



Charter Hall Retail REIT

The Charter Hall Retail REIT (CQR or the REIT) is the leading owner of property for convenience retailers, with 699 properties in strategic locations across Australia. The REITs strategy is to deliver the highest property income and earnings growth from the convenience retail sector. This is achieved through a dedicated team of 150 retail specialists nationwide, who provide end-to-end property services to the portfolio.

CQR is a registered managed investment scheme. The Responsible Entity is Charter Hall Retail Management Limited (CHRML), a member of the Charter Hall Group (Charter Hall or the Group).

The CHRML Board of Directors (Board) provides the leadership and strategic direction for the REIT, including setting the tone in relation to good governance, which is critical to achieving the REIT’s objectives.

This report covers the REIT’s business activities and presents figures for the financial year ending 30 June 2025, unless otherwise stated.

To view our 2025 reporting suite, including Annual Results, Corporate Governance Statement and Sustainability Report, visit: charterhall.com.au/annualreports/cqr

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Acknowledgement of Country

Charter Hall acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the lands on which we work and gather. We pay our respects to Elders past and present and recognise their continued care and contribution to Country.

Cover: Kings Langley Central, Kings Langley, NSW **Dharug land**
Above: NAIDOC Week at Gateway Plaza, Leopold Vic **Wadawurrung land**

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Performance highlights



Financial performance

25.4cpu

Operating earnings
in line with guidance

\$4.64

Net tangible assets
(NTA) per security
↑ 2.9% on June 25

24.7cpu

Distribution
in line with FY24

Portfolio performance

\$4.8bn

Property
investment value
Includes HPI acquisition

98.9%

Occupancy
reflects quality portfolio

2.6%

Same property
NPI growth
↑ 2.4% shopping centre
↑ 3.1% net lease

Capital management

27.1%

Proforma balance
sheet gearing¹

35.0%

Proforma look
through gearing¹
Within target range of
30% to 40%

4.9%

Weighted average
cost of debt

1. Proforma post the Charter Hall Convenience Retail Fund transaction which occurred July 2025.

Strategy

To deliver the highest property income and earnings growth from the convenience retail sector.

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Convenience retail

Every day goods and services in highly accessible locations.

Non-discretionary focus

which is resilient through economic cycles

Income growth

driven by diverse rent review structures

Strategic locations

with high visibility and convenient access and low site coverage

Capital and outgoings efficient

net leases

High quality tenant covenants

with long term tenure

Australia's largest convenience retail portfolio

enhanced by:



Continued portfolio curation



Active asset management



Prudent capital management

Right: Regatta Hotel
Toowong Qld
Turrbal and Yuggera Land



Chair and Fund Manager message

Portfolio enhancing acquisitions extended Charter Hall Retail REIT's position as the leading owner and manager of convenience-based retail assets in Australia.



Dear Unitholder

We are pleased to present the Charter Hall Retail REIT (CQR or the REIT) Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

CQR's strategy is to deliver the highest property income and earnings growth from the convenience retail sector. Charter Hall manages Australia's largest convenience retail platform with over \$16 billion¹ in convenience retail funds under management. CQR is the largest part of Charter Hall's fully integrated platform.

By focusing on non-discretionary retail, we have maintained our position as the leading owner of property for convenience retailers, with over 699 properties in strategic locations, supported by a team of 150 retail specialists nationwide, who provide end-to-end property services to our portfolio.

Convenience and neighbourhood retailing fundamentals remain resilient, with strong non-discretionary consumer spending continuing throughout FY25.

Portfolio occupancy is 98.9%, with a weighted average lease expiry (WALE) of 7.0 years—or 9.3 years for majors. Like-for-like net property income (NPI) grew by 2.6% overall, including 2.4% growth in convenience shopping centres and 3.1% in net lease retail.

CQR's \$4.8 billion convenience retail platform achieved another all-time record for sales productivity during the year, as measured by average speciality sales per square metre of \$11,356. The portfolio is in an excellent position, with improved occupancy, strong re-leasing spreads, improved footfall and record sales densities, demonstrating its resilient and defensive nature.

Delivering on strategy

Strategic portfolio curation and asset recycling into accretive, higher-quality assets has continued to be a major focus this year. We were pleased to complete the \$1.3 billion (100%) acquisition of Hotel Property Investments (HPI) with CQR and our wholesale joint venture partner, Hostplus, acquiring the entire portfolio below net tangible asset (NTA). As at 30 June, the value has already increased by \$18 million, delivering a 4.9% net uplift for investors.

HPI's diversified \$1.3 billion portfolio of 57 pub and accommodation assets, with 100% occupancy and 8.9 year WALE, enhances CQR's income growth profile, with strong forecast rental growth of 3.6%.

Other acquisitions included 100% of Ampol Marsden Park, New South Wales, for \$21 million; OTR West Croydon, South Australia for \$13.8 million; Cecil Hotel Southport, Queensland for \$14.3 million; and Harlow Pub Richmond, Victoria for \$9 million – with an average 6% yield. CQR expanded the Retail Partnership No.1 (RP1) portfolio with wholesale capital partner, Telstra Super, acquiring Corio Village, Victoria and Glebe Hill Village, Tasmania representing a 6.9% yield. Acquisitions over the year totalled \$726 million.

Lake Macquarie Square, New South Wales was divested for \$122.5 million, reflecting a 1.2% premium on book value. Non-core New South Wales assets Woolworths Cootamundra and Coles Tumut were sold for \$19 million and \$12.9 million respectively. Divestments totalled \$156 million over FY25.

Post 30 June 2025, the REIT implemented a foundation investment in the Charter Hall Convenience Retail Fund (CCRF), primarily funded through the transfer of equity interests in RP1 and Retail Partnership No.2 (RP2). In addition, four balance sheet shopping centres were sold, providing \$294 million in net proceeds that finalised the funding structure for the HPI acquisition.

Balance sheet gearing was reduced post financial year end to 27.1%, following the transaction.

Robust supermarket performance

Partnering with leading convenience retailers remains critical to delivering on our growth strategy, and the 44 supermarkets in our centres remain the foundation of our portfolio.

Our supermarket portfolio continues to demonstrate resilience with total like-for-like moving annual turnover (MAT) growth at 2.5%. The total percentage of supermarkets paying turnover rent was high at 69%, with a further 16% of supermarkets within 10% of their turnover threshold, indicating good potential for future rental growth.

Leasing remains strong, with 272 specialty tenant leases during the year and positive leasing spreads of 5.5%, with new leases increasing by 7.6% and renewed leases increasing by 4.9%.



Strong customer relationships

The strength of our tenant customer relationships continued in FY25. Our latest CentreSAT survey, conducted by the Monash Business School ACRS research unit, had a market-leading 99% participation rate, and showed our tenant customers continued to be 'highly satisfied' with Charter Hall, with a Net Promoter Score of +28.

We are proud to be ranked the No. 1 retail landlord² in Australia amongst our peers, for the fourth consecutive year.

Our tenant customers say they are highly satisfied with our people and communication, and for the fourth year said they are most likely to recommend us as their preferred manager. This helped drive a strong tenant retention rate of 85%.

Financial performance and capital management

In FY25, CQR achieved a statutory profit of \$213.8 million. Operating earnings were \$147.5 million or 25.4 cents per unit (cpu). FY25 distributions were in line with FY24 at 24.7 cpu, reflecting a 97.2% payout ratio.

The entire HPI debt platform was refinanced, including the prepayment of HPI USPP noteholders, resulting in improved pricing and extended tenure.

CQR's portfolio now benefits from diversified and well-balanced funding sources, with a weighted average debt maturity of 2.8 years.

Pro-forma balance sheet gearing stood at 27.1% following the completion of the CCRF transaction in July 2025.

Moody's affirmed CQR's Baa1 issuer rating and senior unsecured rating with a stable outlook.

1. Includes Bunnings.

2. As ranked by Charter Hall retail tenants – Annual CentreSAT survey through Monash Business School ACRS Research unit.

Sustainability

Sustainability is integrated into how CQR and the Charter Hall Group operate and do business, and we continue to partner with our customers and communities to deliver meaningful change.

We are focused on reducing our impact on the environment through energy efficiency and sustainability, waste management, and lowering carbon emissions. In so doing, we aligned our objectives with our tenant customers to ensure that, together, we’re delivering measurable progress on our emissions reduction goals.

From 1 July 2025, CQR operates at Net Zero (Scope 1 and Scope 2), achieved through existing onsite solar generation and renewable electricity contract with ENGIE, as well as nature-based carbon offsets.

Across our portfolio, we have 16.5MW of onsite solar was installed across 85% of shopping centres with roof spaces, including 11.3MWh of installed battery capacity at six sites, and network and development applications progressed for an additional five sites.

Our long-term goal remains Net Zero for all emissions by 2050.

CQR continues to enjoy strong environmental credentials for its portfolio, achieving a 5.1 star NABERS Energy rating and 3.9 star NABERS Water rating for our retail portfolio across our shopping centres. We also maintained our Green Star Performance portfolio rating at 3 star.

CQR also saw an 8% uplift in waste diverted from landfill across our shopping centre portfolio from FY24.

We have continued our approach to ensuring that robust governance underpins our operations. CQR continues to align reporting with best practice independent frameworks to verify our ESG progress and non-financial disclosure.

We encourage you to read the [Sustainability section of this report](#) for an update on our progress, as well as the [Charter Hall Group Sustainability Report](#) available on our website.

Outlook and guidance

As we look ahead, the strength of CQR’s underlying portfolio and capital structure is well-positioned to deliver for unitholders.

As Australia’s leading owner of convenience retail property, our strategy remains consistent and focused on non-discretionary convenience retail, providing resilient income growth through the continuation of our portfolio curation and active asset management.

Positive leasing spreads, high portfolio occupancy levels, inflation-linked rents and MAT growth are expected to deliver strong like-for-like NPI growth. CQR will also benefit from a lower interest rate environment, together with strong support from banks on upcoming debt refinancing opportunities.

Based on information currently available, and barring unforeseen events, for FY26 CQR expects operating earnings to be 26.3 cpu and distributions to be 25.4 cpu. This reflects a 3.5% expected growth in operating earnings and a 2.8% uplift in distributions over FY25.

CQR will be paying quarterly distributions from the first quarter of FY26 onwards.

We extend our appreciation to our team of 150 dedicated professionals across Australia who manage our portfolio on a day-to-day basis. We are proud of how they continue to partner with and support our tenant customers, our communities and each other.

Finally, on behalf of the Board and Management team, we sincerely thank our unitholders for their ongoing support of CQR.



Roger Davis
Independent Chair



Ben Ellis
Retail CEO, Charter Hall
Executive Director and
Fund Manager, CQR

Right: Bass Hill Plaza
Bass Hill NSW
Bidjigal Land

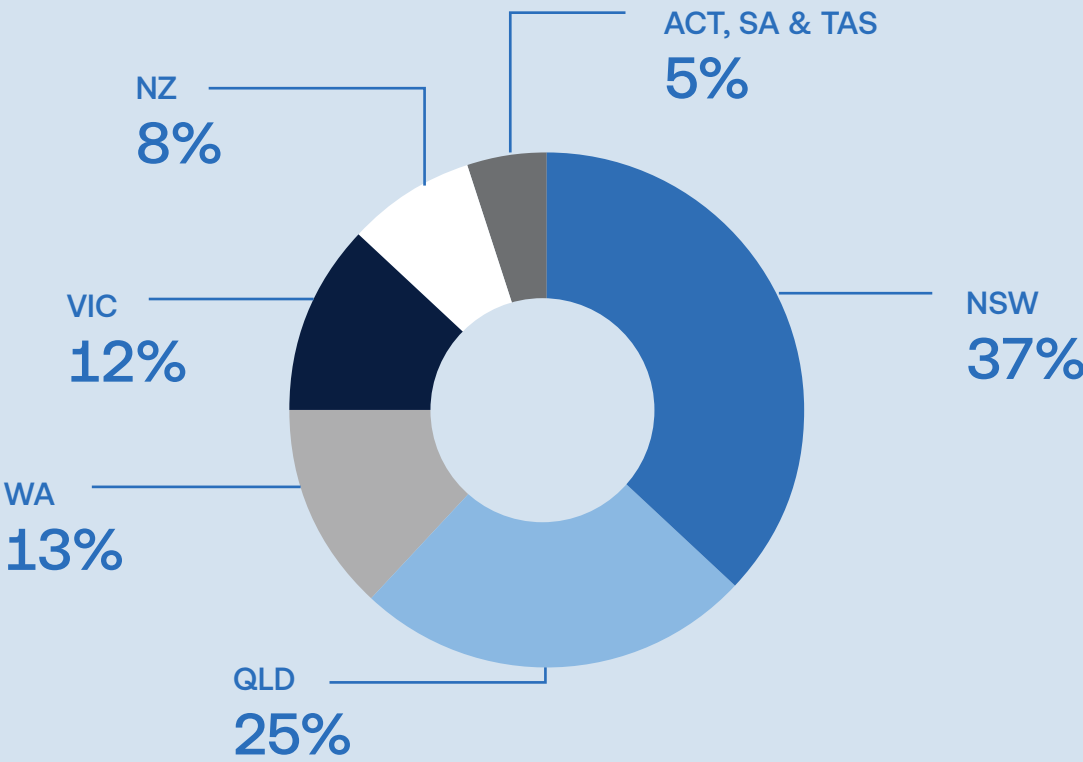


Portfolio performance

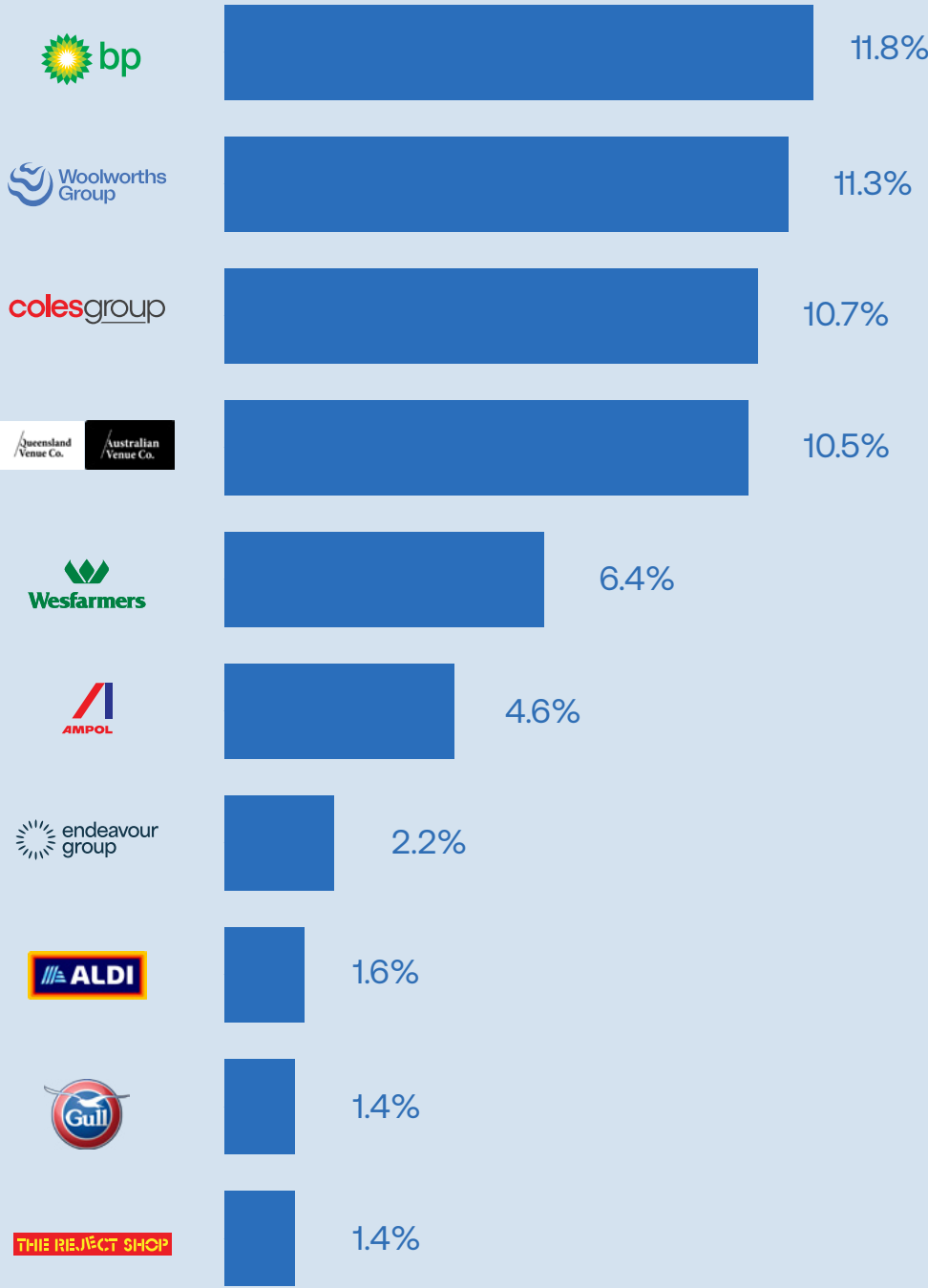
Portfolio summary



Portfolio value by region



Top 10 tenant customer groups¹



1. By base rent.

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Convenience retail portfolio valuations

Shopping centre retail

	Property	Location	Anchor tenants	Ownership interest (%)
NSW	Bass Hill Plaza	Bass Hill <i>Bidjigal</i>	Woolworths, Aldi, Kmart	20.0
	Bateau Bay Square	Bateau Bay <i>Darkinjung</i>	Woolworths, Coles, Aldi, Kmart	49.9
	Carnes Hill Marketplace	Horningsea Park <i>Cabrogal</i>	Woolworths, Big W	49.9
	Dubbo Square	Dubbo <i>Wiradjuri Nation</i>	Coles, Kmart	100.0
	Eastgate Bondi Junction	Bondi Junction <i>Gadigal and Birrabirragal</i>	Coles, Aldi, Kmart	20.0
	Gordon Centre and Gordon Village Arcade	Gordon <i>Bundjalung</i>	Woolworths	100.0
	Goulburn Square	Goulburn <i>Gandangara and Ngunnawal</i>	Coles, Kmart	100.0
	Highlands Marketplace	Mittagong <i>Gundangurra and Dharawal</i>	Woolworths, Big W	50.0
	Jerrabomberra Village	Jerrabomberra <i>Ngunnawal</i>	Woolworths	100.0
	Kings Langley Shopping Centre	Kings Langley <i>Dharug</i>	Coles	100.0
	Morisset Square Shopping Centre	Morisset <i>Awabakal</i>	Coles	100.0
	Mudgee Metroplaza	Mudgee <i>Wiradjuri</i>	Woolworths	100.0
	Orange Central Square	Orange <i>Wiradjuri</i>	Coles	100.0
	Pacific Square	Maroubra <i>Gadigal and Bidjigal</i>	Coles, Aldi	20.0
	Parkes Plaza	Parkes <i>Wiradjuri</i>	Woolworths	100.0
	Rockdale Plaza	Rockdale <i>Gweagal and Bidjigal</i>	Woolworths, Aldi, Big W	100.0
	Salamander Bay Square	Salamander Bay <i>Worimi</i>	Woolworths, Coles, Kmart	50.5
	Singleton Square	Singleton <i>Wonnarua</i>	Woolworths, Coles, Big W	100.0
	Sunnyside Mall	Murwillumbah <i>Bundjalung</i>	Coles	100.0
	Tamworth Square	Tamworth <i>Gomerai</i>	Coles, Kmart	100.0
QLD	Arana Hills Plaza	Arana Hills <i>Turrbal and Yuggera</i>	Coles, Aldi, Kmart	100.0
	Atherton Square	Atherton <i>Wadjanbarra Yidi</i>	Woolworths	100.0
	Bay Plaza	Hervey Bay <i>Butchulla</i>	Woolworths	100.0
	Bribie Island Central	Bribie Island <i>Gubbi Gubbi</i>	Woolworths, Target	100.0
	Currimundi Markets	Currimundi <i>Gubbi Gubbi</i>	Woolworths	100.0
	Gatton Square	Gatton <i>Yuggera</i>	Coles	100.0
	Highfields Village	Highfields <i>Jarowair and Giabal</i>	Woolworths	100.0
VIC	Mareeba Square	Mareeba <i>Muluridji and Wallara</i>	Coles	100.0
	Campbellfield Plaza	Campbellfield <i>Wurundjeri</i>	Coles, Aldi, Kmart	100.0
	Corio Village	Corio <i>Wadawurrung</i>	Coles, Kmart, Woolworths	49.9
	Gateway Plaza	Leopold <i>Wadawurrung</i>	Coles, Aldi, Kmart, Bunnings	50.0
	Lansell Square	Kangaroo Flat <i>Dja Dja Wurrung</i>	Woolworths, Coles, Kmart	100.0

	Property	Location	Anchor tenants	Ownership interest (%)
WA	Albany Plaza	Albany <i>Minang</i>	Coles, Aldi, Kmart	100.0
	Butler Central	Butler <i>Whadjuk Noongar</i>	Woolworths	100.0
	Esperance Boulevard	Esperance <i>Wudjari</i>	Woolworths,Kmart	100.0
	Kalgoorlie Central	Kalgoorlie <i>Maduwongga and Marlinyu Ghoorlie</i>	Woolworths	100.0
	Maylands Coles	Maylands <i>Whadjuk</i>	Coles	100.0
	Narrogin Coles	Narrogin <i>Wilmen</i>	Coles	100.0
	Secret Harbour Square	Secret Harbour <i>Whadjuk Noongar</i>	Woolworths, Coles, Aldi	100.0
	South Hedland Square	South Hedland <i>Kariyarra</i>	Coles. Kmart	100.0
	Swan View Shopping Centre	Swan View <i>Whadjuk Noongar</i>	Coles	100.0
	Wanneroo Central	Wanneroo <i>Whadjuk Noongar</i>	Coles, Aldi, Kmart	50.0
ACT	Manuka Terrace	Manuka <i>Ngunnawal</i>	Coles	100.0
TAS	Glebe Hill Village	Howrah <i>Muwinina</i>	Coles	49.9

State total	Book value	Cap rate
NSW	\$1,505m	5.94%
Qld	\$438m	5.82%
Vic	\$371m	6.16%
WA	\$530m	6.52%
Tas	\$26m	5.75%
ACT	\$64m	6.00%

Net lease retail

	Property	Ownership interest (%)	Book value	Cap rate
AUS	Ampol I portfolio	2.5	\$45m	4.88%
	Ampol II portfolio	49.0	\$65m	4.70%
	bp Australia portfolio	23.3	\$540m	4.85%
	LWIP2 portfolio	28.9	\$90m	5.23%
	CHIT (HPI)	50%	\$653m	5.61%
	Other net lease ¹	100%	\$100m	5.53%
NZ	bp New Zealand portfolio	24.5	\$173m	5.05%
	Z Energy portfolio	49.0	\$134m	5.39%
	Gull portfolio	100.0	\$76m	5.48%

Shopping centre retail total	\$2,934m	6.06%
Net lease retail total	\$1,876m	5.24%
Convenience retail portfolio total	\$4, 810m	5.74%

Sustainability

Our approach to sustainability is practical, platform-wide and integrated into how we do business and deliver value for our stakeholders. CQR’s governance structure aligns with Charter Hall Group policies, procedures and approach, including its Sustainability Policy and Framework.

We focus our efforts on where we can generate the greatest long-term value and impact– economically, environmentally, and socially.

We take pride in delivering clear, transparent and informative reporting that meets compliance expectations and stakeholder expectations. Our approach is informed by United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) and United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), with disclosures aligned to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (ASRS).

While this report covers key achievements, targets and climate-related disclosure for CQR, a more comprehensive view is available in Charter Hall’s reporting suite, including the 2025 Sustainability Report and ESG Databook, accessible at charterhall.com.au/annualreports

Our sustainability approach enables CQR to:

Cultivate

Deep trusted relationships with our stakeholders

Respond

To the challenges of a warming climate, rethink how we use resources and prioritise the protection and restoration of nature

Drive

Lasting change by leveraging social procurement to deliver social good

Deliver

Long-term value and mutual success for our investors, customers and communities.

FY25 achievements

Net Zero by 2025¹

From 1 July 2025, CQR operates as Net Zero through on-site solar generation, off-site renewable electricity supplied through our power purchase agreement with ENGIE, and nature-based carbon offsets.

Clean energy

16.5MW of solar installed², contributing to achieving Net Zero.

11.3MWh of installed battery capacity at six sites. Two additional installations scheduled in FY26 and three more applications under progress.

Circular economy

8% uplift in waste diverted from landfill across our shopping centre portfolio from FY24.

Empowering vulnerable women

Invested \$222,679 in social procurement spend with Two Good Co via *Two is better than one* campaign, driving awareness and supporting women and children seeking refuge from domestic violence.

First Nations

Supported 73 local schools celebrating indigenous culture via *Drawing us together* campaign across 18 shopping centres. Over 1,195 students and 22,224 community votes were engaged. Seven First Nations authors were employed for the campaign.

Supporting local causes

Partnered with 10 charity groups across eight shopping centres on the *Community Cheer* gift-wrapping campaign, raising more than \$22,900 for diverse local causes.

ESG leadership

Achieved a ranking of 2nd in Australia and New Zealand for listed Retail entities in the 2024GRESB Report and maintained A level Public Disclosure.

Achieved ‘Negligible Risk’ under Sustainalytics.

Green Star

CQR is working towards maintaining Green Star Performance certification in the updated version of the tool.

Responsible supply chain

Updated training on modern slavery for all Charter Hall Group employees, and continued industry collaboration to support knowledge sharing. View our [Modern Slavery Statement](#).

1. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for existing assets that fall under the operational control of the responsible entity for CQR and subject to surrender of large-scale energy certificates and nature-based carbon offsets.
2. Year-on-year decrease in solar capacity attributed to divestment.

Progress against our sustainability targets

Strategic Pillar	Approach	Targets	FY25 Performance
Climate action	Aligned to Charter Hall Group's long-term ambition to be Net Zero by 2050 (Scope 1, 2 and 3)	Maintain Net Zero (Scope 1 and 2) ¹	CQR operates as Net Zero (Scope 1 and Scope 2) from 1 July 2025, through existing onsite solar and renewable electricity contracts, as well as secured nature-based offsets
		50% reduction in downstream tenant emission intensity by 2030 from FY22 baseline	16.5MW of solar installed ² in CQR's portfolio, contributing to achieving Net Zero
		Partner with tenant customers to deliver electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure	11.3MWh of installed battery capacity at six CQR sites. Two additional installations scheduled in FY26 and three more applications in progress
	Fortify and improve the adaptive capacity of our portfolio to climate-related impacts	Partnered with tenant customers across our Retail sector to leverage their expertise in EV charging. Ampol and BP have installed EV charge infrastructure at 144 service stations (25% of the manned sites we own)	Progressing the installation of fast chargers at eight shopping centre sites with 70 charging bays
		Incorporate climate change adaptation planning into Strategic Asset Plans	46% of the CQR portfolio has had inherent physical risk exposure completed and adaptation planning will be incorporated into Strategic Asset Plans
		Energy performance	CQR achieved a 5.1 star NABERS Energy rating for its Shopping Centre Retail portfolio, covering 77% eligible assets in operational control
Rethink resources	Minimise waste to landfill in operations and embed circular economy principles into our material use and supply chain	Benchmarking performance	CQR is working towards maintaining Green Star Performance certification in the updated version of the tool
		Achieve 50% diversion from landfill in our shopping centre assets by 2025, where we manage waste	CQR shopping centre retail portfolio diverted 48% of its operational waste from landfill, 8% uplift from FY24 CQR adopted Charter Hall Group's circular economy approach
Restore nature	Conserve freshwater resources and reduce reliance on potable water	Continue to improve our understanding of water use in our portfolio and implement water efficiency strategies	CQR's portfolio decreased its water intensity to 656.4L per square metre, down 2% from last year
		Maintain 4.0 star NABERS Water performance for the retail portfolio rating for shopping centres	CQR achieved 3.9 star retail NABERS Water rating for its Shopping Centre Retail portfolio, covering 73% of eligible assets in operational control, down 0.2 star from FY24 ³

Strategic Pillar	Approach	Targets	FY25 Performance
Deep customer Partnerships	Maintain high level of customer satisfaction through active engagement	Maintain our leading position through active customer engagement	CQR achieved +28 NPS and has ranked #1 landlord amongst peers for more than four years ⁴
Strong communities	Strengthen the support to local communities, social enterprises and First Nations people	Continue to contribute to Charter Hall Group 1% Pledge	Invested \$222,679 in social procurement spend with Two Good Co via Two is better than one campaign, driving awareness and supporting women and children seeking refuge from domestic violence
			Charter Hall Group procured over \$3.7 million with social enterprises including First Nations businesses, providing services to CQR assets
Transparency and disclosure	Procure sustainably and ethically delivered services, products and materials	Maintain approach to independently screening suppliers for Human Rights and Modern Slavery	Charter Hall Group maintained independent screening of suppliers, updated training on modern slavery for all Group employees, and continued industry collaboration to support knowledge sharing
	Disclose ESG information according to national and international best practice standards and rating systems		CQR achieved a ranking of 2nd in Australia and New Zealand for listed Retail entities in the 2024 GRESB Report and maintained A level Public Disclosure Charter Hall Group progressed with double materiality, and improved measurement of Scope 3 carbon emissions

Looking forward

- Onsite battery storage planned or committed across five CQR assets
- Support customers as they transition to a low-carbon economy, including onsite solar and batteries, EV infrastructure and electrification of plant and equipment
- Progress with inherent risk assessments completed for stabilised portfolio and new acquisitions, in line with our Risk Management Framework
- Maintain focus on engagement with operations teams and tenant customers to meet our 50% reduction in downstream tenant emissions intensity target by FY30
- 60% diversion target from landfill by 2030 for Shopping Centre Retail portfolio
- Improve real-time measurement of water consumption through the implementation of water metres
- Understand operational portfolio impact on nature through mapping nature and biodiversity impacts
- Mature our approach to the management of climate-related risks and opportunities

1. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for existing assets that fall under the operational control of the responsible entity for CQR and subject to surrender of large-scale energy certificates and nature-based carbon offsets.
2. Year on year decrease in solar capacity attributed to divestment.
3. Year on year decrease attributed to divestment.
4. As ranked by Charter Hall retail tenants – Annual CentreSAT survey through Monash Business School's ACRS Research unit.

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Climate-related disclosure

Charter Hall Group has an enterprise approach to the management of climate-related risks and opportunities that applies to all Group entities, including CQR. For details on climate-related risks and opportunities and supporting processes, refer to the climate-related disclosure section in the [Sustainability Report](#) and supporting [ESG Databook](#). The following outlines the climate risks and opportunities relevant to the CQR portfolio.

Governance

CQR is governed by the Board, who are responsible for overall management and strategic direction aimed at enhancing unitholder value. The Board oversees risk management, including climate-related risks and opportunities, with support from the Audit Risk and Compliance Committee (ARCC), which monitors key strategic and operational risks and the effectiveness of mitigation controls.

Day-to-day asset management is delegated to the Managing Director & Group CEO and senior management of Charter Hall Group. Their responsibilities include developing business plans and strategies, identifying and managing operational risks (including ESG and climate-related risks), and implementing Charter Hall Group policies, including the Sustainability Policy.

For further details, refer to the [CQR Governing Documents](#) and [Charter Hall Group Policies](#).

CQR is supported by a dedicated team of 10 employees who lead sustainability initiatives across Charter Hall, including diversity and inclusion, community engagement, climate action, nature restoration, and resource efficiency. Sustainability and climate action are embedded across the broader team of ~600 employees.

Charter Hall integrates ESG performance into short-term incentives for eligible employees—including senior executives, fund managers, asset managers, and ESG specialists—through a balanced scorecard covering Financial, Customer (including climate-related risks), and Leadership, Culture and Collaboration (including diversity, inclusion, and wellbeing). [View the Fund Manager remuneration on page 82.](#)

Risks

CQR has adopted the Charter Hall Group's Risk Management Framework that includes consideration of strategic, reputation, governance, operational, investment, liquidity and ESG (including climate-related) risks.

Transition and physical risks have been identified for CQR through scenario analysis, double materiality assessment, monitoring of emissions against science-based trajectories, downscaled location specific climate data, informed by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Network for Greening the Financial System and the International Energy Agency and refined through engagement with leaders from across the business. The material risks and opportunities include:

- Adaptation of products and services;
- Access to capital;
- Partnerships to support transition;
- Resource availability;
- Supply chain;
- Policy and regulation;
- Physical impacts to assets.

During the year we progressed the analysis, evaluation, treatment and management of these risks, and are integrating it into our decision making process in asset acquisition, portfolio management and tenant partnerships.

At an asset level, we are addressing transition risks through our focus on Net Zero underpinned by electrification, energy efficiency, and on-site solar and battery installations.

Climate-related risk exposure has been completed for 46% of the portfolio. The assessment has identified that our assets currently have a high resilience to structural damage from physical risks, due to considerations in design for flood, bushfire and energy efficiency, including insulation coupled with post construction adaptation measures such as flood gates. However, the resilience reduces from 2050 with vulnerability increasing for extreme rainfall, heat stress and water scarcity.

Strategy

CQR recognises the need for accelerated and meaningful progress towards emissions reduction aligned to climate science. We are actively seeking to improve our understanding of the impacts of climate change, to increase the resilience of our business to climate-related risks, and support our customers in the transition.

CQR operates as Net Zero (Scope 1 and Scope 2)¹ from 1 July 2025, through existing onsite solar and renewable electricity contracts, as well as secured nature-based offsets. We are now strengthening the resilience of our assets to climate-related impacts by:



This strategy is operationalised through Strategic Asset Planning, capital works planning, operational performance KPI's, green leasing clauses, tenant fitout guides and data information sharing.

Targets

CQR is aligned to Charter Hall Group's long-term ambition to be Net Zero (Scope 1, 2 and 3) by 2050, and has the following science-aligned interim targets:

Maintain Net Zero	50% reduction
Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, including compensating for residual emissions	in downstream tenant emissions intensity by 2030



For more information, please view:

2025 Sustainability Report

1. Applies to existing assets that fall under the operational control of the responsible entity for CQR.

Leadership

Board of Directors



Roger Davis
Chair and
Non-Executive Director



Michael Gorman
Non-Executive Director



David Harrison
Executive Director and
Charter Hall Managing Director
& Group CEO



Sue Palmer
Non-Executive Director



Ben Ellis
Executive Director
and Fund Manager



Paul Craig
Non-Executive Director

Management



Ben Ellis
Retail CEO, Charter Hall Executive Director
and Fund Manager, Charter Hall Retail REIT
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Joanne Donovan
Head of Retail Finance,
Charter Hall Retail REIT

Joanne has more than 20 years’ of finance experience with 15 years’ at Charter Hall.

As Head of Retail Finance, Joanne is responsible for all finance aspects of the retail sector, including funding and property accounting, together with fund financial planning and analysis.

Joanne has held several roles with Charter Hall, including the Lead Analyst for Office Investment Management and Senior Group Analyst for Charter Hall Group.

Joanne is a Chartered Accountant and has a Bachelor of Commerce from University College Cork, Ireland.

See pages 35-37
for information on the Directors.

Directors' Report and Financial Report

For the year ended 30 June 2025

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Ampol Seven Hills, NSW
Dharug land

Directors’ Report

The Directors of Charter Hall Retail Management Limited (Responsible Entity or CHRML), the Responsible Entity of Charter Hall Retail REIT, present their report together with the consolidated financial statements of Charter Hall Retail REIT and its controlled entities (together, the REIT, the Fund, or CQR) for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the REIT during the year was property investment. There were no significant changes in the nature of the REIT’s activities during the year.

Directors

The following persons have held office as Directors of the Responsible Entity during the year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

- Roger Davis

-

Chair and Non-Executive Director
- Sue Palmer

-

Non-Executive Director and Chair of Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee
- Michael Gorman

-

Non-Executive Director
- Lianne Buck

-

Non-Executive Director (appointed 14 February 2025, resigned 4 July 2025)
- Paul Craig

-

Non-Executive Director (appointed 4 July 2025)
- David Harrison

-

Executive Director and Managing Director/Group CEO of Charter Hall
- Ben Ellis

-

Executive Director and Fund Manager/Retail CEO of Charter Hall

Distributions

Distributions paid or declared by the REIT to unitholders:

	2025 \$'m	2024 \$'m
Final distribution for the six months ended 30 June 2025 of 12.40 cents per unit payable on 29 August 2025	72.1	-
Interim distribution for the six months ended 31 December 2024 of 12.30 cents per unit paid on 28 February 2025	71.5	-
Final distribution for the six months ended 30 June 2024 of 12.40 cents per unit paid on 30 August 2024	-	72.1
Interim distribution for the six months ended 31 December 2023 of 12.30 cents per unit paid on 29 February 2024	-	71.5
	143.6	143.6

A liability has been recognised in the consolidated financial statements as the final distribution had been announced to the market as at the balance date.

Distribution Reinvestment Plan

The REIT has established a Distribution Reinvestment Plan (DRP) under which unitholders may elect to have all or part of their distribution entitlements satisfied by the issue of new units rather than being paid in cash.

The DRP issue price is determined at a discount of 1.0% to the daily average of the volume weighted average market price of units traded on the ASX during the 15 business days commencing on the third business day following the distribution record date. The DRP was not active during the year ended 30 June 2025.

Review and results of operations

The 30 June 2025 financial results are summarised as follows:

	2025	2024
Revenue from ordinary activities (\$ millions)	198.0	215.7
Statutory profit (\$ millions)	213.8	17.2
Basic earnings per unit (cents)	36.79	2.96
Operating earnings (\$ millions)	147.5	159.0
Operating earnings per unit (cents)	25.38	27.36
Distributions (\$ millions)	143.6	143.6
Distributions per unit (cents)	24.70	24.70
Total assets (\$ millions)	4,288.3	3,797.6
Total liabilities (\$ millions)	1,594.1	1,179.0
Net assets attributable to unitholders (\$ millions)	2,694.2	2,618.6
Units on issue (millions)	581.2	581.2
Net assets per unit (\$)	4.64	4.51
Balance sheet gearing - total debt (net of cash and derivatives) to total assets (net of cash and derivatives)	32.5%	26.7%
Look through gearing - total debt (net of cash and derivatives) to total assets (net of cash and derivatives)	41.4%	32.9%

The REIT recorded a statutory profit for the year of \$213.8 million (2024: \$17.2 million). Operating earnings for the year were \$147.5 million (2024: \$159.0 million).

The table below sets out income and expenses that comprise operating earnings on a look through basis (including the REIT’s share of joint ventures and associates):

	2025 \$'m	2024 \$'m
Net property income	255.1	244.7
Other income	4.5	2.4
Management fees	(18.5)	(17.5)
Finance costs	(89.2)	(66.6)
Other expenses	(4.4)	(4.0)
Operating earnings	147.5	159.0

Operating earnings is a financial measure which represents profit under Australian Accounting Standards adjusted for net fair value movements, non-cash accounting adjustments such as straight lining of rental income and amortisations and other unrealised one-off items that are not in the ordinary course of business or are capital in nature.

The inclusion of operating earnings as a measure of the REIT’s profitability provides investors with the same basis that is used internally for evaluating operating segment performance. Operating earnings is used by the Board to make strategic decisions and as a guide to assessing an appropriate distribution to declare.

The decrease in the REIT’s operating earnings was driven by increased finance costs, partially offset by higher net property income.

A reconciliation of operating earnings to statutory profit on a look through basis (including the REIT’s share of joint ventures and associates) is set out below:

	2025 \$'m	2024 \$'m
Operating earnings	147.5	159.0
Net revaluation gain/(loss) on investment properties	139.6	(84.9)
Straight lining of rental income and amortisation of incentives	(16.9)	(17.3)
Acquisition and disposal related costs	(15.8)	(11.3)
Net loss on derivative financial instruments	(36.6)	(28.3)
Other	(4.0)	0.1
Statutory profit for the year	213.8	17.2

Property Valuations

External valuations were conducted for 99% of the REIT’s portfolio during the year, including joint ventures and associates, with 78% of properties being valued at 30 June 2025. Over the 12 months to 30 June 2025 the REIT’s portfolio valuation (including the REIT’s share of joint venture and associate entities) increased by \$139.6 million due to wholly owned valuations increasing by \$78.2 million and joint venture and associate entity valuations increasing by \$61.4 million.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

Acquisitions

In December 2024 and April 2025, Charter Hall Retail Partnership No.1 Trust (CHRP1) acquired Glebe Hill Village shopping centre, TAS for \$50.3 million and Corio Village, VIC for \$146.0 million respectively. The REIT contributed \$65.0 million, representing CQR’s share of the equity called by CHRP1.

The REIT also acquired four wholly owned convenience net lease retail assets during the year, totalling \$58.1 million.

During the year, Charter Hall Investment Trust (CHIT), acquired Hotel Property Investments Ltd (ASX: HPI) for a cost of \$734.5 million. HPI holds a diversified \$1.3 billion portfolio of 57 pub and accommodation assets. The REIT contributed \$370.4 million, representing CQR’s share of the equity called by CHIT.

Disposals

In December 2024, the REIT sold Coles Tumut, NSW for \$12.9 million.

In June 2025, the REIT sold Lake Macquarie Square, NSW for \$122.5 million and Woolworths Cootamundra, NSW for \$19.0 million.

Charter Hall Convenience Retail Fund (CCRF)

CCRF is a newly created wholesale pooled fund with a strategy to invest in metropolitan convenience shopping centre and select metropolitan net-lease retail assets throughout Australia.

The fund was established in May 2025, at which point it was 100% owned by CQR, with the intention of transferring a number of seed assets following CCRF’s foundation equity raise in July 2025. This aligns with the CQR financing strategy to fund the acquisition of HPI.

Four wholly owned convenience retail shopping centres along with the REIT’s 49.9% holdings in Charter Hall Retail Partnership No. 1 Trust (CHRP1) and Charter Hall Retail Partnership No.2 Trust (CHRP2), totalling \$675.5 million, were identified as seed assets for CCRF. As a result, these were classified as held for sale by the REIT as at 30 June 2025.

Following CCRF’s \$1.75 billion equity raise in July 2025, CQR disposed of these assets to CCRF in exchange for an investment of \$385.0 million (reflecting a 22% holding), and a net return of \$294.0 million. This results in pro-forma balance sheet gearing for CQR of 27.1% and pro-forma look through gearing of 35.0%.

Debt arrangements and hedging

During the year, the REIT refinanced a number of its bilateral facilities totalling \$755.0 million, with the total limit increased by \$200.0 million. Maturity was extended achieving a weighted average debt maturity of 2.8 years.

Business strategies and prospects

The REIT’s strategy is to provide a resilient and growing income stream for its investors from convenience retail property. This is through its convenience shopping centres and its convenience net lease retail properties to non-discretionary retailers. When acquiring these properties, the REIT’s investment criteria includes the following considerations:

- exposure to predominantly non-discretionary retailing;
- investing in regions with sound, long term demographic growth;
- consideration of the geographic diversity of the REIT’s portfolio;
- the resilience of the income to be generated from the property; and
- potential future value adding opportunity.

The shopping centres in the portfolio typically range in area up to 25,000sqm and have capital and income growth potential. The convenience net lease retail properties in the portfolio have long WALE, net leases to major convenience retailers, including BP and Ampol, with contracted rental increases predominately linked to consumer price inflation. The REIT aims to maintain and enhance the portfolio through active asset and property management and to proactively manage its equity and debt.

The REIT has a target look through portfolio gearing range of 30-40% and a target interest cover ratio of at least 2.5 times. The REIT maintains an investment grade credit rating of Baa1 with a stable outlook with Moody’s.

The material business risks faced by the REIT that are likely to have an effect on its financial performance are set out below. A dedicated risk and compliance team is responsible for the ongoing review and monitoring of compliance and risk management systems. The Board regularly reviews material risks to ensure they remain within the REIT’s agreed risk appetite. The REIT aligns its policies and targets to those of the Charter Hall Group for those properties within the fund’s operational control. The REIT delegates management of the properties to the Charter Hall Group and supports its sustainability and governance initiatives.

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Risk		Description	Mitigation
External Risks	Property cycle risk and adverse market or economic conditions	Failure to insulate against property cycle downturns and slowing economic conditions may have an impact on asset values and investor returns.	The REIT ensures it consistently delivers on strategy with a focus on non-discretionary convenience retail across shopping centres and net lease retail assets with contracted growth attributes. The REIT undertakes a detailed annual strategic review for all assets to inform recycling of capital into new areas and formal exit strategies for investments.
	Structural change in retail	Disruptive competitors and changing retail spend behaviours may have an impact on key tenants and on marginal tenancies. This may impact space requirements from tenants. Changing technology is changing tenant and shoppers' expectations.	By undertaking ongoing due diligence including demographics, catchments, and competitor threats and by leveraging consultant expertise, the REIT ensures that it remains informed of market changes.
	Geopolitical risks materially disrupt supply chains	Geopolitical unrest disrupts supply chains causing increased costs and delays in timing to complete capital works and developments.	The REIT ensures it takes into account potential disruptions in supply chains by establishing timetables for delivery and partnering with high quality suppliers.
Financial Risks	Debt and equity capital management	Effective capital management is required to meet the REIT's ongoing liquidity and funding requirements. The inability to raise new capital to pursue growth opportunities or to raise replacement capital at challenging points in the debt or equity markets cycle is a key risk. A relationship breakdown or termination of a joint venture partnership may result in reputational or financial damage.	The REIT mitigates these risks by implementing its debt diversity strategy combined with regular monitoring and reporting on debt covenants and stress testing of liquidity positions. Furthermore, the REIT actively manages debt tenor to mitigate liquidity risk in debt markets. The REIT has demonstrated strong performance, equity raising track record and access to diversified equity partners across sources. The REIT manages its relationships with its partners through investment agreements including investment committee oversight of all key decisions with structured and pre-agreed reporting.
	Interest rates	Rising interest rates driven by inflation may adversely impact the REIT by increasing finance costs and impacting the amount the REIT has available to distribute to investors.	The REIT has a Treasury Risk Management Policy which includes policies and controls to minimise the impact of fluctuating interest rates on the REIT's financial performance. The REIT enters into interest rate swaps in order to provide more certainty for the REIT's finance costs.

Operational Risks	Work, Health & Safety (WHS) obligations, critical safety incident or significant crisis	The REIT has a commitment to promote and protect the health, safety and wellbeing of its people, customers, contractors and all users of the REIT's assets.	The Group WHS Manager collaborates closely with retail property management teams to ensure the roll-out of enhanced contractor registration/on-boarding platforms, incident notification platform, ongoing risk audits and training of centre teams regarding incident response and management. To focus the REIT's efforts on the eradication of modern slavery in its supply chain the REIT has adopted the Modern Slavery Statement (Australian Modern Slavery Act 2018) and published its fourth statement with supply chain spend by category.
	Technology and cyber security	There is increasing sophistication of cyber-attacks, particularly denial of service impact on Building Management Security. A reportable data breach may result in adverse impact on reputation and/or financial penalty.	The cyber security strategy and program continues with external validation and yearly review of IT policies against best practice. The REIT undertakes annual penetration tests against critical systems and properties and has brought all critical systems under IT General Controls (ITGC) including regular user access reviews. The REIT's internal audit includes risk identification and assessment for new platforms. The REIT also has a formal cyber insurance policy which covers incident remediation costs.
	Organisational culture and conduct	The REIT's ongoing success depends on its ability to attract, engage and retain a motivated and high-performing workforce to deliver its strategic objectives and an inclusive culture that supports its values.	The REIT receives management services from Charter Hall which has a Code of Conduct that covers all employees and undertakes consistent messaging and tone at the top regarding behaviour. Charter Hall also has a formal Whistleblower Policy in place and process to obtain regular employee feedback on culture and behaviours which is used to inform management decisions.

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Environmental	Climate change	There is an increasing interest and expectation amongst investor groups disclosing on climate related risks and opportunities and their potential impact on business strategy and financial performance.	The REIT is actively aligning its climate action approach to the requirements of the draft Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards and maturing on understanding of the impacts of climate related risks and opportunities on the REIT's financial position, financial performance and cashflows. During the year, management progressed on understanding the impacts to the portfolio from physical climate change and prepared a net zero carbon action plan to address transition risks. The REIT is on track to achieve net zero (Scope 1 and 2) emissions from 1 July 2025 and is partnering with tenants to reduce emissions in its value chain towards an over 50% reduction in Scope 3 downstream tenant emission intensity by 2030.
Regulatory	AFSL compliance	CHRML is required to comply with Australian Financial Services Licence requirements. It does this through the REIT's established policies and frameworks.	Regular compliance reporting is undertaken to Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (ARCC), including mandatory annual compliance training requirements for all employees. In addition, the REIT has formalised compliance committees with annual external audit of compliance plans.
	Management of conflicts of interest	Inadequate management of tenant and acquisition conflicts may arise between Charter Hall managed funds or related party transactions may be inappropriately managed. There is also a risk that the REIT fails to pay market rate for related party services.	Conflict of interest protocols are embedded in the business, including annual declarations from all employees and directors, and board approval for all related party transactions. The REIT has in place a Compliance Plan including oversight of Conflict of Interest/Related Party protocols and formalised asset allocation protocols.

Events occurring after balance date

On 28 July 2025, CQR settled on a \$385.0 million equity investment in CCRF as a foundation investor, via seeding the Fund with four wholly owned convenience retail shopping centres, along with its 49.9% holdings in CHRP1 and CHRP2. This transaction realised a net return for CQR of \$294.0 million, and reflects a 22% equity investment in CCRF. Post this transaction, CQR's pro-forma balance sheet gearing is 27.1% and pro-forma look through gearing is 35.0%.

Following CCRF's \$1.75 billion equity raise, the fund has exchanged on a further \$504.0 million of portfolio acquisitions.

The Directors of the Responsible Entity are not aware of any other matter or circumstance not otherwise dealt with in this report or the annual consolidated financial statements that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the REIT, the results of its operations or the state of affairs of the REIT in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of current known market conditions. The extent to which a potential deterioration in either the capital or property markets that may have an impact on the results of the REIT is unknown. Such developments could influence property market valuations, the ability to raise or refinance debt and the cost of such debt, or the ability to raise equity.

At the date of this report and to the best of the Directors' knowledge and belief, there are no other anticipated changes in the operations of the REIT which would have a material impact on the future results of the REIT. Property valuation changes, movements in the fair value of derivative financial instruments and movements in interest rates may have a material impact on the REIT's results in future years.

Indemnification and insurance of Directors, officers and auditor

During the year, the REIT, pursuant to Article 19 of its constitution, contributed to the premium for a contract to insure all Directors, secretaries, executive officers and officers of the REIT and of each related body corporate of the REIT with the balance of the premium paid by Charter Hall Group and funds managed by members of Charter Hall Group. The insurance does not provide cover for the independent auditors of the REIT or of a related body corporate of the REIT. In accordance with usual commercial practice, the insurance contract prohibits disclosure of details relating to the nature of the liabilities covered by the insurance, the limit of indemnity and the amount of the premium paid under the contract.

Provided the officers of the Responsible Entity act in accordance with the REIT's constitution and the *Corporations Act 2001*, the officers are indemnified out of the assets of the REIT against losses incurred while acting on behalf of the REIT. The REIT indemnifies the auditor (PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia) against any liability (including legal costs) for third party claims arising from a breach by the REIT of the auditor's engagement terms, except where prohibited by the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Fees paid to, and interests held in the REIT by, the Responsible Entity or its associates

Base fees of \$18.1 million (2024: \$17.5 million) were paid or are payable to the Responsible Entity or its associates for the services provided during the year, in accordance with the REIT's constitution as disclosed in Note D1 to the consolidated financial statements.

The interests in the REIT held by the Responsible Entity or its associates as at 30 June 2025 and fees paid to its associates during the year are disclosed in Note D1 to the consolidated financial statements.

Interests in the REIT

The movement in units of the REIT during the year is set out below:

	2025	2024
Units on issue at the beginning of the year	581,229,609	581,229,609
Units on issue at the end of the year	581,229,609	581,229,609

Value of assets

	2025 \$'m	2024 \$'m
Value of REIT assets	4,288.3	3,797.6

The value of the REIT's assets is derived using the basis set out in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025.

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Environmental regulations

The operations of the REIT are subject to environmental regulations under Commonwealth, State and Territory legislation in relation to property developments and the ownership of petrol stations.

Under the lease agreements for the petrol stations owned by the REIT, any environmental exposures are the responsibility of the tenant, and the REIT is indemnified against any losses resulting from environmental contamination.

In relation to the property developments, the REIT is obliged to ensure all works carried out under any development approval comply with that approval as well as any further relevant statutory requirements. The REIT ensures that contracts it enters into with builders for its developments stipulate that the builder must:

- (a) ensure that in carrying out the contractor's activities:
 - (i) it complies with all statutory requirements and other requirements of the contract for the protection of the environment;
 - (ii) it does not pollute, contaminate or otherwise damage the environment; and
 - (iii) its subcontractors comply with the requirements referred to in the contract;
- (b) make good any pollution, contamination or damage to the environment arising out of, or in any way in connection with, the contractor's activities, whether or not it has complied with all statutory requirements or other requirements of the contract for the protection of the environment; and
- (c) indemnify the REIT to the full extent permitted by law against:
 - (i) any liability to or a claim by a third party; and
 - (ii) all fines, penalties, costs, losses or damages suffered or incurred by the REIT, arising out of or in connection with the contractor's breach of the contract.

Approvals for property developments are required under various local, State and Territory environmental laws.

To the best of the Directors' knowledge, the operations of the REIT have been undertaken in compliance with the applicable environmental regulations in each jurisdiction where the REIT operates.

Information on current Directors

Director	Experience	Special responsibilities	Interest in units of the REIT
Roger Davis	Roger joined the Board of CQR on 7 June 2018 and was appointed Chair of the Board on 13 November 2018. Roger brings over 35 years' experience in banking and investment banking in Australia, the US and Japan and is currently a Consulting Director at Rothschild (Australia) Limited. In his career as a senior executive, Roger was a Managing Director at Citigroup, where he worked for over 20 years in Australia, Japan and the US. More recently, he was a Group Managing Director at ANZ Banking Group responsible for all the Commercial, Investment and Institutional Banking activities. Roger has a Bachelor of Economics (Hons) from the University of Sydney and a Master of Philosophy from Oxford. He is also a qualified CPA. Current listed directorships: Nil Former listed directorships in last three years: Argo Investments Limited (ASX: ARG)	Chair of Board of Directors, Member of Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee	83,895
Sue Palmer	Sue joined the Board of CQR on 10 November 2015. With more than 40 years' corporate and finance experience, Sue is a professional non-executive director and held senior finance roles across a range of diversified industries during her executive career. During her executive career and subsequently, Sue has held a number of non-executive director roles on ASX listed, government and private company boards. Sue has a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Queensland. She is a Chartered Accountant and Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors. Current listed directorships: Nil Former listed directorships in last three years: Nil	Chair of Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee	10,000

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Director	Experience	Special responsibilities	Interest in units of the REIT
Michael Gorman	Michael joined the Board of CQR on 10 November 2016. Michael brings more than 30 years’ extensive experience in both real estate and the public equity and debt markets. In his 11 years with Novion Property Group, an ASX top 50 entity, and its predecessors, Michael held a number of executive positions including Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer and Fund Manager. In these roles, Michael was directly responsible for raising several billion dollars in equity on the Australian Securities Exchange and corporate bonds in the domestic and US markets. Michael is the Chair of Charter Hall Convenience Retail Limited, which is the trustee of Charter Hall Convenience Retail Fund, a new Charter Hall wholesale fund. Michael is also a Non-Executive Director of Adelaide Airport Limited, the Chair of its Property, People & Culture Committee and a member of the Infrastructure, Remuneration and Audit & Compliance Committees. Michael was previously a Non-Executive Director of GPT Funds Management Limited, the Responsible Entity of the GPT wholesale unlisted funds platform. Michael completed the Advanced Management Programme at INSEAD, France, holds an MBA from the Australian Graduate School of Management of UNSW, a Bachelor of Science (Architecture) UNSW, and a Bachelor of Architecture (First Class Honours, University Medal) at UNSW. Michael is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, a Fellow of the Australian Property Institute and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts. Current listed directorships: Nil Former listed directorships in last three years: Nil	Member of Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee	42,769
Lianne Buck	Lianne joined the Board of CQR on 14 February 2025 and retired from the Board on 4 July 2025.	Nil	17,000
Paul Craig	Paul joined the Board of CQR on 4 July 2025. Paul brings more than 30 years’ experience in commercial industrial and retail investments and was most recently the CEO of Savills Australia & New Zealand, a role he held since 2016. Prior to being appointed as CEO, Paul was the Head of Cross Border Investments and Managing Director of Savills Western Australia and Capital Transactions for 15 years. Paul commenced his retail property management experience with Colliers Jardine and his successful track record spans commercial, industrial, and retail transactions, including as Head of Property Management at both Savills and Colliers WA. Paul holds a Diploma of Property from TAFE WA. Current listed directorships: Nil Former listed directorships in last three years: Nil	Nil	34,800

Director	Experience	Special responsibilities	Interest in units of the REIT
David Harrison	David joined the Board of CQR on 1 March 2010. David has over 30 years’ property market experience across office, retail and industrial sectors in multiple geographies globally. As Charter Hall’s Managing Director and Group CEO, David is responsible for strategically growing the business and maintaining its position as a multi-core sector market leader. David is an executive member of Charter Hall Group, Charter Hall Long WALE REIT and Partnership Investment Committees, and Chair of the Executive Property Valuation Committee and Executive Leadership Committee. David has overseen the growth of the Charter Hall Group from a fund manager with \$500 million of assets under management when it listed on the ASX in 2005, to today being the largest diversified property fund manager in Australia. David remains driven to achieve excellence and create a positive impact – giving back to the communities that Charter Hall operates in, and protecting and growing the retirement savings of those investing either directly or indirectly in the company – ensuring every one of Charter Hall’s stakeholders benefits through the firm’s integrity, discipline and ability to add more value. David is the Chair of the Property Council of Australia Nominations and Financial Management Committees. David is also a member of the Property Council Australia Champions of Change Coalition. David holds a Bachelor of Business Degree (Land Economy) from the University of Western Sydney, is a Fellow of the Australian Property Institute (FAPI) and holds a Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance from the Securities Institute of Australia. Current listed directorships: Charter Hall Group (ASX: CHC) Charter Hall Long WALE REIT (ASX: CLW) Former listed directorships in last three years: Nil	Nil	235,356
Ben Ellis	Ben joined the Board of CQR on 17 January 2022. Ben brings more than 27 years’ experience in the property market, and with that, a deep knowledge of Charter Hall’s business. As Fund Manager of the Charter Hall Retail REIT and Charter Hall’s Retail CEO, Ben is responsible for all management aspects of the Retail Funds Management platform to deliver value creation within the retail portfolio and optimise returns for investors. Prior to becoming the Retail CEO, Ben held several roles with Charter Hall including the Head of Retail Wholesale, then more recently was Head of Capital Transactions across the Group’s property platform, overseeing more than \$25 billion of gross transactions across all sectors. Ben holds a Bachelor of Applied Science, Property Economics from Queensland University of Technology. Current listed directorships: Nil Former listed directorships in last three years: Nil	Nil	73,659

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Meetings of Directors

Name	Full meetings of Directors		Meetings of Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee	
	Eligible to attend	Attended	Eligible to attend	Attended
Roger Davis	10	10	4	4
Sue Palmer	10	10	4	4
Michael Gorman	10	9	4	4
David Harrison	10	9	-	-
Ben Ellis	10	10	-	-
Lianne Buck	4	3	-	-

Company Secretary

Mark Bryant was appointed as Company Secretary on 1 July 2015.

Mark holds a Bachelor of Business (Accounting), a Bachelor of Laws (First Class Honours), a Graduate Certificate in Legal Practice, and is admitted as a lawyer of the Supreme Court of NSW. Mark has over 19 years' experience as a lawyer, including advising on listed company governance, securities law, funds management, real estate, and general corporate law. Mark joined Charter Hall in 2012, prior to which he was a Senior Associate in the Sydney office of King & Wood Mallesons.

Mark is the Group General Counsel and Company Secretary for the Charter Hall Group.

Non-audit services

There were no non-audit services provided by the auditor (PricewaterhouseCoopers) during the year (2024: nil).

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 40.

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Rounding of amounts

As permitted by ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191 issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the Directors' report and consolidated financial statements. Amounts in the Directors' report and consolidated financial statements have been rounded to the nearest hundred thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Directors' authorisation

The Directors' report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 18 August 2025. The Directors have the power to amend and re-issue the financial statements.



Roger Davis
Chair
Sydney
18 August 2025



Auditor’s Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of Charter Hall Retail REIT for the year ended 30 June 2025, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- (a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Charter Hall Retail REIT and the entities it controlled during the period.

Diane Winnard

Diane Winnard
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Sydney
18 August 2025

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Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Notes	2025 \$'m	2024 \$'m
Revenue			
Property income	A1	196.6	214.4
Interest income		1.4	1.3
Total revenue		198.0	215.7
Other income			
Share of net profit from joint venture and associate entities	B2	129.9	70.0
Net gain on movement in fair value of investment properties	B1	78.2	-
Total revenue and other income		406.1	285.7
Expenses			
Property expenses	A1	(65.2)	(70.4)
Net loss on movement in fair value of investment properties	B1	-	(99.0)
Acquisition and disposal related costs		(11.8)	(8.7)
Net loss from derivative financial instruments		(26.4)	(18.2)
Management fees	D1	(16.0)	(15.6)
Finance costs	C2	(65.7)	(53.1)
Foreign exchange losses		(3.3)	(0.1)
Other expenses		(3.9)	(3.4)
Total expenses		(192.3)	(268.5)
Profit for the year		213.8	17.2
Other comprehensive income/(loss)*			
Change in the fair value of cash flow hedges		(0.3)	(1.0)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		5.7	(2.5)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		5.4	(3.5)
Total comprehensive income for the year		219.2	13.7
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary unitholder of the REIT			
Earnings per unit (cents)	A2	36.79	2.96

* All items in other comprehensive income can be reclassified into profit or loss when specific conditions are met.

The above consolidated statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Notes	2025 \$'m	2024 \$'m
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		38.5	18.7
Receivables and other assets	D2	30.4	9.6
Distributions receivable		17.6	16.2
Derivative financial instruments	C3	18.2	21.9
Assets classified as held for sale	B1	675.5	-
Prepayments		2.3	2.1
Total current assets		782.5	68.5
Non-current assets			
Investment properties	B1	1,984.3	2,357.5
Investments in joint venture and associate entities	B2	1,478.6	1,336.1
Derivative financial instruments	C3	42.9	35.5
Total non-current assets		3,505.8	3,729.1
Total assets		4,288.3	3,797.6
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Payables and other liabilities	D2	36.4	41.3
Distribution payable	A2	72.1	72.1
Borrowings	C2	285.5	-
Derivative financial instruments	C3	34.6	7.0
Total current liabilities		428.6	120.4
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	C2	1,163.2	1,036.9
Derivative financial instruments	C3	2.3	21.7
Total non-current liabilities		1,165.5	1,058.6
Total liabilities		1,594.1	1,179.0
Net assets		2,694.2	2,618.6
Equity			
Contributed equity	C4	2,884.7	2,884.7
Reserves	C4	4.8	(0.6)
Accumulated losses		(195.3)	(265.5)
Total equity		2,694.2	2,618.6

The above consolidated balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Notes	Contributed equity \$'m	Reserves \$'m	Accumulated losses \$'m	Total \$'m
Total equity at 1 July 2023		2,884.7	2.9	(139.1)	2,748.5
Profit for the year		-	-	17.2	17.2
Other comprehensive loss		-	(3.5)	-	(3.5)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		-	(3.5)	17.2	13.7
Transactions with unitholders in their capacity as unitholders					
- Distributions paid and payable	A2	-	-	(143.6)	(143.6)
Total equity at 30 June 2024		2,884.7	(0.6)	(265.5)	2,618.6
Total equity at 1 July 2024		2,884.7	(0.6)	(265.5)	2,618.6
Profit for the year		-	-	213.8	213.8
Other comprehensive income		-	5.4	-	5.4
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	5.4	213.8	219.2
Transactions with unitholders in their capacity as unitholders					
- Distributions paid and payable	A2	-	-	(143.6)	(143.6)
Total equity at 30 June 2025		2,884.7	4.8	(195.3)	2,694.2

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

	Notes	2025 \$'m	2024 \$'m
Cash flows from operating activities			
Property income received		226.4	245.5
Property expenses paid		(71.1)	(79.1)
Distributions received from investments in joint venture and associate entities		80.5	67.0
Interest received		1.4	1.3
Other operating expenses paid		(20.8)	(21.4)
Finance costs paid		(62.7)	(50.7)
Net GST paid		(12.6)	(14.0)
Net cash flows from operating activities	A3	141.1	148.6
Proceeds from sale of investment properties		152.3	286.5
Payments for investment properties		(61.8)	(30.7)
Payments for investments accounted for using the equity method		(404.9)	(82.9)
Payments for capital expenditure on investment properties		(50.2)	(50.8)
Capital distribution received from joint venture entity		2.9	43.3
Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities		(361.7)	165.4
Proceeds from borrowings		806.0	215.0
Repayment of borrowings		(419.0)	(387.1)
Foreign exchange loss		(3.3)	-
Distributions paid to unitholders		(143.3)	(145.6)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		240.4	(317.7)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		19.8	(3.7)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		18.7	22.4
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		38.5	18.7

The above consolidated cash flow statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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About This Report

- The notes to these consolidated financial statements include additional information which is required to understand the operations, performance and financial position of the REIT. They are organised in four key sections:
- A. Fund performance** – provides key metrics used to define financial performance.
 - B. Property portfolio assets** – explains the structure of the investment property portfolio and investments in joint ventures.
 - C. Capital structure and financial risk management** – details of how the REIT manages its exposure to various financial risks.
 - D. Further information** – provides additional disclosures not included in previous sections but relevant in understanding the financial statements.

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Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the REIT's accounting policies.

The areas involving significant estimates or judgements are:

- Consolidation decisions and classification of joint arrangements – B2 Investment in joint venture and associate entities
- Fair value estimation – B1 Investment properties, C2 Borrowings and liquidity and C3 Derivative financial instruments
- Provision for expected credit losses – C5 (iv) Credit risk

A. Fund Performance

This section provides additional information on the key financial metrics used to define the results and performance of the REIT, including operating earnings by segment, net property income, distributions and earnings per unit.

Operating earnings is a financial measure which represents profit under Australian Accounting Standards adjusted for net fair value movements, non-cash accounting adjustments such as straight lining of rental income and amortisations and other unrealised one-off items that are not in the ordinary course of business or are capital in nature.

The inclusion of operating earnings as a measure of the REIT's profitability provides investors with the same basis that is used internally for evaluating operating segment performance. Operating earnings is used by the Board to make strategic decisions and as a guide to assessing an appropriate distribution. The distribution considers operating earnings and net cash flows from operating activities generated during the period.

In preparing its financial statements the REIT has considered how the future economic outlook may impact upon its business operations and upon the business operations of its tenant customers. In assessing such impacts management have relied upon certain key estimates to evaluate current and future business conditions. Inherent in any estimate is a level of uncertainty.

Estimation uncertainty is associated with:

- the extent and duration of a high inflation and interest rate environment;
- disruption and volatility in capital markets;
- deteriorating credit and liquidity concerns, impacting the ability of the REIT's speciality tenants to meet their rental obligations;
- declines in consumer discretionary spending;
- the effectiveness of government and central bank measures; and
- judgements in property valuations such as letting up time, incentives provided and vacancy.

The uncertainty of the current geopolitical events and the outlook for consumer price inflation and interest rates in Australia may have an impact on the future performance of the portfolio. The REIT benefits from its inflation linked revenue streams and the interest rate hedging in place.

The REIT has developed various accounting estimates in this report based on forecasts of economic conditions which reflect expectations and assumptions as at 30 June 2025 about future events that the Directors believe are reasonable in the circumstances. There is a considerable degree of judgement involved in preparing forecasts. The underlying assumptions are also subject to uncertainties which are often outside the control of the REIT. Accordingly, actual economic conditions are likely to be different from those forecast since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected, and the effect of those differences may significantly impact accounting estimates included in this report.

A1. Segment information

(a) Description of segments

The Directors of the Responsible Entity have determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the chief operating decision maker, being the Board of the Responsible Entity. The REIT has two operating segments:

Convenience shopping centre retail

This segment comprises convenience-based retail shopping centre investment properties held directly and through investments in joint venture entities.

Convenience net lease retail

This segment comprises convenience net lease retail investment properties which includes service station and hospitality assets. The assets are held both directly and through investments in joint venture and associate entities.

The value of investments, income and expenses are included based on the REIT's ownership percentage. Investment properties are presented on the basis set out in Note B1. All other assets and liabilities are presented on a consolidated basis, in line with the consolidated balance sheet. This is consistent with the manner in which the information is presented to the Board in its capacity as chief operating decision maker.

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(b) Segment information provided to the Board

The operating earnings reported to the Board for the operating segments for the years ended 30 June 2025 and 30 June 2024 are as follows:

	2025 \$'m	2024 \$'m
<i>Convenience shopping centre retail segment</i>		
Property rental income	148.4	161.8
Other property income	41.9	48.7
Add back: straight lining of rental income and amortisation of incentives	13.8	13.6
Property expenses	(65.2)	(70.4)
Net income from joint venture entities	28.5	27.1
Total convenience shopping centre retail segment income	167.4	180.8
<i>Convenience net lease retail segment</i>		
Property rental income	6.3	3.9
Net income from joint venture and associate entities	55.5	43.3
Total convenience net lease retail segment income	61.8	47.2
Total income	229.2	228.0
Other income	3.3	1.9
Management fees	(16.0)	(15.6)
Finance costs	(65.3)	(51.8)
Other expenses	(3.7)	(3.5)
Operating earnings	147.5	159.0
Basic weighted average number of units (millions)	581.2	581.2
Operating earnings per unit (cents)	25.38	27.36

Property rental income

Property rental income represents income earned from the long-term rental of the REIT's properties and is recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term. The portion of rental income relating to fixed increases in operating lease rentals in future years is recognised as a separate component of investment properties. Turnover rent is recognised on an accrual basis.

Minimum lease payments to be received includes future amounts to be received on non-cancellable operating leases, not recognised in the financial statements at balance date. The remainder will be accounted for as property rental income as it is earned. Amounts receivable under non-cancellable operating leases where the REIT's right to consideration for a service directly corresponds with the value of the service provided to the customer have not been included (for example, variable amounts payable by tenants for their share of the operating costs of the asset).

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases of investment properties not recognised in the financial statements as receivable are as follows:

	Within 1 year \$'m	1 to 2 years \$'m	2 to 3 years \$'m	3 to 4 years \$'m	4 to 5 years \$'m	Over 5 years \$'m	Total \$'m
2025	171.5	158.2	135.2	111.6	90.6	258.1	925.2
2024	181.5	164.4	145.5	120.4	93.9	252.3	958.0

Other property income

Other property income principally includes the proportion of shopping centre operating costs which are recoverable from tenants in accordance with lease agreements and relevant Retail Tenancy Acts.

Property expenses

Property expenses, other expenses and outgoings, including rates, taxes and other property outgoings incurred in relation to investment properties where such expenses are the responsibility of the REIT, are recognised on an accruals basis.

The operating earnings on a look through basis (which includes the REIT's share of joint ventures and associates) are set out below:

	2025 \$'m	2024 \$'m
Convenience shopping centre retail net property income	177.4	190.1
Convenience net lease retail net property income	77.7	54.6
Other income	4.5	2.4
Management fees	(18.5)	(17.5)
Finance costs	(89.2)	(66.6)
Other expenses	(4.4)	(4.0)
Operating earnings	147.5	159.0

A reconciliation of operating earnings to statutory profit on a look through basis (including the REIT's share of joint ventures and associates) is set out below:

	2025 \$'m	2024 \$'m
Operating earnings	147.5	159.0
Net revaluation gain/(loss) on investment properties	139.6	(84.9)
Straight lining of rental income and amortisation of incentives	(16.9)	(17.3)
Acquisition and disposal related costs	(15.8)	(11.3)
Net loss on derivative financial instruments	(36.6)	(28.3)
Other	(4.0)	0.1
Statutory profit for the year	213.8	17.2

A2. Distributions and earnings per unit

(a) Distributions paid and payable

	2025 \$'m	2024 \$'m
Final distribution for the six months ended 30 June 2025 of 12.40 cents per unit payable on 29 August 2025	72.1	-
Interim distribution for the six months ended 31 December 2024 of 12.30 cents per unit paid on 28 February 2025	71.5	-
Final distribution for the six months ended 30 June 2024 of 12.40 cents per unit paid on 30 August 2024	-	72.1
Interim distribution for the six months ended 31 December 2023 of 12.30 cents per unit paid on 29 February 2024	-	71.5
	143.6	143.6

Pursuant to the REIT's constitution, the amount distributed to unitholders is at the discretion of the Responsible Entity. The Responsible Entity uses operating earnings (refer to Note A1) as a guide to assessing an appropriate distribution to declare.

A liability is recognised for the amount of any distribution declared by the REIT on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at balance date.

Under current Australian income tax legislation, the REIT is not liable to pay income tax provided the trustee has attributed all the taxable income of the REIT to unitholders.

(b) Earnings per unit

	2025	2024
Basic and diluted earnings per unit		
Net profit from continuing operations (\$'m)	213.8	17.2
Operating earnings for the year (\$'m)	147.5	159.0
Weighted average number of units used in the calculation of basic earnings per unit (millions)*	581.2	581.2
Basic and diluted earnings per ordinary unitholder of the REIT		
Earnings per unit (cents)	36.79	2.96
Operating earnings per unit (cents)	25.38	27.36

* Weighted average number of units is calculated from the date of issue.

Basic earnings per unit is determined by dividing the profit by the weighted average number of ordinary units on issue during the year.

Operating earnings per unit is determined by dividing the operating earnings by the weighted average number of ordinary units on issue during the year.

Diluted earnings per unit is determined by dividing the profit by the weighted average number of ordinary units and dilutive potential ordinary units on issue during the year. The REIT has no dilutive or convertible units on issue.

A3. Reconciliation of net profit to operating cash flow

(a) Reconciliation of statutory profit to net cash flows from operating activities

	2025 \$'m	2024 \$'m
Statutory profit for the year	213.8	17.2
Non-cash items		
Straight lining and amortisation of lease incentives	13.8	13.6
Share of net (gain)/loss on investment in joint venture and associate entities	(45.9)	0.6
Property valuation (gain)/loss	(78.2)	101.3
Acquisition and disposal related costs	11.8	8.7
Net loss on derivative financial instruments	28.7	20.2
Write off of capitalised borrowing costs related to refinancing	-	0.3
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	3.3	(0.2)
Change in assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in assets		
Receivables and other assets	(5.4)	1.0
Net income receivable from investment in joint venture and associate entities	(3.5)	(6.3)
Prepayments	(0.1)	-
Unamortised borrowing costs	-	0.2
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities		
Payables and other liabilities	2.8	(8.0)
Net cash flows from operating activities	141.1	148.6

B. Property Portfolio Assets

The REIT’s property portfolio assets comprise directly held investment properties and indirectly held interests in investment properties held through joint ventures and associates. Investment properties comprise investment interests in land and buildings held for long term rental yields, including properties that are under development for future use as investment properties. Investments in joint ventures and associates comprise indirect interests in investment properties held by a separate legal entity to the REIT.

The following table summarises the property portfolio assets detailed in this section, including those directly owned and the REIT’s ownership share of the properties indirectly held:

	Notes	2025 \$'m	2024 \$'m
Current assets			
Assets held for sale investment properties	B1	384.6	-
Assets held for sale joint venture investment property	B2	441.3	-
Assets held for sale joint venture non-investment property assets and liabilities	B2	(150.4)	-
Total current assets		675.5	-
Non-current assets			
Investment properties	B1	1,984.3	2,357.5
Joint venture and associate investment property	B2	2,000.4	1,690.8
Joint venture and associate non-investment property assets and liabilities	B2	(521.8)	(354.7)
Total non-current assets		3,462.9	3,693.6
Property portfolio assets, including interests in joint venture and associates		4,138.4	3,693.6

B1. Investment properties

Investment properties

Initially, investment properties are measured at cost including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the investment properties are then stated at fair value. Revaluation gains and losses are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Assets held for sale

Assets which are classified as held for sale are classified as current assets as it is expected they will be divested within the coming reporting period. Each asset is for sale in its current condition and is subject to an active marketing campaign or has an executed sales contract.

Development properties

The total cost of a development property is generally capitalised to its carrying value until development is complete. At the commencement of a development project, an estimated valuation on completion is obtained and the capitalised costs during the project are monitored against this initial valuation. Post completion, the property is externally valued with a full formal report and thereafter the stabilised asset valuation process applies. At each reporting date, the carrying values of development properties are reviewed to determine whether they are in excess of their fair value. Where appropriate, a write-down is made to reflect fair value.

(a) Valuation process

The Responsible Entity conducts an investment property valuation process on a semi-annual basis. This process is overseen by the Executive Property Valuations Committee (EPVC), which is an internal Charter Hall committee comprised of the Group CEO, Chief Investment Officer and Head of Capital Transactions. The role of the EPVC is to oversee the valuation process including:

- approving a panel of independent valuers;
- reviewing key valuation inputs and assumptions;
- reviewing the independent and internal valuations prior to these being presented to the Board; and
- to act as an escalation point between the Group and any external valuer.

Valuations are performed either by independent professionally qualified external valuers or by Charter Hall’s internal team. Internal valuers hold the relevant experience, competence and objectivity to perform this role.

Each investment property not under development or subject to a sales process, is valued by an independent valuer at least once every 12 months, or earlier, where the Responsible Entity deems it appropriate or believes there may be a material change in the carrying value of the property. For others, an assessment is made as to which properties are likely to have had material movements in the book value reported at the last reporting period to determine whether they should be revalued externally or whether an internal valuation is applicable. Independent valuers are engaged on a two-year rotational basis.

External valuations were conducted for 99% of the REIT’s portfolio during the year, including joint ventures and associates, with 78% of properties being independently valued at 30 June 2025 (2024: 74%).

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(b) Valuation techniques and key judgements

In determining the fair value of investment properties, management has considered the nature, characteristics and risks of its investment properties. Such risks include but are not limited to the property cycle, structural changes in retail and the current and future macro-economic environment. The table below identifies the assumptions and inputs, which are not based on observable market data, used to measure the fair value (level 3) of the wholly owned investment properties. Fair value is determined using Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) and income capitalisation methods.

	Fair value \$'m	Gross market rent (\$ p.a./sqm)	Capitalisation rate (%)	Terminal yield (%)	Discount rate (%)
2025	2,368.9	165 - 720	4.5 - 7.8	4.8 - 8.0	5.5 - 8.5
2024	2,357.5	164 - 690	4.4 - 7.8	4.6 - 8.0	5.5 - 8.5

Term	Definition
Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method	A method in which a discount rate is applied to future expected income streams to estimate the present value.
Income capitalisation method	A valuation approach that provides an indication of value by converting future cash flows to a single current capital value.
Gross market rent	The estimated amount for which an interest in real property should be leased to a tenant on the valuation date between a willing lessor and a willing lessee on appropriate lease terms in an arm's length transaction, after proper marketing and where the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.
Capitalisation rate	The return represented by the income produced by an investment, expressed as a percentage.
Terminal yield	A percentage return applied to the expected net income following a hypothetical sale at the end of the cash flow period.
Discount rate	A rate of return used to convert a future monetary sum or cash flow into present value.

Sensitivity analysis

The movement in capitalisation rate is considered by the REIT as the most significant assumption to impact the fair value of investment properties.

Valuation movements in convenience shopping centre retail assets are exposed to variations in both capitalisation rates and discount rates. Valuation movements in convenience net lease retail assets are exposed to variations in capitalisation rates.

The table below reflects the potential net increase/(decrease) in the REIT's investment properties, resulting from changes in the capitalisation rate.

	- 25 basis points \$'m	+ 25 basis points \$'m
2025	124.6	(114.6)
2024	99.7	(91.9)

The table below reflects the potential net increase/(decrease) in the REIT's investment properties (on a look through basis), resulting from changes in the capitalisation rate.

	- 25 basis points	+ 25 basis points
2025	218.1	(200.0)
2024	182.6	(167.5)

The table below reflects the potential net increase/(decrease) in the REIT's wholly owned convenience shopping centre retail investment properties, resulting from changes in the discount rate.

	- 25 basis points \$'m	+ 25 basis points \$'m
2025	37.4	(43.4)
2024	41.8	(40.7)

(c) Reconciliation of the carrying amount of investment properties at the beginning and end of the year

	2025 \$'m	2024 \$'m
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	2,357.5	2,680.5
Additions and capital improvements	100.4	80.1
Acquisition costs incurred	3.6	2.1
Revaluation decrement attributable to acquisition costs	(3.6)	(2.1)
Net revaluation increment/(decrement) on investment properties	78.2	(99.0)
Straight lining and amortisation of lease incentives	(13.8)	(13.6)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	1.1	(0.5)
Disposals	(154.5)	(290.0)
Investment properties reclassified as held for sale	(384.6)	-
Carrying amount at the end of the year	1,984.3	2,357.5

B2. Investment in joint venture and associate entities

The REIT accounts for investments in joint venture and associate entities using the equity method, with investments initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the REIT's share of post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss of the REIT, and the REIT's share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income of the REIT. Distributions received or receivable from joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the REIT's share of losses in an equity accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the REIT does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the REIT and its joint venture entities are eliminated to the extent of the REIT's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the REIT.

The REIT exercises joint control over the joint venture entities, but neither the REIT nor its joint venture partners have control in their own right, irrespective of their ownership interest. An associate is an entity over which the REIT has significant influence. The principal activity of all joint venture and associate entities during the period was property investment.

Management regularly reviews equity accounted investments for impairment by reference to changes in circumstances or contractual arrangements, external independent property valuations and market conditions, using generally accepted market practices. When a recoverable amount is estimated through a value in use calculation, critical judgements and estimates are made regarding future cash flows and an appropriate discount rate.

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Information relating to the joint venture and associate entities is detailed below. All joint venture and associate entities have a reporting period end date of 30 June unless otherwise stated.

Joint venture and associate entity	Country of establishment	Principal activity	Ownership interest	
			2025	2024
			%	%
Charter Hall Retail Partnership No.1 Trust (CHRP1)	Australia	Property investment	49.9	50.0
Charter Hall Retail Partnership No.2 Trust (CHRP2)	Australia	Property investment	49.9	49.9
Charter Hall Retail Partnership No.6 Trust (CHRP6)	Australia	Property investment	20.0	20.0
Charter Hall Australian Convenience Retail Trust (CHART)	Australia	Property investment	47.5	47.5
CH Gateway Plaza Trust (CHGWT)	Australia	Property investment	50.0	50.0
CH Salamander Bay Square Trust (CHSBT)	Australia	Property investment	50.5	50.5
CH Dartmouth NZ Wholesale Fund (CDNZW)	Australia	Property investment	50.0	50.0
Ampol Property Trust 2 (APT2)	Australia	Property investment	49.0	49.0
CH AP Fund (CHAPF)*	Australia	Property investment	5.0	5.0
Z Energy Property Limited Partnership (ZLP)	New Zealand	Property investment	49.0	49.0
LWIP2 Trust (LWIP2)	Australia	Property investment	28.9	28.9
CH First Investment Trust (CHFIT)	Australia	Property investment	50.0	50.0
CH Investment Trust (CHIT)	Australia	Property investment	50.0	-

* 31 December period end.

(a) Equity accounted value of investment in joint venture and associate entities

	2025	2024
	\$'m	\$'m
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,336.1	1,295.4
Acquisition and disposal of interest in joint venture and associate entities	318.6	48.5
Share of equity accounted profit	129.9	70.0
Distributions received and receivable	(81.9)	(69.1)
Capital distribution	(2.9)	(43.3)
Equity calls and distribution reinvested	65.0	34.4
Unrealised foreign exchange movements on investments	4.7	0.2
Investments in joint ventures reclassified as held for sale	(290.9)	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,478.6	1,336.1

(b) Share of results attributable to joint venture and associate entities

The tables below provide summarised information about the financial performance of the joint venture and associate entities as a whole as at 30 June 2025, not the REIT's proportionate share. Those investments that are not individually material to the REIT have been included in aggregate in the column 'Convenience Shopping Centre Investments Other' (SCI Other) and 'Convenience Net Lease Investments Other' (Net Lease Other). Materiality is assessed on the investments' contribution to the REIT's income and net assets.

	CHRP1	CHRP2	SCI Other	CHART	CHIT	Net Lease Other	Total
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	interest	interest	interest	interest	interest	interest	interest
	\$'m	\$'m	\$'m	\$'m	\$'m	\$'m	\$'m
2025							
Income							
Property income	38.7	20.6	72.7	-	38.8	17.4	188.2
Share of net profit from investments	-	-	-	55.1	5.5	80.4	141.0
Property expenses	(11.9)	(5.3)	(19.7)	-	(4.1)	(1.5)	(42.5)
Net property income	26.8	15.3	53.0	55.1	40.2	96.3	286.7
Finance costs	(8.6)	(3.9)	(8.1)	(16.9)	(11.2)	(4.2)	(52.9)
Other expenses	(2.3)	(1.2)	(2.3)	(0.2)	(1.4)	(3.1)	(10.5)
Total expenses	(10.9)	(5.1)	(10.4)	(17.1)	(12.6)	(7.3)	(63.4)
Operating earnings	15.9	10.2	42.6	38.0	27.6	89.0	223.3
Net revaluation increment on investment properties	14.8	4.7	59.0	12.4	32.1	35.7	158.7
Acquisition and disposal related costs	(7.7)	-	-	-	-	-	(7.7)
Net unrealised loss on derivative financial instruments	(0.9)	(0.8)	(1.1)	(11.3)	(2.4)	(0.7)	(17.2)
Other	(2.0)	(1.9)	(4.2)	(0.4)	0.6	(0.6)	(8.5)
Statutory profit for the year	20.1	12.2	96.3	38.7	57.9	123.4	348.6
Total comprehensive income	20.1	12.2	96.3	38.7	57.9	123.4	348.6
REIT's interest in total comprehensive income	10.0	6.1	31.1	18.4	28.9	35.4	129.9

	CHRP1	CHRP2	SCI Other	CHART	Net Lease	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	Other	Total
	interest	interest	interest	interest	100%	100%
	\$'m	\$'m	\$'m	\$'m	\$'m	\$'m
2024						
Income						
Property income	37.4	20.6	63.3	-	14.8	136.1
Share of net profit from investments	-	-	-	53.7	80.6	134.3
Property expenses	(11.4)	(5.6)	(17.2)	-	(0.3)	(34.5)
Net property income	26.0	15.0	46.1	53.7	95.1	235.9
Finance costs	(8.7)	(3.3)	(6.1)	(13.0)	(3.4)	(34.5)
Other expenses	(2.0)	(1.2)	(1.9)	(0.3)	(3.2)	(8.6)
Total expenses	(10.7)	(4.5)	(8.0)	(13.3)	(6.6)	(43.1)
Operating earnings	15.3	10.5	38.1	40.4	88.5	192.8
Net revaluation increment/(decrement) on investment properties	(3.2)	(3.0)	(11.2)	44.9	28.1	55.6
Acquisition and disposal related costs	(0.7)	-	(8.1)	-	(2.1)	(10.9)
Net unrealised loss on derivative financial instruments	(2.9)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(12.7)	(0.6)	(17.6)
Other	(2.3)	(2.1)	(5.0)	(0.2)	0.1	(9.5)
Statutory profit for the year	6.2	4.6	13.2	72.4	114.0	210.4
Total comprehensive income	6.2	4.6	13.2	72.4	114.0	210.4
REIT's interest in total comprehensive income	3.1	2.3	5.2	34.4	25.0	70.0

(c) Share of joint venture entities and associates' assets and liabilities

The tables below provide summarised information about the financial position of the joint venture and associate entities as a whole as at 30 June 2025, not the REIT's proportionate share. Those investments that are not individually material to the REIT have been included in aggregate in the column 'Convenience Shopping Centre Investments Other' (SCI Other) and 'Convenience Net Lease Investments Other' (Net Lease Other). Materiality is assessed on the investments' contribution to the REIT's income and net assets.

	CHRP1 100% interest \$'m	CHRP2 100% interest \$'m	SCI Other 100% interest \$'m	CHART 100% interest \$'m	CHIT 100% interest \$'m	Net Lease Other 100% interest \$'m	Total 100% interest \$'m
2025							
Summarised balance sheet							
Current assets	7.4	2.3	12.1	14.4	14.6	17.0	67.8
Investment properties - non-current assets	619.3	265.0	934.0	-	1,306.9	311.7	3,436.9
Investment in units - non-current assets	-	-	-	1,136.2	5.6	1,658.3	2,800.1
Derivative financial instruments - non-current assets	0.4	0.2	-	6.6	-	-	7.2
Current liabilities	13.6	6.1	18.6	12.0	16.0	18.6	84.9
Derivative financial instruments – current liabilities	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Derivative financial instruments - non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
Borrowings - non-current liabilities	220.8	71.3	148.3	429.8	540.1	76.1	1,486.4
Net assets	392.7	190.1	779.1	715.4	771.0	1,892.1	4,740.4
REIT's interest in %	49.9	49.9	Various	47.5	50.0	Various	
REIT's interest and carrying value	196.0	94.9	268.3	339.8	385.5	485.1	1,769.6

	CHRP1 100% interest \$'m	CHRP2 100% interest \$'m	SCI Other 100% interest \$'m	CHART 100% interest \$'m	Net Lease Other 100% interest \$'m	Total 100% interest \$'m
2024						
Summarised balance sheet						
Current assets	4.2	3.0	11.8	14.2	19.0	52.2
Derivative financial instruments - current	1.4	-	-	3.5	-	4.9
Investment properties - non-current assets	401.8	260.0	872.9	-	304.1	1,838.8
Investment in units - non-current assets	-	-	-	1,129.8	1,722.9	2,852.7
Derivative financial instruments - non-current assets	-	1.1	1.0	15.3	0.5	17.9
Current liabilities	8.1	5.5	18.4	13.5	20.7	66.2
Borrowings - non-current liabilities	140.8	70.4	144.9	428.5	75.7	860.3
Net assets	258.5	188.2	722.4	720.8	1,950.1	3,840.0
REIT's interest in %	50.0	49.9	Various	47.5	Various	
REIT's interest in and carrying value	129.3	93.9	251.1	342.4	519.4	1,336.1

B3. Expenditure commitments

The REIT and its joint venture and associate entities may enter into contracts for the acquisition, construction and development of properties in Australia. The commitments of the REIT in relation to such contracts are \$307.7 million (2024: \$27.2 million), predominantly due to the assets committed by CCRF as at 30 June 2025. As at the date of this report, commitments of the REIT have reduced to \$15.0 million, following settlement of CCRF transactions. The commitments of the REIT, including its share in the commitments of the joint venture and associate entities is \$308.1 million (2024: \$28.0 million).

As at 30 June 2025 the REIT has no commitments or contingent liabilities other than those described above.

C. Capital Structure and Financial Risk Management

The REIT's activities expose it to numerous external financial risks such as market risk, credit risk, foreign exchange risk and liquidity risk. This section explains how the REIT utilises its risk management framework to reduce volatility from these external factors.

C1. Capital risk management

Prudent capital management is one of the key strategies of the REIT, aligning with the REIT's resilient portfolio of non-discretionary Australian retail convenience and extending capital partnerships.

The REIT currently sources its capital through:

- debt sourced from a diverse mix of local and international banks and the US private placement bond market; and
- the listed Australian equity market.

The REIT is able to alter its capital mix by issuing new units, utilising the DRP, electing to have the DRP underwritten, adjusting the amount of distributions paid, activating a unit buyback program or selling assets to reduce borrowings.

The REIT's approach to capital management is regularly reviewed by management and the Board to ensure compliance with gearing, interest cover ratios and other covenants within approved limits and continuing to operate as a going concern.

The REIT has a target look through portfolio gearing of 30-40% of debt to total assets.

The REIT uses cross currency swaps, foreign currency denominated debt and Forward Exchange Contracts (FEC) to ensure it is 100% foreign exchange hedged for all foreign denominated debt and interest rate obligations and 90-100% capital hedged on the foreign currency gross asset value, see note C3. The REIT's foreign currency assets or liabilities include the US Private Placement (USPP) notes on issue and the REIT's investment in foreign operations.

The REIT also protects its assets by taking out insurance with creditworthy insurers.

C2. Borrowings and liquidity

(a) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, estimated by comparing the margin on the facility to the pricing of a similar facility in the current market, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Under the effective interest rate method, any transaction fees, costs, discounts and premiums directly related to the borrowings are recognised in profit or loss over the expected life of the borrowings unless there is an effective fair value hedge of the borrowings, in which case a fair value adjustment will be applied based on the mark to market movement in the benchmark component of the borrowings and this movement is recognised in profit or loss. All borrowings with maturities greater than 12 months after reporting date are classified as non-current liabilities. Refer to B2 (c) for borrowings within joint ventures and associates.

Borrowings

	2025				2024			
	Current \$'m	Non-current \$'m	Total carrying amount \$'m	Fair value \$'m	Current \$'m	Non-current \$'m	Total carrying amount \$'m	Fair value \$'m
US Private Placement notes*	185.5	293.6	479.1	490.6	-	454.2	454.2	467.0
Bank loan - term debt**	100.0	869.6	969.6	975.9	-	582.7	582.7	589.2
Total unsecured borrowings	285.5	1,163.2	1,448.7	1,466.5	-	1,036.9	1,036.9	1,056.2
Undrawn bank facility			202.0				389.0	

* Includes a fair value hedge adjustment of \$(14.8) million (30 June 2024: \$(33.2) million).

** Includes unamortised transaction costs of \$3.4 million (30 June 2024: \$3.3 million).

US Private Placement notes

Information about USPP notes is summarised in the table below:

	US dollar fixed coupon	Issue date	Maturity date	Australian dollar equivalent at issue date \$'m	Carrying amount 30 Jun 2025 \$'m
USPP	3.55%	July 2015	July 2027	251.6	303.9
USPP	3.76%	May 2016	May 2026	177.4	189.9
Total exposure				429.0	493.9
Fair value hedge adjustment				-	(14.8)
Total				429.0	479.1

The REIT's interest rate and foreign exchange exposure under these notes is 100% hedged with cross currency interest rate swaps (refer to Note C3).

Bank loans – Bilateral revolving facility agreements

	Facility limits \$'m	Drawn amount at 30 Jun 2025 \$'m
Maturity date		
Mar 2026	100.0	100.0
Nov 2026	95.0	95.0
Jul 2027	75.0	8.0
Dec 2027	275.0	275.0
Jul 2028	300.0	165.0
Oct 2028	230.0	230.0
Dec 2029	100.0	100.0
	1,175.0	973.0

Net debt reconciliation

	2024 \$'m	Movement in derivatives and foreign exchange \$'m	Movement in transaction costs \$'m	Movement in cash \$'m	2025 \$'m
Bank loans	586.0	-	-	387.0	973.0
Unamortised transaction costs	(3.3)	-	(0.1)	-	(3.4)
USPP	454.2	24.9	-	-	479.1
Total unsecured borrowings	1,036.9	24.9	(0.1)	387.0	1,448.7
Cash	(18.7)	-	-	(19.8)	(38.5)
Net debt	1,018.2	24.9	(0.1)	367.2	1,410.2

	2023 \$'m	Movement in derivatives and foreign exchange \$'m	Movement in transaction costs \$'m	Movement in cash \$'m	2024 \$'m
Bank loans	758.0	-	-	(172.0)	586.0
Unamortised transaction costs	(3.6)	-	0.3	-	(3.3)
USPP	445.4	8.8	-	-	454.2
Total unsecured borrowings	1,199.8	8.8	0.3	(172.0)	1,036.9
Cash	(22.4)	-	-	3.7	(18.7)
Net debt	1,177.4	8.8	0.3	(168.3)	1,018.2

Covenants

The USPP notes and unsecured bank loans are repayable immediately if any of the following occurs:

- the REIT defaults on payments of interest or principal;
- interest cover ratio falls below 2.00:1;
- total look through liabilities to total look-through tangible assets ratio exceeds 50%;
- priority debt of the REIT over the total look through tangible assets exceeds 5%;
- the REIT's look through share in the priority debt of the joint venture and associate entities over the total look through tangible assets exceeds 15%; or
- unencumbered wholly owned assets of the REIT over total tangible assets falls below 85%.

The REIT complied with all debt covenants during the financial year.

Other significant contract terms

Under loan documents in place with independent third party lenders, the lender may be entitled to call for early repayment of the facility or may place additional conditions upon the REIT if:

- CHRML ceases to be the Responsible Entity of the REIT;
- CHRML ceases to be under the control of Charter Hall Limited (CHL) or a wholly-owned subsidiary of CHL;
- any one person (or persons acting together) acquires control of the REIT; or
- the units in the REIT cease to be listed on the ASX.

(b) Finance costs

	2025 \$'m	2024 \$'m
Finance costs incurred on financial instruments:		
Debt - at amortised cost	66.1	61.9
Interest rate swaps*	(0.4)	(8.8)
	65.7	53.1

*Net interest (received) under interest rate swap agreements.

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C3. Derivative financial instruments

(a) Derivative financial instruments

The REIT uses derivatives to hedge its exposure to interest rates. Derivative financial instruments are measured and recognised at fair value on a recurring basis. All derivatives are classified based on their maturity date and are not split based on notional cashflows.

The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The REIT designates certain derivatives as either fair value hedges or cash flow hedges. Hedge ineffectiveness may occur due to credit/debit value adjustments and differences in critical terms between the hedging instrument and the hedged item.

For derivatives not in hedging arrangements where an upfront payment is made, subsequent changes in fair value arising from cash receipts are classified as interest and recognised within finance costs, with a corresponding adjustment to net fair value loss on derivative financial instruments.

Fair value hedges

The gain or loss relating to interest payments on interest rate swaps hedging fixed rate borrowings is recognised in profit or loss within finance costs. Changes in the fair value of derivative hedging instruments and the hedged fixed rate borrowings attributable to interest rate risk are recognised within 'Net gains/(losses) from derivative financial instruments'. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is also recognised in profit or loss within 'Net gains/(losses) from derivative financial instruments'.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss within 'Net gains/(losses) from derivative financial instruments'.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss (for instance when the forecast transaction that is hedged takes place).

Consolidated balance sheet	2025		2024	
	Asset \$'m	Liability \$'m	Asset \$'m	Liability \$'m
Current				
Interest rate swaps	4.8	1.6	17.1	-
Cross currency swaps	13.4	-	4.8	-
Forward exchange contracts	-	33.0	-	7.0
Total current derivative financial instruments	18.2	34.6	21.9	7.0
Non-current				
Interest rate swaps	-	2.3	7.2	-
Cross currency swaps	42.9	-	28.3	1.2
Forward exchange contracts	-	-	-	20.5
Total non-current derivative financial instruments	42.9	2.3	35.5	21.7
Total derivative financial instruments	61.1	36.9	57.4	28.7

Cross currency interest rate swaps currently in place cover 100% (2024: 100%) of the US dollar-denominated debt outstanding.

The effects of hedge accounting on the REIT's financial position and performance are as follows:

Cross currency interest rate swaps	2025 \$'m	2024 \$'m
Carrying amount	56.3	31.9
Notional amount	429.0	429.0
Maturity date	22 July 2027	22 July 2027
Hedge ratio	1:1	1:1
Change in fair value of outstanding hedging instruments since 1 July	24.4	8.0
Change in value of hedged item used to determine hedge effectiveness	(24.9)	(8.8)

Summary of cross currency interest rate swap movements

	2024 \$'m	Foreign exchange and fair value movement \$'m	2025 \$'m
Total USPP exposure	(454.2)	(24.9)	(479.1)
Cross currency interest rate swaps	31.9	24.4	56.3
Accrued interest on swaps	(4.8)	(0.2)	(5.0)
Total cross currency interest rate swaps	27.1	24.2	51.3
Net USPP exposure	(427.1)	(0.7)	(427.8)

	2023 \$'m	Foreign exchange and fair value movement \$'m	2024 \$'m
Total USPP exposure	(445.4)	(8.8)	(454.2)
Cross currency interest rate swaps	23.9	8.0	31.9
Accrued interest on swaps	(4.8)	-	(4.8)
Total cross currency interest rate swaps	19.1	8.0	27.1
Net USPP exposure	(426.3)	(0.8)	(427.1)

(b) Interest rate swaps

At 30 June 2025, the fixed rate under interest rate swaps was 3.23% per annum and the comparable market rate for similar weighted average hedge duration of 1.17 years was 3.18% per annum (2024: fixed rate under interest rate swaps was 1.84% and the comparable market rate for a similar weighted average hedge duration of 2.12 years was 4.36% per annum).

Changes in fair value for interest rate swap derivatives are classified as interest expense to the extent that net cash flows are exchanged.

As at balance date the notional principal amounts and periods of expiry of the interest rate swap contracts which are linked to floating rates are as follows:

	1 year or less \$'m	2 - 3 years \$'m	3 - 4 years \$'m	4 - 5 years \$'m	More than 5 years \$'m	Net position - REIT pays fixed rate and receives floating rate \$'m
2025	997.4	200.0	-	-	-	1,197.4
2024	670.0	177.4	-	-	-	847.4

(c) Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 fair values

Derivatives are classified as level 2 on the fair value hierarchy as the inputs used to determine fair value are observable market data but not quoted prices.

The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The fair value of cross currency interest rate swaps is determined using forward foreign exchange market rates and the present value of the estimated future cash flows at the balance date.

Credit value adjustments are calculated based on the counterparty's credit risk using the counterparty's credit default swap curve as a benchmark. Debit value adjustments are calculated based on the REIT's credit risk using debt financing available to the REIT as a benchmark.

C4. Contributed equity and reserves

Details	No. of units	Date of income entitlement	2025 \$'m	2024 \$'m
Units on issue	581,229,609	30 June 2023		2,884.7
Units on issue	581,229,609	30 June 2024	2,884.7	2,884.7
Units on issue	581,229,609	30 June 2025	2,884.7	

As stipulated in the REIT's constitution, each unit represents a right to an individual share in the REIT and does not extend to a right to the underlying assets of the REIT. There are no separate classes of units and each unit has the same rights attaching to it as all other units in the REIT.

Each unit confers the right to vote at meetings of unitholders, subject to any voting restrictions imposed on a unitholder under the Corporations Act 2001 and the ASX Listing Rules. Units on issue are classified as equity and are recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the REIT. Transaction costs arising on the issue of equity are recognised directly in equity as a reduction in the proceeds of units to which the costs relate.

Distribution Reinvestment Plan (DRP)

The REIT has established a DRP under which unitholders may elect to have all or part of their distribution entitlements satisfied by the issue of new units rather than being paid in cash. The DRP issue price is determined at a discount of 1.0% to the daily average of the volume weighted average market price of units traded on the ASX during the 15 business days commencing on the third business day following the distribution record date. The DRP was not active during the year ended 30 June 2025.

(b) Reserves

	Foreign currency translation reserve \$'m	Cash flow hedge reserve \$'m	Foreign currency basis reserve \$'m	Total reserves \$'m
Opening balance 1 July 2024	(2.3)	1.7	-	(0.6)
Changes in reserves	5.7	(0.3)	-	5.4
Balance 30 June 2025	3.4	1.4	-	4.8
Opening balance 1 July 2023	0.2	2.2	0.5	2.9
Changes in reserves	(2.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(3.5)
Balance 30 June 2024	(2.3)	1.7	-	(0.6)

In accordance with the REIT's constitution, amounts may be transferred from reserves or contributed equity to fund distributions.

When cross currency interest rate swaps are used to hedge the market risks of borrowings denominated in foreign currencies, the REIT does not designate the currency basis spread as part of the hedging instrument within the hedge relationship. Currency basis spread is a liquidity premium that is charged for exchanging different currencies, and changes over time impacting the fair value of cross currency swaps. The changes in the fair value of currency basis spread are recognised in other comprehensive income in the hedging reserve in equity.

C5. Financial risk management

The REIT's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables, interest bearing liabilities and derivative financial instruments.

The table below shows the REIT's exposure to a variety of financial risks and the various measures it uses to monitor exposures to these types of risks. The REIT manages its exposure to these financial risks in accordance with the REIT's Financial Risk Management (FRM) policy as approved by the Board. The policy sets out the REIT's approach to managing financial risks, the policies and controls utilised to minimise the potential impact of these risks on its performance and the roles and responsibilities of those involved in the management of these financial risks. Derivative financial instruments are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not for trading or speculative purposes.

Other than financial instruments, the REIT is exposed to property price risk including property rental risks.

Risk	Definition	Exposure	Exposure management
Market risk – Foreign exchange risk	The risk that changes in foreign exchange rates will change the Australian dollar value of the REIT's foreign denominated net assets or earnings.	US Private Placement issuances denominated in US dollars. Investment in foreign operations denominated in NZ dollars.	Cross currency swaps are used to convert US dollar borrowings into Australian dollar exposures. Forward exchange contracts are used to hedge the investment in foreign operations and distributions received.
Market risk – Interest rate risk	The risk that changes in interest rates will change the fair value or cash flows of the REIT's monetary assets and liabilities.	Cash and borrowings at fixed and floating rates.	Interest rate swaps are used to hedge movements in interest rates.
Liquidity risk	The risk that the REIT has insufficient liquid assets to meet its obligations as they become due and payable.	Payables, borrowings and other liabilities.	Maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions.
Credit risk	The risk a contracting counterparty will not complete its obligations under a contract and will cause the REIT to make a financial loss.	All financial assets including tenant receivables, financial instruments and derivatives.	Performing credit reviews on prospective tenants, obtaining tenant collateral and detailed review of tenant arrears. Reviewing the aggregate exposure of receivables and tenancies across the portfolio. Limiting the credit exposure to any one financial institution and limiting to investment grade counterparties. Monitoring the public credit rating of counterparties.

(i) Market risk – Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates will change the Australian dollar value of the REIT's net assets or its Australian dollar earnings. The REIT is exposed to foreign currency risk from its investment in foreign operations and foreign currency denominated borrowings from the US Private Placement issuances.

The REIT's investments in foreign operations arises from the translation of New Zealand assets and liabilities from New Zealand dollars to Australian dollars. The foreign currency exposure to New Zealand dollars is hedged by forward exchange contracts.

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The table below sets out the REIT's overseas investments by currency (Australian dollar equivalent):

	NZ dollars*	
	2025	2024
	\$'m	\$'m
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2.2	3.3
Receivables	1.9	2.1
Equity accounted investments	306.9	299.1
Investment Properties	75.7	72.9
	386.7	377.4
Liabilities		
Payables	(1.9)	(2.1)
	(1.9)	(2.1)
Net assets	384.8	375.3

* Australian dollar equivalents of foreign denominated balances.

(ii) Market risk – Interest rate risk

The table below shows the REIT's exposure to interest rate risk. At balance date, the REIT fixed 61.6% (2024: 69.0%) of its direct and joint venture and associate interest rate exposure.

	Australian dollars		US dollars ¹		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	\$'m	\$'m	\$'m	\$'m	\$'m	\$'m
Fixed rate						
USPP ²	-	-	(493.9)	(487.4)	(493.9)	(487.4)
Net fixed rate exposure	-	-	(493.9)	(487.4)	(493.9)	(487.4)
Floating rate						
Cash	38.5	18.7	-	-	38.5	18.7
Cash - joint venture and associate entities ³	13.5	7.4	-	-	13.5	7.4
Borrowings ²	(973.0)	(586.0)	-	-	(973.0)	(586.0)
Borrowings - joint venture and associate entities ³	(671.6)	(359.9)	-	-	(671.6)	(359.9)
	(1,592.7)	(919.8)	-	-	(1,592.7)	(919.8)
Derivative financial instruments						
Cross currency interest rate swaps - fixed to floating ⁴	(429.0)	(429.0)	493.9	487.4	64.9	58.4
Interest rate swaps - floating to fixed ⁵	1,197.4	847.4	-	-	1,197.4	847.4
Interest rate swaps - floating to fixed - joint venture entities ⁶	260.1	282.1	-	-	260.1	282.1
	1,028.5	700.5	493.9	487.4	1,522.4	1,187.9
Net floating rate exposure	(564.2)	(219.3)	-	-	(564.2)	(219.3)

1 Australian dollar equivalents of foreign denominated balances.

2 Represents the notional principal of the borrowings. Unamortised borrowing costs are excluded as they are not impacted by interest rate risk.

3 The REIT's share of financial assets and liabilities included within its net investment in joint venture and associate entities.

4 The amounts represent the notional principal receivable and payable under the derivative contracts.

5 The amounts represent the notional principal payable under the derivative contracts (excluding derivatives where cash flows have not commenced at balance sheet date).

6 The REIT's share of the notional principal payable under the derivative contracts (excluding derivatives where cash flows have not commenced at balance sheet date) within its net investment in joint venture entities.

Sensitivity analysis

The table below reflects the potential net increase/(decrease) in the REIT's profit and equity, resulting from changes in Australian interest rates applicable at 30 June 2025, with all other variables remaining constant. The analysis was performed on the same basis for 30 June 2024.

	2025		2024	
	Profit and loss	Reserves	Profit and loss	Reserves
	\$'m	\$'m	\$'m	\$'m
<i>Australian interest rates</i>				
+ 1.00% (2024: + 1.00%)	6.1	-	7.0	-
- 1.00% (2024: - 1.00%)	(6.3)	-	(7.2)	-

The effect of changes in interest rates on the REIT's profit and equity shown in the table above is mainly impacted by a change in interest payable on the REIT's floating rate interest bearing liabilities, offset by changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments hedging this exposure.

(iii) Liquidity risk

The following table provides the contractual maturity of the REIT's fixed and floating rate financial liabilities and derivatives as at 30 June 2025. The amounts presented represent the future contractual undiscounted principal and interest cash inflows/(outflows) based on interest rates and foreign exchange rates prevailing at balance date and therefore do not equate to the value shown in the consolidated balance sheet. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were given immediately.

	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	\$'m	\$'m	\$'m	\$'m	\$'m
2025					
Financial liabilities					
Payables	(36.4)	(36.4)	-	-	(36.4)
Distribution payable	(72.1)	(72.1)	-	-	(72.1)
Borrowings	(1,452.1)	(357.0)	(1,272.9)	-	(1,630.0)
Derivative financial instruments	(36.9)	(35.6)	(1.5)	-	(37.1)
Total financial liabilities	(1,597.5)	(501.1)	(1,274.4)	-	(1,775.5)
2024					
Financial liabilities					
Payables	(41.3)	(41.3)	-	-	(41.3)
Distribution payable	(72.1)	(72.1)	-	-	(72.1)
Borrowings	(1,040.2)	(55.9)	(1,178.4)	-	(1,234.3)
Derivative financial instruments	(28.7)	(12.6)	(16.0)	-	(28.6)
Total financial liabilities	(1,182.3)	(181.9)	(1,194.4)	-	(1,376.3)

The amount of credit facilities unused by the REIT at 30 June 2025 is \$202.0 million (2024: \$389.0 million).

(iv) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of each reporting period is equivalent to the carrying value of the financial assets. The REIT has policies to review the aggregate exposures of receivables and tenancies across its portfolio.

As at 30 June 2025 the REIT has no significant concentrations of credit risk on its receivables other than exposure to the BP (11.8%), Woolworths (11.3%), Coles (10.7%), QVC/AVC (10.5%), Wesfarmers (6.4%), Ampol (4.6%), ALH (2.2%) and Aldi (1.6%) businesses which contribute 59.1% (2024: 57.4%) of the total property income. The REIT holds collateral in the form of security deposits or bank guarantees over some receivables where appropriate.

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The table below shows the ageing analysis of rent receivables of the REIT.

	Less than 30 days \$'m	31 to 60 days \$'m	61 to 90 days \$'m	More than 90 days \$'m	Total \$'m
2025					
Rent receivables	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.9
2024					
Rent receivables	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.2

The REIT applies the AASB 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade and other financial assets. As at 30 June 2025, the provision for expected credit losses is \$1.2 million (2024: \$1.9 million).

The loss allowances for trade and other financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The REIT uses judgement in making these assumptions, based on the REIT’s past history and existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Agreement to rental deferral options between the REIT and a tenant does not automatically indicate a deterioration of credit risk but is considered within the framework of the above indicators.

The deferral of lease payments offered to tenants have affected the REIT’s and its Joint Ventures and Associates’ normal levels of cash inflows from operations.

The forward-looking judgments and assumptions reflect the best estimate of management as at balance date, using information available to them at that date. Accordingly, the REIT’s ECL estimates are inherently uncertain and, as a result, actual results may differ from these estimates.

C6. Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The REIT is a party to the master agreement as published by International Swaps and Derivatives Associates, Inc. (ISDA) which allow the REIT’s counterparties, under certain conditions (i.e. event of default), to set-off the position owing/receivable under a derivative contract to a net position outstanding. As the REIT does not have legally enforceable right to set off, none of the financial assets or financial liabilities are offset on the balance sheet of the REIT.

The table below demonstrates the effect of offsetting positions should the REIT’s counterparties decide to enforce the legal right to set-off:

	Gross amounts of financial instruments \$'m	Amounts subject to set-off \$'m	Net amount post set-off \$'m
2025			
Derivative assets	61.1	(31.0)	30.1
Derivative liabilities	(36.9)	31.0	(5.9)
Borrowings	(1,448.7)	-	(1,448.7)
	(1,424.5)	-	(1,424.5)
2024			
Derivative assets	57.4	(28.2)	29.2
Derivative liabilities	(28.7)	28.2	(0.5)
Borrowings	(1,036.9)	-	(1,036.9)
	(1,008.2)	-	(1,008.2)

D. Further Information

D1. Related party information

The REIT is provided investment management and property management related services by Charter Hall Retail Management Limited and Charter Hall Holdings Pty Ltd (the manager). In providing these services, the manager is entitled to fees as outlined in the REIT’s constitution. These fees are regularly benchmarked to market to ensure that the REIT receives the highest quality service from the manager under the fee arrangements.

(a) Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of the REIT is Charter Hall Retail Management Limited, a wholly owned entity of Charter Hall Limited. The registered office of the Responsible Entity is Level 20, No.1 Martin Place, Sydney NSW 2000.

(b) Directors

No payments were made by the REIT or by the Responsible Entity on behalf of the REIT to the Executive Directors during the year.

Directors’ fees totalling \$530,165 (2024: \$463,732) were paid or payable by the REIT to the Independent Directors, being Roger Davis, Michael Gorman, Sue Palmer and Lianne Buck for the year, refer to Note D1(g) for a detailed breakdown of these payments. These amounts are reviewed from time to time in consultation with external experts to ensure that remuneration reflects the services expected to be performed.

(c) Management fees

Under the terms of the REIT’s constitution, the Responsible Entity is entitled to receive the following remuneration from the REIT, comprising a base fee and a performance fee:

Base fee

The base fee is calculated as:

- (i) 0.45% per annum of the value of the total assets of the REIT up to \$700 million; plus
- (ii) 0.40% per annum of the value of the total assets of the REIT over \$700 million.

Total assets are determined on a look through basis and the fee calculation is adjusted to deduct the carrying value of the investment in joint venture and associate entities where the management fees are paid by the joint venture.

The base fee is calculated six monthly and is payable quarterly with the first quarterly payment being a part payment on account for the half year. In accordance with the REIT’s constitution the Responsible Entity may accept lower fees or defer fees.

Performance fee

In addition to the base management fee, the Responsible Entity is entitled to a performance fee satisfied by the issue of units in the REIT to the Responsible Entity, dependent upon the relative performance of the REIT to the Retail Property Trust Accumulation Index (Index). This Index, calculated from a peer group of property securities that have a principal focus on the retail sector, measures the income and capital growth of the unit prices of the representative trusts.

If the REIT’s performance on a semi-annual basis is higher than the percentage increase in the Index, then the Responsible Entity is entitled to new units in the REIT with a total value equal to:

- (i) 5% of the total Increased Unitholder Value from outperformance; plus
- (ii) 15% of the Increased Unitholder Value above 2% nominal outperformance per annum (1% per half year).

The Increased Unitholder Value is measured as the market capitalisation of the REIT at the commencement of the relevant year, multiplied by the nominal percentage outperformance of the REIT relative to the Index for that year.

The performance fee is calculated and payable, if entitled, each half year at December and June. The performance fee is payable, if entitled, subject to an annual cap, whereby total management fees paid in any one year must not exceed 80 basis points of the value of the gross assets of the REIT (except where the REIT has outperformed its sector peers continuously over a three year period). Any unpaid fees will continue to be paid up to 80 basis points of the value of the assets in any future year.

No performance fee was earned by the Responsible Entity of the REIT during the year. In the calculation of the performance fee, outperformance will be assessed on a cumulative basis. For the period from 1 January 2004 to 30 June 2025, the Index increased in value by 256.4% compared to the REIT’s cumulative performance which increased by 172.6% (difference of 83.8%).

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(d) Transactions with the Responsible Entity and its related parties

The Responsible Entity and its related parties held 54,321,971 units in the REIT as at 30 June 2025 (2024: 54,321,971).

Following is a summary of related party transactions, including the REIT's share of joint ventures and associates, for the year ended 30 June 2025:

Type of fee	Method of fee calculation	Fee amount 2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Management fees – look through	0.45% of gross assets <\$700m 0.40% of gross assets >\$700m*	18,051	17,478
Transaction services	0.75% acquisition fee 0.25% disposal fee 0.25% due diligence fee	8,631	2,185
Development services	3% of development cost if >\$1m + actual cost recovery	114	334
Project management	6% of project cost	873	726
Majors leasing	15% of year one gross rent	487	669
Property management and specialty leasing costs	Cost recovery***	11,305	12,468
Other related party costs**	Cost recovery***	14,132	14,404
		53,592	48,264

* Management fees – wholly owned \$16.0 million.
** Charter Hall Holdings Pty Limited was also reimbursed \$14.1 million (2024: \$14.4 million) for centre management, IT, occupational health & safety, environmental, finance and accounting services expenses incurred. These expenses include salaries and related finance management and IT costs.
*** Property management and other related party costs are recovered in part from tenants in line with lease agreements and state government legislation.

The above fees and transactions were based on market rates and normal commercial terms and conditions and were approved by the Independent Directors.

(e) Outstanding payable balance with the Responsible Entity and its related parties

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Charter Hall Holdings Pty Limited	10,018,958	6,130,694
	10,018,958	6,130,694

(f) Key management personnel

Key management personnel (KMP) powers have not been delegated by the Responsible Entity to any other person.

Details of management fees charged to the REIT by the Responsible Entity and its related parties are included in Note D1(c).

(g) Directors' fees

Independent Directors' fees are as follows:

Total director fees	Roger Davis	Michael Gorman	Sue Palmer	Lianne Buck	Total
2025	198,605	132,403	148,954	50,203	530,165
2024	191,889	127,926	143,917	-	463,732

The level of fees is not related to the performance of the REIT. The Board of the Responsible Entity considers remuneration payable to its Independent Directors from time to time. Remuneration of Independent Directors is approved by the Board and any increases are benchmarked to market rates.

The Executive and Non-Executive Directors of the Responsible Entity and Fund Manager of the REIT are employees of Charter Hall Holdings Pty Ltd and are remunerated by Charter Hall Holdings Pty Ltd.

(h) Directors' interests in REIT units

The number of units held directly, indirectly or beneficially by the Directors of the Responsible Entity or the Directors' related parties at 30 June 2025 is as follows:

	Units held 2025	Units held 2024
Roger Davis	83,895	83,895
Michael Gorman	42,769	25,069
Sue Palmer	10,000	10,000
David Harrison	235,356	134,378
Ben Ellis	73,659	25,141
Lianne Buck	17,000	-

The aggregate number of units of the REIT acquired by the Directors of the Responsible Entity or their related parties during the year is set out below.

	Units acquired 2025	Units acquired 2024
Michael Gorman	17,700	-
David Harrison	100,978	-
Ben Ellis	48,518	22,891
Lianne Buck	17,000	-

No options in the REIT are held by Directors of the Responsible Entity.

D2. Working capital

The REIT maintains a proactive cash management practice of using excess available cash to reduce drawn revolving debt facilities. The REIT is in a net current asset position of \$353.9 million at 30 June 2025 as a result of assets classified as held for sale (30 June 2024 net current liability position of \$51.9 million).

The entity has readily accessible credit facilities with \$202.0 million (2024: \$389.0 million) of undrawn non-current debt facilities at 30 June 2025 and operating cash flows to meet current liabilities. The REIT does not foresee any issues in meeting the current liabilities over the course of the next 12 months, and therefore, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value have carrying values that reasonably approximate their fair values.

(a) Receivables and other assets

	2025 \$'m	2024 \$'m
Trade receivables	2.9	2.2
Turnover rent receivable	5.7	5.3
Accrued income and other receivables	23.0	4.0
Provision for expected credit losses	(1.2)	(1.9)
	30.4	9.6

Trade receivables includes property rental income receivable together with trade receivables relating to revenue from contracts with customers.

The REIT's receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for expected credit losses. The REIT applies the AASB 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which involves a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade and other financial assets. The REIT uses judgement in making these assumptions (refer to note C5 (iv)).

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(b) Payables and other liabilities

	2025 \$'m	2024 \$'m
Current		
Accrued capital expenditure	5.8	13.8
Accrued property expenses	11.9	9.7
Income received in advance	4.7	4.5
Interest payable on interest bearing liabilities	6.9	6.5
Other	7.1	6.8
	36.4	41.3

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the REIT. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

D3. Parent entity information

The financial information for the parent entity, Charter Hall Retail REIT, has been prepared on the same basis as the REIT's consolidated financial statements except as set out below:

(i) Investments in controlled entities

Investments in controlled entities, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost in the financial statements of the parent entity. Such investments include both investments in equity securities issued by the controlled entity and other parent entity interests that in substance form part of the parent entity's investment in the controlled entity. These include investments in the form of interest-free loans which have no fixed contractual term and which have been provided to the controlled entity as an additional source of long term capital.

Dividends and distributions received from controlled entities, joint ventures and associates are recognised in the parent entity's statement of comprehensive income, rather than deducted from the carrying amount of these investments.

(ii) Receivables and payables

Trade amounts receivable from controlled entities in the normal course of business and other amounts advanced on commercial terms and conditions are included in receivables. Similarly, amounts payable to controlled entities are included in payables.

(iii) Recoverable amount of assets

The carrying amounts of investments in controlled entities, joint ventures and associates valued on the cost basis are reviewed to determine whether they are in excess of their recoverable amount at balance date. If the carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount, the assets are written down to the lower value. The write-down is expensed in the year in which it occurs.

(a) Summary financial information

The individual financial statements for the parent entity show the following aggregate amounts:

	Parent 2025 \$'m	Parent 2024 \$'m
Balance sheet		
Current assets	794.7	100.6
Non-current assets	3,399.7	3,506.6
Total assets	4,194.4	3,607.2
Current liabilities	422.5	114.8
Non-current liabilities	1,346.1	1,141.1
Total liabilities	1,768.6	1,255.9
Equity		
Contributed equity	2,885.9	2,885.9
Reserves	(152.8)	(155.1)
Accumulated losses	(307.3)	(379.5)
Total equity	2,425.8	2,351.3
Statement of comprehensive income		
Statutory profit for the year	215.8	24.2
Other comprehensive income	2.3	(1.4)
Total comprehensive income	218.1	22.8

(b) Guarantees and contingent liabilities

The parent entity did not have any other contingent liabilities which are material, either individually or as a class, at 30 June 2025 (2024: nil).

(c) Commitments

The parent entity may enter into contracts for the acquisition, construction and development of properties in Australia. The commitments of the parent entity in relation to such contracts are \$1.1 million (2024: \$6.1 million). These commitments have not been reflected in the financial information of the parent entity.

There have been no other material changes to the parent entity's commitments since the last financial statement.

(d) Working capital

The parent entity maintains a proactive cash management practice of using excess available cash to reduce drawn revolving debt facilities. The parent entity is in a net current asset position of \$372.2 million at 30 June 2025 as a result of assets classified as held for sale (30 June 2024 net current liability position of \$14.2 million).

The parent entity has readily accessible credit facilities with \$202.0 million (2024: \$389.0 million) of undrawn non-current debt facilities at 30 June 2025 and operating cash flows to meet current liabilities. The parent entity does not foresee any issues in meeting the current liabilities over the course of the next 12 months.

D4. Significant contract terms and conditions

Pre-emptive rights

Under the joint ownership arrangements in place with the other unitholders of our joint venture and associate entities, should CHRML cease to be the Responsible Entity of the REIT, or if there is a change in control of CHRML or the REIT, the joint venture partner has the right to acquire the residual units for fair value in respect of 98% of fair value in respect of CHGWT, 98% of fair value in respect of CHSBT, 98% of fair value in respect of CHRP6, fair value in respect of CHART, CDNZW and APT2, 90% of fair value in respect of CHAPF, and fair value in respect of ZLP and LWIP2.

D5. Remuneration of the auditor

	2025 \$'000	2024 \$'000
Amounts paid or payable to PricewaterhouseCoopers Australian firm for:		
Audit services*	407	356
Total amount paid or payable to PricewaterhouseCoopers Australian firm	407	356

* There were no non audit services provided during the year (2024: nil).

D6. Interest in other entities

Material subsidiaries

The REIT's principal subsidiaries at 30 June 2025 are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, it has contributed equity consisting solely of ordinary units that are held directly by the REIT, and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the REIT.

Name of entity	Country of incorporation	Place of business	Ownership interest held by the REIT		Principal activities
			2025	2024	
Charter Hall Retail JV Trust	Australia	Australia	100%	100%	Property investment
CH SC Trust	Australia	Australia	100%	100%	Property investment
CH Campbellfield Trust	Australia	Australia	100%	100%	Property investment
CH Rockdale Plaza Trust	Australia	Australia	100%	100%	Property investment
CQR Australian Convenience Retail Trust	Australia	Australia	100%	100%	Property investment
CQR CDC Trust	Australia	New Zealand	100%	100%	Property investment
CH Butler Central Trust	Australia	Australia	100%	100%	Property investment
CH AP Investment Trust 2	Australia	Australia	100%	100%	Property investment
CQR Finance Pty Ltd	Australia	Australia	100%	100%	Property investment
CQR AP Trust	Australia	Australia	100%	100%	Property investment
CH Bribe Goodwin Trust	Australia	Australia	100%	100%	Property investment
CQR NZ Trust	Australia	New Zealand	100%	100%	Property investment
CQR Z Holding Trust	Australia	Australia	100%	100%	Property investment
CQR LWIP2 Trust	Australia	Australia	100%	100%	Property investment
CQR Red Hill Trust	Australia	Australia	100%	100%	Property investment
CQR First Investment Trust	Australia	Australia	100%	100%	Property investment
CQR Investment Trust	Australia	Australia	100%	-	Property investment
CQR Cecil Hotel Trust	Australia	Australia	100%	-	Property investment
CH Harlow Trust	Australia	Australia	100%	-	Property investment
Ampol Marsden Park Service Centre Trust	Australia	Australia	100%	-	Property investment
OTR West Croydon Trust	Australia	Australia	100%	-	Property investment
Charter Hall Convenience Retail Fund	Australia	Australia	100%	-	Property investment

D7. Events occurring after balance date

On 28 July 2025, CQR settled on a \$385.0 million equity investment in CCRF as a foundation investor, via seeding the Fund with four wholly owned convenience retail shopping centres, along with its 49.9% holdings in CHRP1 and CHRP2. This transaction realised a net return for CQR of \$294.0 million, and reflects a 22% equity investment in CCRF. Post this transaction, CQR's pro-forma balance sheet gearing is 27.1% and pro-forma look through gearing is 35.0%.

Following CCRF's \$1.75 billion equity raise, the fund has exchanged on a further \$504.0 million of portfolio acquisitions.

The Directors of the Responsible Entity are not aware of any other matter or circumstance not otherwise dealt with in this report or the annual consolidated financial statements that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the REIT, the results of its operations or the state of affairs of the REIT in future financial years.

D8. Other material accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The annual financial report of the Charter Hall Retail REIT comprises the Charter Hall Retail REIT and its controlled entities.

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the REIT's constitution, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001. The REIT is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards

The consolidated financial statements of the REIT also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Historical cost convention

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except derivative financial instruments, investments in financial assets held at fair value and investment properties, which have been measured at fair value.

(b) Principles of consolidation

Controlled entities

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the REIT has control. The REIT controls an entity when the REIT is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the REIT. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of controlled entities have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the REIT.

(c) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currencies

Items included in the financial statements of each of the REIT's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the REIT's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, except when they are deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

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(iii) Foreign operations

Transactions of foreign joint venture entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which those entities operate. Assets and liabilities of foreign joint venture entities are translated at exchange rates ruling at balance date which income and expenses are translated at weighted average exchange rates for the year. Exchange translation of the interests in foreign controlled entities and joint venture entities are taken directly to foreign currency translation reserve.

(d) Comparative information

Where necessary, comparative information has been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year. No material adjustments have been made to comparative information in this report.

(e) Rounding of amounts

As permitted by ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' reports) Instrument 2016/191 issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission relating to the 'rounding off' of amounts in the Directors' report and financial statements, amounts in the REIT's consolidated financial statements have been rounded to the nearest hundred thousand dollars in accordance with that instrument, unless otherwise indicated.

(f) Changes in accounting standards

No new accounting standards or amendments have come into effect in 30 June 2025 that had a material impact on the REIT's operations or reporting requirements.

Certain amendments to accounting standards have been published that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2025 reporting period and have not been early adopted by the REIT. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

Directors' Declaration to Unitholders

In the opinion of the Directors of Charter Hall Retail Management Limited, the Responsible Entity of Charter Hall Retail REIT:

- a the consolidated financial statements and notes set out on pages 41 to 74 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - i complying with Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
 - ii giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- b there are reasonable grounds to believe that the REIT will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

The Directors have been given declarations by the Fund Manager, who performs the Chief Executive Officer function, and the Head of Retail Finance, who performs the Chief Financial Officer function, required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.



Roger Davis
Chair
Sydney

18 August 2025

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Independent auditor’s report

To the unitholders of Charter Hall Retail REIT

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion:

The accompanying financial report of Charter Hall Retail REIT and its controlled entities (together the REIT) is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- a. giving a true and fair view of the REIT's financial position as at 30 June 2025 and of its financial performance for the year then ended
- b. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

What we have audited

The REIT’s financial report comprises:

- the consolidated balance sheet as at 30 June 2025
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, as contained in the “About this report” section, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information
- the Directors’ declaration to unitholders.

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Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the REIT in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board’s APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Our audit approach

An audit is designed to provide reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial report as a whole, taking into account the geographic and management structure of the REIT, its accounting processes and controls and the industry in which it operates.

Audit Scope

- Our audit focused on where the REIT made subjective judgements; for example, significant accounting estimates involving assumptions and inherently uncertain future events.
- We identified separate components of the REIT including its equity accounted investments. We established an audit strategy for each component. In establishing the overall approach to the group audit, we determined the type of work that needed to be performed by us, as the group auditor.



Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report for the current period. The key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Further, any commentary on the outcomes of a particular audit procedure is made in that context. We communicated the key audit matter to the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Valuation of investment properties held both directly and indirectly (Refer to “About this report” section: B. Property portfolio assets) In measuring the fair value of investment properties, the REIT applied the principles of accounting for investment properties at fair value under Australian Accounting Standards and applied the valuation methodology described in section B of the financial report. We considered this a key audit matter because of the: - Financial significance of the investment property balances in the consolidated balance sheet. - Financial significance of revaluation movements that directly impact the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. - Inherently subjective nature of investment property valuations arising from prevailing market conditions, the individual nature and location and comparable sales evidence for each property. - Estimation uncertainty exists with respect to the assumptions used by the REIT in developing fair value estimates including capitalisation rates and discount rates.	To assess the valuation of investment properties, we performed the procedures set out below, amongst others: We inspected a selection of relevant property market reports and held discussions with PwC valuation experts to develop an understanding of prevailing market conditions and their expected impact on the REIT’s investment properties. We assessed the design and performed tests of the operating effectiveness of selected controls supporting the REIT’s investment property valuation process. We evaluated the appropriateness of fair value by comparing the settlement price for disposals during the financial year against the carrying amount. We tested a sample of rental data used in the valuation against supporting documentation. For a sample of valuations, we assessed the competency, capability and objectivity of the relevant external valuer. For a sample of properties, which were assessed as being at greater risk of material misstatement, we performed the following procedures where appropriate over the external or internal valuations (together, the ‘valuations’) obtained by the REIT: assessed the appropriateness of the methodology adopted in the valuations against the requirements



Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	of Australian Accounting Standards, and tested the mathematical accuracy of these valuations. - assessed the appropriateness of certain assumptions, such as capitalisation rates and discount rates (where applicable) including comparing to market data, and comparable transactions, where possible. - reconciled the fair value of the valuations’ reports to the accounting records. We assessed the reasonableness of the REIT’s disclosures in the financial report against the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.

Other information

The Directors of Charter Hall Retail Management Limited (the Directors), the Responsible Entity of Charter Hall Retail REIT are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2025, but does not include the financial report and our auditor’s report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon through our opinion on the financial report.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor’s report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial report

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial report, the Directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the REIT to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the REIT or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: https://auasb.gov.au/media/bwvjcgre/ar1_2024.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Diane Winnard
Diane Winnard
Partner

Sydney
18 August 2025

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Fund Manager remuneration



Ben Ellis,
Fund Manager, CQR

The Fund Manager’s Total Target Remuneration is structured as a mixture of fixed and variable ‘at-risk’ Short Term Incentive (STI) and Long Term Incentive (LTI) components. While Fixed Annual Remuneration (FAR) is designed to provide a base level of remuneration, the ‘at-risk’ STI and LTI components align the employee’s performance with Fund objectives and long-term unitholder interests.

STI

Individual STI outcomes are determined on the basis of Group, divisional, Fund and individual performance. The scorecard is split into three elements: Financial; Customer; and Leadership, Culture and Collaboration with a 40% financial and 60% non-financial split.

In addition to his role as Fund Manager CQR, Ben Ellis is also the CEO of Charter Hall’s Retail division. The table on the following page outlines the split of Ben’s current KPIs.

For FY25, two-thirds of the STI award will be delivered in cash and one-third deferred into CQR units as service rights. The CQR securities underpinning the service rights are purchased by Charter Hall Group and transferred to the Fund Manager on vesting. These service rights are deferred over two years, with 50% vesting at the end of year one (on 31 August 2026) and 50% at the end of year two (31 August 2027).

For the deferred component of the FY25 STI there is no automatic exercise of rights into CQR securities at vesting. Participants have up to 10 years from the grant date to exercise. This design feature is intended to improve unitholder alignment as employees may choose to have additional capital exposure to CQR or other Charter Hall Group listed vehicles as a result of the flexibility of the offering.

LTI

The LTI is governed by the Performance Rights and Options Plan, under which rights to stapled securities are granted to participants.

Each performance right entitles the participant to one stapled security in the Charter Hall Group for nil consideration at the time of vesting, subject to meeting the performance hurdles as outlined below, measured over the relevant performance period:

- Charter Hall Group’s aggregate operating earnings per security (OEPS) growth–50% of LTI allocation;
- Charter Hall Group’s relative total securityholder return (TSR)–50% of LTI allocation.

More details are provided under section 6.5 of the Remuneration Report within Charter Hall Group’s 2025 Annual Report.

Role	Financial	Customer	Leadership, Culture and Collaboration
Overall Weighting	40%	40%	20%
KPIs	– Achieve and exceed CQR OEPS growth, as approved by the Board – Ongoing repositioning of CQR portfolio via transactions and asset recycling to deliver superior and more secure income growth and portfolio returns to investors compared to relevant sector total property returns – Delivery of CQR portfolio budgets, business plans and equity raising objectives – Drive a focus on strategic and operational risk management across the Fund to comply with the regulatory environment	– Maintain or improve listed investor survey result for CQR and wholesale investor survey for CQR partnerships – Maintain direct dialogue with top listed investor customers in CQR and wholesale investor customers in CQR partnerships – Drive improvements in Centre SAT NPS scores across the portfolio	– Drive employee engagement by nurturing a positive, empowering culture that promotes inclusion, customer excellence, well-being ensuring talent retention and succession planning – Drive ESG initiatives, with evidence of progress towards 2025 Net Zero aspirations as per Charter Hall Group’s Sustainability Report

Unitholder analysis

Holding distribution

as at 29 July 2025

Range	Ordinary units held	% of issued ordinary units	No. of holders
100,001 and Over	519,994,899	89.46	71
50,001 to 100,000	7,612,769	1.31	115
10,001 to 50,000	29,603,808	5.09	1,534
5,001 to 10,000	13,416,066	2.31	1,842
1,001 to 5,000	9,763,520	1.68	3,520
1 to 1,000	838,547	0.14	2,135
Total	581,229,609	100.00	9,217
Unmarketable parcels	10,767	0.00	509

Substantial unitholder notices

as at 29 July 2025

Name	Date of change	Ordinary units held	% ordinary units held
Charter Hall Limited	19-March 2025	82,499,211	14.19%
BlackRock Group	23-January 2025	35,944,632	6.18%
State Street Corporation	28-November 2025	36,515,490	6.28%
Vanguard Group	21-September-2022	62,956,033	8.71%

Top 20 unitholders

as at 29 July 2025

Rank	Name	A/C designation	Ordinary units held	%IC
1	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED		168,861,028	29.05
2	J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED		108,348,520	18.64
3	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED		69,836,287	12.02
4	TRUST COMPANY LIMITED	<CHARTER HALL CO-INVEST A/C>	62,282,296	10.72
5	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD	<AGENCY LENDING A/C>	62,101,875	10.68
6	NATIONAL NOMINEES LIMITED		14,448,411	2.49
7	BNP PARIBAS NOMS PTY LTD		8,885,084	1.53
8	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	<COLONIAL FIRST STATE INV A/C>	3,327,706	0.57
9	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	<NT-COMNWLTH SUPER CORP A/C>	2,670,901	0.46
10	CHARTER HALL WHOLESALE MANAGEMENT LIMITED	<CH AREIT PART NO1 A/C>	2,350,000	0.40
11	CHARTER HALL WHOLESALE MANAGEMENT LTD	<CH DEEP VALUE AREIT PARTNERSHIP>	2,058,995	0.35
12	UBS NOMINEES PTY LTD		1,541,132	0.27
13	BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD	<HUB24 CUSTODIAL SERV LTD>	1,458,726	0.25
14	SANDHURST TRUSTEES LTD	<SISF A/C>	1,238,098	0.21
15	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED		1,195,996	0.21
16	NEWECONOMY COM AU NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	<900 ACCOUNT>	1,156,513	0.20
17	BNP PARIBAS NOMS (NZ) LTD		1,145,476	0.20
18	ONE MANAGED INVESTMENT FUNDS LTD	<CHARTER HALL MAXIM PROPERTY SEC>	1,135,000	0.20
19	ARTMAX INVESTMENTS LIMITED		1,027,535	0.18
20	HUNO PTY LTD		975,593	0.17
Total			516,045,172	87.94
Balance of register			65,184,437	12.06
Grand total			581,229,609	100.00

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Investor information

How do I invest in Charter Hall Retail REIT?

Charter Hall Retail REIT is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) under the stock code “CQR”. You can buy units just like you would buy shares—through your adviser, stockbroker or an online broker. If you do not already have a broker you can call the ASX Broker Referral Service on +61 1300 300 279 or go to the ASX website.

Where can I find more information about Charter Hall Retail REIT?

Charter Hall Retail REIT’s website, charterhall.com.au/cqr contains extensive information on our Board, corporate governance, sustainability, property portfolio, unit price and all investor communications including distribution and tax information, reports and presentations, and profit results. The website also provides information on the broader Charter Hall Group including other managed funds available for investment.

Can I receive my Annual Report electronically?

Charter Hall Retail REIT provides its annual report as a PDF, accessible on its website. You can elect to receive notification that this report is available online via your Investor Centre login.

How do I receive my distribution?

Charter Hall Retail REIT pays its distribution via direct credit. This enables you to receive automatic payment of your distributions quickly and securely. You can nominate any Australian or New Zealand bank, building society, credit union or cash management account for direct payment by downloading a direct credit form using the Investor Login facility and sending to MUFG Corporate Markets – A division of MUFG Pension & Market Services. On the day of payment you will be sent a statement via post or email confirming that the payment has been made and setting out details of the payment. The Charter Hall Retail REIT no longer pays distributions by cheque.

Can I reinvest my distribution?

The Distribution Reinvestment Plan (DRP) allows you to have your distributions reinvested in additional units in Charter Hall Retail REIT without the need to pay brokerage, rather than having your distributions paid to you.

The DRP price for new units is currently calculated at a 1.0% discount to the weighted average market price of CQR’s units traded on the ASX during the 10 business days from and including the ex-distribution date.

Participation in the DRP is optional. Investors may elect to participate fully so that all of your distribution will be reinvested; participating partially so only on a specified number of the units will be reinvested and the remaining units will be paid as a cash distribution; or not participate in the DRP and continue to receive cash distributions.

The DRP is not available to unitholders outside Australia and New Zealand.

For further information on the DRP including assistance on participating, please download the DRP Booklet or contact the Registry on +61 1300 303 063.

Do I need to supply my Tax File Number?

You are not required by law to supply your Tax File Number (TFN), Australian Business Number (ABN) or exemption. However, if you do not provide these details, withholding tax may be deducted at the highest marginal rate from your distributions. If you wish to provide your TFN, ABN or exemption, please contact the Registry or your sponsoring broker. You can also update your details directly using the facility on the Registry’s website au.investorcentre.mpms.mufg.com. You will need your SRN or HIN along with your surname and postcode to log in.

How do I complete my annual tax return for the distributions I receive from Charter Hall Retail REIT?

At the end of each financial year, we issue unitholders with an Attribution Managed Investment Trust Member (AMMA) Annual Statement. This statement includes information required to complete your tax return. The distributions paid in February and August are required to be included in your tax return for the financial year the income was earned, that is, the distribution income paid in August should be included in your 2025 financial year tax return.

How do I make a complaint?

Any unitholder wishing to lodge a complaint should visit charterhall.com.au/complaints

Contact details

Registry

To access information on your holding or update/change your details including name, address, tax file number, payment instructions and document requests, contact:

MUFG Corporate Markets—A division of MUFG Pension & Market Services
(formerly Link Market Services Limited)
Locked Bag A14
Sydney South NSW 1235

Phone +61 1300 303 063

Email charterhall.reits@cm.mpms.mufg.com.au

Web au.investorcentre.mpms.mufg.com

Investor Relations

All other enquiries related to Charter Hall Retail REIT can be directed to Investor Relations:

Charter Hall Retail Management Limited
GPO Box 2704
Sydney NSW 2001

Phone +61 1300 365 585

Email reits@charterhall.com.au

Web charterhall.com.au/cqr

Corporate directory

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AFSL 246996

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Directors of the Responsible Entity

Roger Davis (Chair)
Paul Craig
Ben Ellis
Michael Gorman
David Harrison
Sue Palmer

Important information: Charter Hall Retail Management Limited ABN 46 069 709 468; AFSL 246996 (CHRML) is the responsible entity of Charter Hall Retail REIT ARSN 093 143 965 (REIT). CHRML is a controlled entity of Charter Hall Limited ABN 57 113 531 150 (Charter Hall). This report is not intended to be and does not constitute an offer or a recommendation to acquire any securities in the REIT. This report does not take into account the personal objectives, financial situation or needs of any investor. Before investing in REIT securities, you should consider your own objectives, financial situation and needs and seek independent financial, legal and/or taxation advice. Historical performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. Due care and attention has been exercised in the preparation of forward-looking statements. However, any forward-looking statements contained in this report are not guarantees or predictions of future performance and, by their very nature, are subject to uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are outside the control of CHRML and its entities. Actual results may vary materially from any forward-looking statements contained in this report. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. Except as required by applicable law, CHRML and its related entities do not undertake any obligation to publicly update or review any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or future events. The receipt of this report by any person and any information contained herein or subsequently communicated to any person in connection with the REIT is not to be taken as constituting the giving of investment, legal or tax advice by the REIT nor any of its related bodies corporate, directors or employees to any such person. Neither the REIT, its related bodies corporate, directors, employees nor any other person who may be taken to have been involved in the preparation of this report represents or warrants that the information contained in this report, provided either orally or in writing to a recipient in the course of its evaluation of the REIT or the matters contained in this report, is accurate or complete. CHRML does not receive fees in respect of the general financial product advice it may provide; however, CHRML or Controlled entities of Charter Hall will receive fees for managing the assets of, providing resources to, and operating the REIT which, in accordance with the REIT's constitution, are calculated by reference to the value of the assets and the performance of the REIT. Charter Hall and its related entities, together with their officers and directors, may hold securities in the REIT from time to time. All information herein is current as at 30 June 2025 unless otherwise stated. All references to dollars (\$) or A\$ are to Australian Dollars unless otherwise stated. © Charter Hall

Fund Manager

Ben Ellis

Company Secretary

Mark Bryant and
Rebekah Hourigan

Auditor

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No.1 Martin Pl, Sydney NSW
Gadigal land

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