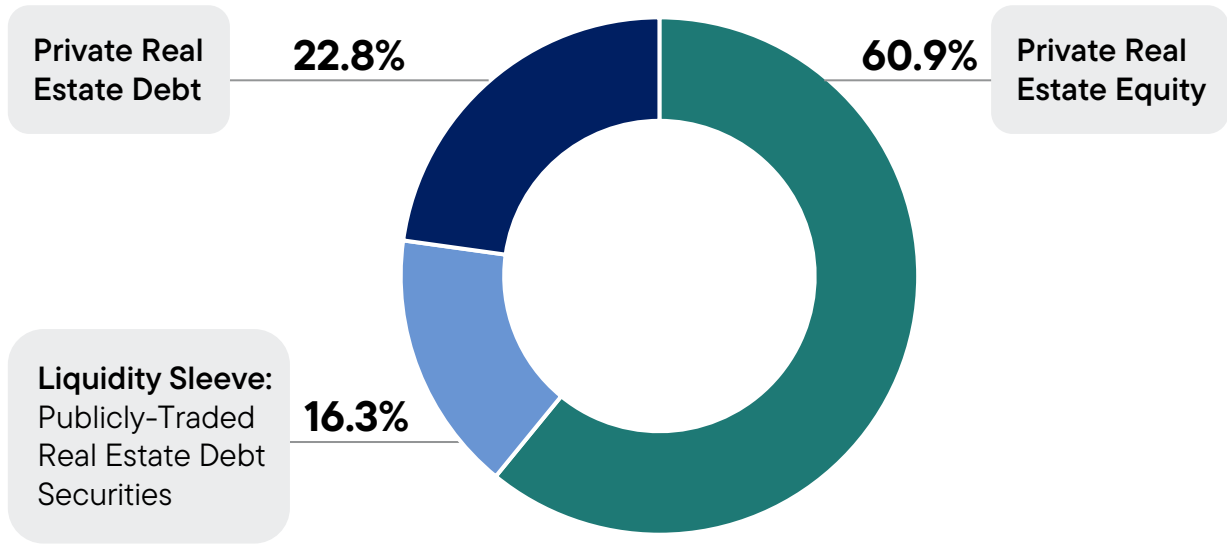
Why Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund Now?

A diversified portfolio built for performance

Why Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund now?

As of June 30, 2026

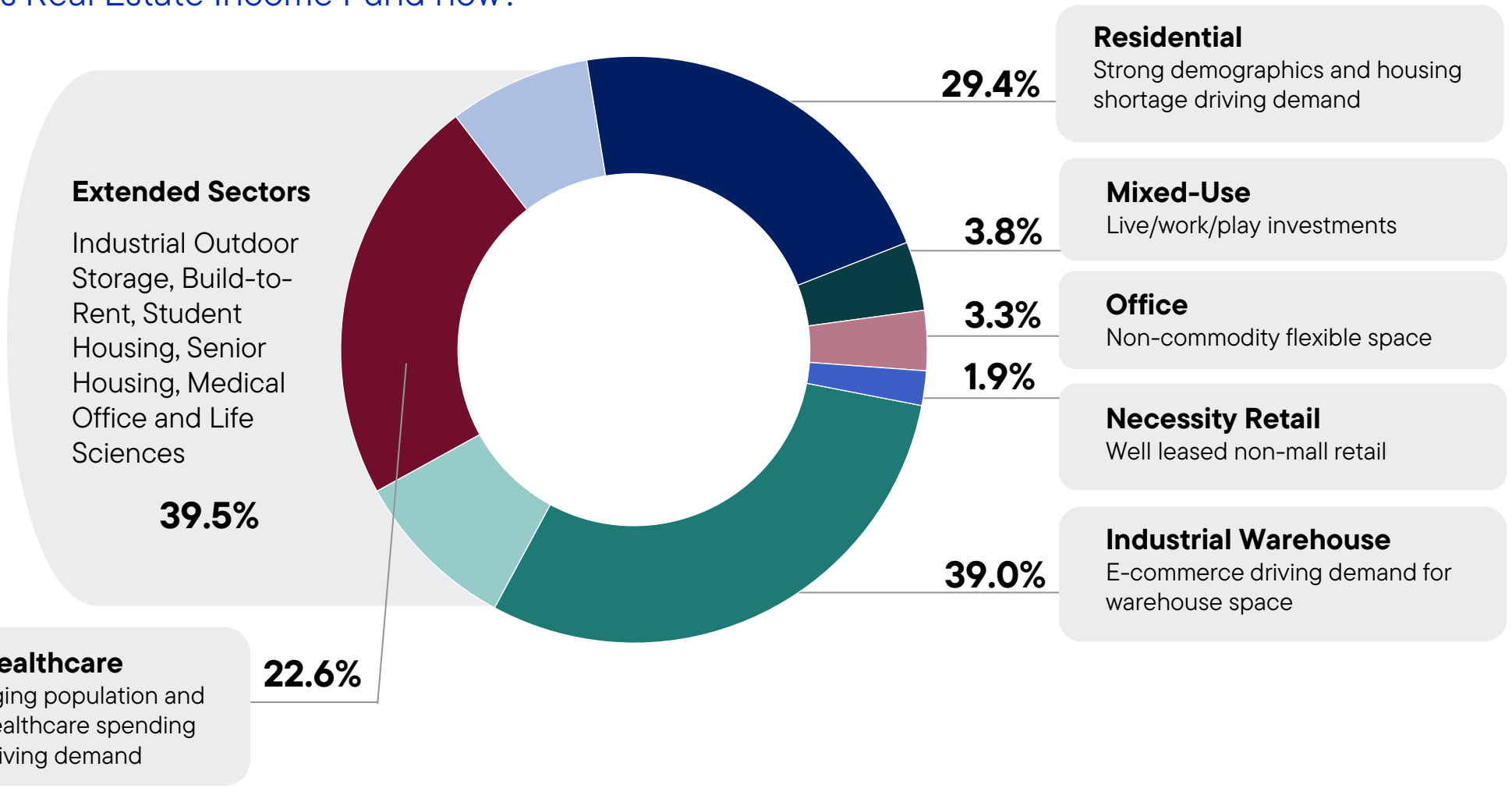
Inception Date	September 2019
Total Assets[1]	$1.71 bn
Net Assets[1]	$1.46 bn
Leverage Ratio	3.0%
Combined Fund Leverage (including Unconsolidated Subsidiaries)	14.5%
Occupancy	94.1%
Number of Investments	46



1. The difference between total assets and net assets, if any, is due primarily to the Fund's use of borrowings and other liabilities; net assets do not include borrowings. The Fund may employ leverage in the form of loans, preferred stock, reverse repurchase agreements and/or other instruments. When the Fund engages in transactions that have a leveraging effect on the Fund's portfolio, the value of the Fund will be more volatile all other risks will tend to be compounded.

Currently focused on sectors the Fund believes have strong growth potential driven by macro themes

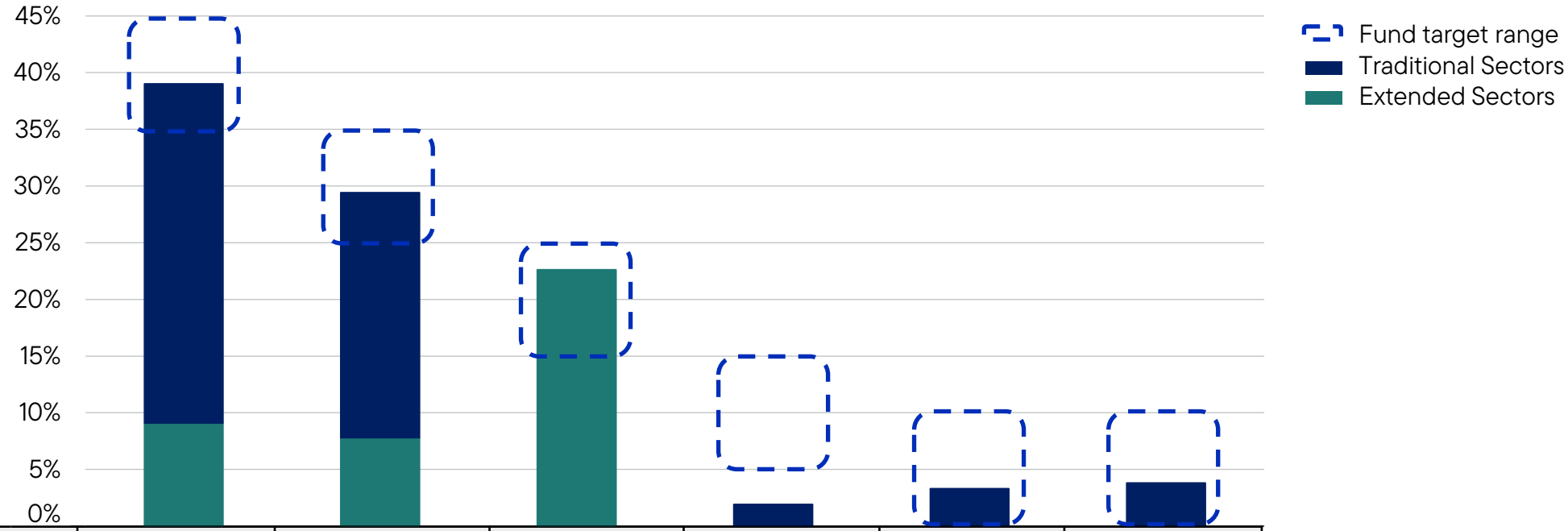
Why Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund now?



As of June 30, 2026. Please see the important disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Property type diversification – focus on potential growth sectors

Why Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund now?



Sectors	Distribution	Housing	Healthcare	Retail	Office	Other
Traditional	Industrial Warehouse	Apartments		Necessity Retail	Flexible Office	Mixed-Use
Extended	Industrial Outdoor Storage	Build-to-Rent Student Housing	Life Science Senior Housing Medical Office			

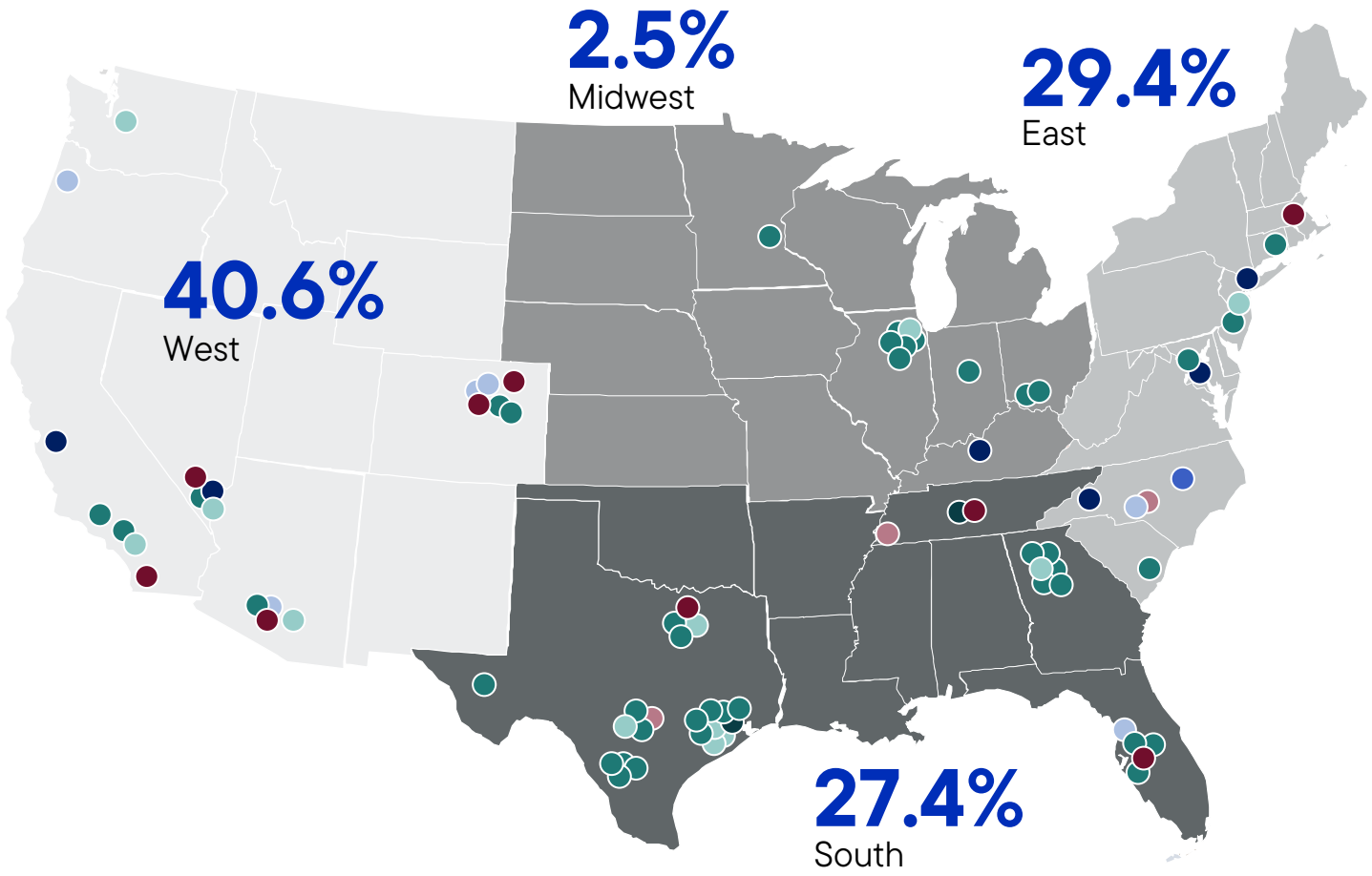
As of June 30, 2026.

Percentages represent Gross Real Estate Value at share. Arrows indicate intended portfolio property type diversification targets, a more in-depth discussion of these and other risks and should be reviewed prior to any investment in the Fund. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Please see the important disclosures at the end of this presentation. The Fund manager does not expect to be able to achieve its target allocations until the Fund has raised substantial proceeds in this offering and acquired a broad portfolio of investments.

Geographic diversification

Why Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund now?

The Fund continues to concentrate its investments in next-gen markets with compelling demographics and employment drivers.



Property type diversification by number of close investments

- Residential
  - Build-to-Rent/ Student Housing
- Industrial
  - Industrial Outdoor Storage
- Healthcare
- Necessity Retail
- Mixed-Use
- Office

*Some investment portfolios may include more than one property
As of June 30, 2026. Please see the important disclosures at the end of this presentation.

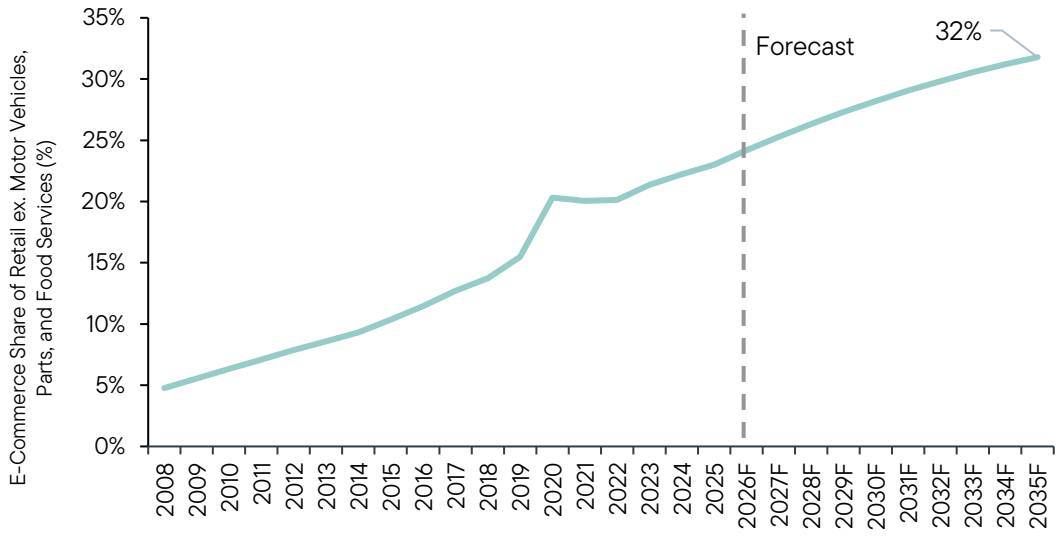
Industrial Warehouse: Fundamentals remain strong

Why Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund now?

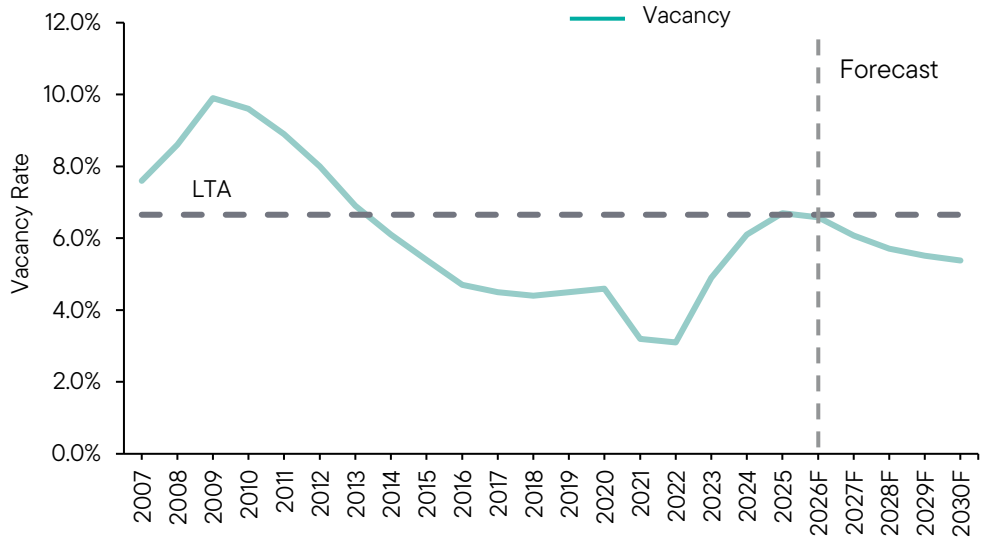
Macro theme drivers

Demographics	Innovation	Shifting Globalization
• Millennials/Gen Z enter prime spending years	• E-commerce growth continues expanding warehouse demand	• Increased demand based on changing trade patterns • Onshore manufacturing driving demand

Share of E-Commerce as % of Core Retail Sales[1]



Industrial Warehouse Vacancy[2]



1. Source: Moody's Analytics, CBRE Research, U.S. Census Bureau, National Retail Federation, Clarion Partners Global Research, March 2026. Note: E-commerce growth forecast was from CBRE as of October 2025.
2. Source: CBRE-EA, Moody's Analytics, Clarion Partners Global Research, March 2026. Note: Forecast was provided by Clarion Partners Global Research as of March 2026. Forecasts have certain inherent limitations and are based on complex calculations and formulas that contain substantial subjectivity and should not be relied upon as being indicative of future performance. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Please see the important disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Residential: Bright long-term outlook for rental housing despite near-term supply and demand changes

Why Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund now?

Macro theme drivers

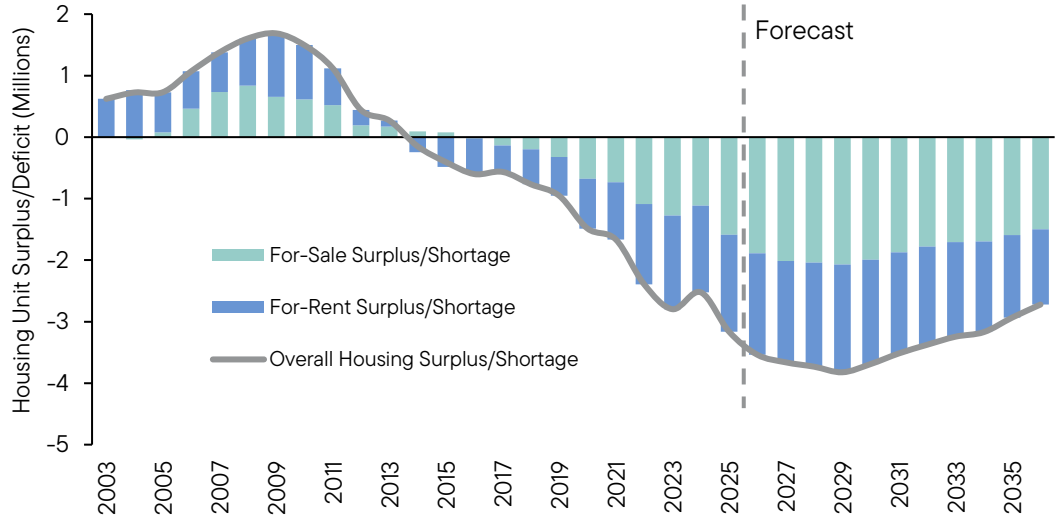
Demographics

- Increased demand for next gen rental housing
- Retiring boomers driving age-specific housing

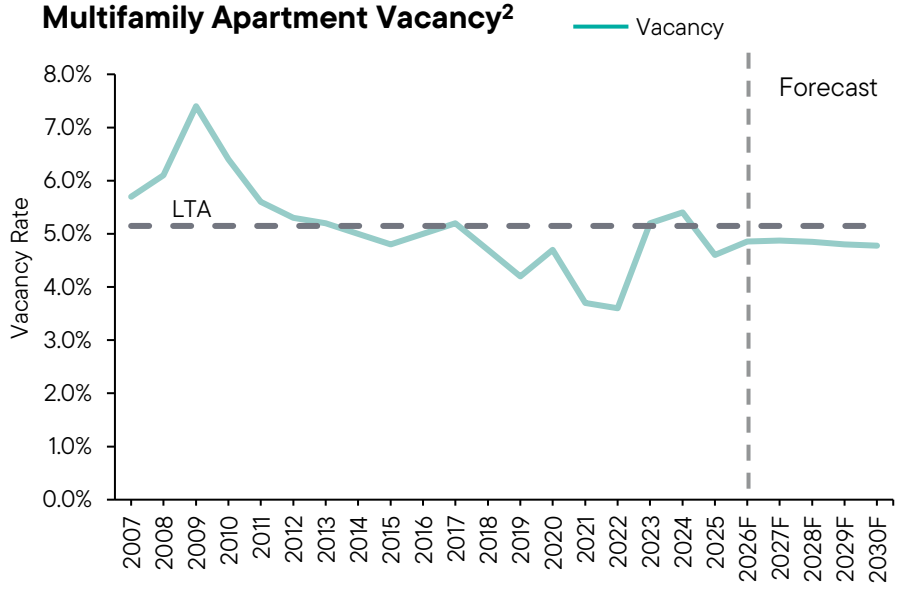
Housing

- Focus on relative affordability between income and rent levels
- Demand workforce housing in growth markets

Housing Surplus/Shortage[1]



Multifamily Apartment Vacancy[2]



1. Source: Residential surplus/shortage: U.S. Census Bureau, Clarion Partners Global Research August 2025.
2. Source: Residential vacancy: CBRE-EA, Clarion Partners Global Research, March 2026.

Note: Vacancy rates are average of four quarters within each year. Forecast was provided by Clarion Partners Investment Research as of December 2025. Forecasts have certain inherent limitations and are based on complex calculations and formulas that contain substantial subjectivity and should not be relied upon as being indicative of future performance. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Please refer to the important disclosures at the end of this presentation.

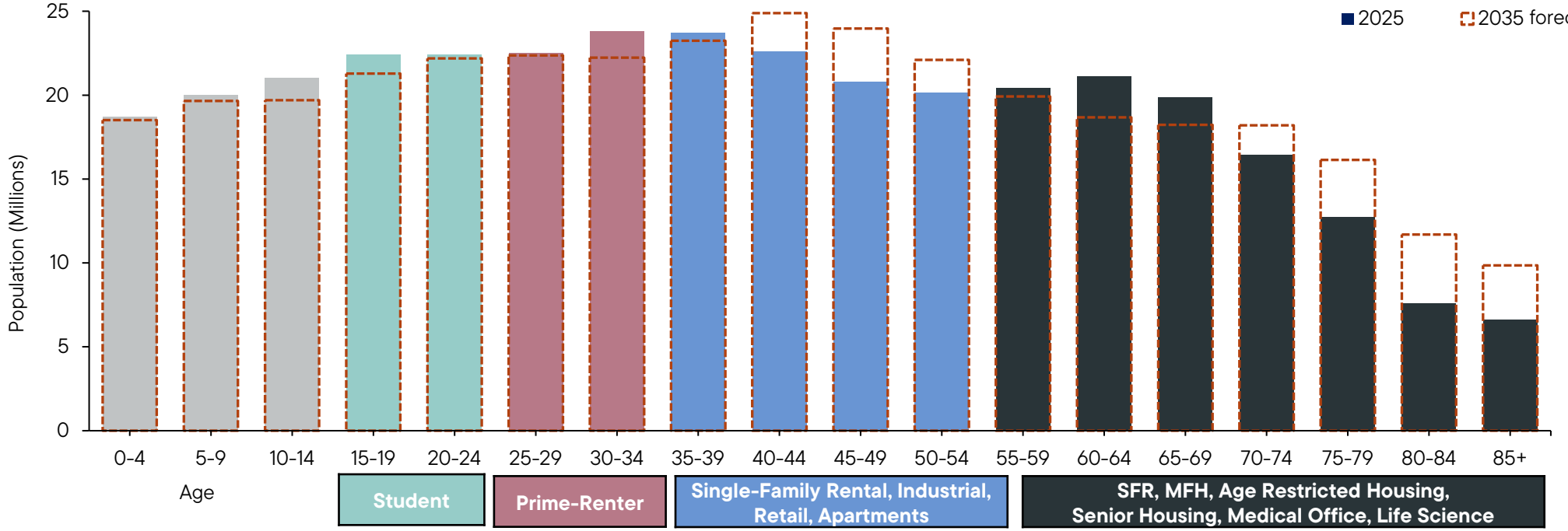
Extended Sectors: Secular tailwinds expected to drive strong and stable performance

Why Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund now?

Macro theme drivers

Demographics	Innovation	Housing
• Aging boomer generation, millennial and gen z cohort entering prime renter age	• Demand for innovative drug and therapies research, evolving logistics and distribution methods	• Housing shortage and affordability challenges, low supply of senior housing

U.S. Population by Age Cohort



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Moody's Analytics, Clarion Partners Global Research, as of January 2026. Forecast provided by Clarion Partners Global Research as of January 2026. Note: Forecasts have certain inherent limitations and are based on complex calculations and formulas that contain substantial subjectivity and should not be relied upon as being indicative of future performance. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Please see the important disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Extended Sectors are thematically driven with a focus on distribution, housing and healthcare

Why Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund now?

	Sector	Fundamentals	Projected NOI Growth
Distribution	Industrial Outdoor Storage	E-commerce, on-shoring, population shifts	↑
Housing	Build-to-Rent	Housing shortage	↑
	Student Housing	Sustained Gen Z demand	→
Healthcare	Life Sciences	Rapidly changing medical advances, oversupply	→
	Senior Housing	Aging boomers, limited new construction	↑

Distribution[1]

- Favorable supply dynamics; difficult to find / entitle new sites in infill locations
- NNN leased[2], lower capital requirements, and higher tenant renewal probability than traditional industrial
- Sites operated as trailer/container yard, materials storage, equipment maintenance and rentals, last mile distribution, and other logistics operations

Housing[3]

- Unaffordability of for-sale housing expected to result in more households remaining renters longer
- The peak of the Millennial cohort (mid-30s to low-40s) is entering the prime age range for BTR tenants
- Lower supply risk relative to traditional apartments and stickier tenancy

Healthcare[4]

- Growth of 80+ year old demographic driving significant demand; home values have fueled wealth creation
- Construction starts at lowest level since 2009
- Strong supply/demand fundamentals fuel long-term positive net absorption

1. Source: Marcus & Millichap; Colliers; Clarion Partners Global Research, January 2026.
2 NNN Lease = Triple Net Lease, which is when tenant is responsible for operating expenses of the property
3. Source: Green Street; Moody's Analytics; Clarion Partners Global Research, January 2026.
4. Source: Moody's Analytics; NICMAP; Clarion Partners Global Research, January 2026.
Past performance does not predict future results. Please see important disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Flexible investment structures may enhance risk-adjusted returns

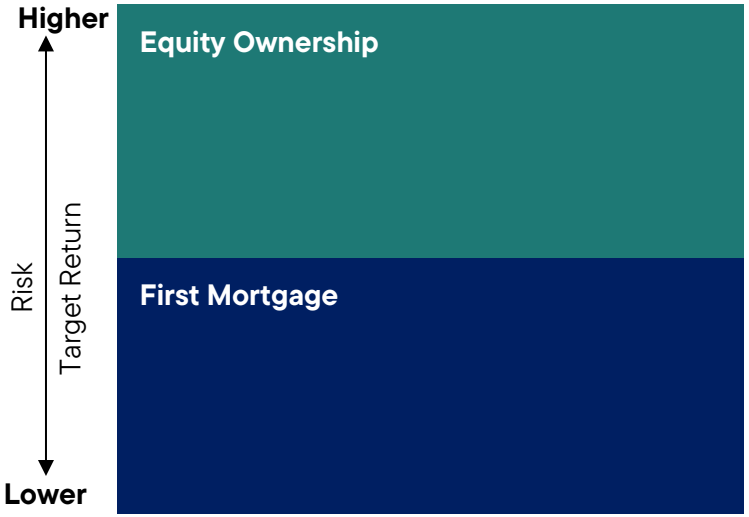
Why Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund now?

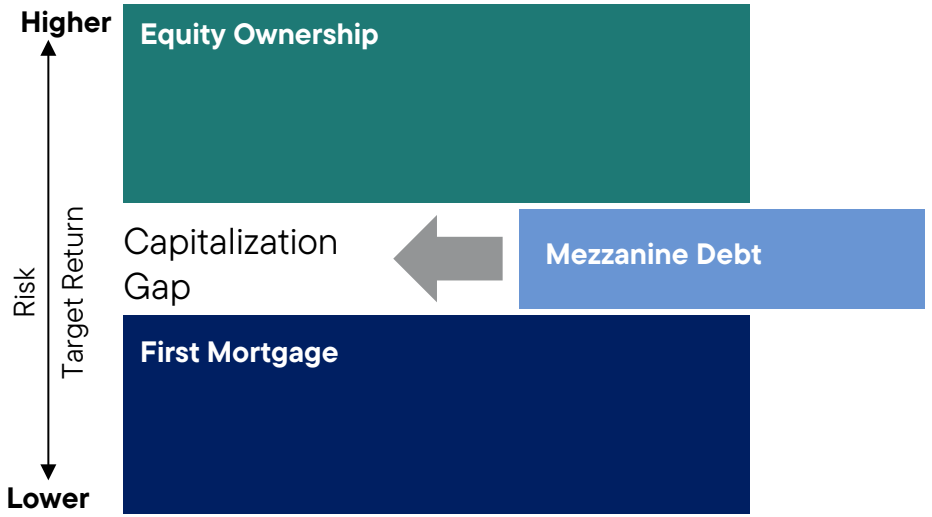
Equity Investments

- Direct ownership of real estate properties
- Seek attractive total return with upside potential
- Seek durable income

Private Real Estate Debt Investments

- Potential for attractive risk adjusted returns
- Historically, majority of returns have been from current income
- Risk management: Real estate debt seeks to provide a potential loss mitigant
- Ability to take control of property to manage outcome in default





For illustrative purposes only. The information here pertains to private real estate debt as an asset class, not CPREX. There can be no assurance that targeted returns will be achieved or that investors will receive a return of their capital. Please see important information at the end of this presentation regarding forecasts and projections. Please refer to the important disclosures at the end of this presentation.

The Fund charges no performance fee

Why Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund now?

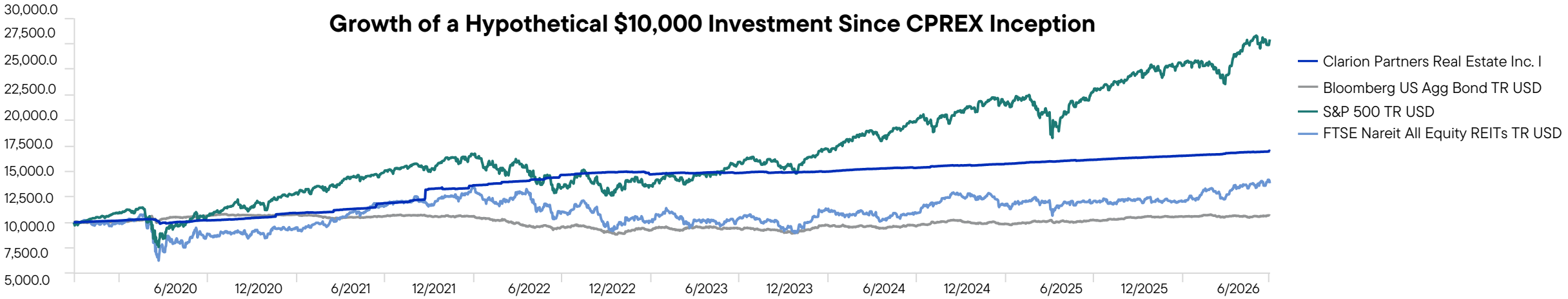
Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund Fees & Expenses

Fee Type	Category	Class I	Class D	Class S	Class T	Class U
Share Class Specific Fees	Minimum Investment	$1,000,000	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500
	Max. Sales Load	None	None	None	Up to 3.00%	None
	Dealer Manager Fee	None	None	None	0.50%	None
	Distribution/Servicing Fees	None	0.25%	0.85%	0.85%	0.75%
Management Fees and Other Expenses[1,2]	Performance Fee	None				
	Advisory Fee	1.25% management fee				
	Other Expenses Net of Waived Fees[2]	0.53%	0.41%	0.46%	0.39%	0.44%

1. Other fees and expenses apply. Shares tendered within 12 months of the original issue date will be subject to an early repurchase fee of 2.00%. Please see Fund prospectus for additional information.
2. "Other Expenses" are estimated based on Fund net assets of $1,022 million and anticipated expenses. Other Expenses for Class U Shares are estimated for the current fiscal year. Actual expenses may differ from estimates. Franklin Templeton Fund Adviser, LLC (FTFA) has agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse the Fund's expenses (including organizational and offering expenses, but excluding property management, acquisition, disposition expenses, any other expenses related to investments in real property, debt and real-estate related securities, expenses related to Borrowings or the issuance of Preferred Stock, interest, brokerage, tax and extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses) to the extent necessary to ensure that the total annual Fund operating expenses (excluding Specified Expenses) attributable to Class I Shares, Class D Shares, Class S Shares, Class T Shares, Class U Shares will not exceed 1.75%, 2.00%, 2.60%, 2.60%, and 2.50%, respectively, of NAV, subject to recapture as described below. These arrangements cannot be terminated prior to December 31, 2027 without the Board's consent. FTFA is permitted to recapture amounts forgone or reimbursed within three years after the fiscal year in which FTFA earned the fee or incurred the expense if the total annual Fund operating expenses have fallen to a level below the limit described herein. In no case will FTFA recapture any amount that would result, on any particular business day of the Fund, in a relevant class's total annual operating expenses exceeding the applicable limits described above or any other lower limit then in effect.

Fund performance: 8.14% annualized return since inception

Why Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund now?



Fund Average Total Return (%)
As of June 30, 2026

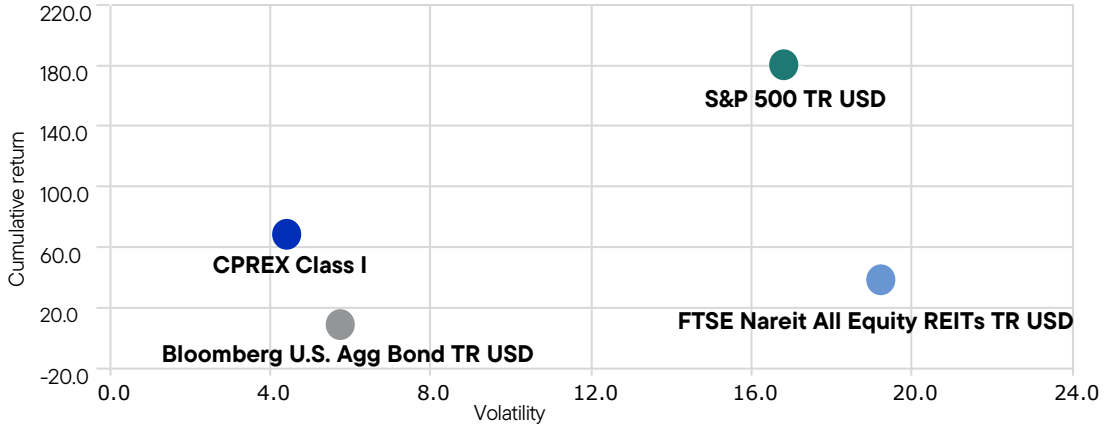
	Inception Date	NAV	Without Sales Charge					With Maximum Sales Charge				
			YTD	1-Yr	3-Yr	5-Yr	Since Inception	YTD	1-Yr	3-Yr	5-Yr	Since Inception
Class I	9/27/19	$11.27	2.79%	5.25%	4.58%	7.40%	8.14%	2.79%	5.25%	4.58%	7.40%	8.14%
Class D	9/27/19	$11.27	2.60%	4.96%	4.28%	7.07%	7.83%	2.60%	4.96%	4.28%	7.07%	7.83%
Class S	9/27/19	$11.27	2.31%	4.38%	3.65%	5.68%	7.19%	2.31%	4.38%	3.65%	5.68%	6.63%
Class T	9/27/19	$11.26	2.39%	4.49%	3.74%	6.49%	7.25%	(1.18%)	0.80%	2.51%	5.74%	6.69%

Performance shown represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance shown. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. For performance data including the effects of sales charges, Class T shares reflect the deduction of a maximum front-end sales charge of 3% and a dealer manager fee of 0.5%. Total returns assume the reinvestment of all distributions at net asset value and the deduction of all Fund expenses. Total return figures are based on the NAV per share applied to shareholder subscriptions and redemptions, which may differ from the NAV per share disclosed in Fund shareholder reports. Performance shown excluding sales charges would have been lower, if the applicable sales charge been reflected. Had fees not been waived in various periods performance would have been lower. All classes of shares may not be available to all investors or through all distribution channels. For the most recent month-end information, please visit www.franklintempleton.com. Different minimums may apply to clients of certain service agents. See the Fund's prospectus for additional information. 1. Effective June 23, 2023, no sales load will be paid with respect to purchases of Class S Shares. However, investors could be required to pay brokerage commissions on purchases and sales of Class S Shares to their Selling Agents. Source: Morningstar as of June 30, 2026. Performance shown represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance shown. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. For performance data including the effects of sales charges, Class T shares reflect the deduction of a maximum front-end sales charge of 3% and a dealer manager fee of 0.5%. Total returns assume the reinvestment of all distributions at net asset value and the deduction of all Fund expenses. Total return figures are based on the NAV per share applied to shareholder subscriptions and redemptions, which may differ from the NAV per share disclosed in Fund shareholder reports. Performance shown excluding sales charges would have been lower, if the applicable sales charge been reflected. Had fees not been waived in various periods performance would have been lower. All classes of shares may not be available to all investors or through all distribution channels. For the most recent month-end information, please visit www.franklintempleton.com, or contact your Franklin Templeton representative. Please see notes at the end of this presentation for more information.

Fund performance: since inception Sharpe Ratio is 1.4x that of the S&P 500

Why Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund now?

Since Inception Risk-Reward
Time Period: 10/1/2019 to 6/30/2026
Calculation Benchmark: S&P 500 TR USD



Fund Calendar Year Returns	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Class I	7.22%	25.04%	7.83%	1.88%	5.08%	4.92%
Class D	7.04%	24.46%	7.65%	1.48%	4.71%	4.75%
Class S	6.36%	23.86%	6.97%	0.82%	4.16%	4.08%
Class T	6.41%	23.97%	6.95%	0.90%	4.09%	4.25%

Since Inception Performance
Time Period: 10/1/2019 to 6/30/2026
Calculation Benchmark: S&P 500 TR USD

	Cumulative Return	YTD	1-Yr	3-Yr	Since Inception	Sharpe Ratio	Alpha	Beta	Std Dev
Clarion Partners Real Estate Inc I	67.71	2.79	5.25	4.58	8.14	1.68	4.97	0.00	4.13
S&P 500 TR USD	179.17	10.21	22.32	20.61	16.43	0.86	0.00	1.00	24.30
FTSE Nareit All Equity REITs TR USD	38.32	14.90	15.43	10.06	4.92	0.24	-7.82	0.87	28.25
Bloomberg US Agg Bond TR USD	6.41	0.62	3.79	4.16	0.92	-0.39	-2.11	0.02	6.61

Source: Morningstar as of June 30, 2026. Performance shown represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance shown. Investment return and principal value will fluctuate so shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. For performance data including the effects of sales charges, Class T shares reflect the deduction of a maximum front-end sales charge of 3% and a dealer manager fee of 0.5%. Total returns assume the reinvestment of all distributions at net asset value and the deduction of all Fund expenses. Total return figures are based on the NAV per share applied to shareholder subscriptions and redemptions, which may differ from the NAV per share disclosed in Fund shareholder reports. Performance shown excluding sales charges would have been lower, if the applicable sales charge been reflected. Had fees not been waived in various periods performance would have been lower. All classes of shares may not be available to all investors or through all distribution channels. For the most recent month-end information, please visit www.franklintempleton.com, or contact your Franklin Templeton representative. Please see notes at the end of this presentation for more information.

Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund

Why Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund now?

Clarion Partners, 100% focused on real estate, with more than 40 years of successful investing, manages Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund

Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund offers portfolio diversification with the potential for increased yields from targeted real estate sectors.

Real Estate has historically delivered attractive risk-adjusted returns, with lower risk and volatility–outperforming inflation.[1]

CPREX Facts

Structure	Daily valued closed-end 1940 act fund taxed as a REIT with 1099 reporting
Minimum Investment	$2,500
Valuation	Daily
Investment	Daily
Liquidity	Quarterly Repurchases – 5% per quarter target
2025 Return of Capital	57%
Asset Management Fee	1.25% on NAV[2]

Share Class	Ticker Symbol	Distribution Rate[3]	Tax Equivalent Distribution Rate[4]
I-Share	CPREX	7.13%	10.34%
D-Share	CPRDX	6.85%	9.93%
S-Share	CPRSX	6.20%	8.99%
T-Share	CPRTX	6.39%	9.26%
U-Share	CPRUX	6.89%	9.14%

1. Please see page 13 of this presentation for more detailed information.
2. Please see page 33 of this presentation for full list of fees and expenses. Some share classes may have different minimum investments. Shares tendered within 12 months of the original issue date will be subject to an early repurchase fee of 2.00%. Please see Fund prospectus for additional information.
3. For Class U, distribution rate is calculated by annualizing the most recent distribution amount paid, divided by the NAV as of the date indicated. For all other share classes, distribution rate is the total of the trailing 12-month distribution amounts paid, divided by the NAV as of the date indicated. The Distribution Rate calculation includes income, may include return of capital and excludes special distributions. The Distribution Rate is subject to change and is not guaranteed nor a quotation of fund performance.
4. Tax-equivalent distribution rate assumes that the investment in CPREX shares is not sold or redeemed and reflects the pre-tax distribution rate an investor would need to receive from a theoretical investment to match the after-tax distribution rate with 2025 ROC of 57.53%. The tax-equivalent distribution rate would be reduced by 1.80%, 1.87%, 1.69%, 1.64%, 1.85% for Class I, Class D, Class S, Class T, Class U shares respectively, taking into account deferred capital gains tax that would be payable upon redemption. See Information Related to Tax Equivalent Calculations at the end of this document for more information. For more information about a distribution's composition refer to the Fund's distribution press release or, if applicable, the Section 19 notice located on our website.

Our team has deep expertise across real estate sectors

Why Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund now?

Richard Schaupp

Managing Director, Portfolio Manager

Richard Schaupp is an equity owner and Managing Director and leads the Portfolio Management teams for Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund (CPREX) and Clarion Ventures Qualified Opportunity Zone Partners (CV QOZP). Rick is also Head of Private Wealth Product Strategy at Clarion Partners, a Franklin Templeton Company. As lead Portfolio Manager, Rick has overall responsibility for the management and portfolio strategy of these relationships. From 2005-2012, Rick was the assistant portfolio manager for the Clarion Ventures series and a separate account relationship. Rick has participated in the acquisition, asset management, and development management of over $6.0BN of real estate. He originally joined Clarion Partners in 2000 and began working in the real estate industry in 1995. Rick holds a Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Notre Dame and an M.B.A. from Yale University.

Janis Mandarino

Managing Director, Portfolio Manager

Janis Mandarino, equity owner and Managing Director, is a Portfolio Manager for the Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund (CPREX). Her primary responsibilities include portfolio construction and fund strategy, and overseeing their execution through acquisitions, dispositions, and financings. Previously, Janis held positions in acquisitions, portfolio management, asset management, and corporate finance. Janis joined Clarion Partners in 2006 and began working in the financial industry in 2000. She is a member of the Urban Land Institute (ULI). Janis holds a Bachelor of Business Administration from Emory University.

Brent Jenkins

Managing Director, Portfolio Manager

Brent Jenkins, equity owner and Managing Director at Clarion, is a Portfolio Manager for the Clarion Partners Real Estate Income Fund (CPREX). Brent's primary responsibilities include assisting with portfolio construction and performance, oversight of acquisitions, dispositions and asset management, and investor communications. Brent joined Clarion in 2023 with 30 years of experience in the real estate industry including over 20 years focused on real estate investment across a broad range of strategies. His background includes core aspects of portfolio management including subordinate debt and equity joint venture investment structuring as well as the purchase, sale, development, operations, and financing of commercial real estate across all major asset classes. As an active member of the Urban Land Institute (ULI), Brent sits on ULIs Residential Neighborhood Development Product Council. Brent holds a B.A. in Economics and a M.B.A. in Finance from Rutgers University.

Portfolio Management team as of July 31, 2026.

Section 5

Case Studies

Industrial Warehouse investment

Case studies

Demographics → Innovation → Shifting Globalization → Resiliency

Sector
Industrial Warehouse

Investment type
Wholly-Owned Equity

Square footage
158,340 Sq. Ft

Jedburg Logistics Park Building 2 – Summerville, SC

Trends

- **Demographics:** Millennial / Gen Z demographic is entering prime earning and spending years, increasing demand for industrial product in next generation cities which have diverse economies and positive college graduate in migration.
- **Innovation:** The growth of e-commerce is providing a tailwind for the industrial sector broadly.
- **Shifting Globalization:** Shifting trade patterns are leading to the Nearshoring and Onshoring of manufacturing, and increased investment into US manufacturing and R&D facilities.
- **Resiliency:** Health, economic, and regulatory risks require investing in assets and capital improvements positioned for the future.

Target

- State of the art industrial warehouse, custom built for a multinational e-commerce and technology company who selected the location because of its proximity to strong population growth and Class A building specifications.
- Strategic location provides convenient access to the major distribution thoroughfares of the Charleston metropolitan area including I-26 and I-95, the Port of Charleston, and the Charleston International Airport.
- Provides exposure to a diverse economy driven by the tourism industry, a large military presence, and automotive and aerospace manufacturing.

Source: Clarion Partners. As of June 30, 2026 this investment represents 0.8% of relative percentage of the holding of the entire portfolio (100%). Characteristics and holdings weightings are based on total portfolio, are subject to change at any time, and are provided for informational purposes only. Not to be construed as a recommendation to purchase or sell any security. There can be no assurance that any unrealized investment described herein will prove to be profitable. Please refer to the important disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Residential investment

Case studies

Demographics | Housing | Resiliency

Sector
Residential

Investment type
Wholly-Owned Equity

Units
136

The Gates at Marina – Marina, CA

Trends

- **Demographics:** The workforce demographic is increasing the need for affordable housing, particularly in cities which have diverse economies. Cities with attractive qualities such as a favorable quality of life, warmer weather, and good job growth are also positioned to benefit.
- **Housing:** There is a significant US housing shortage on both the for-rent and for-sale housing sides, increasing demand for the residential sector broadly.
- **Resiliency:** Health, economic, and regulatory risks require investing in assets and capital improvements positioned for the future.

Target

- 136-unit garden-style apartment community located in Marina, CA, with the opportunity to execute a value-add program alongside an experienced joint venture partner who is local to the market.
- Strategically located less than a mile from CA Highway 1 which connects the Property to Monterey to the South and Santa Cruz to the North. The Property provides access to numerous retail and lifestyle amenities throughout the Peninsula including downtown shopping, restaurants, the Pacific Ocean, and Big Sur.
- Marina functions as a relatively affordable coastal suburb of Monterey Bay, a supply constrained area that offers an employment base spanning tourism, military, education, and healthcare.

Source: Clarion Partners. As of June 30, 2026 this investment represents 1.9% of relative percentage of the holding of the entire portfolio (100%). Characteristics and holdings weightings are based on total portfolio, are subject to change at any time, and are provided for informational purposes only. Not to be construed as a recommendation to purchase or sell any security. There can be no assurance that any unrealized investment described herein will prove to be profitable. Please refer to the important disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Healthcare investment

Case studies

Demographics | Housing | Resiliency

Sector
Healthcare (Senior Housing)

Investment type
Wholly-Owned Equity

Units
126

Vitality Living Franklin – Franklin, TN

Trends

- **Demographics:** Rapid growth of 80+ year old population is driving demand for the Senior Housing sector.
- **Housing:** There is a significant housing shortage within the Senior Housing sector, further exacerbated by supply growth that is at its lowest in more than a decade.
- **Resiliency:** Health, economic, and regulatory risks require investing in assets and capital improvements positioned for the future.

Target

- Modern and recently renovated in 2023 assisted living & memory care community in a high-growth Tennessee suburb with strong long-term demand drivers.
- Franklin is an affluent suburb of the Nashville MSA with strong 80+ population growth and no new competitive supply underway which indicates strong market fundamentals moving forward.
- The in-place operator– an established regional owner, operator, and developer of senior housing – was retained due to strong historical performance at the property and to mitigate transition risks.
- Form new partnership with top-tier senior housing operator with local expertise and providing potential for additional future deal flow.

Source: Clarion Partners. As of June 30, 2026, this investment represents 3.3% of the relative percentage of the holding of the entire portfolio (100%). Characteristics and holdings weightings are based on total portfolio, are subject to change at any time, and are provided for informational purposes only. Not to be construed as a recommendation to purchase any security. There can be no assurance that any unrealized investment described herein will prove to be profitable. Please refer to the important disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Debt investment

Case studies

Demographics | Housing | Resiliency

Sector
Healthcare (Senior Housing)

Investment type
First Mortgage

Units
116

The Pearl at Boulder Creek – Boulder, CO

Trends

- **Demographics:** Rapid growth of 80+ year old population is driving demand for the Senior Housing sector.
- **Housing:** There is a significant housing shortage within the Senior Housing sector, further exacerbated by supply growth that is at its lowest in more than a decade.
- **Resiliency:** Health, economic, and regulatory risks require investing in assets and capital improvements positioned for the future.

Target

- Class A, luxury Senior Housing community with 116 Assisted and Independent Living units.
- Boulder is a scenic retirement destination whose 75+ population cohort is expected to grow 6.3% annually over the next five years, with land constraints that will limit new supply.
- To maintain the asset's positioning in the market, half of the units have undergone renovation with the remaining half to continue in-process refurbishment using the loan proceeds.
- Experienced institutional sponsor with a strong record of investing in the Senior Housing sector throughout the United States.

Source: Clarion Partners. As of June 30, 2026 this investment represents 3.2% of relative percentage of the holding of the entire portfolio (100%). Characteristics and holdings weightings are based on total portfolio, are subject to change at any time, and are provided for informational purposes only. Not to be construed as a recommendation to purchase or sell any security. There can be no assurance that any unrealized investment described herein will prove to be profitable. Please refer to the important disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Section 6

Appendix

Key definitions (1/2)

Appendix

Class A Building	These properties represent the highest quality buildings in their market and area. They are generally newer properties built within the last 15 years with top amenities, high-income earning tenants and low vacancy rates. Class A buildings are well-located in the market and are typically professionally managed. Additionally, they typically demand the highest rent with little or no deferred maintenance issues.
Direct Equity Ownership	Direct ownership provides full participation in the performance of the property as well as control of the asset and the ability to direct the operations thus driving returns.
Distribution Yield	A measurement of cash flow paid by an exchange-traded fund (ETF), real estate investment trust, or another type of income-paying vehicle. Rather than calculating the yield based on an aggregate of distributions, the most recent distribution is annualized and divided by the net asset value (NAV) of the security at the time of the payment.
US Dollar $	A mark $ placed before a number to indicate that it stands for U.S. dollars.
Gross Asset Value (GAV)	Gross Asset Value ("GAV") is the Firm's consolidated wholly owned total assets and proportionate share of joint venture total assets.
Gross Real Estate (GRE)	In contrast to GAV, GRE excludes cash and other assets. For Periods on or after 12/31/2013, Assets under Management ("AUM") is Gross Asset Value ("GAV"). Prior to that date, AUM is Gross Real Estate Value ("GRE").
Joint Venture Investments	A Joint Venture ("JV") is a business arrangement in which two or more parties agree to pool their resources to accomplish a specific task. Each of the participants is responsible for profits, losses and costs associated with it. However, the venture is its own entity, separate from the participants' other business interests. They can take on any legal structure. Corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies (LLCs) and other business entities can all be used to form a JV.
Leverage	Leverage involves the use of loans, preferred shares or other financial instruments in an attempt to increase the yield, or return, of the portfolio. Leverage may result in greater volatility of the NAV and market price of common shares, and it increases a shareholder's risk of loss.
Marginal Tax Rate	The tax rate you pay on an additional dollar of income.
Mezzanine Debt	Mezzanine financing is a hybrid of debt and equity financing that is basically debt capital that gives the lender the rights to convert to an ownership or equity interest in the company if the loan is not paid back in time and in full.
Mixed Use Property Type	Comprised of real property with five or more residential units (including mixed-use, multifamily/office, multifamily/retail and student housing properties), office space, industrial space, retail space, hospitality space, self-storage space and/or pad sites for manufactured homes as to which no such property type represents a majority of the underwritten revenue.
Mortgage-Backed Securities/RMBS, MBS/CMBS	A mortgage-backed security (MBS) is a type of asset-backed security that is secured by a mortgage or collection of mortgages. Residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) and commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) are forms of asset-backed securities, holding pools of residential or commercial mortgages (respectively) used as collateral for the securities. Agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS) are asset-backed securities secured by a mortgage or collection of mortgages issued by federal agencies like Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae. Non-agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS) are those issued by private entities and not by federal agencies (Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae); they are also called non-conforming loans. A Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (CMBS) is a type of mortgage-backed security that is secured by the loan on a commercial property.
Private Real Estate	Private equity real estate is an asset class composed of pooled private and public investments in the property markets.
Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT)	Real estate investment trust (REIT) is an investment in real estate or loans secured by real estate and issue shares in such investments, which can be illiquid.

Key Definitions (2/2)

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Return Of Capital	A return of capital occurs when a fund pays out distributions that are greater than its taxable income.
Sharpe Ratio	Mathematical indication that excess returns over time may be the result of volatility and risk rather than investing skill
Standard Deviation	Standard deviation is a statistic used as a measure of the dispersion or variation in a distribution, or data set, from its mean, or average; it measures the volatility of an investment's return over a particular time period; the greater the number, the greater the volatility.
Structured Debt	Structured credit investments include collateralized bond obligations (CBOs), collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), syndicated loans and synthetic financial instruments. A CBO is understood to be of investment grade but is backed with the use of a pool of below-investment-grade bonds. CDOs are a kind of asset-backed security, holding a pool of collateralized debt, such as mortgages and auto loans, that may be subdivided into various tranches representing different levels of risk. A syndicated loan is a loan offered by a group of lenders (called a syndicate) who work together to provide funds for a single borrower. Synthetic financial instruments are artificially created investment vehicles or instruments intended to meet requirements not met by existing, conventional instruments. They are designed to reduce risk, increase diversification or offer a higher return. A synthetic floating rate instrument can be produced by combining a fixed-rate bond and an interest rate swap. Or an asset with the same risks and rewards as the underlying share can be created by the purchase of a call option and the simultaneous sale of a put option on the same share.
Mezzanine Debt	Loans that have a lower priority to collateral claims. Investors are generally compensated for the increased risk as compared to first mortgage loans.
Taxable Bond	A taxable bond is one where bondholders must pay tax due on interest earned.
Taxable Income	Taxable income is the portion of your gross income used to calculate how much tax you owe in a given tax year.
Underwriting	Underwriting is the mortgage lender's process of assessing the risk of lending money to you.
NCREIF Fund Index – Open End Diversified Core Equity Index (NFI-ODCE)	The NFI-ODCE Index includes open-end commingled funds pursuing a core investment strategy, primarily investing in private equity real estate. This is a quarterly, capitalization-weighted, gross-of-fee, time-weighted return index with an inception date of December 31, 1977.
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	The Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-throughs), ABS and CMBS (agency and non-agency).
Standard & Poor's 500 Index (S&P 500)	The S&P 500 Index is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 large U.S. stocks. The index is designed to capture the returns of many different sectors of the U.S. economy. The total return calculation includes the price-plus-gross cash dividend return.
Institutional Quality	While not a precisely defined term, an institutional-grade, or institutional-quality property generally refers to a property of sufficient size and stature to merit attention from large national or international investors.

Important information and disclosures

Appendix

BEFORE INVESTING, CAREFULLY CONSIDER A FUND'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, RISKS, CHARGES AND EXPENSES. YOU CAN FIND THIS AND OTHER INFORMATION IN EACH PROSPECTUS, AND SUMMARY PROSPECTUS, IF AVAILABLE AT WWW.FRANKLINTEMPLETON.COM OR CONTACT YOUR FRANKLIN TEMPLETON REPRESENTATIVE. PLEASE READ THE PROSPECTUS CAREFULLY BEFORE INVESTING.

This is not an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, securities. Investment in real estate and real estate derivatives entails significant risk and is suitable only for certain qualified investors as part of an overall diversified investment strategy and only for investors able to withstand a total loss of investment. References to indexes are hypothetical illustrations of aggregate returns and do not reflect the performance of any actual investment. Investors cannot invest in an index. Past performance is not indicative of future results and a risk of loss exists. Any investor's actual returns may vary significantly from any aggregate returns set forth in this presentation.

Forward looking statements rely on a number of economic and financial variables and are inherently speculative. Such statements are based on complex calculations and formulas that contain substantial subjectivity. There can be no assurance that market conditions will perform according to any forecast or that any fund or account will achieve its objectives. Investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. Clarion Partners does not assume any obligation to update any forward-looking statements as a result of new information. Such statements are believed to be accurate as of the date provided but are not guaranteed and are subject to change without notice. This material does not constitute investment advice and should not be viewed as a current or past recommendation to buy or sell any securities or to adopt any investment strategy. Clarion Partners does not provide tax or legal advice. Tax-related statements are based on Clarion Partners' understanding of the tax laws. Investors must seek the advice of their independent legal and tax counsel before investing. Certain information contained in this material may have been obtained or derived from independent sources believed to be reliable. Clarion Partners cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information and has not reviewed the assumptions on which such information is based.

Important disclosure relating to Clarion Partners property performance and comparisons to the NCREIF Property Index

Inception date is 10/1/1984. Clarion Partners' performance is calculated by blending the performance of assets from all client portfolios that meet the criteria for inclusion in the NCREIF Property Index ("NPI"). If the performance shown is for a subset of accounts of Clarion Partners, then all properties that would meet the criteria for inclusion in such subset in the NPI are included. Except with respect to subsets (e.g., industrial properties), qualifying properties include all Clarion Partners client-owned U.S. office, industrial, retail, residential and hospitality operating properties accounted for at market value, pursuant to the current valuation policy applicable to the respective client. New qualifying properties are included in the first full quarter in which they reach a minimum of 60% occupancy or, for newly acquired renovation or development assets, the earlier of 60% occupancy or 1 year after completion of the renovation or development. Once a property is included by Clarion Partners, it remains in the track record until it is disposed or converted to a property type which does not meet NPI inclusion criteria. With the exception of subsets outside of the hospitality sector, Clarion Partners includes the historical performance of 2 hotel investments managed by a Clarion Partners employee between 2002 and 2005 while working at Sarofim Realty Advisors and transferred to Clarion Partners in 2006 and 2007. The performance of Clarion Partners is hypothetical in that it does not track the aggregate performance of all assets held in Clarion Partners client accounts or of any individual account. No client has received the performance shown. Except as otherwise noted, Clarion Partners performance is shown unleveraged and gross of taxes, investment management fees, incentive fees, and, any fund expenses, if applicable. If such fees and expenses were deducted from the assets shown, performance would be substantially lower.

The NPI is a primary benchmark for the commercial real estate industry calculated and maintained by the National Council of Real Estate Investment Fiduciaries. The NPI is a total rate of return measure of the investment performance of a large pool of individual commercial properties that have been acquired in the private market for investment purposes. The NPI includes only U.S. office, industrial, retail, residential and hospitality operating properties owned in whole or in part by non-taxable institutional investors and accounted for at market value. The NPI is gross of investment management fees and is unleveraged. Information regarding NPI's methodology is available at http://www.reportingstandards.info/. Substantial differences exist between the methodology for calculating the NPI and the Clarion Partners performance data. Performance was achieved under certain economic conditions that may not be repeated. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

Additional index definitions

The NCREIF Total Return Property Index (NPI). The NPI quarterly, annual and annualized total returns consist of three components of return – income, capital and total. Total Return is computed by adding the Income Return and the Capital Value Return. NPI Market Value Index (MVI). The NPI MVI is simply an equal-weighted average of quarterly changes in reported market value for the properties that are not undergoing a major capital expansion. MVI is designed to reflect how property values are changing over time and be an alternative to the NCREIF capital index. NCREIF Appreciation Index. The NCREIF Appreciation Index is a quarterly, unleveraged composite appreciation return for private commercial real estate properties held for investment purposes only.
NCREIF Industrial Sub-Index. The NCREIF Industrial Sub-Index is a quarterly, unleveraged composite total return for private industrial real estate properties held for investment purposes only.

Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index. The Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, US dollar- denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. The index includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-throughs), ABS and CMBS (agency and non-agency).

EURO STOXX 600. The STOXX Europe 600 or STOXX 600 is a stock index of European stocks designed by STOXX Ltd. This index has a fixed number of 600 components, among them large companies capitalized among 18 European countries, covering approximately 90% of the free-float market capitalization of the European stock market (not limited to the Eurozone).

FTSE NAREIT All Equity REIT Index. The FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITs Index is a free-float adjusted, market capitalization-weighted index of U.S. Equity REITs. Constituents of the Index include all tax-qualified REITs with more than 50 percent of total assets in qualifying real estate assets other than mortgages secured by real property.

Important information and disclosures (continued)

Appendix

JLL Global RE Transparency Index. The JLL Global Real Estate Transparency Index is based on a combination of quantitative market data and information gathered through a survey of the global business network of JLL and LaSalle Investment Management across 109 markets.

Morgan Stanley EAFE Int'l Stock (MSCI EAFE) Index. The MSCI EAFE Index is designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap securities across 21 developed markets, including countries in Europe, Australasia and the Far East, excluding the U.S. and Canada.

Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets (MSCI EM) Index. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index captures large and mid-cap representation across 24 Emerging Markets (EM) countries. With 845 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

NAREIT Equity REIT. NAREIT Equity REIT Index is an index designed to provide the most comprehensive assessment of overall industry performance and includes all tax-qualified real estate investment trusts (REITs) that are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the NYSE AMEX Equities or the NASDAQ National Market List.

The FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs index contains all Equity REITs not designated as Timber REITs or Infrastructure REITs.

Investment Property Databank (IPD) Index. The IPD Index is a composite of investment returns on both a historical and current basis of its participating members, who must qualify as being open-end, core, diversified funds pursuing a core investment strategy and includes all investments owned by them including real estate, cash and other investments (mezzanine loans receivable, notes receivable, forward commitments, etc.). The IPD Index is capitalization- weighted and is reported gross of fees. Measurement is time-weighted. Unless otherwise noted, IPD Index returns are presented without leverage and before the deduction of portfolio level management fees and do not reflect the results of any actual investment portfolio. The index's history is unfrozen; therefore, any reconstitution would result in a revision to the index's historical data. For comparative purposes, IPD calculates LPF returns using the same methodology as the IPD Index. Further information is available online at http://www.ipd.com.

S&P 500 - Standard and Poor's 500 Index. The S&P 500 Index is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 large U.S. stocks. The index is designed to capture the returns of many different sectors of the U.S. economy. The total return calculation includes the price-plus-gross cash dividend return.

Standard deviation: Standard deviation is a statistic used as a measure of the dispersion or variation in a distribution, or data set, from its mean, or average; it measures the volatility of an investment's return over a particular time period; the greater the number, the greater the volatility.

Consumer Price Index. The Consumer Price Indexes (CPI) program produces monthly data on changes in the prices paid by urban consumers for a representative basket of goods and services.

NREI / Marcus & Millichap Investor sentiment survey. A joint industry sentiment survey run by National Real Estate Investor (NREI) and Marcus & Millichap, a firm specializing in commercial real estate investment sales, financing, research and advisory services, with offices across the United States and Canada. A quarterly report meant to gauge Commercial Real Estate investors confidence in the current US Real Estate market.

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Important information and disclosures (continued)

Appendix

Information related to tax-equivalent calculations

A portion of REIT ordinary income distributions may be tax deferred given the ability to characterize ordinary income as Return of Capital ("ROC"). ROC distributions reduce the stockholder's tax basis in the year the distribution is received and generally defer taxes on that portion until the stockholder's stock is sold via redemption. Certain non-cash deductions, such as depreciation and amortization, lower the taxable income for REIT distributions. Upon redemption, the investor may be subject to higher capital gains taxes as a result of a lower cost basis due to the return of capital distributions. This content should not be relied upon or considered as tax advice. Investors should consult their own tax advisors in order to understand any applicable tax consequences of an investment. Prospective investors should note that the tax treatment of each investor, and of any investment, depends on individual circumstances and may be subject to change in the future.

10.30% tax-equivalent distribution rate assumes that the investment in CPREX shares is not sold or redeemed and reflects the pre-tax distribution rate an investor would need to receive from a theoretical investment to match the 5.99% after-tax distribution rate with 2025 ROC of 57.53%. If the distributions from the theoretical investment (i) were classified as ordinary income subject to tax at the top marginal tax rate of 37%, (ii) did not benefit from the 20% tax rate deduction and (iii) were not classified as ROC. The ordinary income tax rate could change in the future. The tax-equivalent distribution rate would be reduced by 1.80% Class I shares, taking into account deferred capital gains tax that would be payable upon redemption. This assumes a one-year holding period and includes the impact of deferred capital gains tax incurred in connection with a redemption of CPREX shares. Upon redemption, an investor is assumed to be subject to tax on all prior return of capital distributions at the current maximum capital gains rate of 20%. The capital gains rate could change in the future.

Tax Information. The tax information herein is provided for informational purposes only, is subject to material change, and should not be relied upon as a guarantee or prediction of tax effects. This material also does not constitute tax advice to, and should not be relied upon by, potential investors, who should consult their own tax advisors regarding the matters discussed herein and the tax consequences of an investment. A portion of REIT ordinary income distributions may be tax deferred given the ability to characterize ordinary income as Return of Capital ("ROC"). ROC distributions reduce the stockholder's tax basis in the year the distribution is received and generally defer taxes on that portion until the stockholder's stock is sold via redemption. Upon redemption, the investor may be subject to higher capital gains taxes as a result of a lower cost basis due to the return of capital distributions. Certain non-cash deductions, such as depreciation and amortization, lower the taxable income for REIT distributions. Investors should be aware that a REIT's ROC percentage may vary significantly in a given year and, as a result, the impact of the tax law and any related advantage may vary significantly from year to year. While we currently believe that the estimations and assumptions referenced herein are reasonable under the circumstances, there is no guarantee that the conditions upon which such assumptions are based will materialize or are otherwise applicable. This information does not constitute a forecast, and all assumptions herein are subject to uncertainties, changes and other risks, any of which may cause the relevant actual, financial and other results to be materially different from the results expressed or implied by the information presented herein. No assurance, representation or warranty is made by any person that any of the estimations herein will be achieved, and no recipient of this example should rely on such estimations. Investors may also be subject to net investment income taxes of 3.8% and/or state income tax in their state of residence which would lower the after-tax distribution rate received by the investor.

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