

Daintree Core Income Active ETF

ARSN 631 537 810

Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2026

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This annual report covers Daintree Core Income Active ETF as an individual entity.

The Responsible Entity of Daintree Core Income Active ETF is Perennial Investment Management Limited (ABN 13 108 747 637) (AFSL 275101). The Responsible Entity's registered office is Level 27, 88 Phillip Street, Sydney, NSW 2000.

Directors' report

The Directors of Perennial Investment Management Limited, the Responsible Entity of Daintree Core Income Active ETF ("the Scheme"), present their report together with the financial statements of the Scheme for the year from 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026 ("the year").

The Scheme is a registered managed investment scheme domiciled in Australia.

Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of Daintree Core Income Active ETF is Perennial Investment Management Limited (ABN 13 108 747 637) (AFSL 275101) ("the Responsible Entity"). The Responsible Entity's registered office is Level 27, 88 Phillip Street, Sydney, NSW 2000.

Principal activities

The Scheme was constituted on 27 September 2018, registered with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission on 15 February 2019 and commenced operations on 21 November 2019.

The Scheme invests in Daintree Core Income Trust (the "Underlying Scheme") and cash.

The Scheme aims to provide Investors a steady stream of income and capital stability over the medium term, by investing in a diversified portfolio of fixed income securities, hybrid securities, credit and cash, and to provide a total return (after fees) that exceeds the RBA Cash Rate measured within a market cycle.

The Scheme did not have any employees during the year.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the Scheme's activities during the year.

Directors

The following persons held office as Directors of Perennial Investment Management Limited during the year or since the end of the year and up to the date of this report:

A. Patterson
C. Love
M. Bennett

Review and results of operations

The Scheme continued to invest funds in accordance with target asset allocations as set out in the governing documents of the Scheme and in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution.

The performance of the Scheme, as represented by the results of its operations, was as follows:

	Year ended 30 June 2026	Year ended 30 June 2025
Total comprehensive income for the year (\$'000)	<u>3,490</u>	<u>1,735</u>
Distributions paid and payable to unitholders (\$'000)	<u>2,653</u>	1,681
Distributions (cents per unit - "CPU")	200.703	239.996

Distributions to unitholders are disclosed in note 8 of the financial statements.

Significant changes in state of affairs

In the opinion of the Directors, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Scheme that occurred during the financial reporting year.

Directors' report (continued)

Events occurring after the reporting year

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since 30 June 2026 that has significantly affected, or may have a significant effect on:

- (i) the operations of the Scheme in future financial years;
- (ii) the results of those operations in future financial years; or
- (iii) the state of affairs of the Scheme in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

The Scheme will continue to be managed in accordance with the investment objectives and guidelines as set out in the Product Disclosure Statement and the provisions of the Scheme's Constitution.

The results of the Scheme's operations will be affected by a number of factors, including the performance of investment markets in which the Scheme invests. Investment performance is not guaranteed and future returns may differ from past returns. As investment conditions change over time, past returns should not be used to predict future returns.

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditors

There is a Directors' and Officers' insurance policy which indemnifies the Directors and Officers of Perennial Investment Management Limited against liabilities to persons outside Perennial Investment Management Limited that arise out of the performance of their normal duties. The premiums have not been paid out of the assets of the Scheme. The auditor of the Scheme is in no way indemnified out of the assets of the Scheme.

Fees and expense recoveries paid to and interests held in the Scheme by the Responsible Entity or its related parties

Fees and expense recoveries paid to the Responsible Entity and its associates out of Scheme property during the year are disclosed in Note 14 to the financial statements.

No fees were paid out of Scheme property to the Directors of the Responsible Entity during the year.

The number of interests in the Scheme held by the Responsible Entity or its associates as at the end of the financial year are disclosed in Note 14 to the financial statements.

Interests in the Scheme

The movement in units on issue in the Scheme during the year is disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements.

The value of the Scheme's assets and liabilities is disclosed in the statement of financial position and derived using the basis set out in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Environmental regulation

The operations of the Scheme are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulations under Commonwealth, State or Territory law.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks are identified in accordance with the Responsible Entity's risk management framework.

Rounding of amounts to the nearest thousand dollars

The Scheme is an entity of the kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183 issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("ASIC") relating to the "rounding off" of amounts in the Directors' report. Amounts in the Directors' report have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars in accordance with that ASIC Instrument, unless otherwise indicated.

Directors' report (continued)

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the lead auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 5 and forms part of the Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2026.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors' of Perennial Investment Management Limited.



Anthony Patterson
Director
Perennial Investment Management Limited

Sydney
24 September 2026



Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To the Directors of Daintree Core Income Active ETF

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit of the financial report of Daintree Core Income Active ETF for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 there have been:

- i. no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- ii. no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

KPMG

KPMG

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Luke Sullivan'.

Luke Sullivan

Partner

Melbourne

24 September 2026

Statement of comprehensive income

	Notes	Year ended 30 June 2026 \$'000	Year ended 30 June 2025 \$'000
Investment income			
Interest income		34	76
Dividend and distribution income		2,547	1,383
Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5	851	254
Other income	14	124	56
Total investment income		3,556	1,769
Expenses			
Other expenses		66	34
Total expenses		66	34
Operating profit for the year		3,490	1,735
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,490	1,735

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

Statement of financial position

	Notes	As at 30 June 2026 \$'000	As at 30 June 2025 \$'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,698	937
Receivables	11	102	65
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	72,052	46,705
Total assets		73,852	47,707
Liabilities			
Distributions payable		409	337
Payables	12	40	25
Total liabilities		449	362
Net assets attributable to unitholders - equity	7	73,403	47,345

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of changes in equity

	Notes	Year ended 30 June 2026 \$'000	Year ended 30 June 2025 \$'000
Total equity at the beginning of the year		47,345	18,913
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year		3,490	1,735
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		3,490	1,735
Transactions with unitholders			
Applications	7	26,052	30,318
Redemptions	7	(1,337)	(2,397)
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions	7	506	457
Distributions to unitholders	8	(2,653)	(1,681)
Total equity at the end of the year		73,403	47,345

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

Statement of cash flows

		Year ended 30 June 2026 \$'000	Year ended 30 June 2025 \$'000
	Notes		
<i>Cash flows from operating activities</i>			
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		1,780	1,149
Payments for the purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		(26,274)	(29,586)
Dividends and distributions received		2,547	1,383
Interest received		34	76
Other income received		95	21
Responsible Entity fees paid		-	7
Other expenses paid		(66)	(28)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	10(a)	<u>(21,884)</u>	<u>(26,978)</u>
<i>Cash flows from financing activities</i>			
Proceeds from applications by unitholders		26,052	30,318
Payments for redemptions by unitholders		(1,337)	(2,397)
Distributions paid to unitholders		(2,070)	(1,017)
Net cash inflow from financing activities		<u>22,645</u>	<u>26,904</u>
<i>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</i>		<u>761</u>	<u>(74)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		937	1,011
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9	<u>1,698</u>	<u>937</u>
Non-cash operating and financing activities	10(b)	<u>506</u>	<u>457</u>

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1 General information

These financial statements cover Daintree Core Income Active ETF ("the Scheme") as an individual entity. The Scheme was constituted on 27 September 2018, registered with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission on 15 February 2019 and commenced operations on 21 November 2019 and will terminate on 27 September 2098. The Scheme's units commenced trading on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: DCOR) on 04 September 2024.

Responsible Entity

The Responsible Entity of the Scheme is Perennial Investment Management Limited (ABN 13 108 747 637) (AFSL 275101) (the "Responsible Entity"). The Responsible Entity's registered office is Level 27, 88 Phillip Street, Sydney NSW 2000. The Responsible Entity is incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The Scheme aims to provide a steady stream of income and capital stability over the medium term, by investing in a diversified portfolio of fixed income securities, hybrid securities, credit and cash, and to provide a total return (after fees) that exceeds the RBA Cash Rate measured within a market cycle.

The financial statements are presented in the Australian currency unless otherwise noted.

The financial statements are for the year 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026 ("the reporting year").

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on the 24 September 2026, the Directors' declaration was signed. The Directors of the Responsible Entity have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

2 Summary of material accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to the years presented, unless otherwise stated in the following text.

(a) Basis of preparation

These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the *Corporations Act 2001* in Australia. The Scheme is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of fair value measurement of assets and liabilities, except where otherwise stated.

The statement of financial position is presented on a liquidity basis. Assets and liabilities are presented in decreasing order of liquidity and do not distinguish between current and non-current. All balances are expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months, except for investments in financial assets and liabilities and net assets attributable to unitholders. The amount expected to be recovered or settled within twelve months after the end of the year cannot be reliably determined.

The Scheme manages financial assets at fair value through profit or loss based on the economic circumstances at any given point in time, as well as to meet any liquidity requirements. As such, it is expected that a portion of the Scheme will be realised within twelve months, however, an estimate of that amount cannot be determined as at reporting date.

(i) Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards

The financial statements of the Scheme comply with Australian Accounting Standards as issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

(ii) New and amended standards and interpretations adopted by the Scheme

There are no standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are effective for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 July 2025 that have a material impact on the amounts recognised in the prior years or will affect the current or future periods.

(iii) New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 July 2026 and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

(iii) *New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)*

AASB 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The standard introduces new requirements relating to the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements, including specified subtotals in the statement of profit or loss and enhanced disclosure requirements. The Responsible Entity is currently assessing the impact of the standard. Based on the assessment performed to date, no material impact on the recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities is expected, although presentation and disclosure changes may be required upon adoption.

AASB 2024-2 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments* is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The amendments clarify certain requirements relating to the classification and measurement of financial instruments and introduce additional disclosure requirements for specific financial instruments. The Responsible Entity is currently assessing the impact of these amendments. Based on the assessment performed to date, no material impact on the recognition and measurement of the Scheme's financial instruments is expected.

The Responsible Entity is continuing to assess the impact of all other standards and amendments that are not yet effective. No other standards or amendments are expected to have a material impact on the Scheme's financial position or financial performance.

(b) Financial instruments

(i) *Classification*

- Financial assets

The Scheme classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured at fair value through profit or loss; and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The Scheme's portfolio of financial assets is managed and performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Scheme's documented investment strategy. The Responsible Entity evaluates the information about these financial assets on a fair value basis together with other related financial information.

For unit trusts and derivatives, the contractual cash flows of these instruments do not represent solely payments of principal and interest. Consequently, these investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

For cash, cash equivalents and receivables, these assets are held in order to collect the contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of these assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Consequently, these are measured at amortised cost.

- Financial liabilities

For financial liabilities that are not classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, these are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost (distributions payable and Responsible Entity fees payable).

(ii) *Recognition and derecognition*

The Scheme recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes party to the contractual agreement (trade date) and recognises changes in the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities from this date.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or the Scheme has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liabilities are discharged.

(iii) *Measurement*

- Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

At initial recognition, the Scheme measures a financial asset at its fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of 'financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they arise.

For further details on how the fair values of financial instruments are determined please see Note 4 to the financial statements.

(iv) *Impairment*

AASB 9 *Financial Instrument* requires the Scheme to record an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for all financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(b) Financial instruments (continued)

(iv) Impairment (continued)

At each reporting date, the Scheme shall measure the loss allowance on financial assets at amortised cost (cash and receivables) at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Scheme shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. Significant financial difficulties of the counterparty, probability that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default in payments are all considered indicators that a loss allowance may be required. If the credit risk increases to the point that it is considered to be credit impaired, interest income will be calculated based on the gross carrying amount adjusted for the loss allowance. A significant increase in credit risk is defined by management as any contractual payment which is more than 30 days past due. Any contractual payment which is more than 90 days past due is considered credit impaired.

(v) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when the Scheme has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

As at the end of the reporting year, there are no financial assets or liabilities offset or with the right to offset in the statement of financial position.

(c) Net assets attributable to unitholders

Units are redeemable at the unitholders' option, however, applications and redemptions may be suspended by the Responsible Entity if it is in the best interests of the unitholders. The units can be put back to the Scheme at any time for cash based on the redemption price, which is equal to a proportionate share of the Scheme's net asset value attributable to the unitholders. This amount represents the expected cash flows on redemption of these units.

Units are classified as equity when they satisfy the following criteria under AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*:

- the puttable financial instrument entitles the holder to a pro-rata share of net assets in the event of the Scheme's liquidation;
- the puttable financial instrument is in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments and class features are identical;
- the puttable financial instrument does not include any contractual obligations to deliver cash or another financial asset, or to exchange financial instruments with another entity under potentially unfavourable conditions to the Scheme, and it is not a contract settled in the Scheme's own equity instruments; and
- the total expected cash flows attributable to the puttable financial instrument over the life are based substantially on the profit or loss.

As at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025, net assets attributable to unitholders were classified as equity.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Payments and receipts relating to the purchase and sale of investment securities are classified as cash flows from operating activities, as trading of these securities represent the Scheme's main income generating activity.

(e) Investment income

(i) Interest income

Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost is recognised on a time-proportionate basis using the effective interest method and includes interest from cash and cash equivalents.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or liability and of allocating the interest income or expense over the relevant year. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts throughout the expected life of the financial instrument, or a shorter period where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Scheme estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between the parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, including transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Interest income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is also recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Changes in fair value of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recorded in accordance with the policies described in Note 2(b) to the financial statements.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(f) Expenses

All expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on an accruals basis.

(g) Income tax

Under current legislation, the Scheme is not subject to income tax provided it attributes the entirety of its taxable income to its unitholders.

(h) Distributions

The Scheme may distribute its distributable income, in accordance with the Scheme's Constitution, to unitholders by cash or reinvestment. The distributions are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

(i) Increase/decrease in net assets attributable to unitholders

Income not distributed is included in net assets attributable to unitholders.

(j) Functional and presentation currency

Balances included in the Scheme's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. This is the Australian dollar which reflects the currency of the economy in which the Scheme competes for schemes and is regulated. The Australian dollar is also the Scheme's presentation currency.

(k) Receivables

Receivables are recognised for amounts where settlement has not yet occurred. Receivables are measured at amortised cost and are generally received within 30 days of being recognised as receivables. Given the short-term nature of most receivables, their carrying amounts approximate their fair values.

Impairment

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss within other expenses. When a trade receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss. Given the limited exposure of the Scheme to credit risk, no material ECL has been recognised. The Scheme only holds receivables with no financing component and that have maturities of less than 12 months.

(l) Payables

Payables include liabilities, accrued expenses owed by the Scheme and any distributions declared which are unpaid as at the end of the reporting year.

A separate distribution payable is recognised in the statement of financial position.

Distributions declared effective 30 June in relation to unitholders who have previously elected to reinvest distributions are recognised as reinvested effective 1 July of the following financial year.

(m) Applications and redemptions

Applications received for units in the Scheme are recorded net of any entry fees payable prior to the issue of units in the Scheme. Redemptions from the Scheme are recorded gross of any exit fees payable after the cancellation of units redeemed.

(n) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The GST incurred on the costs of various services provided to the Scheme by third parties such as Responsible Entity fees, have been passed on to the Scheme. The Scheme qualifies for Reduced Input Tax Credits (RITC) at a rate of at least 55%. Fees for these services and any other expenses have been recognised in the statement of comprehensive income net of the amount of GST recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Amounts payable are inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from the ATO is included in receivables in the statement of financial position. Cash flows relating to GST are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis.

(o) Use of estimates

The Scheme makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the current and next financial year. Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Scheme's investment in the Underlying Fund is valued by the Underlying Fund's administrator using its net asset value. However, certain financial instruments, including unquoted securities are fair valued using valuation techniques determined by the Investment Manager, in accordance with the valuation procedures approved by the Responsible Entity. Where valuation techniques are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed by the Investment Manager.

Areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations, require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

2 Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

(o) Use of estimates (continued)

For more information on how fair value is calculated please see Note 4 to the financial statements.

The ECL model has not materially impacted the Scheme. Please see Note 3 for more information on credit risk.

(p) Rounding of amounts

The Scheme is an entity of the kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183, relating to the 'rounding off amounts in the financial statements. Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

3 Financial risk management

The Scheme's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including market risk (which incorporates price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Scheme's risk management focuses on ensuring compliance with the Scheme's Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) and seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Scheme is exposed. Financial risk management is carried out by the Investment Manager under policies approved by the Board of Directors of the Responsible Entity. The Scheme's investment guidelines allow it to use derivative financial instruments in managing its financial risks.

All investments present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum loss of capital on long corporate bond positions is limited to the fair value of those positions. The maximum loss of capital on derivatives is limited to the notional contract values of those positions.

The investments of the Scheme, and associated risks, are managed by Investment Manager, Daintree Capital Management Pty Ltd under an Investment Management Agreement approved by the Responsible Entity. It contains the investment strategy and guidelines of the Scheme, consistent with those stated in the Product Disclosure Statement.

The Responsible Entity uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods are explained below.

(a) Market risk

(i) Price risk

The Scheme is exposed to price risk on its investment in the Underlying Scheme. Price risk arises from investments held by the Scheme for which prices in the future are uncertain.

The Scheme has a significant concentration of risk arising from its exclusive investment in the Underlying Scheme. As at 30 June 2026, the Scheme's investment in the Underlying Scheme represents 100% (2025: 100%) of the Scheme's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The market risk in the Underlying Scheme is managed by Daintree Capital Management Pty Limited taking into account the asset allocation of each holding of the Underlying Scheme in order to minimise the risk associated with particular countries or sectors while continuing to follow their respective investment objective, it achieves this primarily through the diversification of investment across investment types, industries and regions.

The table at Note 3(b) summarises the sensitivities of the Scheme's assets and liabilities to price risk. The analysis is based on the assumption that the markets in which the Scheme invests move by +/- 10%.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Interest rate risk management is undertaken by maintaining as close to a fully invested position as possible in financial assets other than cash and cash equivalents, thus limiting the exposure of the Scheme to interest rate risk.

There was no significant direct interest rate risk in this Scheme as at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025.

(b) Summarised sensitivity analysis

The following table summarises the sensitivity of the Scheme's operating profit and net assets attributable to unitholders to market risks. The reasonably possible movements in the risk variables have been determined based on management's best estimate, having regard to a number of factors, including historical levels of changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and the historical correlation of the Scheme's investments with the relevant benchmark and market volatility. However, actual movements in the risk variables may be greater or less than anticipated due to a number of factors, including unusually large market movements resulting from changes in the performance of and/or correlation between the performances of the economies, markets and securities in which the Scheme invests. As a result, historic variations in risk variables should not be used to predict future variances in the risk variables.

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Summarised sensitivity analysis (continued)

	Impact on operating profit/net assets attributable to unitholders	
	Price risk	
	-10%	+10%
	\$'000	\$'000
As at 30 June 2026	(7,205)	7,205
As at 30 June 2025	(4,671)	4,671

(c) Credit risk

The Scheme is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay its obligations in full when they fall due, causing a financial loss to the Scheme.

The main concentration of credit risk, to which the Scheme is exposed, arises from the Scheme's investment in the Underlying Scheme. The Scheme is also exposed to counterparty credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, and other receivables. None of these assets are impaired nor past their due date.

The Scheme determines credit risk and measures ECL for financial assets measured at amortised cost using probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default. Management consider both historical analysis and forward looking information in determining any ECL. At 30 June 2026, all receivables and cash and short-term deposits are either callable on demand or due to be settled within 1 week. Management consider the probability of default to be close to zero as these instruments have a low risk of default and the counterparties have a strong capacity to meet their contractual obligations in the near term. As a result, no loss allowance has been recognised based on 12-month ECL as any such impairment would be wholly insignificant to the Scheme.

(i) Investment in the Underlying Scheme

The Scheme has a significant concentration of credit risk that arises from its exposure to a single counterparty in relation to its investment in unlisted unit trusts.

The risk is managed by the Underlying Fund manager and mitigated through investment diversification. The Underlying Fund manager monitors investment diversification parameters as specified in the Product Disclosure Statement.

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents

The exposure to credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is low.

(iii) Other

The Scheme is not materially exposed to credit risk on other financial assets.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a scheme will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Liquidity risk is managed by investing the majority of its assets in investments that are traded in an active market and can be readily disposed of. The Investment Manager continuously monitors the Scheme's investments for liquidity, through its risk assessment system.

In order to manage the Scheme's overall liquidity, the Responsible Entity has the discretion to reject an application for units and to defer or adjust redemption of units if the exercise of such discretion is in the best interests of unitholders. The Scheme did not reject or withhold any redemptions during the year.

The Scheme maintains liquid assets that it expects to be able to liquidate within 7 days or less. Liquid assets include cash and cash equivalents and net Level 1 Financial Instruments. As at 30 June 2026, these assets amounted to \$1,697,808 (30 June 2025: \$937,451).

(i) Maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Scheme's non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining years at reporting date to the contractual maturity date. It excludes redeemable units, which are classified as equity and are redeemable at the unitholders' option. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 1 month \$'000	1 to 6 months \$'000	6 to 12 months \$'000	Over 12 months \$'000	Total \$'000
At 30 June 2026					
Distributions payable	409	-	-	-	409
Payables	40	-	-	-	40
Total financial liabilities	449	-	-	-	449

3 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Liquidity risk (continued)

(i) Maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities (continued)

	Less than 1 month \$'000	1 to 6 months \$'000	6 to 12 months \$'000	Over 12 months \$'000	Total \$'000
At 30 June 2025					
Distributions payable	337	-	-	-	337
Payables	25	-	-	-	25
Total financial liabilities	362	-	-	-	362

4 Fair value measurement

The Scheme measures and recognises financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss on a recurring basis.

AASB 13 *Fair Value Measurement* requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (level 2);
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The Scheme values its investments in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 2 to the financial statements.

(a) Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market (level 2 and level 3)

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not exchange-traded in an active market (such as unit trusts) is determined using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of a substantially similar other instrument, discounted cash flow techniques, option pricing models or any other valuation technique that provides a reliable estimate of prices obtained in actual market transactions.

Investments in unlisted unit trusts are recorded at the net asset value per unit as reported by the investment managers of such schemes. The Scheme may make adjustments to the value based on considerations such as: liquidity of the Investee Scheme or its underlying investments, the value date of the net asset value provided, or any restrictions on redemptions and the basis of accounting.

(b) Recognised fair value measurements

The table below presents the Scheme's financial assets and liabilities measured and recognised at fair value as at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025.

At 30 June 2026	Level 1 \$'000	Level 2 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Unlisted unit trusts	-	72,052	-	72,052
Total financial assets	-	72,052	-	72,052

At 30 June 2025

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Unlisted unit trusts	-	46,705	-	46,705
Total financial assets	-	46,705	-	46,705

(c) Transfer between levels

Management recognises transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting year.

There were no transfers between levels in the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting year (30 June 2025: Nil).

(d) Financial instruments not carried at fair value

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payables approximate their fair values.

Net assets attributable to unitholders' carrying value differ from its fair value (deemed to be redemption price for individual units) due to differences in valuation inputs. This difference is not material in the current year.

5 Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Net gains recognised in relation to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

	Year ended 30 June 2026 \$'000	Year ended 30 June 2025 \$'000
Financial assets		
Net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>851</u>	<u>254</u>
Total net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>851</u>	<u>254</u>

6 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	As at 30 June 2026 \$'000	As at 30 June 2025 \$'000
Unlisted unit trusts	<u>72,052</u>	<u>46,705</u>
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<u>72,052</u>	<u>46,705</u>

An overview of the risk exposures relating to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is included in Note 3.

7 Net assets attributable to unitholders

Under AASB 132 Financial instruments: Presentation, puttable financial instruments meet the definition of a financial liability to be classified as equity where certain strict criteria are met. The Scheme shall classify a financial instrument as an equity instrument from the date when the instrument has all the features and meets the conditions.

Movements in the number of units and net assets attributable to unitholders during the year were as follows:

	Year ended 30 June 2026 Units ('000)	Year ended 30 June 2026 \$'000	Year ended 30 June 2025 Units ('000)	Year ended 30 June 2025 \$'000
Opening balance	935	47,345	377	18,913
Applications	496	26,052	607	30,318
Redemptions	(15)	(1,337)	(58)	(2,397)
Units issued upon reinvestment of distributions	10	506	9	457
Distributions to unitholders	-	(2,653)	-	(1,681)
Profit for the year	-	3,490	-	1,735
Closing balance	<u>1,426</u>	<u>73,403</u>	<u>935</u>	<u>47,345</u>

Per within the Scheme's Constitution, each unit represents a right to a proportionate share in net assets of the Scheme and does not extend to a right in the underlying assets of the Scheme.

There are no separate classes of units and each unit has the same rights attaching to it as all other units of the Scheme.

Units are redeemed on demand at the unitholder's option. However, holders of these instruments typically retain them for the medium to long term.

Capital risk management

Net assets attributable to unitholders are considered as capital. The amount of net assets attributable to unitholders can change significantly on a daily basis as the Scheme is subject to daily applications and redemptions at the discretion of unitholders.

Daily applications and redemptions are reviewed relative to the liquidity of the Scheme's underlying assets by the Responsible Entity. Under the terms of the Scheme's Constitution, the Responsible Entity has the discretion to reject an application for units and to defer or adjust redemption of units if the exercise of such discretion is in the best interests of unitholders.

8 Distributions to unitholders

The distributions declared during the year were as follows:

	Year ended 30 June 2026 \$'000	Year ended 30 June 2026 CPU	Year ended 30 June 2025 \$'000	Year ended 30 June 2025 CPU
Distributions				
July	-	-	65	17.000
August	127	12.000	74	17.000
September	137	12.000	77	17.000
October	144	12.000	84	17.000
November	149	12.000	89	17.000
December	158	12.000	116	17.000
January	162	12.000	118	17.000
February	271	20.000	130	17.000
March	273	20.000	142	17.000
April	268	20.000	142	17.000
May	275	20.000	151	17.000
June	280	20.000	-	-
June (payable)	409	28.703	493	52.996
Total distributions	2,653	200.703	1,681	239.996

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 30 June 2026 \$'000	As at 30 June 2025 \$'000
Cash at bank	1,698	937
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,698	937

10 Reconciliation of profit to net cash outflow from operating activities

	Year ended 30 June 2026 \$'000	Year ended 30 June 2025 \$'000
(a) Reconciliation of profit to net cash outflow from operating activities		
Profit for the year	3,490	1,735
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,780	1,149
Payments for the purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(26,274)	(29,586)
Net gains on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(851)	(254)
Net change in receivables	(37)	(38)
Net change in payables	8	16
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(21,884)	(26,978)
(b) Non-cash financing activities		
During the year, distribution payments were satisfied by the issue of units under the distribution reinvestment plan	506	457

11 Receivables

	As at 30 June 2026 \$'000	As at 30 June 2025 \$'000
Other income due	96	61
GST receivable	6	4
Total receivables	102	65

12 Payables

	As at 30 June 2026 \$'000	As at 30 June 2025 \$'000
Responsible Entity fees payable	24	15
Expense recovery payable	16	10
Total payables	40	25

13 Remuneration of auditor

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor to the Scheme:

	Year ended 30 June 2026 \$	Year ended 30 June 2025 \$
KPMG		
<i>Audit and other assurance services</i>		
Audit and review of financial statements	12,012	11,550
Other regulatory audit services	3,276	3,150
Total remuneration for audit and other assurance services	15,288	14,700
<i>Taxation services</i>		
Taxation compliance services	5,620	5,370
Total remuneration for taxation services	5,620	5,370
Total remuneration of KPMG	20,908	20,070

14 Related party transactions

The Responsible Entity of Daintree Core Income Active ETF is Perennial Investment Management Limited (ABN 13 108 747 637) (AFSL 275101).

The Responsible Entity has contracted services to Daintree Capital Management Pty Ltd to act as Investment Manager for the Scheme. The contracts are on normal commercial terms and conditions.

(a) Key management personnel

(i) Directors

Key management personnel include persons who were Directors of Perennial Investment Management Limited at anytime during or since the end of the financial year and up to the date of this report.

A. Patterson
C. Love
M. Bennett

(ii) Other key management personnel

There were no other key management personnel with responsibility for planning, directing and controlling activities of the Scheme, directly or indirectly during the financial year.

14 Related party transactions (continued)

(b) Key management personnel unitholdings

The key management personnel of Perennial Investment Management Limited held units in the Scheme as follows:

	No. of Units held opening (Units)	No. of Units held closing (Units)	No. of units acquired (Units)	No. of units disposed (Units)
30 June 2026	20,000	20,000	-	-
30 June 2025	20,000	20,000	-	-

(c) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are remunerated by Perennial Value Management Limited. Payments made from the Scheme to Perennial Investment Management Limited do not include any amount that is directly attributable to key management personnel remuneration.

(d) Key management personnel loans

The Scheme has not made, guaranteed or secured, directly or indirectly, any loans to key management personnel or their personally related entities at any time during the reporting year.

(e) Other transactions within the Scheme

Apart from those details disclosed in this note, no key management personnel have entered into a material contract with the Scheme during the financial year and there were no material contracts involving management personnel's interests existing at year end.

(f) Responsible Entity's/Investment Manager's fees and other transactions

Under the terms of the Scheme's Constitution and Product Disclosure Statement for the Scheme, the Responsible Entity and the Investment Manager are entitled to receive Responsible Entity fees.

The Scheme pays management fee of 0.35% (2025: 0.35%) per annum to the Responsible Entity for managing the assets of the Scheme.

The Responsible Entity is entitled to recover expenses which represent the operating expenses incurred in the operation of the Scheme. The Scheme's constitution allows all properly incurred expenses to be recovered from the Scheme and does not place a limit on the amount or types of expenses that can be recovered.

14 Related party transactions (continued)

(f) Responsible Entity's/Investment Manager's fees and other transactions (continued)

The transactions during the year and amounts payable as at year end between the Scheme, the Responsible Entity and the Investment Manager were as follows:

	Year ended 30 June 2026 \$	Year ended 30 June 2025 \$
Expense recovery for the year	64,762	56,532
Total expense recovery payable at year end	6,374	3,965
 Total fees payable to the Responsible Entity at year end	 23,909	 14,872

For information on how Responsible Entity fees and recoverable expenses are calculated please refer to the Scheme's Product Disclosure Statement.

(g) Related party unit holdings

Parties related to the Scheme (including Perennial Investment Management Limited, its related parties and other schemes managed by Perennial Investment Management Limited and the Investment Manager) other than the key management personnel unitholdings disclosed in section (b) above, held no units in the scheme as at 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: Nil).

(h) Investments

The Scheme held investments in the following funds which are also managed by Perennial Investment Management Limited or its related parties:

	Fair value of investment \$'000	Interest held %	Distributions earned \$'000	Distributions receivable \$'000	Units acquired during the year ('000)	Units disposed during the year ('000)
As at 30 June 2026						
Daintree Core Income Trust	72,052	3.93%	2,547	-	25,192	1,705
 As at 30 June 2025						
Daintree Core Income Trust	46,705	5.23%	1,383	-	28,725	1,112

15 Events occurring after the reporting year

No significant events have occurred since the end of the year which would impact on the financial position of the Scheme as disclosed in the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026 or on the results and cash flows of the Scheme for the year ended on that date.

16 Contingent assets and liabilities and commitments

There are no outstanding contingent assets, liabilities or commitments as at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025.

Directors' declaration

In the opinion of the Directors of the Responsible Entity:

- (a) The financial statements and notes set out on pages 6 to 21 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) complying with Australian Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
 - (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Scheme's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date.
- (b) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Scheme will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.
- (c) Note 2(a) confirms that the financial statements also comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Perennial Investment Management Limited.



Anthony Patterson
Director
Perennial Investment Management Limited

Sydney
24 September 2026



Independent Auditor's Report

To the unitholders of Daintree Core Income Active ETF

Opinion

We have audited the **Financial Report** of Daintree Core Income Active ETF (the Scheme).

In our opinion, the accompanying **Financial Report** of Daintree Core Income Active ETF gives a true and fair view, including of the Scheme's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, in compliance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

The **Financial Report** comprises the:

- Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026;
- Statement of comprehensive income, Statement of changes in equity, and Statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- Notes, including material accounting policies; and
- Directors' Declaration.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 are independent of the Scheme and Perennial Investment Management Limited (the Responsible Entity) in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board Limited (the Code) that are relevant to audits of the financial report of public interest entities in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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 of the current period.

This matter was 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 this matter.

Valuation and existence of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (\$72.1m)

Refer to Note 4 and Note 6 to the financial report

The key audit matter

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss comprise of investments in an unlisted unit trust (Daintree Core Income Trust).

The Scheme outsources certain processes and controls relevant to:

- Recording and valuing financial assets to a fund administrator; and
- Maintaining custody and underlying records of financial assets to a custodian.

Valuation and existence of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is a key audit matter due to the:

- Significance of the Scheme's portfolio of financial assets being 97% of the Scheme's total assets at year end; and
- Importance of the performance of these financial assets in driving the Scheme's investment income and capital performance, as reported in the Financial Report.

As a result, this was the area with greatest effect on our overall audit strategy and allocation of resources in planning and performing our audit.

We involved valuation specialists to supplement our senior audit team members who understand the Scheme's business, industry and economic environment it operates in.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our procedures included:

- We assessed the appropriateness of the accounting policies applied by the Scheme, including those relevant to the fair value of financial assets, against the requirements of the accounting standards.
- We obtained and read the GS007 (Guidance Statement 007 Audit Implications of the Use of Service Organisations for Investment Management Services) assurance reports, together with the bridging letters over the period not covered by the GS007 assurance reports, to understand the processes and assess the controls relevant to the:
 - Fund administrator to record and value the Scheme's financial assets; and
 - Custodian: to maintain custody and underlying records of the Scheme's financial assets.
- We assessed the reputation, professional competence and independence of the auditors of the GS007 assurance report.
- We checked the existence of financial assets being the ownership and quantity held to independent confirmations from the custodian and Daintree Core Income Trust's unit registry as at 30 June 2026.
- We checked the valuation of the unit holdings in Daintree Core Income Trust, as recorded in the general ledger, against the net assets of Daintree Core Income Trust as at 30 June 2026.
- Working with our valuation specialists, we evaluated the valuation of underlying assets held by Daintree Core Income Trust using externally quoted market prices, independently sourced market data and valuation methodologies applied to structured credit and derivative instruments.
- We evaluated the Scheme's disclosures of financial assets, using our understanding obtained from our testing, against the requirements of the accounting standards.



Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in the Scheme's annual report which is provided in addition to the Financial Report and the Auditor's Report. The Directors of Perennial Investment Management Limited (the Responsible Entity) are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Financial Report does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we 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.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Report

The Directors of Perennial Investment Management Limited (the Responsible Entity) are responsible for:

- preparing the Financial Report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Scheme, and in compliance with *Australian Accounting Standards* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of a Financial Report in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the Scheme, and that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error
- assessing the Scheme's ability to continue as a going concern and whether the use of the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Scheme or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objective is:

- 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 *Australian Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They 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 this 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://www.auasb.gov.au/admin/file/content102/c3/ar2_2020.pdf. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

KPMG

KPMG

Luke Sullivan
Partner

Melbourne
24 September 2026