DAINTREE CORE INCOME ACTIVE ETF (ASX: DCOR)

MONTHLY FACTSHEET: 31 October 2026

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 and duration positioning were the main positive contributors for the month, while wider credit spreads detracted
- The macro environment continues to feature sticky inflation, slowing growth, and policy uncertainty. This backdrop favours active management, credit selectivity, and a disciplined approach to duration. Portfolios are flexibly positioned to capture credit premium while closely managing interest rate and credit risks.

Key Statistics

Modified Duration (Yrs)	0.36
Yield to Maturity (%)	6.54
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:

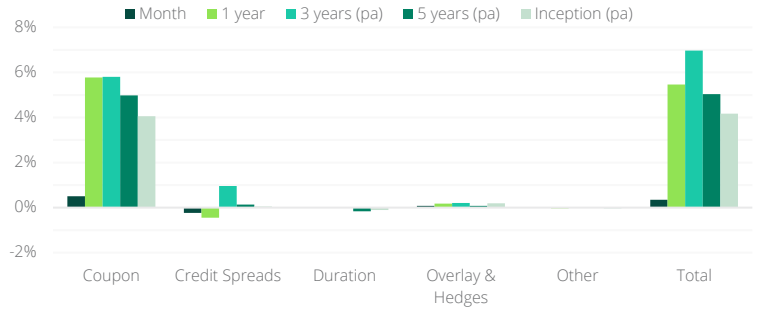
- Netwealth
- BT Panorama
- HUB24
- PowerWrap
- Wealth02 / uXchange
- AMP North

Performance & Analytics

	Month (%)	Quarter (%)	1 Year (%)	3 Years (% pa)	5 Years (% pa)	Inception (% pa)
Daintree Core Income Active ETF	0.31	1.22	4.95	6.42	4.46	3.67
Daintree Core Income Trust	0.30	1.20	4.91	6.42	4.49	3.63
RBA Cash Rate	0.39	1.12	4.08	4.15	3.38	2.20
Excess Return	-0.08	0.10	0.87	2.27	1.08	1.47

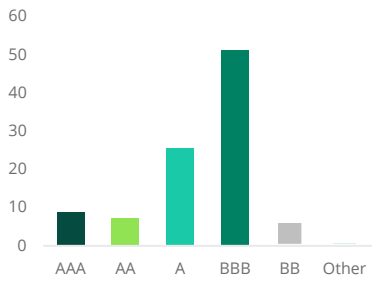
Note: Inception date for DCOR was 22 November 2019. Performance shown above is net of fees. The Fund has identical investments to Daintree Core Income Trust; however, performance differences can be impacted by the timing of the distributions. Inception date for the underlying Daintree Core Income Trust 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

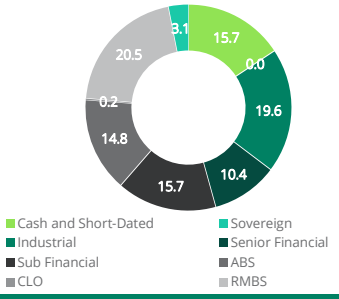


Source: Daintree Capital. As at 31 October 2026.
Month, 1 year, 3 year, 5 year and inception performance figures reflect the performance of the Daintree Core Income Trust.

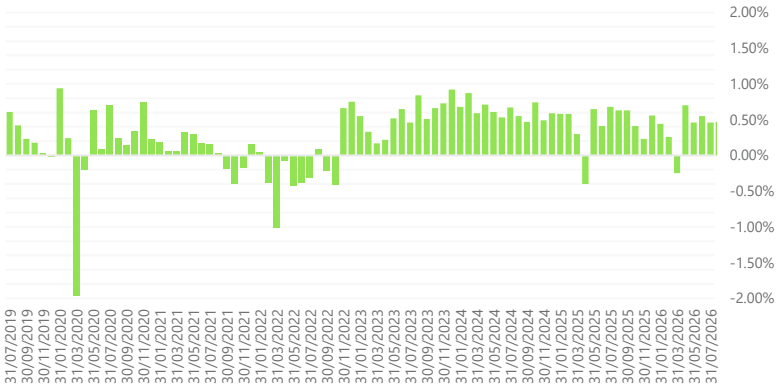
Rating Exposure (%)



Sector Exposure (%)



Monthly Performance



Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

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Fund Review

DCOR returned 0.31% for the month, net of fees. Over the last three years, the Fund has delivered a return of 6.42% pa net of fees, equivalent to an excess return of 2.27% pa. Coupon receipts and duration positioning were the main positive contributors for the month, while wider credit spreads detracted.

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

Three distinct market themes are exerting upward pressure on interest rates, sustaining a trend that has been in place for months. The first is the energy disruption in the Middle East, which shows little sign of resolution. The second is the scale of government borrowing across the developed world, now compounded by the rising cost of servicing existing debt. The third is the technology investment cycle, which is increasingly being funded through debt capital markets.

Each is adding to inflationary pressure, bond supply, or both, and central banks are being forced to respond. The Federal Reserve, ECB and Bank of Japan all held rates in October, although each faced members voting or arguing for a hike. The RBA raised rates for the fifth time this year, while markets expect the Bank of England to follow. The modest rally in US and Australian bonds during October should be read as a pause in this adjustment, rather than a change in direction.

Australia remains the clearest example of a central bank being forced to act against an inflation problem it can only partially influence. Headline inflation rose to 4.3% in the year to September, while the trimmed mean increased by 1.0% in the quarter, against the RBA's August assumption of 0.8%. This lifted its annual rate to 3.7%. Unemployment rose to 4.7% in September, the highest since late 2021, as participation fell. The 6–3 split among voting members, together with the removal of September's explicit warning about further increases, suggests the RBA board is itself divided on how much more tightening the economy can absorb.

In energy markets, Gulf crude exports rose above the pre-war average, yet prices continued to climb amid fears of renewed hostilities and depleted inventories. Even with raw supply seemingly normalising, attention has shifted to transport costs, which remain at multiples of pre-war levels, and shortages of refined products such as diesel. The inflationary pass-through is also becoming more apparent globally. For credit investors, however, energy has moved beyond being a headline inflation story to become a margin issue. We expect this pressure to feature in earnings results across a broad range of industries.

Fiscal pressure is less dramatic but more persistent. In the US, net interest on public debt is expected to rise by 11% this year to a record of roughly US$1.14 trillion. The US Treasury expects to borrow US$618 billion in the December quarter and a further US$800 billion in the March quarter, alongside its ongoing efforts to manage the shape of the yield curve. A similar pattern is evident in the UK and Japan, and increasingly across Europe. Sovereign issuance on this scale competes directly with corporate borrowers for investor capital. It is a key reason we expect term premia to remain elevated, irrespective of the path of policy rates.

Technology capex is adding to that competition. Investment in the sector is increasingly reliant on debt financing, making it arguably the biggest competitor for the marginal dollar of debt capital. Combined 2026 capital expenditure guidance for the largest technology companies now sits well above US$700 billion and is expected to exceed US$1 trillion next year. Investors are showing signs of fatigue across both public and private funding channels. We remain focused on the potential for spreads to widen across the investment grade universe, not just within technology.

Credit markets are undergoing a broad but orderly consolidation. With spreads still fairly to fully priced, and the pressures outlined above unlikely to dissipate quickly, further retracement over the coming months is possible. We favour higher-quality issuers with pricing power and resilient cash flows, with exposure concentrated in the short-to-intermediate part of the curve.

There is no shortage of potential catalysts for volatility over the remainder of the year. We see this as the principal source of opportunity for active credit managers. Portfolios remain flexibly positioned to capture credit premium while managing interest rate and credit risks closely

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