



**PREDEX**

**Schedule of Investments**

**July 31, 2021**

**PREDEX**  
**SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (Unaudited)**  
**July 31, 2021**

<u>Shares</u>		<u>Fair Value</u>
	<b>REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT FUNDS (97.9%)</b>	
	<b>Private Investment Funds <sup>(1)(2)</sup> (95.2%)</b>	
8,061	AEW Core Property Trust (U.S.), Inc.	\$ 8,523,351
52	ARA Core Property Fund, LP	6,706,737
50,286	Barings Core Property Fund LP	6,840,935
252,813	BGO Daily Value Fund, LP	3,103,455
2,868	BGO Diversified US Property Fund LP	6,920,633
n/a	BlackRock US Core Property Fund, LP	6,090,243
5,013,890	CBRE U.S. Core Partners, LP	7,630,640
3,158	Clarion Lion Industrial Trust	8,306,332
5,597	Clarion Lion Properties Fund, LP	9,075,263
n/a	GWL U.S. Property Fund LP	8,846,214
60	Invesco Core Real Estate - U.S.A., LP	11,481,017
2,835	Invesco U.S. Income Fund, LP	4,306,773
314	Morgan Stanley Prime Property Fund, LLC	6,041,278
314,202	Principal Enhanced Property Fund, LP	4,190,141
3,054	PRISA LP	5,768,020
3,986	Prologis Targeted U.S. Logistics Holdings, LP	9,099,310
46,092	RREEF America REIT II, Inc.	6,003,951
34,870	RREEF Core Plus Industrial Fund, LP	5,690,108
45	Sentinel Real Estate Fund, LP	4,400,984
3,818	Stockbridge Smart Markets Fund, LP	6,438,864
732	UBS Trumbull Property Fund LP	7,274,373
n/a	USAA US Government Building Fund	<u>5,276,098</u>
	<b>Total Private Investment Funds (Cost \$136,091,613)</b>	<u>148,014,720</u>
	<b>Public Non-Traded Funds (2.7%)</b>	
319,852	Black Creek Diversified Property Fund, Class I <sup>(1)</sup>	2,450,352
147,519	Jones Lang LaSalle Income Property Trust, Inc., Class M-I	<u>1,792,357</u>
	<b>Total Public Non-Traded Funds (Cost \$4,195,499)</b>	<u>4,242,709</u>
	<b>TOTAL REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT FUNDS (Cost \$140,287,112)</b>	<u>152,257,429</u>
	<b>SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS <sup>(3)</sup> (4.3%)</b>	
3,464,694	Dreyfus Treasury Obligations Cash Management Fund, Institutional Shares, 0.01%	3,464,694
3,223,254	Federated Hermes Treasury Obligations Fund, Institutional Shares, 0.01%	<u>3,223,254</u>
	<b>TOTAL SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS (Cost \$6,687,948)</b>	<u>6,687,948</u>
	<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS (102.2%) (Cost \$146,975,060)</b>	158,945,377
	<b>LIABILITIES IN EXCESS OF OTHER ASSETS (-2.2%)</b>	<u>(3,375,547)</u>
	<b>NET ASSETS (100.0%)</b>	<u>\$155,569,830</u>

(1) Fair value estimated using Fair Valuation Procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees as discussed in the notes.

(2) Pledged as collateral for borrowings under a line of credit.

(3) Money market funds; interest rate reflects seven-day effective yield on July 31, 2021.

## PREDEX

### NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS (Unaudited)

July 31, 2021

---

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies followed by the Fund. These policies are in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). The Fund is an investment company and accordingly follows the investment company accounting and reporting guidance of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standard Codification Topic 946 “Financial Services Investment Companies” including FASB Accounting Standard Update ASU 2013-08.

*Security Valuation* – The Fund uses fair valuation procedures to value a substantial portion of its assets. The Fund uses the fair value of a security to calculate its net asset value (“NAV”) when, for example, (1) a portfolio security is not traded in a public market or the principal market in which the security trades is closed, (2) trading in a portfolio security is suspended and not resumed prior to the normal market close, (3) a portfolio security is not traded in significant volume for a substantial period, or (4) the Advisor determines that the quotation or price for a portfolio security provided by a broker-dealer or independent pricing service is inaccurate. Short-term investments having 60 days or less remaining until maturity, at time of purchase, are valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

*Valuation of Private Investment Funds* – The Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in Private Investment Funds (each a “Private Fund” and collectively, the “Private Funds”). The Private Funds measure their real estate investments at fair value and report a NAV per share on typically a calendar quarter basis. The Fund estimates the fair value of each Private Fund by adjusting the most recent NAV for each Private Fund by the change in a proprietary benchmark that the Fund has deemed to be representative of the entire Private Fund market. If an underlying fund manager reports the NAV per share (or its equivalent) to the Fund on a daily basis, then that unadjusted NAV per share is used to value the investment. Use of a NAV per share is commonly used as an acceptable valuation technique for investments in private investment companies, and is referred to as the “practical expedient” by ASC 820 Fair Value Measurement.

*Fair Value Process* – The “fair value” of securities may be difficult to determine and thus judgment plays a greater role in the valuation process. The fair valuation methodology may include or consider the following guidelines, as appropriate: (1) evaluation of all relevant factors, including but not limited to, pricing history, current market level, supply and demand of the respective security; (2) comparison to the values and current pricing of securities that have comparable characteristics; (3) knowledge of historical market information with respect to the security; (4) other factors relevant to the security which would include, but not be limited to, duration, yield, fundamental analytical data, the Treasury yield curve, and credit quality.

The values assigned to fair valued investments will be based on available information and will not necessarily represent amounts that might ultimately be realized, since such amounts depend on future developments inherent in long-term investments. Changes in the fair valuation of portfolio securities may be less frequent and of greater magnitude than changes in the price of portfolio securities valued at their last sale price, by an independent pricing service, or based on market quotations. Imprecision in estimating fair value can also impact the amount of unrealized appreciation or depreciation recorded for a particular portfolio security and differences in the assumptions used could result in a different determination of fair value, and those differences could be material.

The Fund utilizes various methods to measure the fair value of its investments on a recurring basis. GAAP establishes a hierarchy that prioritizes inputs to valuation methods. The three levels of input are:

**Level 1** – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that the Fund has the ability to access.

**Level 2** – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These inputs may include quoted prices for the identical instrument on an inactive market, prices for similar instruments, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, yield curves, default rates and similar data.

**Level 3** – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, to the extent relevant observable inputs are not available, representing the Fund’s own assumptions about the assumptions a market participant would use in valuing the asset or liability, and would be based on the best information available.

The availability of observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, the liquidity of markets, and other characteristics particular to the security. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3.

The inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety, is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

The inputs or methodology used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those securities. The following tables summarize the inputs used as of July 31, 2021 for the Fund’s assets and liabilities measured at fair value:

<b>Investments*</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total Value</b>
Real Estate Investment Funds	\$ 1,792,357	\$ -	\$147,361,617	\$149,153,974
Short-Term Investments	<u>6,687,948</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,687,948</u>
Subtotal	<u>\$ 8,480,305</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$147,361,617</u>	155,841,922
Private Fund**				<u>3,103,455</u>
Total Investments				<u>\$158,945,377</u>

\* Refer to the Schedule of Investments for a more detailed account of the Fund’s holdings.

\*\* A private fund investment that is daily measured at fair value using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient has not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy.