

ABOUT THE FUND

The Daintree High Income PIE (the Fund) offers New Zealand-based investors a Portfolio Investment Entity (PIE) vehicle through which to invest in the Daintree High 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 High Income Trust (NZD Unit Class) invests in overseas securities, these are hedged back to the NZD.

In this document, we refer to the Daintree High 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 High Income Trust [#]	MONTH (%)	QUARTER (%)	1 YEAR (%)	3 YEARS (% pa)	5 YEARS (% pa)	INCEPTION (% pa)
Fund (gross)	0.43	1.35	5.02	8.31	5.83	5.20
Fund (net)	0.37	1.18	4.34	7.59	5.10	4.47
Distribution (net)	0.82	0.83	2.58	5.82	4.59	4.07
Growth (net)	-0.45	0.35	1.77	1.78	0.51	0.39
RBNZ Cash Rate	0.23	0.65	2.39	3.95	3.63	2.51
Excess Return (over/under RBNZ cash rate)	0.14	0.53	1.96	3.64	1.48	1.95

Note: Performance inception is 1 November 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.

Gross returns are before deductions for fees and before tax. Net returns are after deductions for fees and before tax.

Daintree High Income PIE	MONTH (%)	QUARTER (%)	1 YEAR (%)	3 YEARS (% pa)	5 YEARS (% pa)	INCEPTION (%)
Fund (gross)	0.43	1.34	-	-	-	4.67
Fund (net)	0.35	1.10	-	-	-	3.78
Distribution (net)	0.82	0.82	-	-	-	2.14
Growth (net)	-0.47	0.28	-	-	-	1.64
RBNZ Cash Rate	0.23	0.65	-	-	-	2.15
Excess Return (over/under RBNZ cash rate)	0.12	0.46	-	-	-	1.62
NZ Benchmark	-0.41	-0.60	-	-	-	-0.33
Excess Return (over/under NZ Benchmark)	0.76	1.71	-	-	-	4.11

The benchmark for the Daintree High 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 4 November 2025

FUND REVIEW[#]

The Daintree High Income PIE returned 0.35% for the month, net of fees. Over the last three years, the Underlying Fund has delivered a return of 7.59%pa net of fees, equivalent to an excess return of 3.64%pa. Coupon receipts were the main positive contributor for the month.

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.



FUND OBJECTIVE

The aim of the Fund is to provide a steady stream of income over the medium term, by investing in a diversified portfolio of fixed income securities. The Fund seeks to produce a return (net of fees) that exceeds the benchmark.



MONTHLY HIGHLIGHTS[#]

- Coupon receipts were the main positive contributor for the month.
- The backdrop continues to feature sticky inflation, slowing growth and 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.



PLATFORMS

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

- Apex
- FNZ
- NZX Wealth
- Adminis



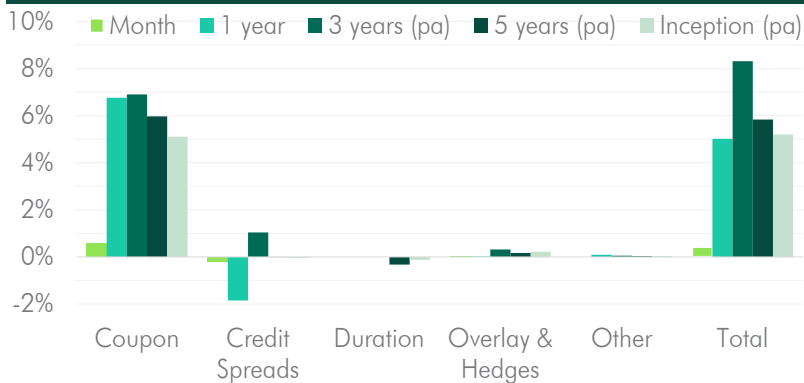
KEY STATISTICS[#]

Modified Duration (Yrs)	0.01
Spread Duration (Yrs)	2.09
Yield to Maturity (%)	6.10
Running Yield (%)	5.48
Average Credit Quality	BBB
Portfolio ESG score (MSCI)	AA

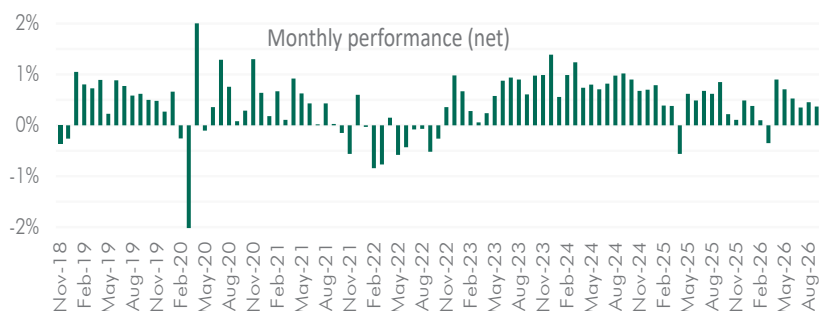
Note: Portfolio yield is the expected return over the next year, assuming no changes to either portfolio composition or market yields. Average credit quality excludes overlay positions. Portfolio yield and spread duration reflect the net credit default swap exposures in the portfolio. The Portfolio ESG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

Signatory of:

Performance Contribution (pre Fees)[#]

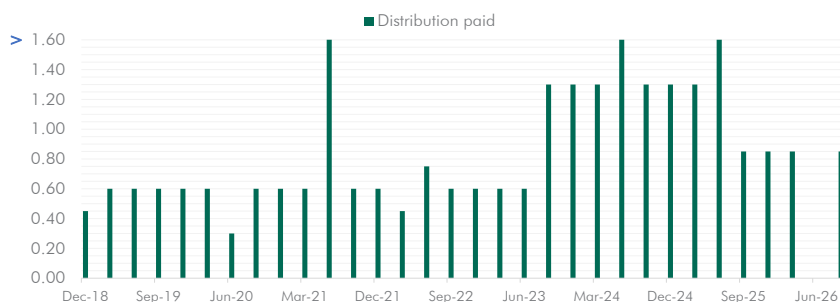


Monthly Performance[#]

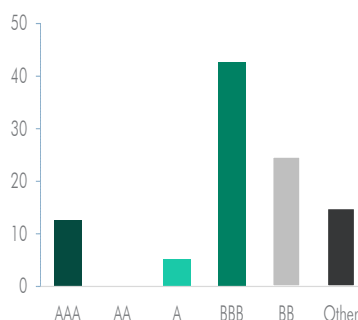


Cash Income[#]

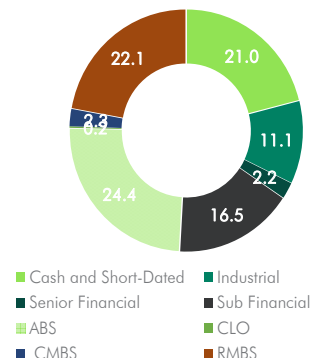
The Underlying Fund paid a distribution of 0.85 cent per unit in September. The next is payable in December



Rating Exposure (%)[#]



Sector Exposure (%)[#]



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.

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

In this document, we refer to the Daintree High 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 Fund and the Underlying Fund, as a result of liquidity cash held in the NZD fund.

This document is for information purposes only. It does not take into account your investment needs or personal circumstances and is not intended to be viewed as investment or financial advice. Should you require financial advice, always speak to your Financial Adviser. Before investing you should read the Daintree Funds Scheme Product Disclosure Statement, and Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives, available at www.clarityfunds.co.nz and www.companies.govt.nz/disclose.

Past performance is not indicative of future results and no representation of warranty, expressed or implied, is made regarding future performance. Reference to taxation or the impact of taxation does not constitute tax advice. The levels and bases of taxation may change.

The information contained in this document has been obtained from the Underlying Fund Manager Daintree Capital Management Pty Limited. While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, neither Clarity Funds Management, nor any person involved in this publication, accept any liability for any errors or omissions.