Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
Product level report
Pyrford International (EAFE) Equity Fund
As at 30 June 2024

This report is intended to be used by investors to provide an overview of the GHG emissions and climate risk factors associated with their investment. The data available from companies with respect to their emissions and climate action plans is continuously developing, and this report may be subject to change. It should also be read in conjunction with all other reporting and offering documentation. All investment strategies are aligned with the Pyrford International firm-level TCFD report, unless otherwise stated within this report.

Key facts

Umbrella fund:	Columbia Threadneedle (Irl) PLC
Data as at:	30 June 2024
Report currency:	USD
Benchmark:	MSCI EAFE

Greenhouse gas emissions summary

	Portfolio	Benchmark	Difference
Carbon footprint			
Scope 1 & 2	35.47	56.15	20.68
Scope 3	561.32	783.69	222.37
Scope 1, 2 & 3	596.79	839.84	243.05
Weighted average carbon intensity			
Scope 1 & 2	81.33	84.79	3.46
Scope 3	755.60	870.97	115.37
Scope 1, 2 & 3	976.73	1,118.17	141.44
Total emissions			
Scope 1 & 2	789	1,248	460
Scope 3	12,479	17,422	4,944
Scope 1, 2 & 3	13,267	18,671	5,403
Data coverage			
Scope 1 & 2 (reported / estimated)	100.00% (87.19% / 12.81%)	100.00% (95.56% / 4.44%)	-
Scope 3 (reported / estimated)	100.00% (39.67% / 60.33%)	100.00% (33.19% / 66.81%)	-

All data in the table above is provided by our third party provider, MSCI ESG. Please see the glossary included within this report for definitions and calculation methodologies. Coverage includes all investments where data is available to MSCI either through actual company reported information, or an estimated calculation made under the MSCI defined methodology. Derivatives, cash, and sovereign bonds are excluded from all data in the table above, as will be companies or investment types with no data availability. Green bonds have been allocated emissions in line with the parent issuer, as security-level data may not be available on a consistent basis. Where there are green bonds in the portfolio this may therefore overstate the portfolio's overall carbon intensity. Data coverage represents the split between actual reported emissions and estimates used, when calculating emissions data, and is shown for the carbon footprint metric.

Data coverage

CO_2e data coverage depends on several factors. Scope 1 or 2 emissions data is widely available for developed market large cap companies, but more gaps exist in small cap, emerging markets, and private companies. Many companies do not yet report scope 3 information.

In the absence of self-reported data, scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions may be imputed (which is done by our data provider MSCI ESG). To generate an imputed value MSCI relies on assumptions regarding the company's specific geography and sector. To show this nuance, we distinguish between data that is reported/estimated within the total data coverage.

To ensure a minimum representation for climate metrics, TCFD product level reports are only issued for investment portfolios which demonstrate data coverage (estimated and reported) greater than, or equal to 40% of net asset value.

Top 10 contributors by carbon footprint

Company	Sector	Contribution to portfolio carbon footprint (Scope 1 & 2)	Percentage weight of portfolio (subject to emissions data coverage)
L'Air Liquide S.A.	Materials	8.66	1.95%
Shell plc	Energy	2.96	0.97%
Rio Tinto Limited	Materials	1.92	1.05%
ComfortDelGro Corporation Limited	Industrials	1.88	0.62%
Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Ltd.	Consumer Discretionary	1.66	0.68%
Deutsche Post AG	Industrials	1.63	1.63%
Woodside Energy Group Ltd	Energy	1.47	1.30%
BP p.l.c.	Energy	1.43	0.71%
National Grid plc	Energy	1.28	1.93%
Essity Aktiebolag	Consumer Staples	1.17	1.05%

As stated above, green bonds have been allocated emissions in line with the parent issuer, as security-level data may not be available on a consistent basis. Where there are green bonds in the portfolio this may therefore overstate the portfolio's overall carbon intensity.

Carbon footprint sector breakdown

Sector	Percentage weight of portfolio (subject to emissions data coverage)	Contribution to portfolio carbon footprint (Scope 1 & 2)	Percentage contribution to carbon footprint
Materials	5.75%	11.59	32.68%
Energy	7.47%	7.91	22.31%
Industrials	21.76%	5.42	15.28%
Consumer Staples	14.80%	3.26	9.20%
Communication Services	9.85%	2.65	7.46%
Consumer Discretionary	2.75%	1.89	5.33%
Information Technology	10.70%	1.65	4.65%
Health Care	11.18%	0.58	1.64%
Utilities	1.73%	0.32	0.91%
Financials	14.00%	0.19	0.53%
Total	**99.99%**	**35.46**	**100.00%**

Source: FactSet, MSCI.

Please note: Not all companies or issuers will show a GICS sector. This may be due to the holding being a sovereign bond or similar. It may also be where an investment has been made in an issuance which does not map to the third-party data set such as a private placement.

Climate scenario analysis

Information provided is intended to provide an indication of the potential impact to a portfolio from climate risks, under a variety of climate scenarios. These include acute and chronic changes to the climate ("physical risk"), as well as "transition risks", which can include policy changes, or changes in markets, technology, demand, etc. The scenarios are based on the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) public scenarios and are modelled by MSCI ESG using the REMIND model.

Scenario analysis should always be thought of as an exercise in 'stress testing' rather than looking for absolute outcomes and should be considered as part of overall portfolio risk management and not in isolation. Pyrford International seeks to identify and manage climate risks and opportunities as part of our integration of ESG factors, as set out in our TCFD report.

Resilience

The range of outcomes for this portfolio between the different climate scenarios is similar to that of the benchmark, suggesting a similar level of sensitivity to different future climate outcomes.

Orderly transition	Orderly transition scenarios assume climate policies are introduced early and become gradually more stringent, reaching global net zero emissions around 2050. We assume a 1.5°C temperature rise in this scenario.	**Estimated value at risk:** 1.8% less than the benchmark In the orderly transition scenario, transition risks are lower for this portfolio than the benchmark, whilst physical risks are lower. There are regulatory and transition risks for those companies in carbon-intensive sectors. Risks manifest where companies fail to transition, and opportunities arise where companies can provide the solutions and services required in a low carbon economy. Physical risks are relatively low in this orderly transition scenario, as global temperatures are limited to 1.5°C.
Disorderly transition	Disorderly transition scenarios assume climate policies are delayed or divergent, requiring sharper emissions reductions achieved at a higher cost and with increased physical risks in order to limit the global temperature rise. We assume a 2°C rise in this scenario.	**Estimated value at risk:** 4.2% less than the benchmark In the disorderly transition scenario, transition risks are lower for this portfolio than the benchmark, whilst physical risks are lower. In this scenario physical risks become more pronounced. Transition risks present particular challenges due to regional divergence. The companies within the portfolio with high carbon intensity may feel these more acutely.
Hothouse world	Hothouse world scenarios assume that some climate policies are implemented in some jurisdictions, but global efforts are insufficient to halt significant global warming. Critical temperature thresholds are exceeded, leading to severe physical risks and irreversible impacts. We assume a 3°C rise in this scenario.	**Estimated value at risk:** 2.1% less than the benchmark In the hothouse world scenario transition risks are lower for this portfolio than the benchmark, whilst physical risks are lower. This scenario has high physical risk exposure, and more limited regulatory and carbon risks. Risk is therefore less correlated to exposure to carbon-intensive assets than in other scenarios but is more strongly related to the exposure to climate impacts. Key factors determining the overall risk will include the geographical location of companies' assets.

Source: FactSet, MSCI.

Appendix
Portfolio historical data

Greenhouse gas emissions summary

	Carbon footprint			Weighted average carbon intensity			Total emissions			Data coverage (Reported / Estimated)	
Scope	1 & 2	3	1, 2 & 3	1 & 2	3	1, 2 & 3	1 & 2	3	1, 2 & 3	1 & 2	3
31 Dec 2022	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
31 Dec 2023	38.13	632.11	670.24	83.40	770.88	1,077.79	846	14,028	14,875	100.00% (86.16% / 13.84%)	100.00% (42.84% / 57.16%)

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N/A signifies instances where either the scope 1 & 2 carbon footprint data coverage falls below 40% or where historical data does not exist for the portfolio.

Glossary

Carbon footprint

- Total carbon emissions for a portfolio normalized by the market value of the portfolio, expressed in tonnes CO_2/$M invested.

Coverage

- Is the portfolio's percentage of market value consisting of holdings for each applicable metric. Cash, derivatives, sovereign bonds. Fund of funds and asset-backed-securities are excluded from coverage and all climate emission calculations, unless otherwise stated in the case of sovereign bonds.

Data inclusion

- This report contains data related to the Greenhouse Gas emissions (GHGs) and associated climate risks within the portfolio. Due to accessibility or relevance of data for certain investment types, it excludes derivatives to show emissions that have been financed directly by the portfolio only. Sovereign bonds are excluded from the 'Climate Scenario Analysis' section (for all portfolios excluding LDI and sovereign bond funds) to ensure reporting of the GHG emissions of the companies in which the portfolio invests, and to not double count with emissions associated with the country in which those companies operate. Fund of funds and asset backed securities are excluded due to availability of third-party data sources. Cash is also excluded.

Engagement

- Refers to the stewardship activities of our investment professionals in engaging fund-owned security issuers. This includes long-term active dialogue on key topics related to their climate impact.

Net zero

- References to Net Zero are focused on the efforts to reduce generation of CO_2 emissions for our held security issuers to net zero by 2050 with interim target reduction values determined by our Net Zero firmwide reduction policy.

NGFS Scenario

- The NGFS scenarios bring together a harmonised set of transition pathways, physical climate change impacts, and economic indicators that have global coverage and integrated risk assessments. These provide a common reference point for understanding climate risks.

REMIND model

- REMIND (Regional Model of Investment and Development) is a numerical model that represented the future evolution of the world economies. It was developed by the Postdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) to analyse the interactions between land-use, economy, energy, and climate systems.

Resilience

- We calculate the "resilience" of a portfolio as the range of outcomes for this portfolio between the different climate scenarios, compared to its benchmark (e.g. the changes from the 1.5ºC orderly, 2ºC disorderly and the 3ºC hothouse world total value at risk). If a portfolio has a high range across the three scenarios, we interpret this as having a high level of sensitivity to different future climate outcomes. A "resilient" portfolio in this definition is one that shows low sensitivity to changes across the climate scenarios.

TCFD

- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures.

Total CO_2e emissions

- Annual GHG emissions, measured in tonnes of CO_2 equivalent (tCO_2e). The measure used is Σ(company's scope 1 and 2 emissions * amount held) / Enterprise Value Including Cash (EVIC). This is reported for Scope 1 & 2 together and Scope 3 separately. We give data for the overall portfolio and a comparison with similar data for the index. This measure is influenced not only by the size of issuers and their industries, but also the size of the portfolio. This is reported for Scope 1 & 2 together and Scope 3 separately.

Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI)

- This measures carbon emissions relative to the size of issuers, measured by revenues. The measure used is tonnes of CO_2e emitted (tCO_2e) per $1M of revenues. We give data for the overall portfolio based on the weightings of the securities held and a comparison with similar data for the index. This is reported for Scope 1 & 2 together and Scope 3 separately.

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