DAINTREE CORE INCOME PIE

MONTHLY FACTSHEET: **31 MARCH 2026**

ABOUT THE FUND

The Daintree Core Income PIE (the Fund) offers New Zealand-based investors a Portfolio Investment Entity (PIE) vehicle through which to invest in the Daintree Core Income Trust (NZD Unit Class). Through this structure, the Fund will invest in a diversified portfolio of credit, fixed income securities and cash and applies a range of strategies that include duration and yield curve management, (actively managing the maturity profile of the portfolio), sector rotation and individual security selection. Derivatives may also be used for investment and risk management purposes. Where the Daintree Core Income Trust (NZD Unit Class) invests in overseas securities, these are hedged back to the NZD.

In this document, we refer to the Daintree Core Income Trust (NZD Unit Class) as the Underlying Fund. In most sections of this document, the metrics and commentary shown are taken from the Underlying Fund. We have signalled these sections with a hashtag in the section heading. From time to time there may be small differences between the metrics of the Fund and the Underlying Fund, as a result of liquidity cash held in the Fund.

PERFORMANCE AND ANALYTICS

Daintree Core Income Trust#	MONTH (%)	QUARTER (%)	1 YEAR (%)	3 YEARS (% pa)	5 YEARS (% pa)	INCEPTION (% pa)
Fund (gross)	-0.42	0.04	3.80	7.30	4.61	4.29
Fund (net)	-0.47	-0.09	3.25	6.75	4.08	3.76
Distribution (net)	0.14	0.50	4.62	4.25	3.16	2.73
Growth (net)	-0.61	-0.60	-1.38	2.50	0.92	1.02
RBNZ Cash Rate	0.19	0.56	2.84	4.47	3.40	2.54
Excess Return	-0.66	-0.65	0.41	2.28	0.68	1.22

Note: Performance inception is 1 June 2018. Excess return is measured with reference to net performance. Returns for periods longer than one year are annualised. Distribution return is the difference between total return and ex-distribution unit price return. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Daintree Core Income PIE	MONTH (%)	QUARTER (%)	1 YEAR (%)	3 YEARS (% pa)	5 YEARS (% pa)	INCEPTION (% pa)
Fund (gross)	-0.40	0.06	3.83	-	-	5.20
Fund (net)	-0.46	-0.12	3.08	-	-	4.41
Distribution (net)	0.14	0.53	4.77	-	-	4.32
Growth (net)	-0.60	-0.65	-1.69	-	-	0.09
RBNZ Cash Rate	0.19	0.55	2.87	-	-	3.67
Excess Return	-0.65	-0.67	0.21	-	-	0.75
NZ Benchmark	-0.81	-0.44	0.94	-	-	2.08
Excess Return	0.35	0.32	2.14	-	-	2.33

The benchmark for the Daintree Core Income PIE is the Bloomberg AusBond Composite 0-5 Yr, 100% hedged to NZD. This benchmark has been chosen to align with the requirements of the Financial Markets Conduct Act and supporting regulations.

Gross returns are before deductions for fees and before tax. Net returns are after deductions for fees and before tax. Inception date 14 August 2024

FUND REVIEW#

The Daintree Core Income PIE returned -0.46% for the month, net of fees. Over the last three years, the Underlying Fund has delivered a return of 6.75%pa net of fees, equivalent to an excess return of 2.28%pa over the RBNZ cash rate. Coupon was a positive contributor for the month, while credit spreads, overlay and hedges weighed.

The Underlying 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.

DAINTREE CORE INCOME PIE

MONTHLY FACTSHEET: **31 MARCH 2026**

FUND OBJECTIVE

The aim of the Fund is to provide an absolute return (greater than cash) over time and a steady stream of income and capital stability over the medium term.

MONTHLY HIGHLIGHTS#

- Coupon receipts were the primary contributor to performance in March
- Risk premia are compressed across markets. While we expect high-grade corporate bonds to continue to perform well, we feel that the accumulation of hedges makes sense in case market conditions are disrupted by issues such as risk-off sentiment, earnings weakness or spillovers from issues in the private credit space

PLATFORMS

The Daintree Core Income PIE is available on the following platforms:

- Adminis
- Apex
- FNZ
- NZX Wealth
- Snowball Effect

KEY STATISTICS#

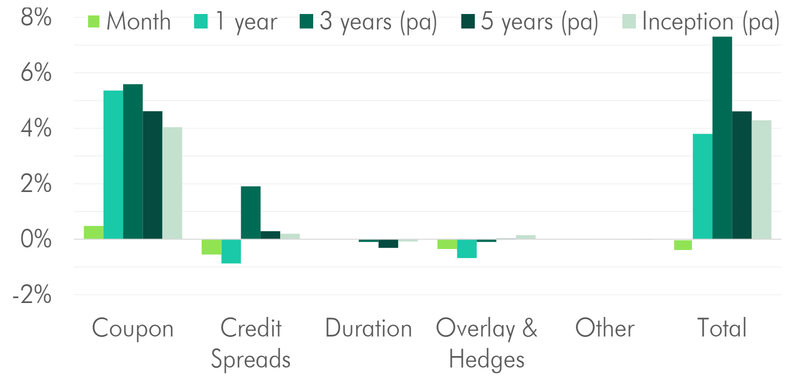
Modified Duration (Yrs)	0.21
Spread Duration (Yrs)	2.60
Yield to Maturity (%)	4.40
Running Yield (%)	3.94
Average Credit Quality	A-
Portfolio ESG score (MSCI)	AA

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 and spread duration reflect 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.

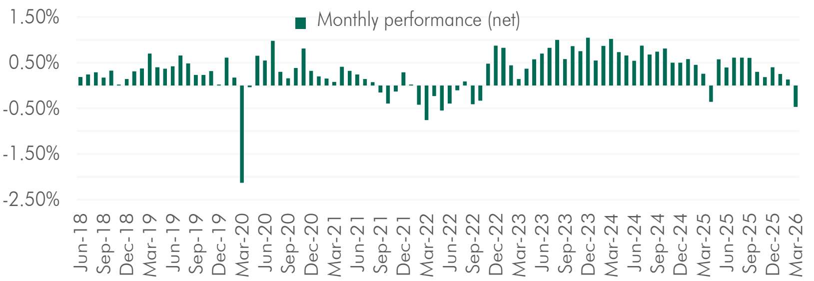
Signatory of:

PRI Principles for Responsible Investment

Performance Contribution (pre Fees)#

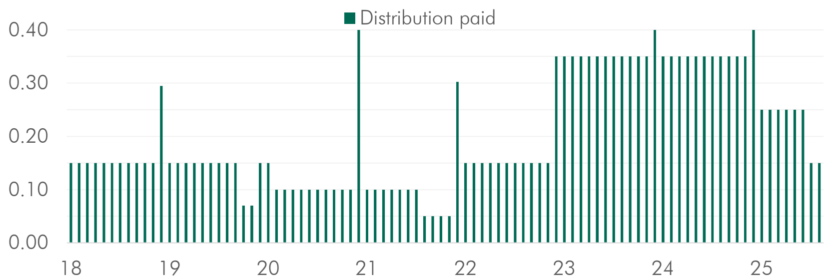


Monthly Performance#

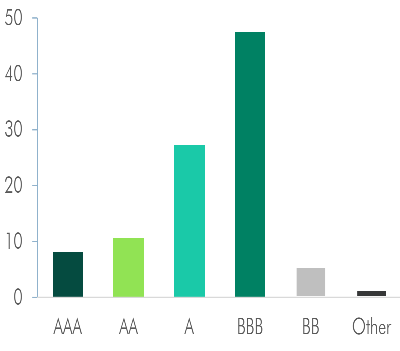


Cash Income#

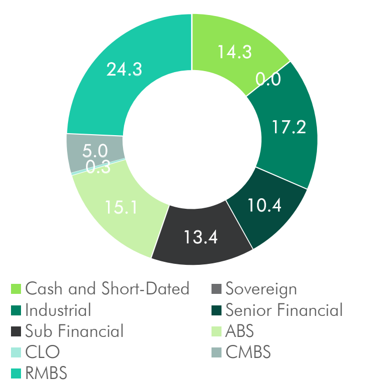
The Underlying Fund paid a 0.15 cent per unit distribution in March



Rating Exposure (%)#



Sector Exposure (%)#



Proudly supporting: ONE TREE PLANTED

OUTLOOK#

The global economy enters the second quarter of 2026 having demonstrated greater resilience than many expected, yet the constellation of risks has grown materially more complex. The IMF's forthcoming April 2026 World Economic Outlook already feels out of date given recent events in the Middle East. Projecting a slight improvement to global growth of 3.3% for the year, the authors emphasise technology investment and private-sector adaptability, which will be heavily tested in the months ahead. The war in the Middle East will prove to be a defining macroeconomic shock, dimming the outlook and requiring divergent policy responses.

In the United States consumer confidence has fallen, economic policy uncertainty remains elevated, and the probability of a recession has increased. The Federal Reserve is caught in a stagflationary dilemma, pinned at or near current levels, unable to ease aggressively without stoking inflation, unable to tighten without exacerbating the impacts of higher energy prices. Prior to the war in Iran, the Fed was already grappling with potential labour market weakness and sticky inflation. The consequences of the war worsen both horns of this dilemma simultaneously.

Many major economies are net energy importers. With the Strait of Hormuz having been effectively closed for several weeks, these countries face the very real threat of a physical supply shock in tandem with higher prices. Europe, Japan and Australia all fall into this category.

The Eurozone can expect subdued growth with support from fiscal expansion. ECB officials have emphasised that their policy is fully data-driven, and the threshold for further easing remains high. The ECB is likely to remain on hold, watching whether the inflationary impulse from energy is transitory or persistent, a judgment depending almost entirely on the conflict's duration.

Japan faces a similarly uncomfortable mix. The Bank of Japan held its rate at 0.75% at its March meeting, having cited escalating Middle East tensions as clouding the outlook, while warning that external risks may lift prices and dampen growth simultaneously. The BoJ's normalisation cycle is now at risk of being derailed. Tightening into an energy-driven inflation shock risks hobbling the consumption recovery that has been central to the reflation thesis.

While most central bank peers are likely on hold in the near-term, the RBA has returned to tightening. The cash rate rose to 4.10% at its March meeting, responding to renewed inflationary pressures even before consideration of events in the Middle East. Dwindling fuel reserves leave the domestic consumer facing a distinctly negative shock. Australia imports approximately 80% of its liquid fuels, with availability and cost impacts feeding directly into headline CPI at a time when inflation is already running above target. The energy shock simultaneously strengthens the case for further RBA tightening, while consumers face a reduction in real purchasing power. Clearly, Australia's outlook has become more complex - weaker household real incomes, a more hawkish RBA, stronger export revenues and a rising AUD.

Credit spreads remain tighter than long-term averages but have responded somewhat to global events. Rising geopolitical risks and a fragile private credit market pose tangible risks to short-term performance. Lack of access to, and the costs of energy will begin to reflect in consumption choices and corporate profits over time, heavily dependent on the duration of the conflict. We continue to monitor these dynamics closely.

High quality corporate bonds, supported by strong fundamentals, remain attractive in difficult times. If credit spreads widen because of persistent risk-off sentiment or actual weakening of earnings, the key is to flexibly calibrate positioning. With spreads already so tight, the risk-reward equation leaves less room for error and any shift in sentiment could have outsized impacts on portfolios.

These views are those of Daintree Capital Management, who are the underlying investment manager for the Daintree Core Income PIE.

 # In this document, we refer to the Daintree Core Income Trust (NZD) as the Underlying Fund. In most sections of this document, the metrics shown are taken from the Underlying Fund. We have signalled these sections with a hashtag in the section heading. From time to time there may be small differences between the metrics of the PIE and the Underlying Fund, as a result of liquidity cash held in the NZD fund.