

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 (UK) ICVC III
Data as at: 30 June 2025
Report currency: USD
Portfolio committed to net zero by 2050 or sooner

Greenhouse gas emissions summary

Portfolio	
Carbon footprint (tCO ₂ e/\$m invested)	
Scope 1 & 2	23.47
Scope 3	260.18
Scope 1, 2 & 3	283.65
Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO ₂ e/\$m revenue)	
Scope 1 & 2	86.97
Scope 3	417.06
Scope 1, 2 & 3	650.88
Total emissions (tCO ₂ e)	
Scope 1 & 2	2,937
Scope 3	32,690
Scope 1, 2 & 3	35,627
Data coverage	
Scope 1 & 2 (reported / estimated)	94.55% (87.26% / 7.29%)
Scope 3 (reported / estimated)	94.92% (20.79% / 74.13%)

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.

Sovereign bond greenhouse gas emissions summary

Percentage of net asset value (NAV) invested in sovereign bonds	Carbon footprint	Greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity	Total emissions	Data coverage total
4.12%	178.93	211.52	976	100.00%

All data in the table above is provided by our third party provider, MSCI ESG. MSCI draws its sovereign emissions data from the Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR) rather than national inventories. EDGAR effectively relies on a bottom-up estimation approach that is consistent with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) accounting methodologies. National inventories are not always directly comparable as they can have varying approaches to accounting. The carbon footprint for sovereign bonds is calculated as total portfolio holdings multiplied by government GHG emissions over total government debt. GHG Intensity measures CO₂e tonnes per USD million PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) adjusted GDP. 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

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)	Contribution to portfolio carbon footprint (scope 1 & 2)
Linde plc	Materials	Aligning	Engaged	1.99%	15.11%
Sse plc	Utilities	Aligned	Engaged	1.06%	6.12%
Veolia environnement sa	Utilities	Aligned	Engaged	0.35%	6.02%
Breedon group plc	Materials	Not assessed	Engaged	0.19%	5.99%
Comfortdelgro corp ltd	Industrials	Aligning	Engaged	0.45%	5.99%
Smurfit westrock plc	Materials	Aligning	Engaged	0.69%	5.64%
Waste management inc	Industrials	Aligning	Not engaged	0.69%	4.50%
Nextera energy inc	Utilities	Aligning	Engaged	0.56%	4.45%
Crh plc	Materials	Aligning	Engaged	0.22%	3.95%
Compagnie de saint gobain sa	Industrials	Aligning	Engaged	0.44%	3.34%
Total				6.69%	61.10%

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)	Contribution to portfolio carbon footprint (scope 1 & 2)	Percentage contribution to carbon footprint
Materials	5.42%	9.01	38.38%
Utilities	4.52%	5.75	24.48%
Industrials	14.16%	4.15	17.70%
Consumer Staples	5.43%	1.34	5.73%
Consumer Discretionary	6.23%	0.77	3.29%
Health Care	13.06%	0.68	2.89%
Information Technology	19.92%	0.68	2.90%
Real Estate	3.07%	0.55	2.35%
Communication Services	3.24%	0.39	1.66%
Financials	19.50%	0.15	0.63%
Energy	-	-	-

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%	1.14%

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.

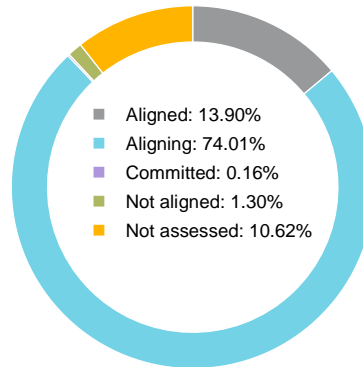
Net zero aligning: The company is progressing towards implementing sufficient commitments and targets to progress toward a net zero future.

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.

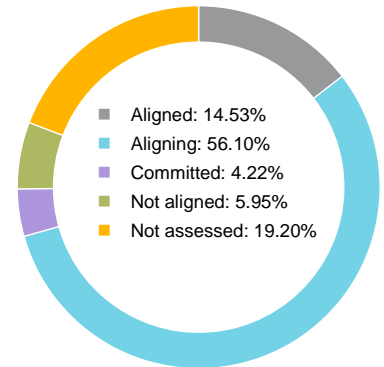
Not aligned: The company does not meet minimum expectations on climate strategy.

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)



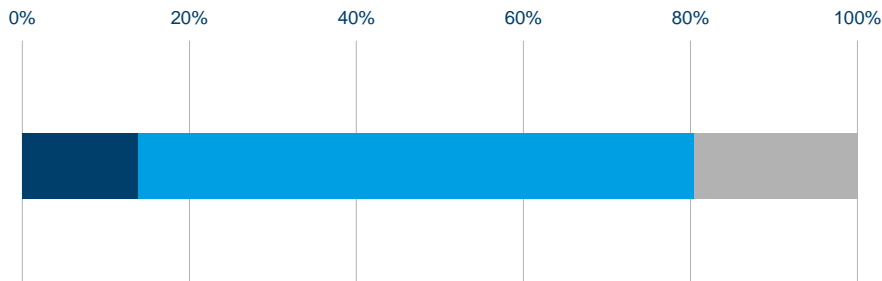
Alignment status of portfolio companies:
percentage of portfolio weight



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 **14% of the carbon footprint** of the portfolio are meeting all of our expectations on climate management.

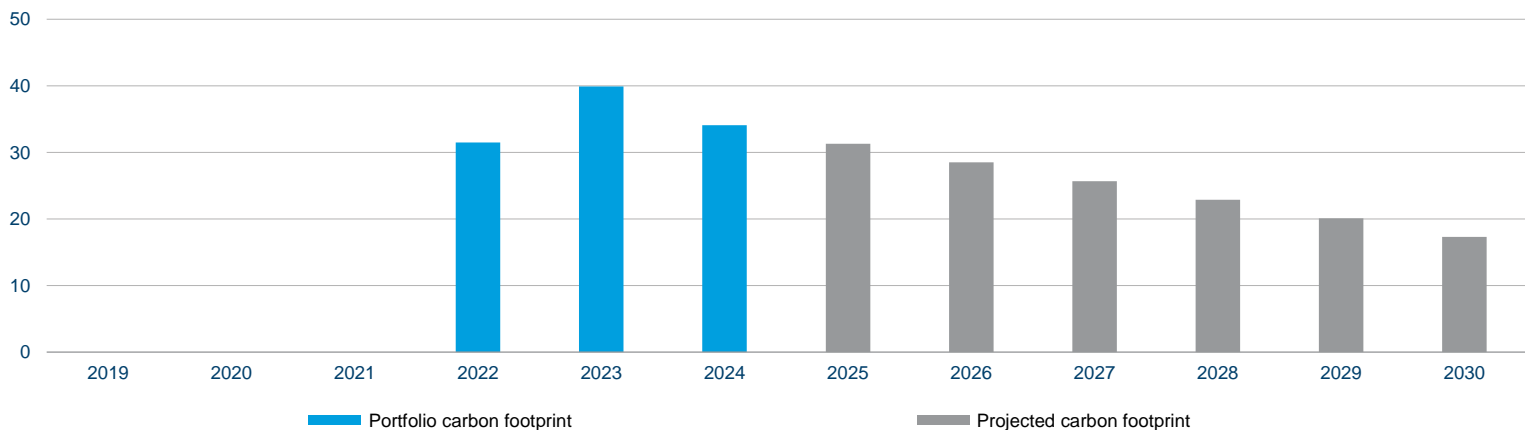
■ **Engaged:** Issuers making up **67% of the carbon footprint** of the portfolio are not yet meeting all of our climate management expectations, but are under active engagement to improve their approaches.

■ **Not aligned nor engaged:** Issuers making up **20% 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.

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.	Portfolio companies in carbon-intensive sectors (such as Energy, Materials, Industrials and Utilities) are vulnerable to transition risks in this scenario, as regulation and policies are immediately set in place to allow for an orderly transition to net zero. Companies that can provide the solutions and services required in a low carbon economy (such as increased demand for renewable energy and emissions reduction technologies) will perform better in this scenario, as opportunities arise from the transition to net zero. Physical risks are lower in the orderly transition scenario, as global temperature rises are limited to about 1.5°C. However, companies should still expect some adverse impacts. Exposure to these impacts will be dependent on geography. Certain regions such as those prone to flooding, storms or heatwaves may be at a higher vulnerability to these impacts.
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.	Portfolio companies in carbon-intensive sectors (such as Materials, Industrials, Utilities and Energy) may be exposed to large transition risks in this scenario, as strong policies, manifested as high carbon prices, are needed to rapidly bring emissions down after initial delays. Carbon prices may increase rapidly from 2030 to 2050, putting companies unable to transition by then at particularly high risk. Transition risks present additional challenges due to regional divergence. In this scenario there could also be more economic volatility and an increase in societal and geopolitical tensions, as a disorderly and sharp impact on carbon-intensive sectors could lead to job layoffs and conflict situations, in particular affecting countries and regions that are dependent on fossil fuel revenues. In this scenario physical risks become more pronounced. Climate models show distinct and regionally diverse increases in physical risks under a 2°C temperature rise, including more heat extremes, heavy precipitation in several regions and the probability of drought and precipitation deficits in other regions. Risks can manifest in many ways, including asset losses or devaluations, increasing insurance premiums, or loss of operation time. Exposure to these impacts will be dependent on geography. Companies that are more resilient to these physical risks are likely to perform better.
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.	In this scenario there is limited regulation and policy, as such risks may not correlate directly to carbon-intensive asset exposure. At 3°C, while regional diversities may remain, climate models predict global impacts will become more pronounced including increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events, such as more frequent and prolonged heatwaves and droughts. Companies in sectors with high exposure to physical risk (such as those with large real estate and infrastructure investment, as well as sectors directly exposed to changes in the climate like Energy, Agriculture, and Tourism) may be exposed to the largest risks. However, physical risks will likely be systemic in this scenario. It is expected that climate impacts will reverberate through global supply-chains. Climate change impacts may also exacerbate multiple other societal and environmental challenges, creating new and hard-to-predict sources of risks and vulnerability.

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	31.51	N/A	N/A	92.76	N/A	N/A	2,666	N/A	N/A	84.45% (71.94% / 12.52%)	N/A
31 Dec 2023	39.90	422.27	N/A	91.55	431.78	N/A	3,823	40,460	N/A	89.48% (81.15% / 8.33%)	89.48% (20.83% / 68.65%)
31 Dec 2024	34.09	301.03	335.12	102.05	416.58	581.93	3,831	33,969	37,800	97.05% (88.39% / 8.66%)	97.44% (19.17% / 78.27%)

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Sovereign bond greenhouse gas emissions summary

	Percentage of net asset value (NAV) invested in sovereign bonds	Carbon footprint	Greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity	Total emissions	Data coverage total
31 Dec 2022	6.27%	175.60	148.19	1,103	100.00%
31 Dec 2023	6.75%	127.28	131.74	920	100.00%
31 Dec 2024	2.18%	121.23	200.83	305	100.00%

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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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