

Centuria LifeGoals

CARE High Growth Fund

Centuria

The portfolio aims to provide investors a total return comprising capital growth and income equal to or greater than CPI + 5.5%

Investment manager

DWA Managed Accounts Pty Ltd

Investment strategy

The portfolio investment strategy provides access, primarily via market index Exchange-Traded Funds (ETF), to the underlying CARE philosophy where funds are invested across a Core, an Active and an Enhanced component. The strategy is suitable for investors who predominately seek exposure to growth assets such as Australian shares, international shares, property and alternatives.

Target allocation

Australian shares	0-65%
International equities	0-55%
Listed Property	0-10%
Fixed Interest	0-18%
Cash	0-20%

Performance returns

RETURNS TO 30/06/2026	1 MTH	3 MTH	6 MTH	1 YR	2YR ¹
Net returns (%) ²	1.40%	6.30%	2.65%	7.24%	7.56%

Performance graph³



A \$10,000 investment in Centuria DWA CARE High Growth Fund made at inception is worth \$12,314 as of 30 June 2026 after all fees and taxes paid within the Investment Option.

Key features

APIR code	OVS1861AU
Minimum initial investment	\$500
Minimum additional investment plan	\$100
Minimum switching amount	\$500
Minimum balance	\$500
Contribution fee	Nil
Annual management fee ⁴	0.57%
Suggested timeframe	5-7 years

- Periods greater than 1 year are expressed in annualised terms.
- Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.
- Inception date on 2/05/2024.
- Refer to product disclosure statement for fee breakdown.

Fund commentary

The continued twists and turns in US / Iran peace negotiations, shifting narratives about AI and semiconductor prospects and the forecasts that US interest rates, which were forecast to rise, may not be lifted, caused volatility again in June 2026. The US economy has remained resilient despite slowdown fears tied to geopolitical tensions. US economic data has surprised positively since the start of the year. The war with Iran has weighed on business and consumer confidence, however despite the low confidence, has had little impact on the actual economic outcomes.

In Australia the RBA kept the cash rate unchanged at 4.35% in June. However, the Board leaned against the idea that the hiking cycle is over. The RBA said that inflation remains “too high” and warned of “signs that some firms experiencing cost pressures, are increasing the prices of their goods and services and others are looking to do so”. Household pressure continued to show strain, with the Westpac consumer sentiment survey weakening, the NAB business conditions easing, CoreLogic dwelling values stalling nationally in May after Sydney and Melbourne recorded outright declines, auction clearance rates tracking below average, and building approvals falling for a third consecutive month.

In China, economic momentum softened slightly through Q2, prompting institutions like the IMF to project full-year 2026 growth at 4.6%, while the World Bank held its forecast steady at 4.4%. Foreign trade serves as the economy's primary engine. Driven by booming global artificial intelligence infrastructure spending and clean energy manufacturing, goods trade surged over 15% in early 2026. This massive export outperformance has further widened China's current account surplus. This is unsustainable given the record high level of the trade surplus, hence the need for material stimulus for the domestic economy.

The Australian share market delivered a positive return over the June quarter, although the headline result concealed a pronounced rotation beneath the surface. Commodity markets were the principal source of sector-level divergence. Crude oil prices weighing materially on Australian energy stocks. Gold, which had been a leading market performer over the preceding year, also corrected as rising global bond yields and a stronger US dollar placed downward pressure on bullion prices. Iron ore remained resilient through April and May before weakening in June, as softer Chinese demand and elevated port inventories constrained further gains.

Artificial intelligence remains the dominant market theme, although its influence continues to evolve and broaden across new subsectors, accompanied by changing assessments of the potential beneficiaries and adversely affected industries. Capital-raising activity among large technology companies has accelerated and recently expanded beyond debt issuance to include equity, with Alphabet representing a notable

example. The global corporate earnings cycle remains robust and supportive of financial markets.

Disclaimer: This commentary has been directly sourced from CARE's factsheet available on their website.

Contact Information

Sean Cole

Relationship Manager

Email: sean.cole@centuria.com.au

Paul Roach (NSW/ACT)

Distribution Manager

Email: paul.roach@centuria.com.au

John Kostopoulos (VIC/SA/TAS/WA)

Distribution Manager

Email: john.kostopoulos@centuria.com.au

Paul Wilson

Relationship Manager

Email: paul.wilson@centuria.com.au

Dani Dy (QLD)

Distribution Manager

Email: dani.dy@centuria.com.au

Centuria Investor Services

| 1300 50 50 50

| enquiries@centuria.com.au

| centuria.com.au

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