

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 Columbia Threadneedle Investments firm-level TCFD report, unless otherwise stated within this report.

Key facts

Umbrella fund: Columbia Threadneedle (Lux) I
Data as at: 30 June 2025
Report currency: USD
Benchmark: FTSE All-Share Index
Portfolio committed to net zero by 2050 or sooner

Greenhouse gas emissions summary

	Portfolio	Benchmark	Difference
Carbon footprint (tCO ₂ e/\$m invested)			
Scope 1 & 2	54.06	51.34	-2.72
Scope 3	917.43	834.35	-83.08
Scope 1, 2 & 3	971.49	885.69	-85.80
Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO ₂ e/\$m revenue)			
Scope 1 & 2	75.90	71.27	-4.63
Scope 3	742.84	898.54	155.70
Scope 1, 2 & 3	1,035.54	1,236.62	201.08
Total emissions (tCO ₂ e)			
Scope 1 & 2	1,862	1,667	-195
Scope 3	31,595	27,096	-4,499
Scope 1, 2 & 3	33,457	28,763	-4,694
Data coverage			
Scope 1 & 2 (reported / estimated)	100.00% (100.00% / 0.00%)	94.28% (93.32% / 0.95%)	-
Scope 3 (reported / estimated)	100.00% (34.89% / 65.11%)	94.30% (29.16% / 65.14%)	-

All data in the table above is provided by our third party provider, MSCI ESG. Please see the glossary for definitions and calculation methodologies. Coverage includes all investments where data is available to MSCI either through company reported information, or an estimated calculation made by MSCI. Derivatives, cash, and sovereign bonds are excluded from all data in the table, 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 overstate the portfolio's overall carbon intensity. Data coverage represents the split between actual reported emissions and estimates, when calculating emissions data, and is shown for the carbon footprint. For WACI, Scope 3 emissions includes a combination of reported and estimated data, whereas total Scope 1, 2 & 3 only contains estimated Scope 3 emissions.

Data coverage

CO₂e 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.

Columbia Threadneedle has an Active Ownership Policy, which includes a thematic focus on climate change for company engagement and shareholder voting. Through this approach, we seek to improve climate-related disclosures across investments made by Columbia Threadneedle. Please visit www.columbiathreadneedle.com for further details on our Active Ownership Policy.

Top 10 contributors by carbon footprint

Company	Sector	Net zero status	Engagement status	Weight in portfolio (subject to coverage)	Weight in benchmark (subject to coverage)	Contribution to portfolio carbon footprint (scope 1 & 2)
Shell plc	Energy	Aligning	Engaged	6.64%	6.18%	37.50%
Breedon group plc	Materials	Not assessed	Engaged	1.48%	0.04%	18.93%
Rio tinto plc	Materials	Not aligned	Engaged	2.77%	1.77%	14.19%
Bp plc	Energy	Aligning	Engaged	2.47%	2.35%	8.98%
Sse plc	Utilities	Aligning	Engaged	1.99%	0.82%	4.71%
Johnson matthey plc	Materials	Aligned	Engaged	2.00%	0.11%	3.02%
Associated british foods plc	Consumer Staples	Aligning	Not engaged	1.22%	0.24%	2.51%
Tate & lyle plc	Consumer Staples	Aligning	Engaged	1.18%	0.07%	2.35%
Weir group plc	Industrials	Aligning	Not engaged	2.79%	0.26%	0.96%
Intertek group plc	Industrials	Aligning	Not engaged	3.24%	0.30%	0.95%
Total				25.84%	12.18%	94.11%

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. Green bond securities are assigned a Net Zero status of Aligned, overriding the Net Zero status of the issuer. A Net Zero status of 'Multiple' in the table above indicates where the fund holds multiple securities from an issuer with at least one, but not all classified as green bonds.

Carbon footprint sector breakdown

Sector	Weight in portfolio (subject to coverage)	Weight in benchmark (subject to coverage)	Contribution to portfolio carbon footprint (scope 1 & 2)	Percentage contribution to carbon footprint
Energy	9.12%	8.70%	25.13	46.49%
Materials	7.29%	5.27%	19.83	36.68%
Consumer Staples	9.16%	15.52%	2.95	5.45%
Utilities	2.00%	4.11%	2.55	4.71%
Industrials	24.99%	15.96%	2.02	3.73%
Consumer Discretionary	9.97%	6.48%	0.57	1.06%
Communication Services	4.90%	2.65%	0.45	0.84%
Health Care	10.78%	9.24%	0.45	0.83%
Financials	17.00%	22.33%	0.08	0.14%
Real Estate	3.26%	2.26%	0.03	0.06%
Information Technology	1.53%	1.55%	0.00	0.01%

Portfolio activity exposures

Coal (mining & power)	Oil sands	Shale gas
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Percentage of net asset value (NAV) exposed to companies generating greater than 5% of their revenue from fossil fuel related activities.

Investment in climate solutions

Adaptation contribution	Mitigation contribution
0.00%	0.01%

Percentage of revenue generated by all companies held within the portfolio which can be considered relevant to climate risk adaptation or climate risk mitigation activities, as sourced or estimated by ISS as part of company specific revenue analysis.

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. Companies are shown at issuance level rather than issuer. This is to ensure appropriate sector mapping across ESG reporting, in particular emissions reporting. In some instances, reporting may show multiple holdings in the same issuer.

Portfolio net zero alignment

Portfolios are evaluated using our net-zero data model¹ to determine the alignment status of companies held.

Net zero aligned: The company has specific commitments, targets, and a clear strategy in place to meet its net zero objectives by 2050 or sooner.

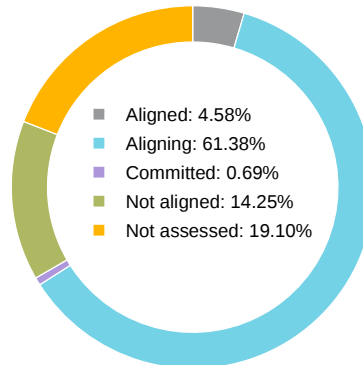
Net zero aligning: The company is progressing towards implementing sufficient commitments and targets to progress toward a net zero future.

Net zero committed: The company has committed to net zero by 2050 or sooner but has not yet set a pathway or strategy to achieve its goals.

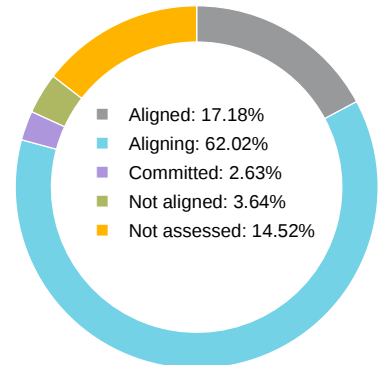
Not aligned: The company does not meet minimum expectations on climate strategy.

Not assessed: The company is not rated in the model. This includes financials and companies that are small and/or in sectors where climate change is less material.

Alignment status of portfolio companies:
percentage of portfolio carbon footprint (scope 1 & 2)



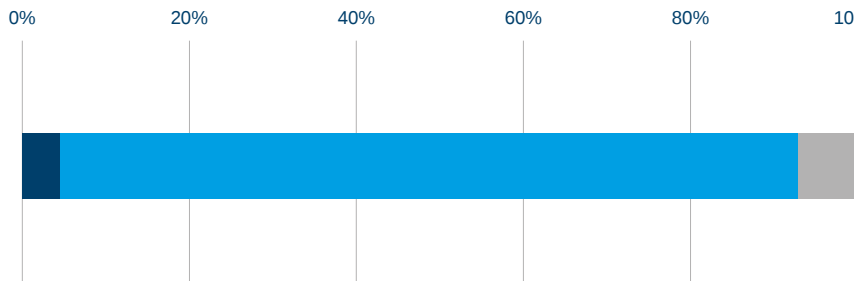
Alignment status of portfolio companies:
percentage of portfolio weight



Portfolio net zero engagement status

We aim for issuers making up at least 70% of the carbon footprint of the portfolio to be either aligned or engaged.

Percentage of portfolio carbon footprint

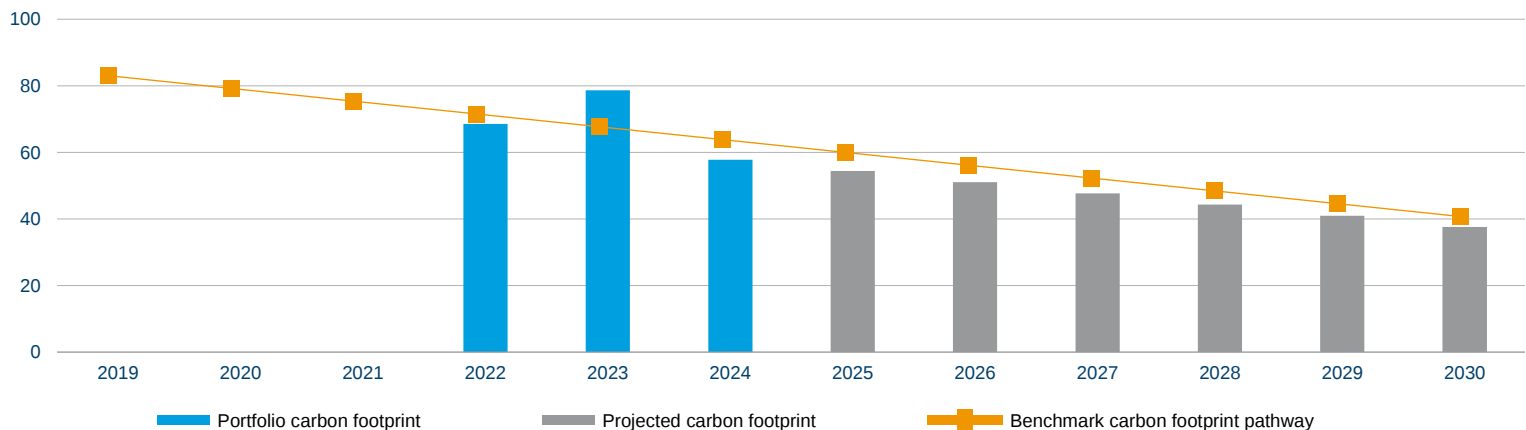


- **Aligned:** Issuers making up **5% of the carbon footprint** of the portfolio are meeting all of our expectations on climate management.
- **Engaged:** Issuers making up **88% of the carbon footprint** of the portfolio are not yet meeting all of our climate management expectations, but are under active engagement to improve their approaches.
- **Not aligned nor engaged:** Issuers making up **7% of the carbon footprint** of the portfolio are not yet meeting all of our climate management expectations, and are not currently engaged.

Portfolio net zero pathway

Carbon footprint (tCO₂e/\$m invested)

Carbon footprint based on scope 1 & 2 emissions



For our net zero committed portfolios, we have set a reference pathway for carbon footprint in line with emissions reductions consistent with a 1.5 degree pathway. We use each portfolio's benchmark to construct this, using a 2019 baseline year and a 50% emissions reduction by 2030. This is not a binding constraint, but a way to monitor progress towards the portfolio's net zero objective. Carbon footprint may be influenced by a range of factors other than changes to company-level emissions, including market movements and sector/regional allocation shifts. This data should be viewed in conjunction with the other information provided in this report to provide a full picture of climate risk. Projected carbon footprint is calculated using data from our third-party provider which rebases company emission reduction targets to 2030 and assumes a 1% annual growth in emissions not covered by any target. Where a portfolio does not have a benchmark suitable for these reporting purposes it will not be shown.

Source: FactSet, MSCI.

¹We have a proprietary framework in place that uses a selection of data sources to rate companies on their alignment to a net zero pathway. Please see Columbia Threadneedle Investments Net Zero Investing Approach for further details on this framework, which is available at: [Net Zero Investing - Columbia Threadneedle Investments Approach.pdf](#). There may be material differences in the interpretation of an investee company's stated pathway to reduce and/or offset its GHG emissions. While Columbia Threadneedle Investments believes that its evaluation of investee companies is in line with market standards, the decisions that it makes may differ with other professional views regarding carbon reduction characteristics. Columbia Threadneedle Investments may also rely on information and data provided by a third-party firm that is incomplete or erroneous, which in turn could cause us to assess a company's net zero alignment incorrectly. Third-party data providers may differ in the data they provide, or may only take into account one of many carbon-related components of an investee company. All data herein is provided by our third party provider, MSCI ESG. Alignment status represents portfolio companies where data is available. Derivatives, cash, and sovereign bonds are excluded from all data herein, as will be companies or investment types with no data availability.

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. Columbia Threadneedle 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 higher than that of the benchmark, suggesting a higher 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: 0.2% greater than the benchmark In the orderly transition scenario, transition risks are similar for this portfolio to the benchmark, whilst physical risks are similar. 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 transition¹	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: 1.3% less than the benchmark In the disorderly transition scenario, transition risks are lower for this portfolio than the benchmark, whilst physical risks are similar. 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: 0.2% greater than the benchmark In the hothouse world scenario transition risks are lower for this portfolio than the benchmark, whilst physical risks are similar. 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.
¹Please note that the Disorderly transition estimated value at risk percentage value may have been understated in past reports since December 2023, this was due to certain securities being excluded from this specific calculation. The data has been corrected for this and future reports. Other estimated value at risk percentages were not affected by this.

Appendix
Portfolio historical data

Greenhouse gas emissions summary

Scope	Carbon footprint (tCO ₂ e/\$m invested)			Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO ₂ e/\$m revenue)			Total emissions (tCO ₂ e)			Data coverage (Reported / Estimated)	
	1 & 2	3	1, 2 & 3	1 & 2	3	1, 2 & 3	1 & 2	3	1, 2 & 3	1 & 2	3
31 Dec 2022	68.52	N/A	N/A	134.60	N/A	N/A	12,659	N/A	N/A	100.00% (93.34% / 6.66%)	N/A
31 Dec 2023	78.67	589.16	N/A	97.67	502.19	N/A	5,942	44,499	N/A	100.00% (100.00% / 0.00%)	100.00% (36.96% / 63.04%)
31 Dec 2024	57.75	828.75	886.50	77.23	748.11	919.56	2,083	29,899	31,982	100.00% (100.00% / 0.00%)	100.00% (29.42% / 70.58%)

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.

Glossary

Carbon footprint

- Total carbon emissions for a portfolio normalized by the market value of the portfolio, expressed in tonnes CO₂/\$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 CO₂ 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 1.5°C orderly, 2°C disorderly and the 3°C 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.

Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions

- The building blocks used to measure the carbon emissions and carbon intensity of a company. Under an international framework called the Greenhouse Gas Protocol these are divided into scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. Scope 1 emissions are generated directly by the business (e.g. its facilities and vehicles). Scope 2 covers emissions caused by something a company uses (e.g. electricity). Scope 3 is the hardest to measure. It covers other indirect emissions generated by the products it produces (e.g. from people driving the cars a company makes).

TCFD

- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures.

Total CO₂e emissions

- Annual GHG emissions, measured in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e). The measure used is $\Sigma(\text{company's scope 1 and 2 emissions} * \text{amount held}) / \text{Enterprise Value Including Cash (EVIC)}$. 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 CO₂e emitted (tCO₂e) 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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