

Fund Description

The Daintree Core Income Active ETF ('DCOR' or 'the Fund') is an absolute return, cash plus, investment grade bond strategy. DCOR is not constrained by any traditional fixed income index, which provides us the flexibility to seek out the best risk adjusted returns available across regions, sectors and securities.

DCOR is quoted on the ASX under the AQUA Rules.

Fund Objective

The aim of DCOR is to provide a steady stream of income and capital stability over the medium term by investing in a diversified portfolio of fixed income securities and cash. DCOR seeks to produce a return (net of fees) that exceeds the RBA Cash Rate by 1.50-2.00% p.a. within a cycle.

Monthly Highlights

- Coupon receipts were the main positive contributor for the month.
- The backdrop continues to feature sticky inflation, slowing growth policy uncertainty. There is a potential for wider credit spreads, particularly if large issuance volumes are maintained into year-end. This backdrop favours active management, credit selectivity, and a disciplined approach to duration.

Key Statistics

Modified Duration (Yrs)	0.01
Yield to Maturity (%)	6.57
Average Credit Quality	A-
Portfolio ESG score (MSCI)	AA

Note: Portfolio yield is the expected return over the next year, assuming no changes to either portfolio composition or market yields. Average credit quality excludes overlay positions. Portfolio yield reflects the net credit default swap exposures in the portfolio. The Portfolio ESG score is the weighted average portfolio ESG rating based on Daintree Capital's application of MSCI data.

Fund Facts

Management costs	0.45% (incl of GST & RITC)
Inception date	22 November 2019

Platforms

The Daintree Core Income Active ETF is available on the following platforms:

- Netwealth
- BT Panorama
- HUB24
- PowerWrap
- Wealth02 / uXchange
- AMP North

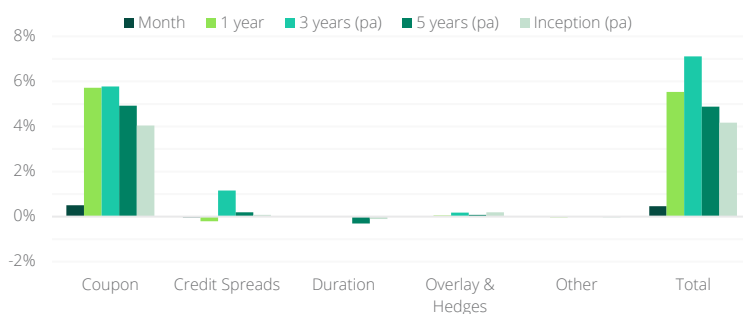


Performance & Analytics

	Month (%)	Quarter (%)	1 Year (%)	3 Years (% pa)	5 Years (% pa)	Inception (% pa)
Daintree Core Income Active ETF	0.42	1.35	5.03	6.54	4.33	3.66
Daintree Core Income Trust	0.42	1.37	4.99	6.56	4.35	3.62
RBA Cash Rate	0.36	1.10	4.00	4.14	3.30	2.18
Excess Return	0.06	0.25	1.03	2.40	1.03	1.48

Note: Inception date for DCOR was 22 November 2019. Performance shown above is net of fees. The Fund has identical investments to Daintree Core Income Trust; however, performance differences can be impacted by the timing of the distributions. Inception date for the underlying Daintree Core Income Trust was 1 July 2017, and this history is shown prior to the inception of DCOR to provide a longer-term view of Fund performance. Fund returns are calculated using net asset value per unit of the underlying Fund at the start and end of the specified period and do not reflect the brokerage or the bid/ask spread that investors incur when buying and selling units on the exchange. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

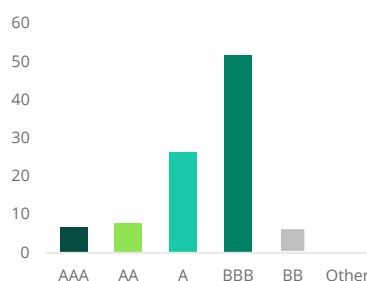
Performance Contribution



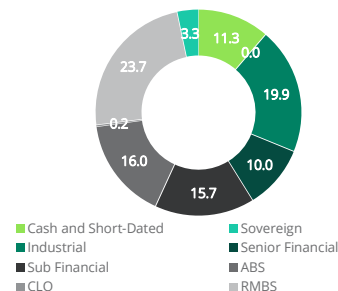
Source: Daintree Capital. As at 30 September 2026.

Month, 1 year, 3 year, 5 year and inception performance figures reflect the performance of the Daintree Core Income Trust.

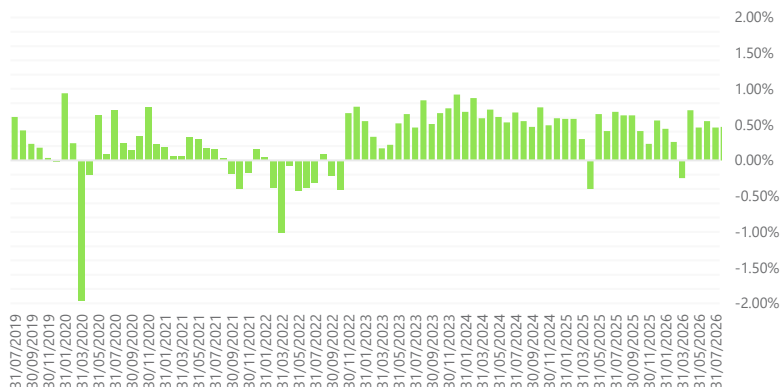
Rating Exposure (%)



Sector Exposure (%)



Monthly Performance



Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Fund Review

DCOR returned 0.42% for the month, net of fees. Over the last three years, the Fund has delivered a return of 6.54% pa net of fees, equivalent to an excess return of 2.40% pa. Coupon receipts were the main positive contributor for the month, while the overlay was neutral.

The Fund continues to selectively engage in new issuance to optimise future income potential. Portfolio positioning and cash levels will enable portfolio managers to nimbly respond to the evolving market environment.

Outlook

Rising bond yields are the clearest representation of the key issues facing the global economy. They are rising for several disparate reasons. The first is the energy disruption flowing from conflict in the Middle East and Ukraine, leading to supply shortages in refined products such as gasoline and diesel. The second is an historic demand for capital to fund massive technology investment, which competes directly with governments that need to finance large fiscal deficits.

Both have clear supply-side characteristics, where we know monetary policy responses are less effective. Yet central banks have little choice but to act: the Federal Reserve, the ECB, the Bank of Japan and the RBA all raised rates during the month, while the Bank of England came within a few votes of joining them.

The RBA provided the clearest illustration of the dilemma. Australia is hiking into a supply shock with a softening labour market and second quarter GDP growth of just 0.4%. For domestic credit investors, the question will be how households and consumer-exposed businesses react to higher funding costs, slower growth, and a softer property market.

Ten-year yields in the US and Australia finished the month at or above 5.3%, while the 10-year JGB reached around 3.10%, a level last seen in 1996. Rising long tenor yields are, in part, the market's judgement that monetary policy cannot resolve a supply shock and that inflation risk will remain elevated, compounded by heavy government borrowing across the developed world. For credit, attractive all-in yields support demand, but spreads risk widening if yield curves begin to steepen erratically.

Higher yields and a weak property market are unearthing pockets of weakness in Australian private credit. Following the collapse of property developer Bathla Group in August, a large private credit manager has gated redemptions in two wholesale funds and paused trading of three listed funds following valuation disagreements with its auditor. We remain alert to any spillover risks into traded credit.

Against this backdrop, public credit markets continue to prioritise positive fundamental and technical factors as the principal driver of performance. Hyperscaler issuance has created localised spread disturbance and some evidence of concentration risk, but Australia has avoided the worst of the disruption. US investment grade spreads widened modestly last quarter, while high yield spreads moved out by roughly 40bp in September. The repricing remains modest relative to the macro backdrop, but the balance of risks suggests a further shift wider is more likely, particularly if issuance volumes are maintained into year-end.

Our positioning reflects that view. We continue to favour higher-quality issuers with pricing power and resilient cash flows, while closely managing spread duration exposure. We expect monetary policy will need to be tightened further, but the timing and trajectory will depend on the incoming data. Portfolios are flexibly positioned to treat elevated volatility as an opportunity for optimisation and risk management.

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