Climate Statements

For the period 1 April 2024 - 31 March 2025

Issued by Pie Funds Management Limited

Pie

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Climate Statements

The Directors are pleased to share with you Pie Funds Management Limited's Climate Statements, our second mandatory climate reporting, for the year ended 31 March 2025.

These climate statements comply with the requirements of the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards ('NZ CS') issued by the External Reporting Board and represent our second set of disclosures under these Standards. As required by the NZ CS, the disclosures are structured across four key sections: Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics and Targets. Further detail on the basis of preparation, including our Statement of Compliance, can be found in the introduction on pages 4 – 9.

Over the past year, Pie Funds has continued to consider and evaluate climate-related risks and opportunities into its decision-making processes. This second reporting period has seen progress in that journey. While we acknowledge that embedding climate considerations into our business remains a work in progress, we are further along the path and increasingly applying these insights in a practical manner.

The preparation of our FY25 climate disclosures has built on the foundational work completed in FY24 and has enabled us to refine our understanding, enhance internal capabilities, and further align our approach with the NZ CS. The Board remains strongly committed to managing the risks and opportunities associated with climate change.

We invite you to review our FY25 climate statements and welcome any feedback or questions you may have.

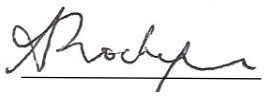
Thank you for your continued support.

For and on behalf of the Board

Matt Blackwell

Chair

11th July 2025



Ana-Marie Lockyer

Chief Executive Officer

11th July 2025

1. Introduction

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Executive summary

Why are we required to prepare this document?

Pie Funds Management Limited (**'Pie Funds', 'we', 'us'**), as a "large manager"[1] of two managed investment schemes that are registered on the register of managed investment schemes, is a climate reporting entity (**'CRE'**) and is therefore required to prepare this document in accordance with Part 7A of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (**'FMCA'**). This document is intended for Pie Funds' primary users (who are the investors that invest in the funds that sit in the managed investment schemes it manages).

What timeframe applies to this document?

This document is for the 12-month period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025 (**'Reporting Period'**).

What are the key aspects of this document?

SECTION	DESCRIPTION
1. Governance	The board of Pie Funds Management Limited (**'Board'**) is the governance body responsible for overseeing climate-related risks and opportunities. The Board delegates responsibility for assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities to the Responsible Investment Committee (**'RIC'**), which in turn receives reporting about assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities from Pie Funds' Investment Team. Management of environmental, social and governance ('**ESG'**) related risk within the funds managed by Pie Funds, of which climate is one part, is delegated to the Investment Committee (**'IC'**), alongside management of investment risk as a whole. Day-to-day integration of ESG considerations, including climate, is the responsibility of Pie Funds' portfolio managers.
2. Strategy	Pie Funds is an active investment manager of 14 funds (within 2 managed investment schemes), with a long-term outlook. Pie Funds assesses a company as a potential asset for one of its funds to invest in (**'Investee'**) with a focus on long-term viability and growth potential. Since July 2022 this assessment included an ESG scoring methodology (which is set out in Pie Funds' Responsible Investment Policy ('**RI Policy**')). Despite the Reporting Period including significant cyclones across the central Americas, severe wildfires in Los Angeles, and floods through Southeast Asia, there have not been any identifiable impacts to the investment portfolios of funds managed by Pie Funds. Pie Funds carried out scenario analysis using three scenarios - a 1.5 degrees Celsius scenario, a 2.4 degrees Celsius scenario, and a more than 3 degrees Celsius scenario - and used the process to identify climate-related risks and opportunities, and the anticipated impacts of those risks/opportunities, for the funds Pie Funds manages (which are set out generally in section 3 and at the fund level in section 6 of this document). Guided by learnings from preparing the previous climate statements, and after internal discussions with Pie

[1] A **"large manager"** is a manager that holds a market services licence that allows it to act as a manager of a Registered Scheme and, as at the balance date of each of that manager's 2 preceding accounting periods, the total assets of all the Registered Schemes for which it is manager, exceeds $1 billion.

Funds' Investment Team and ESG expert, Pie Funds has developed a Transition Plan. Pie Funds is committed to educating and increasing the collective knowledge base of the Board, Investment Team and wider organisation.

3. Risk Management

Risk management is an integral part of the day-to-day management of Pie Funds. There is an overarching risk management framework (**'Risk Management Framework'**) and risk register supported by a suite of policies and procedures appropriate for Pie Funds. Climate-related risks are determined at the fund level rather than the fund manager level and have been identified by using third party data, cross-referencing to third party industry reports, scenario analysis, and a qualitative review by Pie Funds' Investment Team. Pie Funds will formally review climate-related risks annually and where appropriate carry out the process of scenario analysis prior to the annual completion of each set of Climate Statements. Since 1 July 2024, climate-related risks, including both transition and physical risks, have been incorporated into Pie Funds' existing Investment Policy and Procedure document (**'IPP'**), which is referred to in the Risk Management Framework. Pie Funds' risk register (which includes climate-related risks) is considered by the Risk and Compliance Committee and Investment Committee quarterly, with any high or extreme risks being escalated to the Board quarterly. Pie Funds prioritises climate-related risks in the same way as other risks.

4. Metrics and Targets

New Zealand law requires certain metrics to be disclosed at the fund level and it is necessary to explain the underlying methodology in order to understand what these metrics mean. These metrics and the methodology can be found in section 5 of this document. Pie Funds is at the beginning of its climate related risk and opportunity management and disclosure journey. At this stage Pie Funds' targets are focused on further upskilling, and integration and embedding of climate-related risk management alongside other investment risks.

5. Fund Summaries

To enable primary users to quickly find fund specific information, Pie Funds has summarised specific information for each fund in a summary. This information includes the fund's name, investment strategy, asset allocation, climate-related risks and opportunities and specific metrics (i.e. greenhouse gas emissions).

Why as an investor in funds managed by Pie Funds Management Limited would you want to read this document?

To enable you, as a primary user, to assess the merits of how Pie Funds is considering the climate-related risks and opportunities for the funds it manages and makes business decisions based on these assessments (i.e. in relation to its investment process).

1.2 Purpose and scope

Pie Funds holds a market services licence that allows it to act as manager of managed investment schemes that are registered on the register of managed investment schemes (**'Registered Schemes'**). Pie Funds is currently the manager of two Registered Schemes:

1. Pie Funds Management Scheme; and
2. Pie KiwiSaver Scheme,

(each a '**Scheme**' and together the **'Schemes'**).

The funds that sit within each Scheme are set out below (each a **'Fund'** and together the **'Funds'**):

Pie KiwiSaver Scheme

- Pie KiwiSaver Conservative Fund.
- Pie KiwiSaver Balanced Fund; and
- Pie KiwiSaver Growth Fund.

Pie Funds Management Scheme

- Pie Australasian Growth Fund;
- Pie Australasian Growth 2 Fund;
- Pie Australasian Dividend Growth Fund;
- Pie Australasian Emerging Companies Fund (closed to new investors);
- Pie Global Growth Fund;
- Pie Global Growth 2 Fund;
- Pie Growth UK & Europe Fund;
- Pie Conservative Fund;
- Pie Chairman's Fund;
- Pie Fixed Income Fund; and
- Pie Property & Infrastructure Fund.

Pie Funds, as a "large manager" of the Schemes, is a CRE and is therefore required to prepare these climate statements (**'Climate Statements'**) and lodge them with the Registrar of Financial Service Providers (**'Registrar'**) in accordance with part 7A of the FMCA. The Financial Markets Authority (**'FMA'**) and the Supervisor of each Scheme will supervise Pie Funds in its role as manager of the Schemes. This document is intended for Pie Funds' primary users (which are the investors who invest in the Funds). Additional information about Pie Funds Management Limited can be found at www.piefunds.co.nz.

Section 461ZC of the FMCA requires that the climate statements Pie Funds prepares must:

a) comply with the climate-related disclosure framework (which is made up of those climate standards issued by the External Reporting Board ('**XRB**') from time to time);
b) be completed in relation to each separate fund of a scheme; and
c) be dated and signed on behalf of the manager by two directors of the manager.

To satisfy the above requirements:

- these Climate Statements have been prepared in accordance with the climate standards issued by the XRB as at the date these Climate Statements are lodged, which include the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards 1 (**'NZ CS 1'**), 2 (**'NZ CS 2'**) and 3 (**'NZ CS 3'**);
- as there is a lot of common information across the Funds and Schemes, paragraph 20 of NZ CS 3 allows common information to be presented at the scheme level, and section 461ZE permits scheme and fund climate

statements to be combined documents. Pie Funds has included the information for both Schemes and all the Funds in this one document; and
- these Climate Statements have been signed by two directors of Pie Funds.

NZ CS 1, 2 and 3 provide a consistent framework for CREs to consider and disclose information on their climate-related risks and opportunities with the objective of enabling the users of these Climate Statements to assess and make decisions on how Pie Funds is responding to the risks and opportunities of climate change in relation to each Scheme and Fund.

1.3 Structure of this document

These Climate Statements have four key sections:

1. Governance;
2. Strategy;
3. Risk Management; and
4. Targets and Metrics.

These sections align with the content requirements in NZ CS 1.

Much of the information disclosed is these Climate Statements is common across all Funds in the Schemes, including all of the Governance and Risk Management sections and most of the Strategy and Metrics & Targets sections. Most of the information specific to each Fund can be found in the fund summaries in section 6 (Fund Summaries) of these Climate Statements. In all instances we have indicated where information is the same or different and for what Funds/Schemes.

Due to geographical focus and/or difference in investment strategy between the Funds, the Funds can be separated into three groups, as set out below. These terms are used throughout this document when indicating similarities within these groups of Funds or identifying differences between these three groups of Funds.

1. **'Australasian Growth Funds'** refers to the following Funds:
    a. Pie Australasian Growth Fund;
    b. Pie Australasian Emerging Companies Fund;
    c. Pie Australasian Growth 2 Fund; and
    d. Pie Australasian Dividend Growth Fund.

2. **'Global Growth Funds'** refers to the following Funds:
    a. Pie Global Growth Fund;
    b. Pie Global Growth 2 Fund; and
    c. Pie Growth UK & Europe Fund.

3. **'Diversified Funds'** refers to the following Funds:
    a. Pie Chairman's Fund;
    b. Pie Conservative Fund;
    c. Pie Fixed Income Fund;
    d. Pie Property & Infrastructure Fund;
    e. Pie KiwiSaver Conservative Fund;
    f. Pie KiwiSaver Balanced Fund; and
    g. Pie KiwiSaver Growth Fund.

1.4 Reporting period

These Climate Statements are for the 12-month period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

1.5 Use of third-party providers

To meet the requirements of NZ CS 1, 2 and 3, managers of Registered Schemes will require data relating to the investments within each of the Funds in their Schemes. For Pie Funds, managing global diversified portfolios with a focussed investment team, the only source of certain types of investment data relevant to climate reporting is from external data providers, noting that data coverage and quality is still a significant issue, irrespective of external data provider (see section 6.2.6 (Data quality, access and use) of these Climate Statements).

In 2022, with the requirements of NZ CS1, 2 and 3 in mind, Pie Funds selected Morgan Stanley Capital Investors MSCI ESG Research LLC (**'MSCI'**) as its ESG data provider.

1.6 Disclaimers

Pie Funds is required to produce climate statements under the FMCA that comply with the Aotearoa NZ Climate Standards for the Reporting Period. Pie Funds has used its best efforts in the preparation of these Climate Statements to provide accurate information as at the date this document was lodged with the Registrar, but it cautions reliance being placed on representations that are subject to significant risks, uncertainties or assumptions. Pie Funds relies on information and emissions data from third party providers that may not be complete or accurate given these providers are also evolving their approach to understanding and reporting on climate-related risks and opportunities. Climate change is an evolving challenge, with high levels of uncertainty, particularly over long-term horizons, given climate is dynamic, involves feedback loops, interdependencies, and tipping points. Descriptions of the current and anticipated impacts of climate change draw on and/or represent estimated figures only. These Climate Statements contain forward looking statements and opinions about Pie Funds, Investees and the environment in which Pie Funds operates, including climate related metrics, climate scenarios, targets, estimated climate projections, and statements of Pie Funds' future intentions. It also contains forward looking statements regarding Pie Funds' business operations, market conditions, sustainability objectives and risk management practices. These statements involve assumptions, forecasts and projections about Pie Funds' present and future strategies and the environment in which Pie Funds will operate in the future, which are inherently uncertain and subject to contingencies outside of Pie Funds' control and limitations. These statements are therefore based on reasonable information we know at the date of publication, and we do not represent that these statements will remain correct after publishing this document or promise to revise or update those statements if events or circumstances change or unanticipated events happen after publishing this document. The risks and opportunities described in these Climate Statements, and our strategies to achieve our targets, may not eventuate or may be more or less significant than anticipated. There are many factors that could cause Pie Funds' actual results, performance or achievement of climate-related metrics (including targets) to differ materially from that described, including economic and technological viability, climatic, consumer, government, and market factors outside of Pie Funds' control. We caution reliance on climate-related forward-looking statements that are less reliable than other statements Pie Funds may make in its annual reporting. Pie Funds gives no representation, warranty or assurance that actual outcomes or performance will not materially differ from the forward-looking statements. Pie Funds does not accept any liability whatsoever for any loss arising directly or indirectly from any use of the information contained in these Climate Statements, whether in respect of Pie Funds and/or Investees. This disclaimer should be read along with the limitations on page 10 of these Climate Statements. These Climate Statements are not an offer document and do not constitute an offer or invitation or investment recommendation to distribute or purchase securities, shares, or other interests. Nothing in these Climate Statements should be interpreted as capital growth, earnings or any other legal, financial tax or other advice or guidance. For detailed information on our financial performance, please refer to our annual report, available at www.piefunds.co.nz.

1.7 Statement of compliance

The climate-related disclosures found in these Climate Statements comply with the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards issued by the XRB. They include all material disclosures in relation to all of the Funds in the Schemes. In preparing its climate-related disclosures for the Funds in the Schemes, Pie Funds has elected to use the following adoption provisions:

Adoption provision 2	Anticipated financial impacts. This adoption provision exempts the disclosure of anticipated financial impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities reasonably expected by Pie Funds.
Adoption provision 7	Analysis of trends. This adoption provision exempts the disclosure of the main trends evident from a comparison of each metric for previous reporting periods to the current reporting period.
Adoption provision 8	Scope 3 GHG emissions assurance. This adoption provision exempts assurance of scope 3 GHG emissions.

2. Governance

2. GOVERNANCE

2.1 Identity of Governance body (paragraph 7(a) of NZ CS 1)

The Board is the governance body responsible for overseeing climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Board delegates management responsibility for assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities to the RIC, which in turn receives reporting about assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities from Pie's Investment Team**.** The RIC was established in March 2023. Since August 2023, reporting to the RIC includes matters pertaining to assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities as described below in the form of a quarterly dashboard with ratings for each investee company. The IC oversees on behalf of the Board, the philosophy, policies, strategy, implementation, performance, conduct, compliance and risk of the Funds.

The "Core Climate Stakeholder Group", which includes two executive Board members and senior members of the Investment Team were involved in a workshop in May 2025 determining whether scenario analysis was required to be repeated and focusing on the content relevant primarily to section 3 (Strategy), section 5 (Metrics and Targets) and section 6 (Fund Summaries) of these Climate Statements.

2.2 Governance body oversight (paragraph 7(b) of NZ CS 1)

2.2.1 Processes and frequency by which the governance body is informed about climate-related risks and opportunities (paragraph 8(a) of NZ CS 1)

The Board meets at least quarterly where it reviews detailed management reports, including minutes from the RIC meetings. The minutes include updates in relation to compliance with the RI Policy. The RIC receives updates on compliance with the RI Policy at its meetings. The RI Policy is available on Pie Funds' website.

The RIC receives updates on Investee environmental, social and governance (**'ESG'**) scores and monitoring of those ESG scores. Pie Funds uses ESG scores from MSCI where available, and where not available, has developed its own ESG Scoring methodology as described in section 5.2 (Industry-based metrics) of these Climate Statements. Part of the 'environmental' element of the ESG score relates to climate.

The RI Policy includes thresholds that are related to climate – such as guidelines for investment in companies involved in coal or other fossil fuel industries. Any Investees that are outside these thresholds are identified and the RIC may require that actions be taken.

The RIC currently meets at least quarterly, and minutes are provided to the Board. The Board annually reviews Pie Funds' Risk Management Framework and associated risk tolerance levels to ensure it remains fit for purpose, with appropriate and effective risk management strategies in place.

2.2.2 How the governance body ensures that the appropriate skills and competencies are available to provide oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities (paragraph 8(b) of NZ CS 1)

The Board ensures appropriate skills and competencies are available to provide oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities through the maintenance of a Board skills matrix. The Board skills matrix specifically includes ESG expertise and requires directors to include in their review their capability in understanding climate-related risks and opportunities.

Directors and senior managers are assessed as fit and proper on an annual basis and undertake regular training to ensure they have the appropriate skills and experience available. Training sessions for relevant roles relating to the identification, assessment and management of climate-related risk and opportunities have been and will be facilitated

both internally and via the use of external consultants and training courses as well as third parties such as MSCI. This training aims to strengthen our understanding of the rapidly evolving demands, opportunities and challenges related to sustainability and climate change, organisational transition, and how the Board can support and guide the organisation in relation to identifying, assessing and managing its climate-related risks and opportunities. Part of the rationale for selecting MSCI as the third-party provider of ESG, climate and other exclusions data in 2023 is because they are a credible and well-respected organisation which enables Pie Funds to draw on their extensive teams of ESG analysts to provide research and climate-related investment data to support our investment process, and also supporting the information flow to the Board.

2.2.3 How the governance body considers climate-related risks and opportunities when developing and overseeing implementation of the entity's strategy (paragraph 8(c) of NZ CS 1)

The Board has delegated climate-related responsibilities to the RIC and certain management level positions. The RIC currently meets at least quarterlys and assesses the potential risks associated with climate change. This involves identifying how potential physical and transition risks arising from climate change might impact our Funds and our operations.

Since August 2023, the RIC has received reporting as mentioned in section 2.2 (Governance Body oversight) of the Climate Statements. Pie Funds' ESG Analyst undertakes quarterly monitoring activity, which includes the monitoring of all portfolio holdings by reference to an exclusions list, some of which have been added because of climate-related concerns, and research tools provided by MSCI, to ensure there is compliance with the RI Policy. Any emerging issues are reported to the RIC, which then reports such issues to the Board as it deems necessary, which can then be considered, if appropriate, in subsequent strategic decision making.

Pie Funds, in maintaining its risk register (for more information about the risk register please refer to section 4 (Risk Management) of these Climate Statements) identifies physical and transitional climate-related risks, which which are reviewed by the Board, and tolerance levels set, annually. The IC annually reviews Fund level climate-related risks as se out in the IPP document.

As part of its yearly planning cycle, management develops an annual Business Plan (**'Business Plan'**). The Business Plan is a succinct document outlining the key strategic priorities for the financial year ahead. The Board reviews and approves the Business Plan to ensure alignment with the overall business strategy. In doing so, the Board will consider the outcomes of key stakeholders when considering climate-related risks and opportunities. Progress against key milestones set in the Business Plan is reported on and reviewed at each Board meeting.

2.2.4 How the governance body sets, monitors progress against and oversees achievement of metrics and targets for managing climate-related risks and opportunities (paragraph 8(d) of NZ CS 1).

The Board monitors progress against, and oversees the achievement of, climate-related metrics and targets through regular minutes from the RIC.

Pie Funds has started to consider climate risk as part of its analysis within its investment process through its ESG scoring methodology. Pie Funds is committed to identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities in line with Pie Funds' overarching strategy.

ESG risks and opportunities have been considered as part of Pie Funds' role as investment manager of the Funds, specifically in relation to selection, sizing, management and exit of its direct investments in companies since inception of the ESG policy in 2018 (now known as the RI Policy). See section 5.2 (Industry-based metrics) of these Climate Statements for a brief description of the incorporation of climate-related considerations in Pie Funds' ESG scoring methodology, where MSCI ESG scoring is not available.

2.3 Management's role (paragraph 7(c) of NZ CS 1)

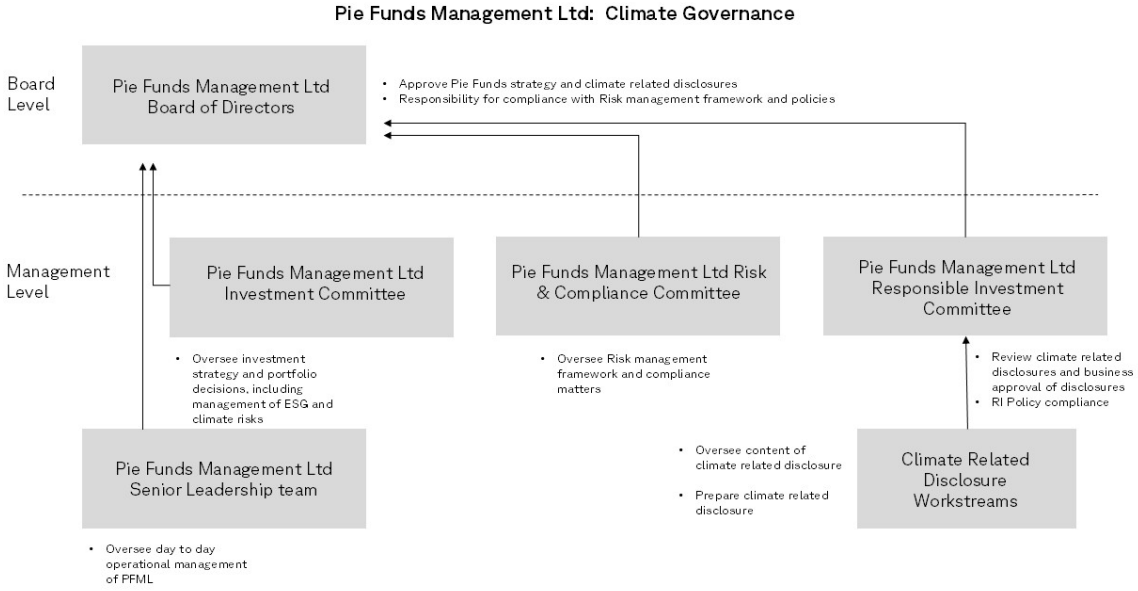
2.3.1 How climate-related responsibilities are assigned to management-level positions or committees, and the process and frequency by which management-level positions or committees engage with the governance body (paragraph 9(a) of NZ CS 1)

The Board has established certain management committees to assist it in carrying out its responsibilities and to consider certain matters in detail. Climate related responsibilities are delegated to the RIC as previously described, and certain management level positions, through the establishment of Pie Funds' Business Plan, the RI Policy and Responsible Investment Committee Charter. The annual business planning cycle includes a review of the organisational structure chart and governance fora, as well as the skills required to satisfy legal and regulatory obligations, which from this Reporting Period includes complying with NZ CS 1, 2 and 3. Management and Board appointed committees report to the Board at least quarterly on material matters, and more frequently when required.

Management of ESG related risk within the Funds, of which climate is one part, is delegated to the IC, alongside management of investment risk as a whole. Several IC members have been involved in the Core Climate Stakeholder Group described in section 3 (Strategy) of these Climate Statements from January 2024 and includes climate as part of its regular reporting to the Board. Day-to-day integration of ESG considerations, including climate, is the responsibility of Pie Funds' portfolio managers.

2.3.2 The related organisational structure(s) showing where these management-level positions and committees lie (paragraph 9(b) of NZ CS 1)

The diagram below shows Pie Funds' organisational structure and identifies management level roles and committees. It also highlights how climate-related information flows through our governance structure.



2.3.3 The processes and frequency by which management is informed about, makes decisions on, and monitors, climate-related risks and opportunities (paragraph 9(c) of NZ CS 1)

The RIC is informed about climate-related risks and opportunities as part of the ESG Analyst's quarterly reports, as previously noted. Compliance with the RI Policy is also monitored, as previously noted.

Management has also been heavily involved in the internal processes necessary to prepare for the disclosures contained in this Climate Statement, with regular updates and involvement in core decisions. Although Pie Funds is early on its

journey of embedding climate risks and opportunities into its decision-making processes, preparing for this Climate Statement has prompted consideration of processes moving forward and we expect that there will be further refinements to come as we embed climate risk and MSCI capabilities into internal processes.

3. Strategy

3. STRATEGY

3.1 Pie Funds' investment approach generally

Pie Funds is an active investment manager with a long-term outlook investing in line with its five investment pillars which include 'Skin in the game', 'Cut through the hype', 'Pick the tailwinds', 'Know the people' and 'Be ready for rain'. A description for each of these pillars can be found on the website (www.piefunds.co.nz/About-Us/Five-Pillars).

We are a well-integrated team and can react quickly to manage risk in our portfolios. The portfolios are constructed on a bottom-up basis, led by fundamental research on each Investee. Our process is not based on sector allocations. This means we can constantly reevaluate sector weightings through stock selection whilst remaining aligned with our investment strategies.

We assess a company as a potential asset for a Fund to invest into with a focus on long-term viability and growth potential, and since July 2023 this assessment has included using an ESG scoring methodology in our investment analysis. We use ESG scores from MSCI where available. If there is no MSCI ESG score for a company, we use an internal ESG scoring methodology (see section 5.2 (Industry-based metrics) of these Climate Statements) for further detail. The RI Policy sets certain parameters around investments in certain sectors, which includes guidelines in relation to investing in companies deriving revenue from fossil fuels.

3.2 Current climate-related impacts (paragraph 11(a) of NZ CS 1)

3.2.1 Current physical and transition impacts (paragraph 12(a) of NZ CS 1)

Pie Funds recognises that climate change and climate-related risks and opportunities are occurring on an ongoing basis around the world, and these include physical and transition impacts. Physical impacts arise from physical risks caused by climate change – these can be driven by an event (**'acute'**) such as cyclones, floods or wildfires or longer-term shifts (**'chronic'**) such as increases in temperature, changes in rainfall patterns and sea level rise. Transition impacts arise from the risks that come from the changes that will be required as the world adapts to and mitigates the effect of climate change. These risks may arise from policy, legal, technological, market and reputational changes.

As an example, in terms of physical impacts, the Reporting Period included significant cyclones across the central Americas, severe wildfires in Los Angeles, and floods through Southeast Asia. Potential transition impacts come with developments including major policy initiatives. One major policy initiative that continued to develop during the Reporting Period was the European Green Deal. This is a comprehensive package of policy initiatives relating to climate and broader environmental issues that will impact many areas of economic activity. The Trump administration notably withdrew the United States from the Paris Agreement on their first day in office. This was accompanied by a myriad of executive orders to remove regulatory "burdens" on oil, natural gas, coal, and nuclear energy. Additionally, the United States is now thinning decarbonisation funds and green taxes, mostly stipulated in the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022.[2]

Despite these and other major climate-related events in the Reporting Period, there have not been any identifiable impacts to the investment portfolios of the Funds within the Schemes. As mentioned in section 4 (Risk Management) of these Climate Statements, Pie Funds monitors significant movement in value of an individual investment. As part of the scenario analysis review carried out in May 2025 (see section 3.3 (Scenario Analysis) of these Climate Statements for more information about the process), the Investment Team considered and assessed that there was no impact within the Funds that had an obvious connection to a physical or transition climate impact in the reporting period. However, it is also worth noting that Pie Funds' strategy to ensure diversification of investment risk should dilute the

[2] https://balkangreenenergynews.com/trump-scraps-us-climate-policy-blocks-offshore-wind-exits-paris-agreement/

impact of a climate event from a single Investee in a portfolio and that even for a single Investee, it might not be possible to separate the impact of a climate-related event from another source of impact.

One noticeable feature of the Reporting Period has been that geopolitical conditions, the highly volatile environment and climate policy uncertainty has in some cases detracted from the attractiveness of sectors (such as the production of green energy) and this has limited appetite for investment in those areas. The impact of this has been to reduce the attractiveness of investment in certain parts of the renewables sector, particularly outside New Zealand.

3.2.2 Current financial impacts of its physical and transition impacts (paragraph 12(b) and (c) of NZ CS 1)

As there have not be any identifiable physical and/or transition impacts to the investment portfolios of the Funds within the Schemes (see explanation in 3.2.1 above). There have not been any identifiable impacts to the investment portfolios of the Funds within the Schemes.

3.3 Scenario Analysis (paragraph 11(b) of NZ CS 1)

3.3.1 Scenario analysis undertaken (paragraph 13 of NZ CS 1)

Climate-related scenario analysis is a new and challenging area. It can be used to help identify climate-related risks and opportunities and, in the case of Pie Funds as a fund manager, to also better understand the resilience of the investment strategy of each of its funds.

Pie Funds was an attendee at the Financial Services Council (**'FSC'**) Climate Scenario Narratives Working Group in 2022 advised by Ernst & Young (**'EY'**) that produced the FSC EY Sector Report and recognises the value of sector-based scenario analysis work. In addition, Pie Funds onboarded MSCI to supply investment metrics to support it in delivering disclosure under NZ CS 1, 2 and 3 (as described previously under section 1.5 (Use of third-party providers) of these Climate Statements).

Around April 2024 NGFS introduced Phase 4 scenarios. These included Low Demand and Fragmented World. These were developed to capture more extreme, long-tail climate outcomes. For instance, Low Demand assumes a temperature rise of 1.0°C by 2100, compared to 1.3°C under Net Zero, which remains our selected scenario. Meanwhile, Fragmented World projects a 3.3°C rise versus 3.1°C under the NDC scenario (recently NGFS released Phase 5 scenarios (November 2024) but there are concerns around the limitation of the data.)[3] The Core Climate Stakeholder Group agreed that switching to these more extreme scenarios is unnecessary, and the existing scenario's remain aligned with the broader range of plausible climate outcomes and our assumptions.

We believe that the three selected scenarios—Net Zero 2050, Delayed Transition, and NDC—remain both relevant and appropriate. Their underlying temperature pathways satisfy the CRD requirements and are grounded in robust assumptions that reflect broader climate and economic scenarios. Furthermore, the NGFS's newly introduced scenarios, Low Demand and Fragmented World, were designed to capture more extreme, long-tail climate outcomes. However, these additional scenarios are unnecessary, as our current selections remain well-aligned with the broader spectrum of plausible climate pathways.

3.3.2 Scenario analysis process (paragraph 51(b)(i)-(iv) of NZ CS 3)

Pie Funds conducted a primarily qualitative scenario analysis process, supported by MSCI outputs (see "Use of MSCI" below), the FSC EY Sector Report, and taking into account recognised processes for scenario analysis, as referred to in XRB and FMA guidance.[4]

In addition to the Climate Related Disclosure Work Streams (**'CRDWS'**), Pie Funds convened a Core Climate Stakeholder group in January 2024 to learn about and engage in the scenario analysis process, climate strategy-related issues, and

[3] https://www.ngfs.net/system/files/import/ngfs/media/2024/11/05/ngfs_scenarios_high-level_overview.pdf

[4] "Staff Guidance Entity Scenario Development" published by XRB, September 2023. 4994 (xrb.govt.nz) and the "Information sheet: Climate-related Disclosures – Scenario analysis", dated 31 October 2023 https://www.fma.govt.nz/assets/Guidance/Climate-Related-Disclosure-Scenario-analysis-information-sheet.pdf.

consider metrics and targets. The Core Climate Stakeholder group participated in a Climate Workshop Series to prepare for, conduct and consider the outputs of scenario analysis. In May 2025, the Core Stakeholder group engaged in a workshop to review the current scenarios and the analysis that was undertaken for the Climate Statements for the 2024 reporting period. Additional discussions occurred with members of the Core Climate Stakeholder in relation to fund specific metrics.

The Core Climate Stakeholder group included two executive Board members and senior members of the Investment Team, including Investment Team representatives for each of the Fund categories (Australasian, Diversified and Global).

The Core Climate Stakeholder group supported integration and regular reporting through to the various governance committees and ultimately the Board.

Pie Funds conducted scenario analysis on a stand-alone basis without external consultants, focussing on the process as an internal upskilling opportunity. The scenario analysis was conducted on the basis of a broad overview of the full portfolio holdings of each Fund, using the current portfolio holdings for discussion purposes but noting that the portfolio composition will change in the future (see section 3.1 above, Pie Funds' investment approach). No internal modelling was undertaken.

Use of MSCI

As previously noted, Pie Funds conducted a primarily qualitative scenario analysis. The outputs that MSCI offers do include various climate value at risk (**'VaR'**) scores. MSCI considers certain transition-risk related VaR, as well as physical-risk related VaR. VaR is described by MSCI as a scenario analysis output but is a single quantitative number for each category of risk, produced as an output of the MSCI proprietary model based on the climate scenario selected by the user (in this case, Pie Funds). This purely quantitative scenario analysis method, which relies on a 'black-box' third party model is not the process anticipated by NZ CS 1 and NZ CS 3.

The Core Climate Stakeholder Group did nonetheless consider MSCI VaR outputs, given the extensive capabilities that MSCI brings. However, at this stage on Pie Funds' journey of assessing climate risk, there were questions around the usefulness and reliability of this information. As a result, MSCI VaR outputs were not used as answers, but instead as a starting point to identify climate-related risks and opportunities, and as a basis for qualitative consideration.

We also note that data availability and MSCI coverage varies between Funds within the Scheme(s) and is low for a number of Australasian Funds (see section 6 (Fund Summaries) of these Climate Statements for the limitations and methodology). The VaR scores have been disclosed as a metric for physical risk as described further in Section 6 (Fund Summaries) of these Climate Statements.

3.3.3 Climate related scenarios (paragraph 51(a)(i) of NZ CS 3)

NZ CS 1 requires Pie Funds to carry out scenario analysis using at least three scenarios including a 1.5 degrees Celsius climate-related scenario, a 3 degrees Celsius or greater climate-related scenario, and a third climate-related scenario. The three scenarios chosen by Pie Funds are summarised in Table A below:

TABLE A – CLIMATE-RELATED SCENARIO OVERVIEW

	Net Zero 2050	Delayed Transition*	Nationally Determined Contributions ('NDCs')*
Highlight	Net Zero 2050 is an ambitious scenario that limits global warming to 1.5 °C through stringent climate policies and innovation, reaching net	Delayed Transition assumes global annual emissions do not decrease until 2030. Strong policies are then needed, but are fragmented and fail to limit warming to below 2 °C.	Moderate and heterogeneous climate action based on pledged policies even if not yet implemented. Emissions decline too gradually to

	zero CO_2 emissions around 2050.		limit high over the physical risk long term.
Temperature trajectory	Below 1.5°C by 2100	2.4°C by 2100	3.2°C by 2100
Policy reaction	Immediate and smooth.	Delayed until 2030. Rapid but uncoordinated policy action thereafter.	Based on current NDCs. Insufficient policy support to limit dangerous levels of GHG concentrations.
Technological change	Fast change	Slow change followed by fast change.	Slow change
Carbon Dioxide Removal	Medium-high use	Low-medium use	Low-medium use
Reference Scenario	NGFS Phase IV – Net Zero 2050	NGFS Phase IV – Delayed Transition*	NGFS Phase IV – NDCs*

**For both Delayed Transition and Nationally Determined Contributions scenarios an "aggressive" physical risk setting was chosen. This was chosen in order to reach the targeted temperature change of at least 2°C and 3°C respectively for the purposes of NZ CS 1.*

The climate scenario narratives are summarised below. These scenarios have been sourced from the Network for Greening the Financial System ('**NGFS**'). The NGFS climate scenarios explore a range of plausible outcomes. They provide a common and up-to-date reference point for understanding how climate change (physical risk) and climate policy and technology trends (transition risk) could evolve in different futures. Each scenario was chosen to show a range of higher and lower risk outcomes. Please note that all references to temperature rise refer to the increase in global average mean surface temperatures since pre-industrial levels.

Scenario 1 – Net Zero 2050 – Average

Net Zero 2050 is an ambitious scenario that limits global warming to 1.5 °C through stringent climate policies and innovation, reaching net zero CO_2 emissions around 2050. This scenario assumes that ambitious climate policies are introduced immediately and after a short lag, progressive policies lead to a steep decline in global emissions. Swift societal behavioural shifts act alongside strong policy changes, and rapid technological development and deployment occur from the present day onwards.

Strong policies provide a stable backdrop and clear financial incentives to drive technological change. Ongoing R&D in renewable energy and emission-capturing technology is pivotal in facilitating the global transition to a low carbon economy. The global energy sector, particularly, witnesses widespread adoption of renewable energy sources and all major renewable technologies - solar, wind, nuclear, hydro, and geothermal sources – are used for a rapid energy transition. The shift towards electrification is evident in various sectors, exemplified by the increasing prevalence of electric vehicles (EVs). Carbon Dioxide Removal (**'CDR'**) is used to accelerate decarbonisation but kept to the minimum possible and broadly in line with sustainable levels of bioenergy production.

GHG concentrations in the atmosphere increase very gradually and the global temperature continues to rise, reaching $+1.49^0$C in 2030 and further escalating to 1.58^0C by 2050, before declining thereafter. Net CO_2 emissions will reach zero around 2050, giving at least a 50 % chance of limiting global warming to below 1.5 °C by the end of the century, with no or low overshoot (< 0.2 °C) of 1.5 °C in earlier years.

There are negative physical environmental impacts of existing and moderately increasing GHG concentrations that impact global GDP adversely, though at lower levels than in higher emissions scenarios. Transition risks are higher in the short term, peaking at a GDP loss of 1.70% in 2050, which declines to a loss of 0.52% by 2100.

Human quality of life continues to increase, and the global and European populations will reach 9.4bn and 643mn by 2050, respectively.

Scenario 2 – Delayed Transition Scenario – Aggressive

In the Delayed Transition scenario, there are no coordinated policy measures or significant changes in societal behaviours or consumer preferences to support decarbonisation until around 2030. Governments prioritise economic agendas over environmental concerns, mainly because voter preferences are typically more focused on the economy than the environment. However, the increased frequency of extreme weather patterns results in severe economic damage, impacting voters' economic well-being and contributing to a decline in the quality of life. These consequences prompt sudden shifts in voter outlook and a change in consumers' willingness to embrace low-carbon practices. Robust policy measures to support decarbonisation start late this decade (2020's).

The lack of policy support during this decade, means that renewable energy and emissions capturing technology lag and fall short of curbing global temperature rise. The implementation of more stringent policy measures in the early part of the 2030s significantly improves the economic viability of renewable energy, leading to a rapid and widespread adoption of these sustainable sources. Similarly, the phase-out of fossil fuels in various sectors, including personal vehicles, accelerates, advancing the collective efforts to mitigate global temperature rise beyond the 2030s.

With the delay of effective policy and action, the global temperature continues to rise, reaching $+1.82^0$C in 2030 and $+2.39^0$C in 2050. This upward trend is a result of the time required for policies to take full effect. However, the global temperature will be contained beyond 2050, levelling off at $+2.39^0$C in 2100. The global concentration of CO2 will be 10.2% higher in 2050 compared to 2020, and in 2100 will still be 3.89% higher than in 2020.

Higher GHG emissions bring more **'chronic'** physical risk – such as extreme heat and sea level rise, resulting in physical climate cost. GDP loss due to transition risk does not occur until after policy measures tighten from 2030 and thereafter peaks at a global GDP loss of 1.42% in 2050. Insurance availability and pricing are negatively impacted.

Temperature increase will be the greatest in the Northern regions of the Northern hemisphere. Changes in precipitation patterns and sea level rise are likely by 2050 and risks associated with extreme sea levels during high tides and storms increases. Less developed countries and physically vulnerable locations experience more extreme effects, exacerbating geopolitical tensions, social unrest and instability.

Scenario 3 - Nationally Determined Contributions – Aggressive

NGFS base this scenario on conditional NDCs at the beginning of 2021. NDCs are countries' self-defined national climate pledges and include details of what they will do to reduce GHG emissions in line with Paris Agreement goals. This scenario shows the inadequacy of countries' pledges to mitigate GHG emissions and limit global temperature rise. This aggressive physical impact NDC scenario assesses the temperature outcome of this scenario at 3.16°C in 2100. Temperature increases of this magnitude lead to a non-linear increase in severe and irreversible climate impacts.

In this scenario, despite the heightened frequency of extreme weather patterns and associated economic damages, countries fall short of triggering collective actions to effectively mitigate the global temperature rise beyond 2030. The fragmented policy action results in no significant reduction in global emissions, with an average decline of only 1.84% per annum from 2025 to 2030. After 2030, a growing number of countries take action to curb emissions leading to an average decline of 2.66% per annum from 2030 to 2050 and 1.10% from 2050 to 2100. However, GHG concentrations continue to build rapidly.

The global concentration of CO2 will be 12.5% higher in 2050 compared to 2020 and will continue to grow beyond, reaching a level of 19.3% higher in 2100 than in 2020. The higher temperatures, impacts of **'chronic'** and **'acute'** weather and poorer air quality reduce the quality of life. Alongside heat and other extreme weather events, sea level rise and storm surges will start to challenge coastal cities and developments by 2050 and by 2100 will have a significant negative impact, such as loss of land, forced migration, impact on coastal ecosystems and trade routes. Geographies with higher exposure to physical risks and limited ability or resources to adapt will be particularly hard-hit.

The negative physical environmental impacts of strongly increasing GHG concentrations impact global GDP adversely. Financial impacts are felt across the globe, and from governments through to businesses and individuals. Increasing severe weather events impact the cost and availability of insurance significantly.

Governments will need to provide significant financial support for adaptation, supporting individuals affected by **'chronic'** and **'acute'** physical risks, placing stress on national budgets.

Temperature, weather pattern changes and disruptions from **'acute'** physical risk events reduce workplace productivity and cause income losses. Human health is impacted by increased physical climate perils and declining health and financial outcomes drive political unrest and instability.

3.3.4 Time horizons (paragraph 51(a)(ii) of NZ CS 3)

For each of the scenarios, Pie Funds saw no reason to choose different time horizons to the 2024 Climate Statement. These time horizons and rationale for selection are set out in Table B below. For the first Reporting Period at least, Pie Funds' view is that aligning to industry for comparability is sensible.

The short-term horizon of 1-3 years gives the most visibility in terms of likely climate impacts and aligns with the minimum recommended time horizons of two of the Funds – the Pie Fixed Income Fund and the Pie KiwiSaver Conservative Fund - of 3 years. The medium-term time horizon of 5-10 years aligns with the minimum recommended time horizons of 5-7 years for the other Funds.

The choice of 2050 for the end point of the long-term time horizon is based on the factors in the FSC EY Sector Report, as noted in Table B below. The average age of KiwiSaver customers in the Pie KiwiSaver Scheme is 33 years old meaning that these customers may be looking at investment horizons of two decades or more. In addition, the significant lag between GHG emissions occurring and the appearance of physical climate risks because of those emissions, means it is helpful to consider pathways that start to show the differentiation in longer term consequences based on emissions trajectories.

TABLE B - Time horizons for Scenario Analysis and Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

	Short term	**Medium Term**	**Long Term**
Time horizon	**1-3 years**	**5-10 years**	**< 30 years**
Year relative to 2024	**2026**	**2031**	**2051**
FSC Rationale (as applicable to Pie Funds as MIS manager)	Aligned with the current regulator stress-testing time horizons.	Aligned with medium-term investment horizon such as saving for a first home.	Aligned with international emissions reductions targets. Aligned with long-term investment horizons such as individuals saving for retirement or KiwiSaver withdrawal.
Pie Funds rationale	Aligned with minimum recommended investment term for Fixed Income and Conservative Fund and the current regulator stress-testing horizons.	Aligned with minimum recommended investment term for all funds except for Fixed Income and Conservative Fund and KiwiSaver withdrawals for a first home.	Long term timeframe needed to start to illustrate the impact of different physical risks, noting that physical risks are expected to worsen considerably post 2050 in higher emissions scenarios.

Source: Content reflects FSC EY Sector Report, page 13

3.3.5 Key drivers and pathways (paragraph 51(a)(iii) of NZ CS 3)

For each of the NGFS scenarios chosen, data points for core factors that drive the assumptions of how the future may develop are available from NGFS[2]. Each of the sets of drivers for change for the three scenarios selected are included in Appendix A. The drivers show that the key assumptions underlying pathway development in each scenario are as follows:

- policy and socioeconomic assumptions are covered by reference to carbon pricing and taxing (as a proxy for policy measures) and population growth;
- macroeconomic trends are covered by reference to GDP and consumption;
- energy pathways are covered by reference to net emissions and levels of renewables used in electricity and energy production;
- carbon sequestration is covered by reference to CDR;
- technology outcomes are covered by reference to use of renewable electricity and energy and use of carbon sequestration; and
- environmental outcomes are covered by reference to temperature increase and global concentrations of certain GHG gases.

Given the different geographical focus of certain Funds within the Schemes, for the purposes of the scenario analysis Climate Workshops held, drivers at a regional American, European and Canada/Australia/NZ level were considered in relation to the Funds as follows:

- Global drivers of change were considered for all funds within the Scheme(s);
- US drivers of change were considered for the Global Growth and Diversified Funds;
- European drivers of change were considered for the Pie Growth UK & Europe Fund; and
- Australia/Canada and New Zealand drivers of change were considered for the Australasian Growth funds.

Please see Appendix A for all the drivers across all regions for the three scenarios selected.

3.3.6 Relevance and appropriateness (paragraph 51(a)(iv) of NZ CS 3)

Pie Funds continues to use the climate-related scenarios that were relied upon for the 2024 Climate Statement. However, MSCI updated their outputs to be based on NGFS Phase IV Scenarios rather than the previously published Phase III versions. It is important to note that there is no 'perfect answer' in terms of climate scenarios to build on and, given Pie Funds are not specialists in the area of climate science, we have limited ability for unique scenarios to be created based on internal capabilities.

In terms of relevance of the NGFS scenarios to the Funds within the Schemes, NGFS scenarios take a global macro approach with broad relevance to the global investment strategies. The use of the same scenarios broadly across all Funds within the Schemes was considered a reasonable starting point for this initial year of scenario analysis. In addition, NGFS also provides the ability to extract information based on geographies of interest – such as looking at the United States and Europe separately, which is relevant to the Global Growth Funds, Fixed Income Fund and in turn the Diversified Funds. For the Australasian Growth Funds, NGFS provides narratives and drivers for Australia, Canada and New Zealand together. The Investment Leadership Team ('**ILT**) confirmed that grouping those 3 countries together did not detract from the usefulness of the NGFS information for the purposes of scenario analysis.

NGFS is widely used in the financial sector. NGFS and other experts have commented on the limitations of NGFS scenarios, which supports insight into what NGFS scenarios do and do not cover and potential limitations of their outputs. NGFS published technical guidance for users noting that its scenarios only "provide a starting point for analysis that users should supplement as needed"[5]. Areas that NGFS identifies as not covered comprehensively include areas that could have significant negative economic impact, particularly in higher temperature scenarios in years to come. These areas include tipping points, certain physical risks and risks to society that climate change can bring to name a few. Expert commentators consider that NGFS underestimates physical risk significantly and this needs to be taken into

[5] NGFS scenarios: Purpose, use cases and guidance where institutional adaptations are required, NGFS publication, 23 January 2024 (NGFS scenarios: Purpose, use cases and guidance on where institutional adaptations are required).

account when using these scenarios, especially when undertaking the qualitative assessment of the physical climate-related risks in the context of the individual Funds [6].

3.3.7 Sources of data (paragraph 51(a)(v) of NZ CS 3)

The primary source of data for the scenario narratives in this section and the scenario drivers in Appendix A was NGFS Phase IV materials, drawn from the NGFS portal[7], as noted above in section 3.3.4 of these Climate Statements. MSCI outputs based on the same NGFS Phase IV scenarios were used to prompt qualitative discussion (see 'Use of MSCI' above) and signpost climate-related risks and opportunities, as discussed below in section 3.4 of these Climate Statements.

3.4 Climate related risks and opportunities (paragraph 11(c) of NZ CS 1)

Pie Funds' Core Climate Stakeholder Group considered climate-related risks and opportunities for each Fund within the Schemes during the Workshop and associated stakeholder discussions using the 2024 Climate Statement as starting point. The Workshop considered each individual Fund, including the commonalities and differences between the Funds.

As identified in the 2024 Climate Statement there is significant overlap in the potentially relevant climate-related risks and opportunities across many Funds. As a result, to avoid duplication and confusion, the climate-related risks and opportunities identified in Table C are expressed in very broad terms at the Scheme level. This includes identification of physical and transition risks and opportunities, and some reference to investments by sector. Each of the climate-related risks and opportunities described in Table C have been further considered in the context of each Fund. An assessment of these climate-related risks and opportunities for each Fund can be found in section 6 (Fund Summaries) of these Climate Statements. Where a Fund held an investment in a product provided by a third-party fund manager or an ETF we employed an aggregate approach (considered to be one Investee). This approach is based on the weighting of the holding and the underlying weights of the companies invested in by the fund, rather than examining the individual investee companies directly.

General Climate-related risk and opportunity methodology

Pie Funds' Core Climate Stakeholder Group discussed and identified climate related risks and opportunities in relation to the funds in the Scheme(s) and compared metrics between the 2024 and 2025 Reporting Period to assess and determine if there were any material changes that should be highlighted to the primary users. Data from MSCI reports was used to support the scenario analysis process (see "Use of MSCI" above) and the risks and opportunities identified in MSCI reports for each Fund were listed for consideration. The MSCI reports were supplemented with the expertise of the Investment Team and their portfolio knowledge.

Current portfolio allocations were considered as a proxy for potential future allocations. As noted in section 3.1 (Pie Funds' investment approach) of these Climate Statements, Pie aims for specific sector allocation targets do not form part of its investment strategy and future portfolio allocations could change significantly, so the climate-related risks and opportunities are identified as relevant only in a general sense and at a point in time. Given there has been no changes in the investment strategy of Pie, the difference in the comparative metrics between the 2024 and 2025 Reporting Periods are due to changes in asset allocation and increasing coverage of holdings within the individual funds. Rather than a material increase in risk. More information can be found in Section 6, Metrics.

Using the approach described above, Pie Funds did not exclude parts of its Investee's value chain considered explicitly, but as noted above, used MSCI reports to support scenario analysis and identification of climate-related risks and opportunities. The data available to MSCI is variable and known to have limitations which will impact coverage by MSCI of Investee value chains. These Climate Statements focus on the Schemes and Funds, not the value chain of Pie Funds as a fund manager.

[6] The Emporer's New Climate Scenarios (Limitations and assumptions of commonly used climate-change scenarios in financial services), published by the Institute of Actuaries and the University of Exeter, July 2023.
[7] NGFS provides information through its Scenarios Portal – www.ngfs.net/ngfs-scenarios-portal.

Specific issues in relation to physical risk

Physical climate risk identification poses a particular challenge for Pie Funds and other fund managers. Physical risks primarily arise from asset or value chain location. The Fund portfolios are invested in companies with assets and value chains in many different parts of the world. Pie Funds does not necessarily have access to data on those asset and value chain locations to analyse physical risk.

The only physical climate-related risk data available to Pie Funds is from MSCI. MSCI maintains a proprietary asset location database and uses its models to measure exposure to approximately 10 different climate-related hazards; both **'acute'** and **'chronic'** based on the information on the portfolio companies in that database. MSCI models five **'acute'** hazards: Tropical Cyclones, Coastal Flooding, Fluvial Flooding, River Low Flow, and Wildfire and five **'chronic'** hazards: Extreme Heat, Extreme Cold, Extreme Wind, Extreme Precipitation, and Extreme Snowfall.

MSCI generates a 'Physical Value at Risk' or 'Physical VaR' score' arising from the 10 different climate-related hazards, based on selection of a climate scenario. The Core Climate Stakeholder Group used MSCI physical risk VaR outputs and focussed on where a physical risk was shown as having a potential negative impact on a Fund of 0.5% or greater in one or more of the chosen scenarios. This low threshold was chosen not as an indicator of materiality but to trigger discussion with the awareness that the NGFS scenarios may underestimate physical risk, as discussed in section 3.3.5 of these Climate Statements.

The data coverage by MSCI for these hazards can differ. For all the Funds the data coverage for Wildfires has been zero, which we understand is inaccurate and have therefore included wildfires as an identified physical risk.

Approach to disclosure of climate-related risks and opportunities

Pie Funds identified that many climate-related risks and opportunities are relevant across a number of Funds within the Schemes. Based on current allocations, although not all of the following climate-related risks and opportunities will be equally relevant to each Fund, given the extensive overlap, Pie Funds decided to disclose the high-level potential climate-related risks and opportunities at a Scheme-level in Table C below. No changes were suggested by the Core Climate Stakeholder group when reviewing scenario analysis for the 2025 reporting period.

Please see Section 6 (Fund Summaries) of these Climate Statements for further content in relation to the applicability of the categories of risk and opportunity outlined below to each Fund.

Table C - Potential climate-related risks and opportunities – Scheme level overview

TABLE C - Potential climate-related risks and opportunities – Scheme level overview		
Risk or Opportunity	**Description**	**Anticipated Impact**
TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES *Investment opportunities that capture the potential value to be gained from assets that support the mitigation of GHG emissions and transition to a low-emissions economy, meet changing consumer preferences, enhance resource and process efficiency, address policy requirements and support adaptation to the consequences of climate change. Significant opportunity is seen in North American and European investee universe.*		
Technology	Potential investment opportunities across value chains with exposure to technology advancements that support electrification, including renewable energy and storage, EVs, improving resource efficiency and circularity.	Like other investment opportunities, selecting investee companies aligned to take advantage of these opportunities could increase the value of the investment, contributing positively to the value of the relevant Fund
Consumer preference	Potential investment opportunities across value chains related to products and services that support changing consumer preferences and awareness of environmental issues. These could	

	include alternative / greener agriculture, circular economy, microgeneration, EV supply chain.	and the outcome for a customer investing in that Fund.
Risk or Opportunity	**Description**	**Anticipated Impact**
TRANSITION RISKS *Transition risks relate to the risks to the value of investments resulting from the transition to a low emissions economy. This may entail extensive policy, legal, technology, market and reputation impacts associated with mitigation of emissions and adaptation to the impacts of climate change. These risks could apply in all regions, with more significant risk likely to arise in emissions intensive industries, in particular fossil fuel. Sub-categories of Transition Risks are noted below.*		
Policy Risk	Potential investment risks arise across a broad range of sectors as a result of policy changes to reduce GHG emissions and other activities with adverse impacts on the climate. These risks are likely to be highest in emissions-intensive sectors and their value chains. Risks could include the imposition of carbon taxes, which could impact profitability or costs of compliance with other climate-related regulation. Climate policy uncertainty also creates potential investment risks and volatility.	Like other investment risks, investing in companies with significant climate-related risks could decrease the value of the investment. Especially if there is undiversified exposure to climate risk, this could negatively impact the value of the relevant Fund and outcome for a customer investing in that Fund.
Stranded Assets	Stranded assets could arise in emissions-intensive sectors, particularly the fossil fuel industry, fossil-fuel reliant utilities and potentially other sectors such as agriculture as operating these assets is less financially attractive, loses social licence or are subject to policy restrictions. Stranded asset risk is most likely in emissions-intensive sectors and their value chains, particularly the fossil fuel industry. See Pie Funds' RI Policy on its approach to investment in companies involved in coal, oil and gas.	
Stakeholder Preference Change	Risks to corporate financial performance may arise across a range of sectors as consumers and investors turn away from sectors and companies due to environmental concerns. Consumers may turn against non-sustainable agriculture, products and services associated with high levels of waste, such as fast fashion. Investors may reduce financing of high-emissions investees, especially those without transition plans, and financing costs may be impacted - noting the extensive Net Zero Banking Alliance and similar initiatives.	
Litigation Risk	Climate litigation has grown rapidly in recent years and can affect a broad range of stakeholders, including governments as well as entities in high-emissions sectors and potentially finance providers.	

Risk or Opportunity	Description	Anticipated Impact
PHYSICAL RISKS *Physical risks relate to the risk to the value of investments resulting from the physical impacts of climate change. Physical risks emanating from climate change can be event-driven (**'acute'**) such as increased severity of extreme weather events. They can also relate to longer-term shifts (**'chronic'**) in precipitation and temperature and increased variability in weather patterns, such as sea level rise. Sub-categories of physical risks are noted below. The sub-categories and definitions are based on MSCI* definitions because Pie Funds has used MSCI as an indicative source of information to identify physical risks. Physical risks are likely to arise globally and can impact all sectors, directly or indirectly.*		
Coastal Flooding	Coastal flooding is directly correlated with sea-level rise. As meltwater from glaciers and ice sheets enters the oceans and high ocean temperatures lead to seawater expansion, sea level rises. *Sea level rise is likely to occur over extended time periods, with the impact from current levels of GHG concentration, potentially not being fully realised for decades and centuries to come.* Sea level rise will impact society and the economy far more broadly than just the coastal properties directly impacted.	Like other investment risks, investing in companies with significant climate-related risks could decrease the value of the investment. Especially if there is undiversified exposure to climate risk, this could negatively impact the value of the relevant Fund and outcome for a customer investing in that Fund.
Extreme Heat	MSCI defines Extreme Heat as the number of days when the indoor wet bulb globe temperature exceeds thresholds of 10°C to 37°C, in steps of 1°C. Extreme heat is known to have an adverse impact on productivity, health, quality of life. Extreme heat increases the potential of drought and wildfires, both known to be high risk in many parts of the world, including Australia.	
River Low Flow	River Low Flow is anticipated to be the biggest threat to the utilities sector within the next several decades as thermal and hydropower plants contend with low water flow in river channels, resulting from climate change. While thermal power plants rely on large amounts of water for cooling and steam generation, hydropower plants use the mechanical energy of river flow for power production.	
Wildfires	Wildfires, forest or bushfires, are uncontrolled fires that threaten human activities located nearby and are of high concern in many parts of the world, including North America and Australia.	

** These physical risks are indicated by information provided by MSCI based on the current portfolio and its proprietary Asset Location Database. The underlying data points are unavailable. However, given the known risks of these types of physical risk, which will worsen over time, Pie Funds has used MSCI information to compile this content.*

Types and definitions of physical risk based on "An Introduction to the Climate Hazards covered in MSCI'S Physical Risk Model" MSCI ESG Research, November 2024.

3.4.1 How short, medium and long term are defined and how the definitions are linked to its strategic planning horizons and capital deployment plans (paragraph 14(a) of NZ CS 1)

Pie Funds needs to balance a number of considerations when considering appropriate strategic planning and investment time horizons, in particular meeting its clients' expectations and needs. The time horizons used to consider

climate-related risks and opportunities are the same as those used for climate-related scenario analysis as set out in section 3.3.3 of these Climate Statements, and link to the strategic planning horizons noted in that section. This is a new area, and these defined time horizons have not been integrated into investment plans (capital deployment) in relation to the Funds. Please see section 3.3.4 of these Climate Statements for discussion of alignment of time horizons with recommended investment terms in Funds.

3.4.2 Identified as physical or transition risks or opportunities, including, where relevant, their sector and geography (paragraph 14(b) of NZ CS 1)

Please refer to Table C in section 3.4 of these Climate Statements.

3.4.3 How climate-related risks and opportunities serve as an input to its internal capital deployment and funding decision-making processes (paragraph 14(c) of NZ CS 1)

For the Reporting Period, climate-related inputs have not been considered explicitly as part of Pie Funds' capital deployment or investment decision making processes. However, Pie Funds has invested in resources to build its capacity and training such as the ESG Analyst role introduced in July 2022 and the onboarding of MSCI in late 2023.

Although ESG scoring, both by MSCI and the internal scoring methodology includes environmental elements such as climate, we are at the beginning of our journey of considering where and how climate-related considerations will be positioned in our internal investment and risk management practices. See section 5.2 (Industry Metrics) of these Climate Statements for an overview of Pie Funds' ESG scoring, and Section 5.4 (Targets) of these Climate Statements for Pie Funds' target to integrate assessment of climate-related risk into its existing risk management framework.

3.5 Anticipated impacts of climate related risks and opportunities (paragraph 11(d) of NZ CS 1)

3.5.1 Anticipated impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities reasonably expected by the entity (paragraph 15(a) of NZ CS 1)

Please refer to the "Impacts" in Table C in section 3.4 of these Climate Statements, together with section 3.1 (Pie Funds' investment approach) and section 6 (Fund Summaries) of these Climate Statements, which also contain content in relation to anticipated impacts.

The explanation in this section 3.5.1 is intended to aid the primary user in understanding the anticipated impacts described in Table C and the "likelihood ratings" in relation to climate-related risks and opportunities in relation to individual Funds, as shown in section 6 (Fund Summaries) of these Climate Statements.

Anticipated impacts and Pie Funds' investment approach

The anticipated impact on the Funds noted in Table C, are 'inherent' and do not take into account how Pie Funds' investment team will react, nor how investment strategy or portfolio allocations may be adjusted. In many cases, Pie Funds' active investment approach provides agility to react to opportunities and risks as they become foreseeable, so include significant flexibility.

However, climate risk is highly uncertain and there may be climate-related risks that are not foreseeable, occur suddenly and /or are **'chronic'** and widespread. These types of risk may affect large proportions of the market and could seriously impact the global economy in terms of consumption, government spending and investment returns on a broad basis. Broad-reaching risks are likely to impact investments irrespective of investment strategy. For example, some commentators consider that climate-related risk is not currently priced into the market and that a rapid price movement related to climate risk is possible. Sudden policy changes or significant climate events in a major economy could also trigger widespread global market impacts. In addition, in scenarios where global efforts fail to mitigate GHG emissions, widespread economic loss is predicted due to the increasing adverse physical impacts of climate change that could detrimentally affect broad sections of the potential investment universe.

3.5.2 Anticipated financial impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities reasonably expected by an entity (paragraph 15(b) and (d) of NZ CS 1)

Pie Funds has elected to use adoption provision 2 (which exempts the disclosure of anticipated financial impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities reasonably expected by Pie Funds).

3.5.3 Time horizons over which the anticipated financial impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities could reasonably be expected to occur (paragraph 15(c) of NZ CS 1)

Pie Funds has elected to use adoption provision 2 (which exempts the disclosure of time horizons over which the anticipated financial impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities could reasonably be expected to occur).

3.6 Description of processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks (paragraph 11(e) of NZ CS 1).

3.6.1 Current business model and strategy (paragraph 16(a) of NZ CS 1)

Please refer to section 3.1 (Pie Funds' investment approach) and section 6 (Fund Summaries) of these Climate Statements, which contain content in relation to the strategy for each Fund in the Schemes.

3.6.2 Transition plan aspect of strategy (paragraph 16(b) of NZ CS 1)

Guided by learnings from preparing the previous climate statements, and after internal discussions with Pie Funds' Investment Team and ESG expert, Pie Funds has developed a Transition Plan, which was approved at the Investment Committee in June 2025 and circulated to the Board in July 2025 to consider how this will affect Pie Funds overall strategy for the next financial year

Pie Funds is committed to educating and increasing the collective knowledge base of the Board, Investment Team and wider organisation. This includes an annual presentation to the Board, an annual training session for the Investment Team and client facing staff to assist the quality of the climate disclosures and any questions the primary users may have respectively.

3.6.3 The extent to which transition plan aspects of its strategy are aligned with its internal capital deployment and funding decision-making processes (paragraph 16(c) of NZ CS 1)

As the manager of the Schemes, Pie Funds is appropriately placed to mobilise private capital towards climate objectives. There is currently no formal process for allocating capital or making investment decisions based on reducing climate-related risks or making the most of climate-related opportunities, however it is factored into our investment process.

4. Risk Management

4. RISK MANAGEMENT

4.1 Processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks (paragraph 18(a) of NZ CS 1)

4.1.1 Tools and methods used to identify, and to assess the scope, size, and impact of, identified climate-related risks (paragraph 19(a) of NZ CS 1)

Risk management is an integral part of the day-to-day management of Pie Funds. There is an overarching risk management framework and risk register supported by a suite of policies and procedures appropriate for Pie Funds. The Risk Management Framework adopts the principles described in AS/NZS ISO 310000:2018, which aims to ensure that risk management is robustly structured and effective.

Pie Funds currently uses internal stakeholder engagement and MSCI to determine and analyse the reasonable likelihood and potential impacts of climate-related risks materialising. Stakeholder engagement consists of a cross-functional group representing several functions across the organisation that supports the identification of Pie Funds' climate-related risks through scenario analysis: Executive management, Investment and Risk. This cross-functional group has extensive investment management experience. MSCI is a tool that leverages NGFS scenarios paired with a well-resourced data science division to identify potential impacts of climate-related risks (for more information about the scenario analysis process please see section 3 (Strategy) in these Climate Statements).

Climate-related risks and opportunities are determined at the Fund level rather than the Manager level and have been identified by using MSCI data, cross-referencing the FSC EY report, scenario analysis, and a qualitative review by the Investment Team.

'Focus risk groups' (including risks outside of Board tolerance levels) are reviewed and reported to the Risk & Compliance Committee, Investment Committee and Board quarterly. Focus risk groups include risk groups where there has been a growing number of incidents, near misses or are an increasing risk within Pie Funds. Beginning 1 July 2024 climate-related risks, will be managed through Pie Funds' existing stock initiation and monitoring processes through the Investment Committee.

The entire Risk Management Framework and associated risk register ('**Risk Register**') is reviewed by the Risk and Compliance Committee annually with any recommendations for changes submitted to the Board for approval. The Risk & Compliance Committee includes but not limited to the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Investment Officer, Head of Products and Operations, and Head of Risk and Compliance.

In May 2025, in conjunction with regular reviews of organisational risks and risk reporting, the Investment Leadership Team conducted an annual review of the climate-related risks, which ran concurrently with the annual scenario analysis assessment process[8]. As part of the Investment Policy and Procedure document the Investment Committee will review any climate-related risks in the context of investee companies. Any material changes to climate related risks identified by the Investment leadership team or Portfolio managers responsible for ESG risk, including climate-related risks will be reported to the Investment Committee and the Board through an annual review process or ad hoc where appropriate. This process will include analysing the portfolios using MSCI data to identify any new climate-related risks or opportunities and any change to those risks and opportunities previously identified.

[8] Frequency of assessment (paragraph 19(d) of NZ CS 1)

4.1.2 Short-term, medium-term, and long-term time horizons considered, including specifying the duration of each of these time horizons; (paragraph 19(b) of NZ CS 1)

The time horizons used by Pie Funds to identify relevant climate related risks are those set out in the table below. These are the time horizons used by Pie Funds to carry out scenario analysis for the purposes of identifying climate-related risks and opportunities (see the description of scenario analysis in section 3 (Strategy) of these Climate Statements).

	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
Time Horizon	**1-3 Years**	**5-10 Years**	**>30 Years**
Year relative to 2024	**2027**	**2030**	**2050**

4.1.3 Parts of the value chain that are excluded (paragraph 19(c) of NZ CS 1)

The climate-related risks and opportunities included in these Climate Statements have been identified by considering three climate change scenarios over a 30-year time horizon. In doing so, Pie Funds has considered all phases of the Investee's value chain, without any voluntarily applied exclusions, using MSCI climate-related risk reports relating to the Funds. However, when considering the value chain of Pie Funds' Investees within the Funds, the availability and quality of data is limited. Please refer to section 6.2 (Data Limitations) of these Climate Statements, for further information.

4.1.4 Frequency of assessment (paragraph 19(d) of NZ CS 1)

Pie Funds will formally review climate-related risk and opportunities annually and where required repeat the process of scenario analysis prior to the annual completion of the Climate Statements. Pie Funds' Risk Register (which includes climate-related risks) is considered at the Risk and Compliance Committee and Investment Committee quarterly, with any risks high or extreme being escalated to the Board quarterly. There is an annual review of the Pie Funds' Risk Register, Investment Policy and Procedure Document and Risk Management Framework.

4.1.5 Process for prioritising climate-related risks relative to other types of risks (paragraph 19(e) of NZ CS 1)

As previously mentioned, from April 2024, climate-related risks and opportunities are determined at the Fund level rather than the Manager level by using MSCI data, cross-referencing the FSC EY report, scenario analysis, and a qualitative review by the Investment Team.

Pie Funds treats climate-related risks in the same way as other risks.

4.2 How the processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate related risks are integrated into its overall risk management processes (paragraph 18(b) of NZ CS 1)

Since 1 July 2024, climate-related risks, including both transition and physical risks, have been incorporated into Pie Funds' existing IPP document, which is referred to in the Risk Management Framework.

Identifying specific climate-related risks for the Funds forms part of the IPP document which are reported to the Investment Committee. Board tolerance for climate risks has been included in the Risk Register. When a risk sits outside Board tolerance level, an action plan is required to mitigate further risk. Reporting to relevant governance bodies is required until the risk falls back within Board tolerance levels and, where required, enhanced controls are implemented.

ESG Scoring Methodology and Exclusions

Pie Funds uses ESG scores calculated by MSCI in its investment processes, an internal ESG scoring methodology and qualitative analysis where appropriate to support its decision making. Section 5 (Metrics) of these Climate Statements provides further detail.

In addition, exclusions can play a part in managing climate risk. The RI Policy includes guidelines for investment in companies involved in coal or other fossil fuel industries. Please note that these exclusions can be overridden and current investments in the fossil fuel industry within the Funds have been explicitly approved as exceptions to these restrictions in the RI Policy.

5. Metrics and Targets

5. METRICS AND TARGETS

Introduction – Approach to Disclosure of Metrics and Targets at Fund and Scheme level

NZ CS 1 requires certain Metrics and Targets to be disclosed, most of which are relevant at a Fund level, but some of which are relevant at a Scheme level. In addition, it is necessary to explain the underlying methodology in order to support an understanding of the Metrics disclosed. To assist the reader, this section explains where to find content for the Funds and Schemes in relation to Metrics, Targets and relevant underlying methodologies.

The Metrics that are required to be disclosed in relation to individual Funds are explained below at sections 5.1.1 to 5.1.5. These sections also include the methodology for those metrics. However, the metrics applicable to the Funds themselves are included in the Fund Summaries themselves - see section 6.3 to 6.17 below.

The remaining Metrics and Targets disclosure from 5.1.6 onwards to 5.4 applies to the Schemes.

GHG Emissions metrics (5.1.1 – 5.1.2)

The Fund Summaries include three metrics in relation to GHG emissions: Total Financed Carbon Emissions, Carbon Footprint and Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (**'WACI'**).

Portfolio GHG emissions data and other metrics are generated by MSCI based on a mix of reported and estimated information. For further information related to how MSCI produces GHG emissions data, and the scope of emissions that these metrics cover, please refer to section 5.5.

GHG emissions data and methodology disclosure have not been assured for this Reporting Period.

5.1 Metrics that are relevant to all entities regardless of industry and business model (paragraph 21(a) of NZ CS 1)

*5.1.1 Greenhouse gas ("**GHG**") emissions (paragraph 22(a) of NZ CS 1)*

The GHG emissions for each of the Funds can be found in the relevant fund summary in section 6 of these Climate Statements ('**Fund Summaries**').

Two metrics are used for Fund GHG emissions:

> **Total Financed Carbon Emissions:** This metric represents the absolute volume of GHG emissions for which an investor is responsible. However, this value is linked to portfolio size, thus limiting its comparability.
>
> **Carbon Footprint:** This metric measures the fund's GHG emissions normalised by portfolio size, enabling comparison between funds and benchmarks.

Pie Funds discloses Carbon Footprint as well as Total Financed Carbon Emissions, because Carbon Footprint will provide a more comparable metric in future years, as mentioned above. The formulae, sourced from MSCI, for these metrics are below:

Metrics	Methodology
Total Financed Carbon Emissions	$Mtons\ CO_2e = \sum(\frac{current\ value\ of\ investment}{issuer's\ EVIC} \times Issuere's\ Scope\ 1\ \&\ 2\ GHG\ emissions)$
Carbon Footprint	$M\ tons\ CO_2e\ /\ NZD\ M\ invested = \frac{\sum(\frac{current\ value\ of\ investment}{issuer's\ EVIC} \times Issuere's\ Scope\ 1\ \&\ 2\ GHG\ emissions)}{current\ portfolio\ value\ (\$M)}$

5.1.2 GHG emissions intensity (paragraph 22(b) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions intensity for each of the Funds can be found in the relevant Fund Summary.

WACI is the metric used for Fund GHG emissions intensity. This metric measures the Fund's emissions relative to sales. It helps identify Investees or sectors exposed to carbon intensity. It is a metric that measures GHG emissions normalised by sales, offering a relevant comparison point across investees. This metric provides valuable insights into the amount of GHG emissions that Investees emit relative to their business activity. The formula, sourced from MSCI, for this metric is below:

Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI)	$M\ tons\ CO_2e\ /\ NZD\ M\ sales = \sum(\frac{current\ value\ of\ investment}{current\ portfolio\ value} \times \frac{issuer's\ Scope\ 1\ \&\ 2\ GHG\ emissions}{issuer's\ \$m\ sales})$

5.1.3 Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to transition risks (paragraph 22(c) of NZ CS 1)

Metrics that may help understand the percentage of a Fund assets or companies within a Fund that may be vulnerable to transition risks can be found in the relevant Fund Summary.

Three metrics were chosen to show potential exposure to a percentage of Fund assets or companies within a Fund that may be vulnerable to transition risks:

1. Percentage of Investees with GHG emission reduction target
2. Percentage of Investees with Science Based Target Initiative **('SBTi')** approved target, and
3. Percentage of Investees exposed to fossil fuel-based revenue.

These percentage figures in the metrics above are all based on the weighting of investees in the portfolio.

The use of metrics to indicate transition risk is relatively new. Pie Funds has limited direct access to data (see section 6.2 (No access to direct data) of these Climate Statements) so Pie Funds considered data available from MSCI. The first two metrics above are generated by MSCI's review of public documentation. They are relatively objective measurements that do not involve modelling, although it is possible that companies set but do not publish GHG emission reductions targets. Also, smaller companies are less likely to have set or publish targets.

The second metric relating to Investees with 'SBTi approved targets' gives the emission reduction targets a higher level of robustness. These two metrics serve as indicators of the extent to which a Fund align invests in companies with some level of GHG emissions reduction ambition.

For a Fund, a higher percentage of investees in these 2 categories suggests a lower likelihood of funds being exposed to transition risk.

The third metric, exposure to fossil fuel revenue, indicates the opposite trend. Exposure to fossil-fuel based revenue is considered to indicate that these investments are potentially exposed to transition risk. The MSCI definitions for these three metrics are included below:

Category	Metrics	Description
Transition Risk (percentage of Fund assets vulnerable to Transition Risk)	**Companies with GHG emission reduction targets***	The number of companies in the fund with GHG emission reduction targets, noting that these efforts vary considerably across companies and may have limited scope and ambition.
	Companies with SBTi approved targets *	Having SBTi-approved targets demonstrates a company's commitment to addressing climate change in a meaningful and measurable way. It signifies that the company is taking concrete actions to reduce its carbon footprint and contribute to global efforts to combat climate change.
	Fossil Fuel based revenue exposure	It measures the number of companies in the fund engaged in revenue-generating business activities related to fossil fuels. Fossil fuel activities are defined as those highly exposed to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, potentially facing policy risks.

** Note that a higher percentage for the first two metrics indicates lower potential transition risk.*

5.1.4 Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to physical risks (paragraph 22(d) of NZ CS 1)

Metrics that may help understand the percentage of a Fund's assets vulnerable to physical risks can be found in the relevant Fund Summary.

MSCI generates a 'Physical VaR – or Value at Risk score' based on selection of a climate scenario. The Physical VaR metrics disclosed in sections 6.3 – 6.17 of the Fund Summaries, are presented as a range based on the NGFS scenarios used for scenario analysis. The inherent limitations of the NGFS scenarios (as noted in section 3.3.6 (Relevance and appropriateness) of these Climate Statements) therefore also affect the Physical VaR metric. It is considered that NGFS scenarios underestimate physical risk for higher temperature outcomes, which means that in this case the Physical VaR shown in the NDC Scenario - Aggressive has to be considered with caution and unrealistically low. Please see the explanation "Specific issues in relation to physical risk" in section 3.4 (Climate-related risks and opportunities) of these Climate Statements.

5.1.5 Amount or percentage of assets, or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities (paragraph 22(e) of NZ CS 1)

The percentage of assets aligned with climate-related opportunities for each of the Funds can be found in the relevant Fund Summary.

The percentage of assets aligned with climate-related opportunities noted in each Fund Summary has been measured using a percentage of funds exposed to 1) Low Carbon Solutions and 2) Green Revenue. These are metrics generated by MSCI and designed to indicate when a Fund's portfolio is currently aligned to opportunities during the transition to a low carbon economy.

Low Carbon Solutions and Green Revenue are defined by MSCI as set out below:

Climate Opportunities	Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	MSCI identifies companies exposed to low-carbon products and services. This assessment is based on the current emissions profile of companies and their management's commitment to transitioning to a low-carbon economy.

	Exposure to Green Revenue	This identifies companies whose existing products and operations are well-suited for the transition to a low-carbon economy.

5.1.6 Amount of capital expenditure, financing, or investment deployed toward climate-related risks and opportunities (paragraph 22(f) of NZ CS 1)

While Pie Funds maintains a RI Policy, which requires Pie Funds to consider certain factors before investing, it does not have any quantitative requirements around where it invests or spends capital related to climate-related risks and opportunities in relation to any Fund within the Schemes.

5.1.7 Internal emissions price (paragraph 22(g) of NZ CS 1)

Pie Funds does not use an internal emissions price for any of its current investment processes in relation to any Fund within the Schemes.

5.1.8 Management remuneration linked to climate-related risks and opportunities in the current period paragraph 22(h) of NZ CS 1)

Pie Funds does not link management remuneration to climate-related risks and opportunities in relation to any Fund within the Schemes. However setting management remuneration requires compliance with policies and processes, which includes those related to climate-related risks and opportunities.

5.2 Industry-based metrics relevant to its industry or business model used to measure and manage climate-related risks and opportunities (paragraph 21(b) of NZ CS 1)

Pie Funds uses industry-based metrics to measure and manage climate-related risks and opportunities as set out below.

Pie Funds uses ESG ratings to evaluate potential investments. ESG ratings are one metric that contributes to the management of climate risk, alongside other ESG-related risks.

Where there is no MSCI ESG score available for a company, Pie Funds has started using an internal ESG scoring methodology to support its analysis from March 2024. The environmental element of this scoring methodology includes three factors with different weightings: consideration of how exposed the relevant sector is to climate impact (45%), the company's commitment to sustainability (35%) and whether the company considers its value chain in efforts to improve the environment (20%). This ESG scoring methodology applies to the underlying investments in all Funds within the Schemes. Pie Funds uses MSCI climate metrics in its internal considerations of climate-related risks and opportunities during scenario analysis.

5.3 Other key performance indicators used to measure and manage climate-related risks and opportunities (paragraph 21(c) of NZ CS 1)

Pie Funds does not use other key performance indicators to measure and manage climate-related risks and opportunities in relation to any Fund within the Scheme.

5.4 Targets used to manage climate-related risks and opportunities, and performance against those targets (paragraph 21(d) and paragraph 23 of NZ CS 1)

Pie Funds is at the beginning of its climate related risk and opportunity management and disclosure journey. At this stage Pie Funds' targets are focused on further upskilling and integration and embedding of climate-related risk management alongside other investment risks (recognising that it is an element of investment risk). Specifically:

Category of target	Description of target	Timeframe	Interim Target	Base year	Performance to date
1. Upskilling of key stakeholders	To establish a regular annual training programme for the Board on keys aspects of the Climate-Related Disclosures (**'CRD'**) regime. To establish a regular annual training programme for the Investment Team on aspects of the CRD regime that affect the investment process. To provide a training session to client-facing staff to assist the understanding of climate disclosures and to respond to primary user questions.	By March 2026	By March 2024 - the first session to the Board and Investment Team has taken place.	Tracking performance against this target since March 2024.	The Board and Investment Team have undertaken the first session on the Climate Reporting Disclosures and relates Statement.
2. Embedding climate related data and guidance into existing processes	Fully integrate climate-related risk into the Risk Management Framework. Integrate any guidance from the FMA/Supervisor into process for preparing climate statements.	By March 2026	NA	Tracking performance against this target since March 2024.	Risk Management Framework and Investment Policy and Procedure document has been updated to include climate-related risks.
3. Integrating climate-related priorities into remuneration	At least one climate-related KPI for all Pie Fund investment employees and officers.	By March 2030	NA	Tracking performance against this target since March 2024.	
4. Investing in green bonds	Minimum allocation of 5% of the Fixed Income Fund to Green Bonds.	By March 2035	NA	Tracking performance against this target since March 2025.	

These targets would be intended to benefit all Funds within the Schemes.

5.5 GHG emissions methodology (paragraph 24(a) – (d) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions noted in each Fund Summary have been measured in accordance with the GHG Accounting defined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol ('**GHGP**'), developed by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials ('**PCAF**'), using the equity share consolidation approach.

MSCI gathers GHG emissions data for companies once per year from the latest corporate sources, including annual reports, corporate social responsibility reports, or websites. In addition, MSCI uses the carbon emissions data reported through the Carbon Disclosure Project ('**CDP**') or government databases when reported data is not available through direct corporate disclosure. The GHG Protocol's list of greenhouse gases aligns with guidelines from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change ('**IPCC**')'s Fifth Assessment Report, 2014, including their respective global warming potential ('**GWP**') coefficients as indicated below in Table D.

Table D: Greenhouse gases and global warming potential relative to CO2

Greenhouse Gas	100-year Global Warming Potential (CO2e) as at Feb 24
Carbon Dioxide (CO2)	1
Methane (CH4)	28
Nitrous Oxide (N2O)	265
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	4 – 12,400
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	6,630 – 17,000
Sulphur Hexafluoride (SF6)	23,500
Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF3)	16,100

Source: MSCI ESG Research

The GHGP framework provides detailed requirements for reporting multi-asset portfolio emissions. The MSCI solution follows this methodology and PCAF's additional requirements for GHG accounting and reporting and provides emission measurements for the asset classes set out in Table E below, some of which are not yet defined by PCAF.

Table E: Asset classes offered in the MSCI Total Portfolio Foot printing and coverage by PCAF

Asset Class	Covered by PCAF
Listed equity and corporate bonds	Covered by the standard
Business loans and unlisted equity	Covered by the standard
Project finance	Covered by the standard
Commercial real estate	Covered by the standard
Mortgages	Covered by the standard
Motor vehicle loans	Covered by the standard
Sovereign bonds	Covered by the standard
Green bonds	Covered by the standard
Municipal bonds	No official PCAF methodology
Securitised products	No official PCAF methodology

Source: MSCI ESG Research as of September 2023, Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials.

Pie Funds deemed scope 1 and scope 2 emissions to be immaterial and therefore have not included in these Climate Statements. Scope 3 emissions of the Funds are investee or 'financed emissions'. Investee's own GHG emissions are comprised of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions. For most sectors, Scope 3 emissions are by far the largest. All scope 3 emissions in these Climate Statements are not assured. MSCI has confirmed that as at the end of the Reporting Period all its investee Scope 3 data is generated using estimated, not reported information, meaning that the quality of data is considered low. Instead, Pie Funds has chosen to identify and analyse portfolio exposure to GHG emissions through Scope 1 + 2 of Scope 3, as detailed in each of the Fund Summaries in section 6 (Fund Summaries) of these Climate Statements. Furthermore, analysing Scope 1 + 2 of Scope emissions by sector will aid in determining the sectors with the highest vulnerabilities among our current holdings.

6. Fund Summaries

6. FUND SUMMARIES

6.1 Content of summaries

There are a number of disclosure areas under NZ CS 1 where the information required is relevant to individual Funds within the Schemes and is not common to the Schemes as a whole. To make it easy for primary users to find information about a Fund in which they are interested in, whether as an existing investor or otherwise, Pie Funds has included in this section a summary for each of the Funds listed in section 1.1 of these Climate Statements, covering the following information:

- name;
- investment strategy;
- overview of Fund holdings;
- climate-related risk and opportunities identified over the short, medium and long term (see section 3 of these Climate Statements for how these were identified);
- commentary on anticipated impacts of the climate-related risks and opportunities (see section 3 of these Climate Statements for how these were identified);
- Metrics (as required by NZ CS 1 and explained in more detail in section 5 of these Climate Statements) sourced from MSCI covering:
    - GHG emissions;
    - GHG emissions intensity;
    - Fund assets potentially vulnerable to transition risks;
    - Fund assets potentially vulnerable to physical risks; and
    - Fund assets potentially aligned with climate-related opportunities.

The content included in the Fund Summaries includes technical information, so methods, assumptions and limitations must be explained to support understanding of that content. Please see Section 6.2 below for this information.

6.2 Data limitations

6.2.1 Data quality, access and use

Data likely to change in future years

Climate-related data availability and quality are varied and can be low. Data quality and availability will improve over the years ahead as climate reporting is increasingly required in many jurisdictions around the world. Although this is helpful, we note that improvements in data availability could result in significant movements in measurements and metrics in future years. All the metrics included in the Fund Summaries in this section, should be considered in that light. This data should not be considered as a solid baseline at this stage. As noted in section 3.3.6 of these Climate Statements, until after the end of the Reporting Period, MSCI used NGFS Phase IV scenarios in its product, not the more recent NGFS Phase V scenarios. Any data that Pie Funds uses in its next Climate Statements will be based on the most updated NGFS Phase scenarios. This will affect Physical VaR metrics disclosed, and other metrics used for internal signposting of climate risks and opportunities but not disclosed in these Climate Statements.

Fund data coverage and quality

As noted, data availability and quality are varied. MSCI provides “coverage rate” and also “data quality scores” to illustrate how much information is available to it in relation to investments held by a Fund at a particular time.

To aid understanding of the strength and weakness of the underlying data, for each Fund Summary, we include the MSCI “data quality score” and “coverage rate” in respect of that Fund.

This data quality score is based on an established PCAF method. The rating is from 1-5, from the most robust 1 to the least robust 5:

1. Audited emissions data
2. Non-audited emissions data
3. Production model / physical activity based
4. Emission factor / unit of revenue
5. Data that is entirely estimated scoring

In addition, the "data coverage" score that MSCI provides shows the percentage of portfolio investments for which it has information available. Note that underlying information can also vary significantly in quality.

Funds within our Schemes have significant differences in data quality and portfolio coverage. For example:

- Pie Global Growth 2 Fund has the highest data quality score of 2.27 and data coverage of 97.9%, flowing from its focus on large, listed companies which tend to have established climate reporting
- Pie Australasian Growth Fund has the lowest quality score of 3.19 and a data coverage score of 26.6%, given its focus on small cap emerging companies that are unlikely to have climate reporting or otherwise be the focus of analysts' reports.

Limited direct access to data

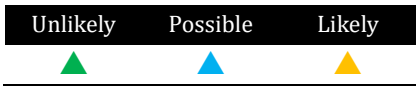
As a small active fund manager, certain features of our investing approach are relevant to our ability to access climate-related data.

- The investments we make give us limited access to company management or data. So we rely on external data for assessment of climate risk including discussion with brokers, analysts and management of the company.
- Our investment philosophy tends to favour smaller listed companies, and they do not provide as much data as larger Investees.
- Onboarding MSCI in September 2023 helps to fill some of those data gaps. The extensive team of MSCI ESG Analysts reviews public climate reporting and data to provide their services to Pie Funds and other clients. However, MSCI data also relies on the quality of underlying data which can be low, and MSCI outputs based on proprietary methodologies need to be considered for relevance and reliability as well.

6.2.2 Likelihood of climate-related risks and opportunities

This section explains the methodology used to identify and ascribe a "likelihood rating" to climate-related risks and opportunities for each Fund covered. As part of the Climate Workshop Series, Pie Funds discussed and identified potential climate related risks and opportunities and their likelihood of occurring, taking into account sector and geographical focus based on the current portfolio as a proxy for the future.

In each Fund Summary below, a likelihood of a climate related risk or opportunity arising over the short, medium and long-term time horizon has been shown as follows:



These likelihood ratings are no more than a considered opinion and should not be construed as a projection or forecast of any sort.

Basis of preparation

The categories of risk and opportunities in the chart below draw from Table C in section 3.4 of these Climate Statements and attempt to illustrate a qualitative assessment of the relative likelihood of those risks and opportunities for the Funds over the short, medium, and long term (noting that these refer to the same time horizons as used for scenario analysis, as described in section 3.3.4 of these Climate Statements). This assessment of likelihood is based loosely on the plausible future described in the Delayed Transition scenario, representing a middle ground between Net Zero 2050 Average and NDC Aggressive scenario described in section 3.3.3. We note that the Delayed Transition assumes very little policy action until 2030 but for these purposes the Core Climate Stakeholder Group did touch on opportunities and risks that are supported in part by recent policies such as under the European Green Deal and the Inflation Reduction Act.

As XRB noted in MIS Manager Guidance, this presentation of potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the Fund is a "considered opinion" only. This opinion has been formed by the Core Climate Stakeholder Group having followed the methodology for identifying and discussing climate-related risks and opportunities, as described in section 3.4 of these Climate Statements. The Fund geographical and sector allocation as illustrated above have been considered during qualitative assessment. In addition, common sense is applied - for example, physical risks increase to "likely" in almost all cases by 2050, as physical climate risks become increasingly severe.

6.2.3 Time horizons of climate-related risks and opportunities

The time horizons used to consider climate-related risks and opportunities are noted as "short", "medium" and "long" term. These time periods align to those used for climate-related scenario analysis as set out in section 3 (Strategy) of these Climate Statements, and the strategic planning horizons noted.

This is a new area and approach for Pie Funds and for this reporting year there has not been integration of these defined time horizons into investment plans in relation to the funds.

6.3.1 PIE KIWISAVER CONSERVATIVE FUND

1. Introduction

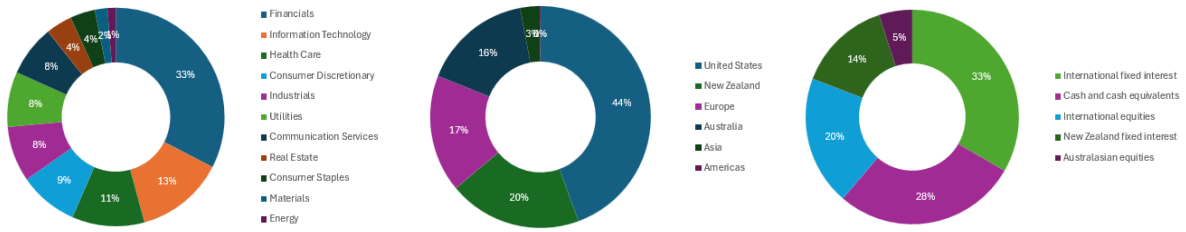
This section provides content in relation to Pie KiwiSaver Conservative Fund (referred to as the "Fund" in this section) in respect of the reporting period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. This section supplements section 3 (Strategy) and section 4 (Metrics and Targets) of these Climate Statements.

2. Strategy of Pie KiwiSaver Conservative Fund

The Pie KiwiSaver Conservative Fund seeks to preserve members' capital, with modest capital growth over a period exceeding 3 years. The Fund invests primarily in fixed interest and cash, with an allocation to equities, directly and/or through other funds also managed by Pie Funds.

3. Overview of Fund Holdings

An overview of the Fund's holdings, by sector and geography as of 31 March 2025 are shown in the charts below. As of 31 March 2025, the total number of investees in the portfolio was 206.



Sector Allocation | **Region Allocation** | **Asset Class Allocation**

**Sector Allocation and Country Allocation excludes any Cash and Cash Equivalents holdings.*

4. Climate-related risks and opportunities

There is considerable uncertainty about the timing and scale of climate-related risks. The very high-level descriptions of climate-related risks and opportunities in the chart below and the likelihood of risks as ranging from "unlikely" to "possible" to "likely" can be considered as general commentary only about possible outcomes, based on the current portfolio as a proxy for a future portfolio, and is in no sense a forecast.

The below assessment of likelihood is based loosely on the plausible future described in the Delayed Transition scenario, representing a middle ground between Net Zero 2050 Average and NDC Aggressive scenario described in Section 3.3.3.

Unlikely	Possible	Likely
▲	▲	▲

Risk or Opportunity	Time frame / Impact		
	Short	Medium	Long
TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES			
Technology	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
TRANSITION RISKS			
Policy Risk	▲	▲	▲
Stranded Assets	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
Litigation Risk	▲	▲	▲
PHYSICAL RISKS *			
Coastal Flooding	▲	▲	▲
Extreme Heat	▲	▲	▲
Wildfires	▲	▲	▲
River Low Flow	▲	▲	▲

** These physical risks are indicated by information provided by MSCI based on the current portfolio and its proprietary Asset Location Database. The underlying data points are unavailable. However, given the known risks of these types of physical risk, which will worsen over time, Pie Funds has used MSCI information to compile this content.*

5. Anticipated Impacts

Exposure to climate related risks and/or climate-related opportunities identified above could, as with exposure to other investment risks and opportunities, impact the value of the Fund. Financial impact on the Fund can likewise affect the value of a client's units in the Fund and the ultimate return of a client investing in the Fund. At an extreme level, the liquidity of the Fund could be negatively impacted.

6. Metrics

To aid the reader in understanding the data quality and availability in relation to this Fund, we note that:

- The PCAF weighted data quality score is 2.30, noting that the scale is 1 – 5 with 1 being the highest quality score (please see section 6.2 (Data Limitations) of these Climate Statements for further explanation.)
- For the Morrison & Co High Conviction Infra Aus Feeder NZH fund, the William Blair SICAV - EMK SMC I Class fund, the VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, and the iShares U.S. Regional Banks ETF, we employed an aggregate approach. This approach is based on the weighting of the holding and the underlying weights of the companies invested in by the funds and the ETFs, rather than examining the individual investee companies directly. We considered them as individual investees in calculating the metrics.

The metrics below are all based on data provided by MSCI based on the Fund portfolio as of 31 March 2025.

While reviewing the comparative data no material changes were identified. It was determined changes in asset and sector allocation were the main determinants in the differences between the reporting periods.

GHG emissions (paragraph 22(a) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions for the Fund are set out below. Note that Pie Funds discloses Carbon Footprint for each Fund as well as Total Financed Carbon Emissions, because Carbon Footprint will provide a more comparable metric in future years. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Total Financed Carbon Emissions / MtCO2e	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3	303	246.4
Carbon Footprint / tCO2e/ $m invested	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	12.1	9.4

GHG emissions intensity (paragraph 22(b) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions intensity for the Fund is set out below. Please see sections 5.1.1 and 5.5. (GHG emissions methodology) of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope 3	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) / tCO2e / $m revenue	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	40.7	36.2

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to transition risks (paragraph 22(c) of NZ CS 1)

Three metrics that relate to the number of companies within the Fund portfolio that may be considered vulnerable to transition risks are set out below. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of these metrics and note that the Morrison & Co High Conviction Infra Aus Feeder NZH fund, the William Blair SICAV - EMK SMC I Class fund, the VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, and the iShares U.S. Regional Banks ETF are considered and included as individual investees for all three metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	79.4%	88.8%
Companies with SBTi approved targets	34.8%	43.3%
Fossil Fuel based revenue exposure	6.8%	7.9%

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to physical risks (paragraph 22(d) of NZ CS 1)

The metrics below show Physical VaR estimates provided by MSCI on the basis of the Net Zero 2050 Average scenario (for the minimum level) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Aggressive scenario (for the maximum level), both as described in section 3 (Strategy) of these Climate Statements. Please see section 5.1.4 for an explanation of this metric.

The categories of Physical risk selected below are those that were determined to be material under the Net Zero 2050 Average Scenario.

Please note also that MSCI does not provide Physical VaR for Wildfire risk.

Category	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY24	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY25	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY24	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY25
Extreme Heat	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.6%
Coastal Flooding	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.5%	-0.4%
River Low Flow	1.3%	-0.6%	-11.5%	-6.3%
Total Physical VaR	-0.3%	-0.4%	-1.0%	-1.8%

Amount or percentage of assets, or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities (paragraph 22(e) of NZ CS 1)

Two metrics that relate to the percentage of the Fund's portfolio that aligned with climate-related opportunities are set out below. Please see 5.1.5 of this Climate Statement for an explanation of these metrics and note that the Morrison & Co High Conviction Infra Aus Feeder NZH fund, the William Blair SICAV - EMK SMC I Class fund, the VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, and the iShares U.S. Regional Banks ETF are considered and included as individual investees for the metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	14.0%	12.0%
Exposure to Green Revenue	29.8%	38.2%

Coverage Rate

Please note that the coverage rates below do not consider cash weighting, as the information represents data covered for our investments.

Category	Weighted % of Investees FY24	Weighted % of Investees FY25
GHG Emission including: 1) Total Financed Carbon Emissions 2) Carbon Footprint 3) WACI	94.0%	90.0%
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	94.0%	94.3%
Physical VaR	60.1%	67.9%
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	97.1%	94.3%
Exposure to Green Revenue	97.2%	88.2%

⌥ 6.3.2 PIE KIWISAVER BALANCED FUND

1. Introduction

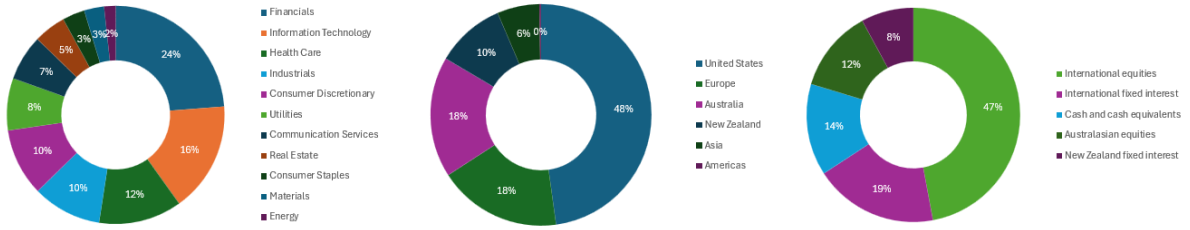
This section provides content in relation to Pie KiwiSaver Balanced Fund (referred to as the "Fund" in this section) in respect of the reporting period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. This section supplements section 3 (Strategy) and section 4 (Metrics) of these Climate Statements.

2. Strategy of Pie KiwiSaver Balanced Fund

The Pie KiwiSaver Balanced Fund seeks to provide members with steady capital growth over a period exceeding 5 years. The Fund invests in equities with a reasonable allocation towards fixed interest, directly and/or through other funds also managed by Pie Funds.

3. Overview of Fund Holdings

An overview of the Fund's holdings, by sector and geography as of 31 March 2025 are shown in the charts below. As of 31 March 2025, the total number of investees in the portfolio was 206.



Sector Allocation | **Region Allocation** | **Asset Class Allocation**

**Sector Allocation and Country Allocation excludes any Cash and Cash Equivalents holdings.*

4. Climate-related risks and opportunities

There is considerable uncertainty about the timing and scale of climate-related risks. The very high-level descriptions of climate-related risks and opportunities in the chart below and the likelihood of risks as ranging from "unlikely" to "possible" to "likely" can be considered as general commentary only about possible outcomes, based on the current portfolio as a proxy for a future portfolio, and is in no sense a forecast.

The below assessment of likelihood is based loosely on the plausible future described in the Delayed Transition scenario, representing a middle ground between Net Zero 2050 Average and NDC Aggressive scenario described in section 3.3.3.

Unlikely	Possible	Likely
▲	▲	▲

Risk or Opportunity	Time frame / Impact		
	Short	Medium	Long
TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES			
Technology	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
TRANSITION RISKS			
Policy Risk	▲	▲	▲
Stranded Assets	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
Litigation Risk	▲	▲	▲
PHYSICAL RISKS *			
Coastal Flooding	▲	▲	▲
Extreme Heat	▲	▲	▲
Wildfires	▲	▲	▲
River Low Flow	▲	▲	▲

** These physical risks are indicated by information provided by MSCI based on the current portfolio and its proprietary Asset Location Database. The underlying data points are unavailable. However, given the known risks of these types of physical risk, which will worsen over time, Pie Funds has used MSCI information to compile this content.*

5. Anticipated Impacts

Exposure to climate related risks and/or climate-related opportunities identified above could, as with exposure to other investment risks and opportunities, impact the value of the Fund. Financial impact on the Fund can likewise affect the value of a client's units in the Fund and the ultimate return of a client investing in the Fund. At an extreme level, the liquidity of the Fund could be negatively impacted.

6. Metrics

To aid the reader in understanding the data quality and availability in relation to this Fund, we note that:

- The PCAF weighted data quality score is 2.39, noting that the scale is 1 – 5 with 1 being the highest quality score (please see section 6.2 (Data Limitations) of these Climate Statements for further explanation.)
- For the Morrison & Co High Conviction Infra Aus Feeder NZH fund, the William Blair SICAV - EMK SMC I Class fund, the VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, and the iShares U.S. Regional Banks ETF, we employed an aggregate approach. This approach is based on the weighting of the holding and the underlying weights of the companies invested in by the funds and the ETFs, rather than examining the individual investee companies directly. We considered them as individual investees in calculating the metrics.

The metrics below are all based on data provided by MSCI based on the Fund portfolio as of 31 March 2025.

While reviewing the comparative data no material changes were identified. It was determined changes in asset and sector allocation were the main determinants in the differences between the reporting periods.

GHG emissions (paragraph 22(a) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions for the Fund are set out below. Note that Pie Funds discloses Carbon Footprint for each Fund as well as Total Financed Carbon Emissions, because Carbon Footprint will provide a more comparable metric in future years. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Total Financed Carbon Emissions / MtCO2e	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	769.7	674.1
Carbon Footprint / tCO2e/ $m invested	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	11.6	12.9

GHG emissions intensity (paragraph 22(b) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions intensity for the Fund is set out below. Please see sections 5.1.1 and 5.5. (GHG emissions methodology) of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) / tCO2e / $m revenue	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	42.3	51.9

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to transition risks (paragraph 22(c) of NZ CS 1)

Three metrics that relate to the number of companies within the Fund portfolio that may be considered vulnerable to transition risks are set out below. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of these metrics and note that the Morrison & Co High Conviction Infra Aus Feeder NZH fund, the William Blair SICAV - EMK SMC I Class fund, the VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, and the iShares U.S. Regional Banks ETF are considered and included as individual investees for all three metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	85.6%	80.4%
Companies with SBTi approved targets	37.4%	39.7%
Fossil Fuel based revenue exposure	5.6%	9.5%

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to physical risks (paragraph 22(d) of NZ CS 1)

The metrics below show Physical VaR estimates provided by MSCI on the basis of the Net Zero 2050 Average scenario (for the minimum level) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Aggressive scenario (for the maximum level), both as described in section 3 (Strategy) of these Climate Statements. Please see section 5.1.4 for an explanation of this metric.

The categories of Physical risk selected below are those that were determined to be material under the Net Zero 2050 Average Scenario. In addition, we include Total Physical VaR, as provided by MSCI, which includes the categories listed as well as the Physical VaR for other categories of physical risk which were calculated by MSCI as less than 0.5%.

Please note also that MSCI does not provide Physical VaR for Wildfire risk.

Category	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY24	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY25	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY24	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY25
Extreme Heat	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.7%	-0.9%
Coastal Flooding	-0.3%	-0.2%	-1.0%	-0.5%
River Low Flow	1.5%	-0.6%	-13.3%	-7.6%
Total Physical VaR	-0.5%	-0.6%	-2.0%	-2.5%

Amount or percentage of assets, or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities (paragraph 22(e) of NZ CS 1)

Two metrics that relate to the percentage of the Fund's portfolio that aligned with climate-related opportunities are set out below. Please see 5.1.5 of this Climate Statement for an explanation of these metrics and note that the Morrison & Co High Conviction Infra Aus Feeder NZH fund, the William Blair SICAV - EMK SMC I Class fund, the VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, and the iShares U.S. Regional Banks ETF are considered and included as individual investees for the metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	12.8%	8.8%
Exposure to Green Revenue	38.6%	35.2%

Coverage Rate

Please note that the coverage rates below do not consider cash weighting, as the information represents data covered for our investments.

Category	Weighted % of Investees FY24	Weighted % of Investees FY25
GHG Emission including: 1) Total Financed Carbon Emissions 2) Carbon Footprint 3) WACI	93.5%	94.7%
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	93.5%	95.8%
Physical VaR	76.0%	82.0%
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	95.0%	95.8%
Exposure to Green Revenue	94.4%	87.5%

6.3.3 PIE KIWISAVER GROWTH FUND

1. Introduction

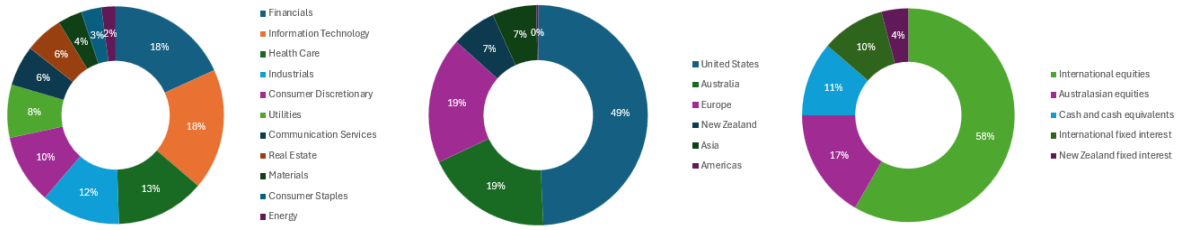
This section provides content in relation to Pie KiwiSaver Growth Fund (referred to as the "Fund" in this section) in respect of the reporting period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. This section supplements section 3 (Strategy) and section 4 (Metrics) of these Climate Statements.

2. Strategy of Pie KiwiSaver Growth Fund

The Pie KiwiSaver Growth Fund seeks to maximise capital growth for members over a period exceeding 7 years. The Fund invests primarily in International and Australasian equities with a focus on globally known brands, along with cash and fixed interest exposure, directly and/or through investment in other funds also managed by Pie Funds.

3. Overview of Fund Holdings

An overview of the Fund's holdings, by sector and geography as of 31 March 2025 are shown in the charts below. As of 31 March 2025, the total number of investees in the portfolio was 206.



Sector Allocation | **Region Allocation** | **Asset Class Allocation**

**Sector Allocation and Country Allocation excludes any Cash and Cash Equivalents holdings.*

4. Climate-related risks and opportunities

There is considerable uncertainty about the timing and scale of climate-related risks. The very high-level descriptions of climate-related risks and opportunities in the chart below and the likelihood of risks as ranging from "unlikely" to "possible" to "likely" can be considered as general commentary only about possible outcomes, based on the current portfolio as a proxy for a future portfolio, and is in no sense a forecast.

The below assessment of likelihood is based loosely on the plausible future described in the Delayed Transition scenario, representing a middle ground between Net Zero 2050 Average and NDC Aggressive scenario described in section 3.3.3.

Unlikely	Possible	Likely
▲	▲	▲

Risk or Opportunity	Time frame / Impact		
	Short	Medium	Long
TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES			
Technology	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
TRANSITION RISKS			
Policy Risk	▲	▲	▲
Stranded Assets	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
Litigation Risk	▲	▲	▲
PHYSICAL RISKS *			
Coastal Flooding	▲	▲	▲
Extreme Heat	▲	▲	▲
Wildfires	▲	▲	▲
River Low Flow	▲	▲	▲

** These physical risks are indicated by information provided by MSCI based on the current portfolio and its proprietary Asset Location Database. The underlying data points are unavailable. However, given the known risks of these types of physical risk, which will worsen over time, Pie Funds has used MSCI information to compile this content.*

5. Anticipated Impacts

Exposure to climate related risks and/or climate-related opportunities identified above could, as with exposure to other investment risks and opportunities, impact the value of the Fund. Financial impact on the Fund can likewise affect the value of a client's units in the Fund and the ultimate return of a client investing in the Fund. At an extreme level, the liquidity of the Fund could be negatively impacted.

6. Metrics

To aid the reader in understanding the data quality and availability in relation to this Fund, we note that:

- The PCAF weighted data quality score is 2.37, noting that the scale is 1 – 5 with 1 being the highest quality score (please see section 6.2 (Data Limitations) of these Climate Statements for further explanation.)
- For the Morrison & Co High Conviction Infra Aus Feeder NZH fund, the William Blair SICAV - EMK SMC I Class fund, the VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, and the iShares U.S. Regional Banks ETF, we employed an aggregate approach. This approach is based on the weighting of the holding and the underlying weights of the companies invested in by the funds and the ETFs, rather than examining the individual investee companies directly. We considered them as individual investees in calculating the metrics.

The metrics below are all based on data provided by MSCI based on the Fund portfolio as of 31 March 2025.

While reviewing the comparative data no material changes were identified. It was determined changes in asset and sector allocation were the main determinants in the differences between the reporting periods.

GHG emissions (paragraph 22(a) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions for the Fund are set out below. Note that Pie Funds discloses Carbon Footprint for each Fund as well as Total Financed Carbon Emissions, because Carbon Footprint will provide a more comparable metric in future years. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Total Financed Carbon Emissions / MtCO2e	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	5,403.9	9,127.7
Carbon Footprint / tCO2e/ $m invested	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	10.6	21.5

GHG emissions intensity (paragraph 22(b) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions intensity for the Fund is set out below. Please see sections 5.1.1 and 5.5. (GHG emissions methodology) of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) / tCO2e / $m revenue	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	39.9	92.3

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to transition risks (paragraph 22(c) of NZ CS 1)

Three metrics that relate to the number of companies within the Fund portfolio that may be considered vulnerable to transition risks are set out below. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of these metrics and note that the Morrison & Co High Conviction Infra Aus Feeder NZH fund, the William Blair SICAV - EMK SMC I Class fund, the VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, and the iShares U.S. Regional Banks ETF are considered and included as individual investees for all three metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	82.2%	85.9%
Companies with SBTi approved targets	35.8%	45.9%
Fossil Fuel based revenue exposure	4.6%	17.4%

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to physical risks (paragraph 22(d) of NZ CS 1)

The metrics below show Physical VaR estimates provided by MSCI on the basis of the Net Zero 2050 Average scenario (for the minimum level) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Aggressive scenario (for the maximum level), both as described in section 3 (Strategy) of these Climate Statements. Please see section 5.1.4 for an explanation of this metric.

The categories of Physical risk selected below are those that were determined to be material under the Net Zero 2050 Average Scenario. In addition, we include Total Physical VaR, as provided by MSCI, which includes the categories listed as well as the Physical VaR for other categories of physical risk which were calculated by MSCI as less than 0.5%.

Please note also that MSCI does not provide Physical VaR for Wildfire risk.

Category	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY24	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY25	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY24	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY25
Extreme Heat	-0.2%	-0.3%	-0.7%	-1.1%
Coastal Flooding	-0.4%	-0.4%	-1.1%	-0.8%
River Low Flow	1.4%	-0.7%	-13.1%	-9.3%
Total Physical VaR	-0.6%	-0.9%	-2.2%	-4.0%

Amount or percentage of assets, or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities (paragraph 22(e) of NZ CS 1)

Two metrics that relate to the percentage of the Fund's portfolio that aligned with climate-related opportunities are set out below. Please see 5.1.5 of this Climate Statement for an explanation of these metrics and note that the Morrison & Co High Conviction Infra Aus Feeder NZH fund, the William Blair SICAV - EMK SMC I Class fund, the VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, and the iShares U.S. Regional Banks ETF are considered and included as individual investees for the metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	13.5%	10.6%
Exposure to Green Revenue	36.9%	42.1%

Coverage Rate

Please note that the coverage rates below do not consider cash weighting, as the information represents data covered for our investments.

Category	Weighted % of Investees FY24	Weighted % of Investees FY25
GHG Emission including: 1) Total Financed Carbon Emissions 2) Carbon Footprint 3) WACI	93.4%	95.0%
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	93.4%	95.6%
Physical VaR	81.8%	83.5%
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	94.2%	95.6%
Exposure to Green Revenue	95.2%	88.1%

6.3.4 PIE AUSTRALASIAN GROWTH FUND

1. Introduction

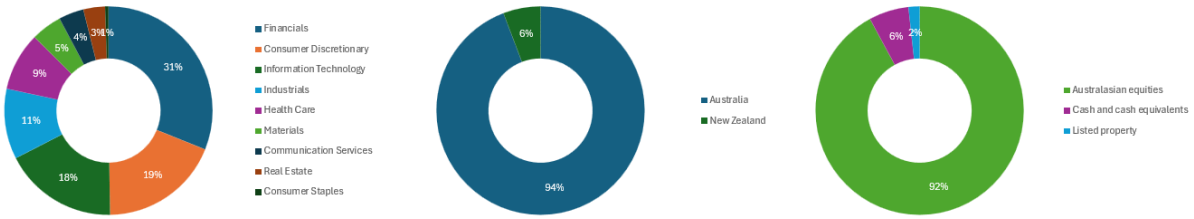
This section provides content in relation to Pie Australasian Growth Fund (referred to as "AG" or the "Fund" in this section) in respect of the reporting period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. This section supplements section 3 (Strategy) and section 4 (Metrics) of these Climate Statements.

2. Strategy of Australasian Growth Fund

The Australasian Growth Fund seeks to provide investors with capital growth by investing predominantly in a concentrated portfolio of hand-picked listed Australasian Smaller Companies, where Pie Funds considers value is greatest and the opportunity of earnings growth is high.

3. Overview of Fund holdings

An overview of the Fund's holdings, by sector and geography as of 31 March 2025 are shown in the charts below. As of 31 March 2025, the total number of investees in the portfolio was 28.



Sector Allocation | **Region Allocation** | **Asset Class Allocation**

**Sector Allocation and Country Allocation excludes any Cash and Cash Equivalents holdings.*

4. Climate-related risks an opportunities

There is considerable uncertainty about the timing and scale of climate-related risks. The very high-level descriptions of climate-related risks and opportunities in the chart below and the likelihood of risks as ranging from "unlikely" to "possible" to "likely" can be considered as general commentary only about possible outcomes, based on the current portfolio as a proxy for a future portfolio, and is in no sense a forecast.

The below assessment of likelihood is based loosely on the plausible future described in the Delayed Transition scenario, representing a middle ground between Net Zero 2050 Average and NDC Aggressive scenario described in section 3.3.3.

Unlikely	Possible	Likely
▲	▲	▲

Risk or Opportunity	Time frame / Impact		
	Short	Medium	Long
TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES			
Technology	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
TRANSITION RISKS			
Policy Risk	▲	▲	▲
Stranded Assets	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
Litigation Risk	▲	▲	▲
PHYSICAL RISKS *			
Coastal Flooding	▲	▲	▲
Extreme Heat	▲	▲	▲
Wildfires	▲	▲	▲

** These physical risks are indicated by information provided by MSCI based on the current portfolio and its proprietary Asset Location Database. The underlying data points are unavailable. However, given the known risks of these types of physical risk, which will worsen over time, Pie Funds has used MSCI information to compile this content.*

5. Anticipated Impacts

Exposure to climate related risks and/or climate-related opportunities identified above could, as with exposure to other investment risks and opportunities, impact the value of the Fund. Financial impact on the Fund can likewise affect the value of a client's units in the Fund and the ultimate return of a client investing in the Fund. At an extreme level, the liquidity of the Fund could be negatively impacted.

6. Metrics

To aid the reader in understanding the data quality and availability in relation to this Fund, we note that:

- The PCAF weighted data quality score is 3.06, noting that the scale is 1 – 5 with 1 being the highest quality score (please see section 6.2. (Data Limitations) of these Climate Statements for further explanation).

The metrics below are all based on data provided by MSCI based on the Fund portfolio as of 31 March 2025.

While reviewing the comparative data no material changes were identified. It was determined changes in asset and sector allocation were the main determinants in the differences between the reporting periods.

GHG emissions (paragraph 22(a) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions for the Fund are set out below. Note that Pie Funds discloses Carbon Footprint for each Fund as well as Total Financed Carbon Emissions, because Carbon Footprint will provide a more comparable metric in future years. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Total Financed Carbon Emissions / MtCO2e	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	661	450
Carbon Footprint / tCO2e/ $m invested	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	7.1	3.87

GHG emissions intensity (paragraph 22(b) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions intensity for the Fund is set out below. Please see sections 5.1.1 and 5.5. (GHG emissions methodology) of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) / tCO2e / $m revenue	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	21.9	7.6

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to transition risks (paragraph 22(c) of NZ CS 1)

Three metrics that relate to the number of companies within the Fund portfolio that may be considered vulnerable to transition risks are set out below. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of these metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	7.6%	12.9%
Companies with SBTi approved targets	0.0%	0.0%
Fossil Fuel based revenue exposure	1.4%	0.0%

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to physical risks (paragraph 22(d) of NZ CS 1)

The metrics below show Physical VaR estimates provided by MSCI on the basis of the Net Zero 2050 Average scenario (for the minimum level) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Aggressive scenario (for the maximum level), both as described in section 3 (Strategy) of these Climate Statements. Please see section 5.1.4 for an explanation of this metric.

The categories of Physical risk selected below are those that were determined to be material under the Net Zero 2050 Average Scenario.

Please note also that MSCI does not provide Physical VaR for Wildfire risk.

Category	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY24	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY25	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY24	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY25
Extreme Heat	-0.6%	-0.2%	-2.9%	-0.8%
Coastal Flooding	-1.8%	-0.3%	-6.0%	-0.7%
Total Physical VaR	-2.4%	-0.6%	-9.1%	-2.3%

Amount or percentage of assets, or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities (paragraph 22(e) of NZ CS 1)

Two metrics that relate to the percentage of the Fund's portfolio that aligned with climate-related opportunities are set out below. Please see 5.1.5 of this Climate Statement for an explanation of these metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	0.0%	0.0%
Exposure to Green Revenue	4.2%	3.7%

Coverage Rate

Please note that the coverage rates below do not consider cash weighting, as the information represents data covered for our investments.

Category	Weighted % of Investees FY24	Weighted % of Investees FY25
GHG Emission including: 1) Total Financed Carbon Emissions 2) Carbon Footprint 3) WACI	34.4%	43.9%
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	34.4%	43.9%
Physical VaR	29.6%	44.5%
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	34.4%	43.9%
Exposure to Green Revenue	31.1%	55.9%

6.3.5 PIE AUSTRALASIAN GROWTH 2 FUND

1. Introduction

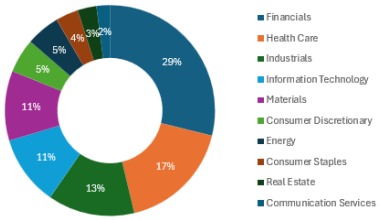
This section provides content in relation to Pie Australasian Growth 2 Fund (referred to as "AG2" or the "Fund" in this section) in respect of the reporting period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. This section supplements section 3 (Strategy) and section 4 (Metrics) of these Climate Statements.

2. Strategy of Australasian Growth 2 Fund

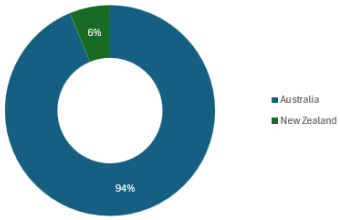
The Australasian Growth 2 Fund seeks to provide investors with long-term capital growth by investing predominantly in a concentrated portfolio of hand-picked listed Australasian Smaller Companies and Medium Companies, where Pie Funds considers value is greatest and the opportunity of earnings growth is high.

3. Overview of Fund Holdings

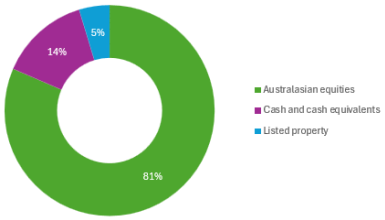
An overview of the Fund's holdings, by sector and geography as of 31 March 2025 are shown in the charts below. As of 31 March 2025, the total number of investees in the portfolio was 30.



Sector Allocation



Region Allocation



Asset Class Allocation

**Sector Allocation and Country Allocation excludes any Cash and Cash Equivalents holdings.*

4. Climate-related risks and opportunities

There is considerable uncertainty about the timing and scale of climate-related risks. The very high-level descriptions of climate-related risks and opportunities in the chart below and the likelihood of risks as ranging from "unlikely" to "possible" to "likely" can be considered as general commentary only about possible outcomes, based on the current portfolio as a proxy for a future portfolio, and is in no sense a forecast.

The below assessment of likelihood is based loosely on the plausible future described in the Delayed Transition scenario, representing a middle ground between Net Zero 2050 Average and NDC Aggressive scenario described in section 3.3.3.

Unlikely	Possible	Likely
▲	▲	▲

Risk or Opportunity	Time frame / Impact		
	Short	Medium	Long
TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES			
Technology	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
TRANSITION RISKS			
Policy Risk	▲	▲	▲
Stranded Assets	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
Litigation Risk	▲	▲	▲
PHYSICAL RISKS *			
Coastal Flooding	▲	▲	▲
Extreme Heat	▲	▲	▲
Wildfires	▲	▲	▲

** These physical risks are indicated by information provided by MSCI based on the current portfolio and its proprietary Asset Location Database. The underlying data points are unavailable. However, given the known risks of these types of physical risk, which will worsen over time, Pie Funds has used MSCI information to compile this content.*

5. Anticipated Impacts

Exposure to climate related risks and/or climate-related opportunities identified above could, as with exposure to other investment risks and opportunities, impact the value of the Fund. Financial impact on the Fund can likewise affect the value of a client's units in the Fund and the ultimate return of a client investing in the Fund. At an extreme level, the liquidity of the Fund could be negatively impacted.

6. Metrics

To aid the reader in understanding the data quality and availability in relation to this Fund, we note that:

- The PCAF weighted data quality score is 2.79, noting that the scale is 1 – 5 with 1 being the highest quality score (please see section 6.2 (Data Limitations) of these Climate Statements for further explanation.)

The metrics below are all based on data provided by MSCI based on the Fund portfolio as of 31 March 2025.

While reviewing the comparative data no material changes were identified. It was determined changes in asset and sector allocation were the main determinants in the differences between the reporting periods.

GHG emissions (paragraph 22(a) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions for the Fund are set out below. Note that Pie Funds discloses Carbon Footprint for each Fund as well as Total Financed Carbon Emissions, because Carbon Footprint will provide a more comparable metric in future years. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statement for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Total Financed Carbon Emissions / MtCO2e	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	9,066	4,917
Carbon Footprint / tCO2e/ $m invested	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	34.6	13.4

GHG emissions intensity (paragraph 22(b) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions intensity for the Fund is set out below. Please see sections 5.1.1 and 5.5. (GHG emissions methodology) of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) / tCO2e / $m revenue	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	65.7	54.0

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to transition risks (paragraph 22(c) of NZ CS 1)

Three metrics that relate to the number of companies within the Fund portfolio that may be considered vulnerable to transition risks are set out below. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of these metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	38.4%	36.7%
Companies with SBTi approved targets	2.9%	4.7%
Fossil Fuel based revenue exposure	7.1%	9.2%

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to physical risks (paragraph 22(d) of NZ CS 1)

The metrics below show Physical VaR estimates provided by MSCI on the basis of the Net Zero 2050 Average scenario (for the minimum level) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Aggressive scenario (for the maximum level), both as described in section 3 (Strategy) of these Climate Statements. Please see section 5.1.4 for an explanation of this metric.

The categories of Physical risk selected below are those that were determined to be material under the Net Zero 2050 Average Scenario.

Please note also that MSCI does not provide Physical VaR for Wildfire risk.

Category	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY24	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY25	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY24	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY25
Extreme Heat	-0.3%	-0.3%	-1.1%	-1.1%
Coastal Flooding	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.6%	-0.2%
Total Physical VaR	-0.6%	-0.5%	-1.9%	-1.8%

Amount or percentage of assets, or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities (paragraph 22(e) of NZ CS 1)

Two metrics that relate to the percentage of the Fund's portfolio that aligned with climate-related opportunities are set out below. Please see 5.1.5 of this Climate Statement for an explanation of these metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	2.7%	0.0%
Exposure to Green Revenue	26.0%	28.2%

Coverage Rate

Please note that the coverage rates below do not consider cash weighting, as the information represents data covered for our investments.

Category	Weighted % of Investees FY24	Weighted % of Investees FY25
GHG Emission including: 1) Total Financed Carbon Emissions 2) Carbon Footprint 3) WACI	83.4%	98.1%
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	83.4%	98.1%
Physical VaR	68.5%	89.3%
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	83.4%	98.1%
Exposure to Green Revenue	83.4%	97.1%

6.3.6 PIE AUSTRALASIAN DIVIDEND GROWTH FUND

1. Introduction

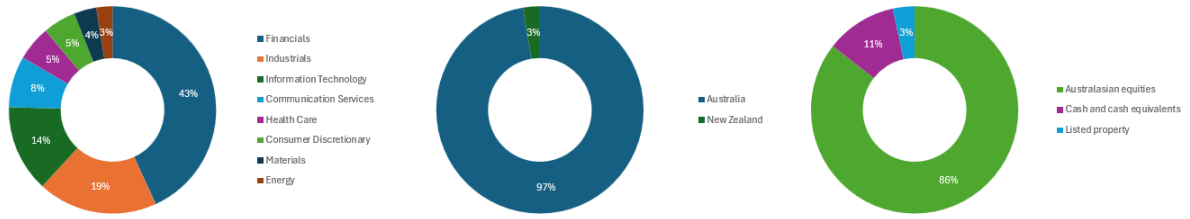
This section provides content in relation to Pie Australasian Dividend Growth Fund (referred to as "DIV" or the "Fund" in this section) in respect of the reporting period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. This section supplements section 3 (Strategy) and section 4 (Metrics) of these Climate Statements.

2. Strategy of Pie Australasian Dividend Growth Fund

The Australasian Dividend Growth Fund seeks to provide investors with a regular distribution payment stream or reinvestment and long-term capital growth. The Australasian Dividend Growth Fund does this by investing predominantly in a concentrated portfolio of handpicked Australasian Smaller and Medium Companies that pay a dividend or produce cash-flow available for future distributions and whose earnings growth potential we do not consider fully realised by the market.

3. Overview of Fund Holdings

An overview of the Fund's holdings, by sector and geography as of 31 March 2025 are shown in the charts below. As of 31 March 2025, the total number of investees in the portfolio was 33.



Sector Allocation	Region Allocation	Asset Class Allocation

**Sector Allocation and Country Allocation excludes any Cash and Cash Equivalents holdings.*

4. Climate-related risks and opportunities

There is considerable uncertainty about the timing and scale of climate-related risks. The very high-level descriptions of climate-related risks and opportunities in the chart below and the likelihood of risks as ranging from "unlikely" to "possible" to "likely" can be considered as general commentary only about possible outcomes, based on the current portfolio as a proxy for a future portfolio, and is in no sense a forecast.

The below assessment of likelihood is based loosely on the plausible future described in the Delayed Transition scenario, representing a middle ground between Net Zero 2050 Average and NDC Aggressive scenario described in section 3.3.3.

Unlikely	Possible	Likely
▲	▲	▲

Risk or Opportunity	Time frame / Impact		
	Short	Medium	Long
TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES			
Technology	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
TRANSITION RISKS			
Policy Risk	▲	▲	▲
Stranded Assets	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
Litigation Risk	▲	▲	▲
PHYSICAL RISKS *			
Coastal Flooding	▲	▲	▲
Extreme Heat	▲	▲	▲
Wildfires	▲	▲	▲

** These physical risks are indicated by information provided by MSCI based on the current portfolio and its proprietary Asset Location Database. The underlying data points are unavailable. However, given the known risks of these types of physical risk, which will worsen over time, Pie Funds has used MSCI information to compile this content.*

5. Anticipated Impacts

Exposure to climate related risks and/or climate-related opportunities identified above could, as with exposure to other investment risks and opportunities, impact the value of the Fund. Financial impact on the Fund can likewise affect the value of a client's units in the Fund and the ultimate return of a client investing in the Fund. At an extreme level, the liquidity of the Fund could be negatively impacted.

6. Metrics

To aid the reader in understanding the data quality and availability in relation to this Fund, we note that:

- The PCAF weighted data quality score is 2.91, noting that the scale is 1 – 5 with 1 being the highest quality score (please see section 6.2 (Data Limitations) of these Climate Statements for further explanation).

The metrics below are all based on data provided by MSCI based on the Fund portfolio as of 31 March 2025.

While reviewing the comparative data no material changes were identified. It was determined changes in asset and sector allocation were the main determinants in the differences between the reporting periods.

GHG emissions (paragraph 22(a) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions for the Fund are set out below. Note that Pie Funds discloses Carbon Footprint for each Fund as well as Total Financed Carbon Emissions, because Carbon Footprint will provide a more comparable metric in future years. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statement for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Total Financed Carbon Emissions / MtCO2e	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	7,210	3,740
Carbon Footprint / tCO2e/ $m invested	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	19.7	11.0

GHG emissions intensity (paragraph 22(b) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions intensity for the Fund is set out below. Please see sections 5.1.1 and 5.5. (GHG emissions methodology) of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) / tCO2e / $m revenue	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	39.5	25.3

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to transition risks (paragraph 22(c) of NZ CS 1)

Three metrics that relate to the number of companies within the Fund portfolio that may be considered vulnerable to transition risks are set out below. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of these metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	15.0%	30.9%
Companies with SBTi approved targets	0.0%	0.0%
Fossil Fuel based revenue exposure	7.0%	2.2%

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to physical risks (paragraph 22(d) of NZ CS 1)

The metrics below show Physical VaR estimates provided by MSCI on the basis of the Net Zero 2050 Average scenario (for the minimum level) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Aggressive scenario (for the maximum level), both as described in section 3 (Strategy) of these Climate Statements. Please see section 5.1.4 for an explanation of this metric.

The categories of Physical risk selected below are those that were determined to be material under the Net Zero 2050 Average Scenario.

Please note also that MSCI does not provide Physical VaR for Wildfire risk.

Category	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY24	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY25	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY24	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY25
Extreme Heat	-0.4%	-0.6%	-1.5%	-1.9%
Coastal Flooding	-0.2%	-0.5%	-2.0%	-1.3%
Total Physical VaR	-0.5%	-1.4%	-3.5%	-4.3%

Amount or percentage of assets, or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities (paragraph 22(e) of NZ CS 1)

Two metrics that relate to the percentage of the Fund's portfolio that aligned with climate-related opportunities are set out below. Please see 5.1.5 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of these metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	0.0%	0.0%
Exposure to Green Revenue	12.0%	16.7%

Coverage Rate

Please note that the coverage rates below do not consider cash weighting, as the information represents data covered for our investments.

Category	Weighted % of Investees FY24	Weighted % of Investees FY25
GHG Emission including: 1) Total Financed Carbon Emissions 2) Carbon Footprint 3) WACI	73.6%	89.5%
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	73.5%	89.5%
Physical VaR	47.0%	76.2%
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	73.5%	89.5%
Exposure to Green Revenue	75.2%	96.5%

6.3.7 PIE AUSTRALASIAN EMERGING COMPANIES FUND

1. Introduction

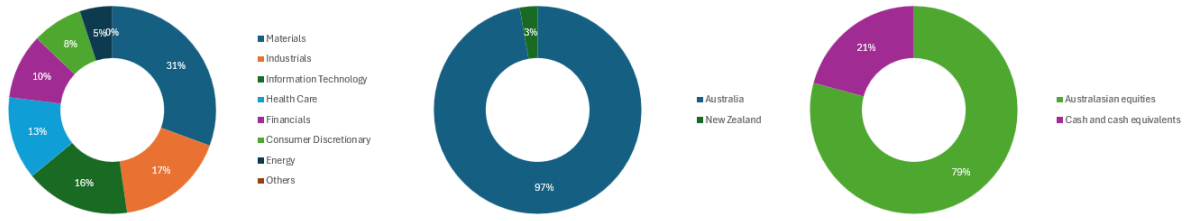
This section provides content in relation to Pie Australasian Emerging Companies Fund (referred to as "ECF" or the "Fund" in this section) in respect of the reporting period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. This section supplements section 3 (Strategy) and section 4 (Metrics) of these Climate Statements.

2. Strategy of Pie Australasian Emerging Companies Fund

The Emerging Companies Fund seeks to provide investors with long-term capital growth by investing predominantly in a concentrated portfolio of hand-picked Australasian Emerging Companies, where Pie Funds considers value is greatest and the opportunity of earnings growth is high.

3. Overview of Fund Holdings

An overview of the Fund's holdings, by sector and geography as of 31 March 2025 are shown in the charts below. As of 31 March 2025, the total number of investees in the portfolio was 35.



Sector Allocation | **Region Allocation** | **Asset Class Allocation**

**Sector Allocation and Country Allocation excludes any Cash and Cash Equivalents holdings.*

4. Climate-related risks and opportunities

There is considerable uncertainty about the timing and scale of climate-related risks. The very high-level descriptions of climate-related risks and opportunities in the chart below and the likelihood of risks as ranging from "unlikely" to "possible" to "likely" can be considered as general commentary only about possible outcomes, based on the current portfolio as a proxy for a future portfolio, and is in no sense a forecast.

The below assessment of likelihood is based loosely on the plausible future described in the Delayed Transition scenario, representing a middle ground between Net Zero 2050 Average and NDC Aggressive scenario described in section 3.3.3.

Unlikely	Possible	Likely
▲	▲	▲

Risk or Opportunity	Time frame / Impact		
	Short	Medium	Long
TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES			
Technology	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
TRANSITION RISKS			
Policy Risk	▲	▲	▲
Stranded Assets	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
Litigation Risk	▲	▲	▲
PHYSICAL RISKS *			
Coastal Flooding	▲	▲	▲
Extreme Heat	▲	▲	▲
Wildfires	▲	▲	▲

** These physical risks are indicated by information provided by MSCI based on the current portfolio and its proprietary Asset Location Database. The underlying data points are unavailable. However, given the known risks of these types of physical risk, which will worsen over time, Pie Funds has used MSCI information to compile this content.*

5. Anticipated Impacts

Exposure to climate related risks and/or climate-related opportunities identified above could, as with exposure to other investment risks and opportunities, impact the value of the Fund. Financial impact on the Fund can likewise affect the value of a client's units in the Fund and the ultimate return of a client investing in the Fund. At an extreme level, the liquidity of the Fund could be negatively impacted.

6. Metrics

To aid the reader in understanding the data quality and availability in relation to this Fund, we note that:

- The PCAF weighted data quality score is 3.19, noting that the scale is 1 – 5 with 1 being the highest quality score (please see section 6.2 (Data Limitations) of these Climate Statements for further explanation).

The metrics below are all based on data provided by MSCI based on the Fund portfolio as of 31 March 2025.

While reviewing the comparative data no material changes were identified. It was determined changes in asset and sector allocation were the main determinants in the differences between the reporting periods.

GHG emissions (paragraph 22(a) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions for the Fund are set out below. Note that Pie Funds discloses Carbon Footprint for each Fund as well as Total Financed Carbon Emissions, because Carbon Footprint will provide a more comparable metric in future years. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Total Financed Carbon Emissions / MtCO2e	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	1,917	3,355
Carbon Footprint / tCO2e/ $m invested	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	15.1	24.3

GHG emissions intensity (paragraph 22(b) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions intensity for the Fund is set out below. Please see sections 5.1.1 and 5.5. (GHG emissions methodology) of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) / tCO2e / $m revenue	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	69.1	139.4

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to transition risks (paragraph 22(c) of NZ CS 1)

Three metrics that relate to the number of companies within the Fund portfolio that may be considered vulnerable to transition risks are set out below. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of these metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	6.7%	0.0%
Companies with SBTi approved targets	0.0%	0.0%
Fossil Fuel based revenue exposure	0.0%	3.4%

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to physical risks (paragraph 22(d) of NZ CS 1)

The metrics below show Physical VaR estimates provided by MSCI on the basis of the Net Zero 2050 Average scenario (for the minimum level) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Aggressive scenario (for the maximum level), both as described in section 3 (Strategy) of these Climate Statements. Please see section 5.1.4 for an explanation of this metric.

The categories of Physical risk selected below are those that were determined to be material under the Net Zero 2050 Average Scenario.

Please note also that MSCI does not provide Physical VaR for Wildfire risk.

Category	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY24	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY25	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY24	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY25
Extreme Heat	-2.0%	-0.9%	-7.7%	-2.4%
Total Physical VaR	-2.8%	-0.5%	-10.2%	-2.7%

Amount or percentage of assets, or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities (paragraph 22(e) of NZ CS 1)

Two metrics that relate to the percentage of the Fund's portfolio that aligned with climate-related opportunities are set out below. Please see 5.1.5 of this Climate Statement for an explanation of these metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	0.0%	0.0%
Exposure to Green Revenue	9.2%	0.0%

Coverage Rate

Please note that the coverage rates below do not consider cash weighting, as the information represents data covered for our investments.

Category	Weighted % of Investees FY24	Weighted % of Investees FY25
GHG Emission including: 1) Total Financed Carbon Emissions 2) Carbon Footprint 3) WACI	32.9%	26.6%
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	32.9%	16.2%
Physical VaR	20.7%	31.1%
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	32.0%	16.2%
Exposure to Green Revenue	32.0%	36.9%

6.3.8 PIE GLOBAL GROWTH FUND

1. Introduction

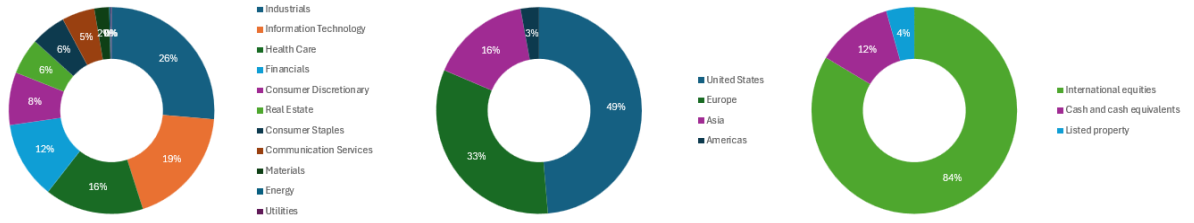
This section provides content in relation to Pie Global Growth Fund (referred to as "GG" or the "Fund" in this section) in respect of the reporting period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. This section supplements section 3 (Strategy) and section 4 (Metrics) of these Climate Statements.

2. Strategy of Pie Global Growth Fund

The Global Growth Fund seeks to provide investors with long-term capital growth by investing predominantly in listed Smaller Companies globally.

3. Overview of Fund Holdings

An overview of the Fund's holdings, by sector and geography as of 31 March 2025 are shown in the charts below. As of 31 March 2025, the total number of investees in the portfolio was 44.



Sector Allocation | **Region Allocation** | **Asset Class Allocation**

**Sector Allocation and Country Allocation excludes any Cash and Cash Equivalents holdings.*

4. Climate-related risks and opportunities

There is considerable uncertainty about the timing and scale of climate-related risks. The very high-level descriptions of climate-related risks and opportunities in the chart below and the likelihood of risks as ranging from "unlikely" to "possible" to "likely" can be considered as general commentary only about possible outcomes, based on the current portfolio as a proxy for a future portfolio, and is in no sense a forecast.

The below assessment of likelihood is based loosely on the plausible future described in the Delayed Transition scenario, representing a middle ground between Net Zero 2050 Average and NDC Aggressive scenario described in section 3.3.3.

Unlikely	Possible	Likely
▲	▲	▲

Risk or Opportunity	Time frame / Impact		
	Short	Medium	Long
TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES			
Technology	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
TRANSITION RISKS			
Policy Risk	▲	▲	▲
Stranded Assets	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
Litigation Risk	▲	▲	▲
PHYSICAL RISKS *			
Coastal Flooding	▲	▲	▲
Extreme Heat	▲	▲	▲
Wildfires	▲	▲	▲

** These physical risks are indicated by information provided by MSCI based on the current portfolio and its proprietary Asset Location Database. The underlying data points are unavailable. However, given the known risks of these types of physical risk, which will worsen over time, Pie Funds has used MSCI information to compile this content.*

5. Anticipated Impacts

Exposure to climate related risks and/or climate-related opportunities identified above could, as with exposure to other investment risks and opportunities, impact the value of the Fund. Financial impact on the Fund can likewise affect the value of a client's units in the Fund and the ultimate return of a client investing in the Fund. At an extreme level, the liquidity of the Fund could be negatively impacted.

6. Metrics

To aid the reader in understanding the data quality and availability in relation to this Fund, we note that:

- The PCAF weighted data quality score is 2.90 noting that the scale is 1 – 5 with 1 being the highest quality score (please see section 6.2 (Data Limitations) of these Climate Statements for further explanation).
- For the William Blair SICAV - EMK SMC I Class fund and the iShares U.S. Regional Banks ETF, we employed an aggregate approach. This approach is based on the weighting of the holding and the underlying weights of the companies invested in by the fund and the ETF, rather than examining the individual investee companies directly. We considered them as individual investees in calculating the metrics.

The metrics below are all based on data provided by MSCI based on the Fund portfolio as of 31 March 2025.

While reviewing the comparative data no material changes were identified. It was determined changes in asset and sector allocation were the main determinants in the differences between the reporting periods.

GHG emissions (paragraph 22(a) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions for the Fund are set out below. Note that Pie Funds discloses Carbon Footprint for each Fund as well as Total Financed Carbon Emissions, because Carbon Footprint will provide a more comparable metric in future years. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Total Financed Carbon Emissions / MtCO2e	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	5,408	1,819
Carbon Footprint / tCO2e/ $m invested	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	21.5	9.9

GHG emissions intensity (paragraph 22(b) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions intensity for the Fund is set out below. Please see sections 5.1.1 and 5.5. (GHG emissions methodology) of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) / tCO2e / $m revenue	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	36.6	26.5

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to transition risks (paragraph 22(c) of NZ CS 1)

Three metrics that relate to the number of companies within the Fund portfolio that may be considered vulnerable to transition risks are set out below. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of these metrics and note that the William Blair SICAV - EMK SMC I Class fund and the iShares U.S. Regional Banks ETF are considered and included as individual investees for all three metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	34.9%	45.6%
Companies with SBTi approved targets	16.3%	15.6%
Fossil Fuel based revenue exposure	0.02%	0.2%

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to physical risks (paragraph 22(d) of NZ CS 1)

The metrics below show Physical VaR estimates provided by MSCI on the basis of the Net Zero 2050 Average scenario (for the minimum level) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Aggressive scenario (for the maximum level), both as described in section 3 (Strategy) of these Climate Statements. Please see section 5.1.4 for an explanation of this metric. asdfasd

The categories of Physical risk selected below are those that were determined to be material under the Net Zero 2050 Average Scenario I

Please note also that MSCI does not provide Physical VaR for Wildfire risk.

Category	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY24	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY25	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY24	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY25
Extreme Heat	-0.4%	-0.6%	-1.8%	-2.3%
Coastal Flooding	-1.8%	-0.4%	-4.5%	-1.0%
Total Physical VaR	-2.2%	-1.1%	-6.4%	-4.9%

Amount or percentage of assets, or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities (paragraph 22(e) of NZ CS 1)

Two metrics that relate to the percentage of the Fund's portfolio that aligned with climate-related opportunities are set out below. Please see 5.1.5 of this Climate Statement for an explanation of these metrics and note that the William Blair SICAV - EMK SMC I Class fund and the iShares U.S. Regional Banks ETF are considered and included as individual investees for the metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	0.4%	0.2%
Exposure to Green Revenue	29.0%	23.5%

Coverage Rate

Please note that the coverage rates below do not consider cash weighting, as the information represents data covered for our investments.

Category	Weighted % of Investees FY24	Weighted % of Investees FY25
GHG Emission including: 1) Total Financed Carbon Emissions 2) Carbon Footprint 3) WACI	86.1%	90.0%
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	86.1%	90.0%
Physical VaR	72.4%	75.7%
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	86.0%	90.0%
Exposure to Green Revenue	86.4%	75.7%

6.3.9 PIE GLOBAL GROWTH 2 FUND

1. Introduction

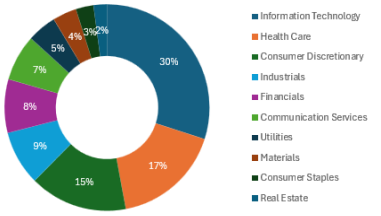
This section provides content in relation to Pie Global Growth 2 Fund (referred to as "GG2" or the "Fund" in this section) in respect of the reporting period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. This section supplements section 3 (Strategy) and section 4 (Metrics) of these Climate Statements.

2. Strategy of Pie Global Growth 2 Fund

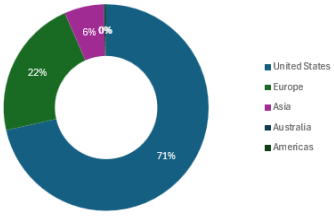
The Global Growth 2 Fund seeks to provide investors with long-term capital growth by investing in large companies globally, directly and through ETFs.

3. Overview of Fund Holdings

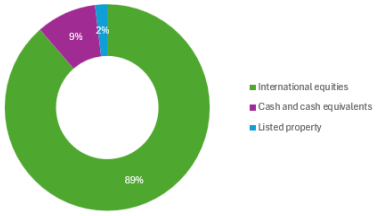
An overview of the Fund's holdings, by sector and geography as of 31 March 2025 are shown in the charts below. As of 31 March 2025, the total number of investees in the portfolio was 41.



Sector Allocation



Region Allocation



Asset Class Allocation

**Sector Allocation and Country Allocation excludes any Cash and Cash Equivalents holdings.*

4. Climate-related risks and opportunities

There is considerable uncertainty about the timing and scale of climate-related risks. The very high-level descriptions of climate-related risks and opportunities in the chart below and the likelihood of risks as ranging from "unlikely" to "possible" to "likely" can be considered as general commentary only about possible outcomes, based on the current portfolio as a proxy for a future portfolio, and is in no sense a forecast.

The below assessment of likelihood is based loosely on the plausible future described in the Delayed Transition scenario, representing a middle ground between Net Zero 2050 Average and NDC Aggressive scenario described in section 3.3.3.

Unlikely	Possible	Likely
▲	▲	▲

Risk or Opportunity	Time frame / Impact		
	Short	Medium	Long
TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES			
Technology	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
TRANSITION RISKS			
Policy Risk	▲	▲	▲
Stranded Assets	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
Litigation Risk	▲	▲	▲
PHYSICAL RISKS *			
Coastal Flooding	▲	▲	▲
Extreme Heat	▲	▲	▲
Wildfires	▲	▲	▲
River Low Flow	▲	▲	▲

** These physical risks are indicated by information provided by MSCI based on the current portfolio and its proprietary Asset Location Database. The underlying data points are unavailable. However, given the known risks of these types of physical risk, which will worsen over time, Pie Funds has used MSCI information to compile this content.*

5. Anticipated Impacts

Exposure to climate related risks and/or climate-related opportunities identified above could, as with exposure to other investment risks and opportunities, impact the value of the Fund. Financial impact on the Fund can likewise affect the value of a client's units in the Fund and the ultimate return of a client investing in the Fund. At an extreme level, the liquidity of the Fund could be negatively impacted.

6. Metrics

To aid the reader in understanding the data quality and availability in relation to this Fund, we note that:

- The PCAF weighted data quality score is 2.27 noting that the scale is 1 – 5 with 1 being the highest quality score (please see section 6.2 (Data Limitations) of these Climate Statements for further explanation).
- For the VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, one of the holdings, we employed an aggregate approach. This approach is based on the weighting of the holding and the underlying weights of the companies invested in by the ETF, rather than examining the individual investee companies directly. We considered this as one investee in calculating the metrics.

The metrics below are all based on data provided by MSCI based on the Fund portfolio as of 31 March 2025.

While reviewing the comparative data no material changes were identified. It was determined changes in asset and sector allocation were the main determinants in the differences between the reporting periods.

GHG emissions (paragraph 22(a) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions for the Fund are set out below. Note that Pie Funds discloses Carbon Footprint for each Fund as well as Total Financed Carbon Emissions, because Carbon Footprint will provide a more comparable metric in future years. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Total Financed Carbon Emissions / MtCO2e	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	1,298	1,785
Carbon Footprint / tCO2e/ $m invested	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	10.1	5.9

GHG emissions intensity (paragraph 22(b) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions intensity for the Fund is set out below. Please see sections 5.1.1 and 5.5. (GHG emissions methodology) of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) / tCO2e / $m revenue	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	35.5	18.1

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to transition risks (paragraph 22(c) of NZ CS 1)

Three metrics that relate to the number of companies within the Fund portfolio that may be considered vulnerable to transition risks are set out below. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of these metrics and note that the VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF is considered and included as one investee for all three metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	86.5%	82.3%
Companies with SBTi approved targets	42.1%	44.5%
Fossil Fuel based revenue exposure	5.5%	4.3%

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to physical risks (paragraph 22(d) of NZ CS 1)

The metrics below show Physical VaR estimates provided by MSCI on the basis of the Net Zero 2050 Average scenario (for the minimum level) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Aggressive scenario (for the maximum level), both as described in section 3 (Strategy) of these Climate Statements. Please see section 5.1.4 for an explanation of this metric.

The categories of Physical risk selected below are those that were determined to be material under the Net Zero 2050 Average Scenario I

Please note also that MSCI does not provide Physical VaR for Wildfire risk.

Category	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY24	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY25	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY24	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY25
Extreme Heat	-0.3%	-0.2%	-1.1%	-0.8%
Coastal Flooding	-0.5%	-0.2%	-1.5%	-0.3%
River Low Flow	0.0%	-0.5%	-0.1%	-4.4%
Total Physical VaR	-0.8%	-0.5%	-6.1%	-1.4%

Amount or percentage of assets, or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities (paragraph 22(e) of NZ CS 1)

Two metrics that relate to the percentage of the Fund's portfolio that aligned with climate-related opportunities are set out below. Please see 5.1.5 of this Climate Statement for an explanation of these metrics and note that the VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF is considered and included as one investee for the metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	12.8%	13.0%
Exposure to Green Revenue	41.3%	40.0%

Coverage Rate

Please note that the coverage rates below do not consider cash weighting, as the information represents data covered for our investments.

Category	Weighted % of Investees FY24	Weighted % of Investees FY25
GHG Emission including: 1) Total Financed Carbon Emissions 2) Carbon Footprint 3) WACI	97.9%	100.0%
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	97.9%	97.9%
Physical VaR	95.7%	97.8%
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	97.9%	97.9%
Exposure to Green Revenue	98.1%	100.0%

6.3.10 PIE GROWTH UK & EUROPE FUND

1. Introduction

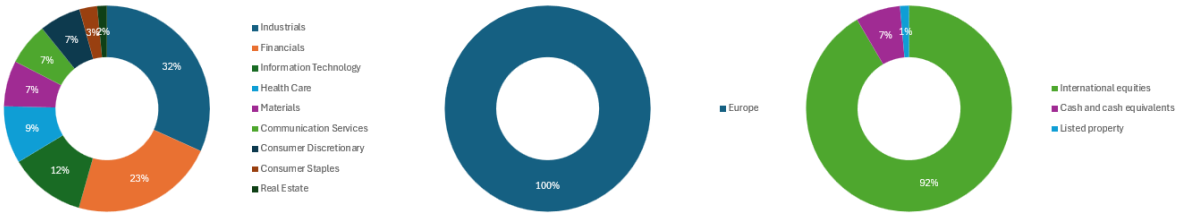
This section provides content in relation to Pie Growth UK & Europe Fund (referred to as "UKE" or the "Fund" in this section) in respect of the reporting period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. This section supplements section 3 (Strategy) and section 4 (Metrics) of these Climate Statements.

2. Strategy of Pie Growth UK & Europe Fund

The Growth UK & Europe Fund seeks to provide investors with long-term capital growth by investing predominantly in a concentrated portfolio of hand-picked listed UK and European Smaller Companies, where Pie Funds considers the value is greatest and the opportunity of earnings growth is high.

3. Overview of Fund Holdings

An overview of the Fund's holdings, by sector and geography as of 31 March 2025 are shown in the charts below. As of 31 March 2025, the total number of investees in the portfolio was 27.



Sector Allocation | **Region Allocation** | **Asset Class Allocation**

**Sector Allocation and Country Allocation excludes any Cash and Cash Equivalents holdings.*

4. Climate-related risks and opportunities

There is considerable uncertainty about the timing and scale of climate-related risks. The very high-level descriptions of climate-related risks and opportunities in the chart below and the likelihood of risks as ranging from "unlikely" to "possible" to "likely" can be considered as general commentary only about possible outcomes, based on the current portfolio as a proxy for a future portfolio, and is in no sense a forecast.

The below assessment of likelihood is based loosely on the plausible future described in the Delayed Transition scenario, representing a middle ground between Net Zero 2050 Average and NDC Aggressive scenario described in section 3.3.3.

Unlikely	Possible	Likely
▲	▲	▲

Risk or Opportunity	Time frame / Impact		
	Short	Medium	Long
TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES			
Technology	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
TRANSITION RISKS			
Policy Risk	▲	▲	▲
Stranded Assets	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
Litigation Risk	▲	▲	▲
PHYSICAL RISKS *			
Coastal Flooding	▲	▲	▲
Extreme Heat	▲	▲	▲
Wildfires	▲	▲	▲

** These physical risks are indicated by information provided by MSCI based on the current portfolio and its proprietary Asset Location Database. The underlying data points are unavailable. However, given the known risks of these types of physical risk, which will worsen over time, Pie Funds has used MSCI information to compile this content.*

5. Anticipated Impacts

Exposure to climate related risks and/or climate-related opportunities identified above could, as with exposure to other investment risks and opportunities, impact the value of the Fund. Financial impact on the Fund can likewise affect the value of a client's units in the Fund and the ultimate return of a client investing in the Fund. At an extreme level, the liquidity of the Fund could be negatively impacted.

6. Metrics

To aid the reader in understanding the data quality and availability in relation to this Fund, we note that:

- The PCAF weighted data quality score is 2.27, noting that the scale is 1 – 5 with 1 being the highest quality score (please see section 6.2 (Data Limitations) of these Climate Statements for further explanation).

The metrics below are all based on data provided by MSCI based on the Fund portfolio as of 31 March 2025.

While reviewing the comparative data no material changes were identified. It was determined changes in asset and sector allocation were the main determinants in the differences between the reporting periods.

GHG emissions (paragraph 22(a) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions for the Fund are set out below. Note that Pie Funds discloses Carbon Footprint for each Fund as well as Total Financed Carbon Emissions, because Carbon Footprint will provide a more comparable metric in future years. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Total Financed Carbon Emissions / MtCO2e	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	882	1,124
Carbon Footprint / tCO2e/ $m invested	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	7.4	7.0

GHG emissions intensity (paragraph 22(b) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions intensity for the Fund is set out below. Please see sections 5.1.1 and 5.5. (GHG emissions methodology) of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) / tCO2e / $m revenue	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	15.0	14.3

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to transition risks (paragraph 22(c) of NZ CS 1)

Three metrics that relate to the number of companies within the Fund portfolio that may be considered vulnerable to transition risks are set out below. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of these metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	51.0%	49.7%
Companies with SBTi approved targets	23.1%	23.7%
Fossil Fuel based revenue exposure	0.0%	0.0%

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to physical risks (paragraph 22(d) of NZ CS 1)

The metrics below show Physical VaR estimates provided by MSCI on the basis of the Net Zero 2050 Average scenario (for the minimum level) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Aggressive scenario (for the maximum level), both as described in section 3 (Strategy) of these Climate Statements. Please see section 5.1.4 for an explanation of this metric.

The categories of Physical risk selected below are those that were determined to be material under the Net Zero 2050 Average Scenario In addition, we include Total Physical VaR, as provided by MSCI, which includes the categories listed as well as the Physical VaR for other categories of physical risk which were calculated by MSCI as less than 0.5%.

Please note also that MSCI does not provide Physical VaR for Wildfire risk.

Category	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY24	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY25	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY24	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY25
Extreme Heat	-0.3%	-0.4%	-1.1%	-1.2%
Coastal Flooding	-2.5%	-0.4%	-7.2%	-1.7%
Total Physical VaR	-2.7%	-0.8%	-8.1%	-3.0%

Amount or percentage of assets, or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities (paragraph 22(e) of NZ CS 1)

Two metrics that relate to the percentage of the Fund's portfolio that aligned with climate-related opportunities are set out below. Please see 5.1.5 of this Climate Statement for an explanation of these metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	0.0%	0.0%
Exposure to Green Revenue	17.9%	13.2%

Coverage Rate

Please note that the coverage rates below do not consider cash weighting, as the information represents data covered for our investments.

Category	Weighted % of Investees FY24	Weighted % of Investees FY25
GHG Emission including: 1) Total Financed Carbon Emissions 2) Carbon Footprint 3) WACI	80.4%	82.3%
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	80.4%	82.3%
Physical VaR	66.1%	56.9%
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	80.4%	82.3%
Exposure to Green Revenue	80.4%	94.5%

⌥ 6.3.11 PIE CONSERVATIVE FUND

1. Introduction

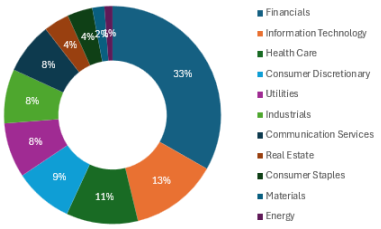
This section provides content in relation to Pie Conservative Fund (referred to as "CON" or the "Fund" in this section) in respect of the reporting period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. This section supplements section 3 (Strategy) and section 4 (Metrics) of these Climate Statements.

2. Strategy of Pie Conservative Fund

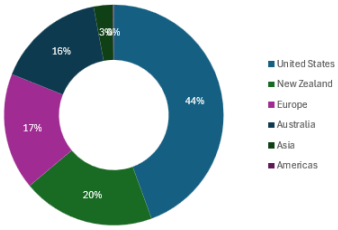
The Conservative Fund seeks to preserve investors' capital, with some capital growth, which outperforms the market index. The Fund is a diversified fund investing primarily in fixed interest securities and some cash, with an allocation to equities either directly or through Other Pie Funds Products.

3. Overview of Fund Holdings

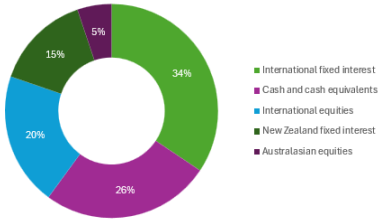
An overview of the Fund's holdings, by sector and geography as of 31 March 2025 are shown in the charts below. As of 31 March 2025, the total number of investees in the portfolio was 206.



Sector Allocation



Region Allocation



Asset Class Allocation

**Sector Allocation and Country Allocation excludes any Cash and Cash Equivalents holdings.*

4. Climate-related risks and opportunities

There is considerable uncertainty about the timing and scale of climate-related risks. The very high-level descriptions of climate-related risks and opportunities in the chart below and the likelihood of risks as ranging from "unlikely" to "possible" to "likely" can be considered as general commentary only about possible outcomes, based on the current portfolio as a proxy for a future portfolio, and is in no sense a forecast.

The below assessment of likelihood is based loosely on the plausible future described in the Delayed Transition scenario, representing a middle ground between Net Zero 2050 Average and NDC Aggressive scenario described in section 3.3.3.

Unlikely	Possible	Likely
▲	▲	▲

Risk or Opportunity	Time frame / Impact		
	Short	Medium	Long
TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES			
Technology	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
TRANSITION RISKS			
Policy Risk	▲	▲	▲
Stranded Assets	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
Litigation Risk	▲	▲	▲
PHYSICAL RISKS *			
Coastal Flooding	▲	▲	▲
Extreme Heat	▲	▲	▲
Wildfires	▲	▲	▲
River Low Flow	▲	▲	▲

** These physical risks are indicated by information provided by MSCI based on the current portfolio and its proprietary Asset Location Database. The underlying data points are unavailable. However, given the known risks of these types of physical risk, which will worsen over time, Pie Funds has used MSCI information to compile this content.*

5. Anticipated Impacts

Exposure to climate related risks and/or climate-related opportunities identified above could, as with exposure to other investment risks and opportunities, impact the value of the Fund. Financial impact on the Fund can likewise affect the value of a client's units in the Fund and the ultimate return of a client investing in the Fund. At an extreme level, the liquidity of the Fund could be negatively impacted.

6. Metrics

To aid the reader in understanding the data quality and availability in relation to this Fund, we note that:

- The PCAF weighted data quality score is 2.30, noting that the scale is 1 – 5 with 1 being the highest quality score (please see section 6.2 (Data Limitations) of these Climate Statements for further explanation).
- For the Morrison & Co High Conviction Infra Aus Feeder NZH fund, the William Blair SICAV - EMK SMC I Class fund, the VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, and the iShares U.S. Regional Banks ETF, we employed an aggregate approach. This approach is based on the weighting of the holding and the underlying weights of the companies invested in by the funds and the ETFs, rather than examining the individual investee companies directly. We considered them as individual investees in calculating the metrics.

The metrics below are all based on data provided by MSCI based on the Fund portfolio as of 31 March 2025.

While reviewing the comparative data no material changes were identified. It was determined changes in asset and sector allocation were the main determinants in the differences between the reporting periods.

GHG emissions (paragraph 22(a) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions for the Fund are set out below. Note that Pie Funds discloses Carbon Footprint for each Fund as well as Total Financed Carbon Emissions, because Carbon Footprint will provide a more comparable metric in future years. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Total Financed Carbon Emissions / MtCO2e	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	2,495	1,622
Carbon Footprint / tCO2e/ $m invested	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	13.8	8.1

GHG emissions intensity (paragraph 22(b) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions intensity for the Fund is set out below. Please see sections 5.1.1 and 5.5. (GHG emissions methodology) of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) / tCO2e / $m revenue	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	43.9	31.3

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to transition risks (paragraph 22(c) of NZ CS 1)

Three metrics that relate to the number of companies within the Fund portfolio that may be considered vulnerable to transition risks are set out below. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of these metrics note that the Morrison & Co High Conviction Infra Aus Feeder NZH fund, the William Blair SICAV - EMK SMC I Class fund, the VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, and the iShares U.S. Regional Banks ETF are considered and included as individual investees for all three metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	75.7%	75.6%
Companies with SBTi approved targets	34.2%	36.9%
Fossil Fuel based revenue exposure	7.8%	5.1%

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to physical risks (paragraph 22(d) of NZ CS 1)

The metrics below show Physical VaR estimates provided by MSCI on the basis of the Net Zero 2050 Average scenario (for the minimum level) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Aggressive scenario (for the maximum level), both as described in section 3 (Strategy) of these Climate Statements. Please see section 5.1.4 for an explanation of this metric.

The categories of Physical risk selected below are those that were determined to be material under the Net Zero 2050 Average Scenario

Please note also that MSCI does not provide Physical VaR for Wildfire risk.

Category	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY24	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY25	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY24	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY25
Extreme Heat	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.4%	-0.5%
Coastal Flooding	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.8%	-0.3%
River Low Flow	0.8%	-0.5%	-9.5%	-5.4%
Total Physical VaR	-0.4%	-0.4%	-1.5%	-1.5%

Amount or percentage of assets, or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities (paragraph 22(e) of NZ CS 1)

Two metrics that relate to the percentage of the Fund's portfolio that aligned with climate-related opportunities are set out below. Please see 5.1.5 of this Climate Statement for an explanation of these metrics and note that the Morrison & Co High Conviction Infra Aus Feeder NZH fund, the William Blair SICAV - EMK SMC I Class fund, the VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, and the iShares U.S. Regional Banks ETF are considered and included as individual investees for the metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	13.2%	8.8%
Exposure to Green Revenue	29.2%	30.9%

Coverage Rate

Please note that the coverage rates below do not consider cash weighting, as the information represents data covered for our investments.

Category	Weighted % of Investees FY24	Weighted % of Investees FY25
GHG Emission including: 1) Total Financed Carbon Emissions 2) Carbon Footprint 3) WACI	94.1%	90.0%
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	94.1%	94.3%
Physical VaR	59.4%	68.0%
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	97.3%	68.7%
Exposure to Green Revenue	97.5%	67.9%

⌥ 6.3.12 PIE CHAIRMAN'S FUND

1. Introduction

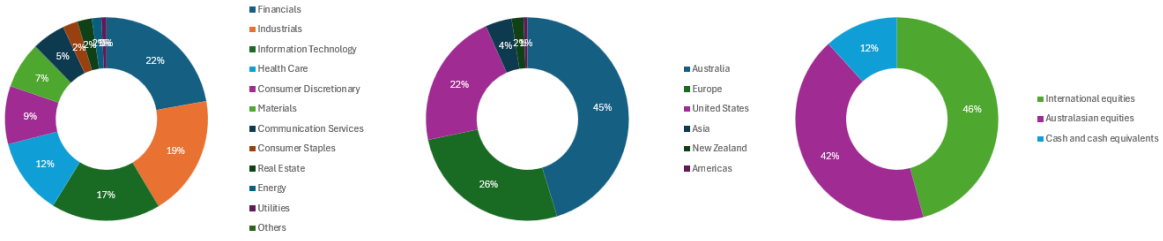
This section provides content in relation to Pie Chairman's Fund (referred to as "CHM " or the "Fund" in this section) in respect of the reporting period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. This section supplements section 3 (Strategy) and section 4 (Metrics) of these Climate Statements.

2. Strategy of Pie Chairman's Fund

The Chairman's Fund seeks to provide investors with long term capital growth by accessing the higher potential growth of predominantly Smaller Companies. It does this by investing predominantly in Other Pie Funds Products.

3. Overview of Fund Holdings

An overview of the Fund's holdings, by sector and geography as of 31 March 2025 are shown in the charts below. As of 31 March 2025, the total number of investees in the portfolio was 184.



Sector Allocation | **Region Allocation** | **Asset Class Allocation**

**Sector Allocation and Country Allocation excludes any Cash and Cash Equivalents holdings.*

4. Climate-related risks and opportunities

There is considerable uncertainty about the timing and scale of climate-related risks. The very high-level descriptions of climate-related risks and opportunities in the chart below and the likelihood of risks as ranging from "unlikely" to "possible" to "likely" can be considered as general commentary only about possible outcomes, based on the current portfolio as a proxy for a future portfolio, and is in no sense a forecast.

The below assessment of likelihood is based loosely on the plausible future described in the Delayed Transition scenario, representing a middle ground between Net Zero 2050 Average and NDC Aggressive scenario described in Section 3.3.3.

Unlikely	Possible	Likely
▲	▲	▲

Risk or Opportunity	Time frame / Impact		
	Short	Medium	Long
TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES			
Technology	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
TRANSITION RISKS			
Policy Risk	▲	▲	▲
Stranded Assets	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
Litigation Risk	▲	▲	▲
PHYSICAL RISKS *			
Coastal Flooding	▲	▲	▲
Extreme Heat	▲	▲	▲
Wildfires	▲	▲	▲
River Low Flow	▲	▲	▲

** These physical risks are indicated by information provided by MSCI based on the current portfolio and its proprietary Asset Location Database. The underlying data points are unavailable. However, given the known risks of these types of physical risk, which will worsen over time, Pie Funds has used MSCI information to compile this content.*

5. Anticipated Impacts

Exposure to climate related risks and/or climate-related opportunities identified above could, as with exposure to other investment risks and opportunities, impact the value of the Fund. Financial impact on the Fund can likewise affect the value of a client's units in the Fund and the ultimate return of a client investing in the Fund. At an extreme level, the liquidity of the Fund could be negatively impacted.

6. Metrics

To aid the reader in understanding the data quality and availability in relation to this Fund, we note that:

- The PCAF weighted data quality score is 2.68, noting that the scale is 1 – 5 with 1 being the highest quality score (please see section 6.2 (Data Limitations) of these Climate Statements for further explanation).
- For the William Blair SICAV - EMK SMC I Class fund, the VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, and the iShares U.S. Regional Banks ETF, we employed an aggregate approach. This approach is based on the weighting of the holding and the underlying weights of the companies invested in by the fund and the ETFs, rather than examining the individual investee companies directly. We considered this as individual investees in calculating the metrics.

The metrics below are all based on data provided by MSCI based on the Fund portfolio of as 31 March 2025.

While reviewing the comparative data no material changes were identified. It was determined changes in asset and sector allocation were the main determinants in the differences between the reporting periods.

GHG emissions (paragraph 22(a) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions for the Fund are set out below. Note that Pie Funds discloses Carbon Footprint for each Fund as well as Total Financed Carbon Emissions, because Carbon Footprint will provide a more comparable metric in future years. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Total Financed Carbon Emissions / MtCO2e	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	4,293	2,068
Carbon Footprint / tCO2e/ $m invested	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	18.6	10.3

GHG emissions intensity (paragraph 22(b) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions intensity for the Fund is set out below. Please see sections 5.1.1 and 5.5. (GHG emissions methodology) of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) / tCO2e / $m revenue	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	40.4	31.6

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to transition risks (paragraph 22(c) of NZ CS 1)

Three metrics that relate to the number of companies within the Fund portfolio that may be considered vulnerable to transition risks are set out below. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of these metrics note that the William Blair SICAV - EMK SMC I Class fund, the VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, and the iShares U.S. Regional Banks ETF are considered and included as individual investees for all three metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	40.7%	45.2%
Companies with SBTi approved targets	15.5%	16.1%
Fossil Fuel based revenue exposure	3.8%	2.9%

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to physical risks (paragraph 22(d) of NZ CS 1)

The metrics below show Physical VaR estimates provided by MSCI on the basis of the Net Zero 2050 Average scenario (for the minimum level) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Aggressive scenario (for the maximum level), both as described in section 3 (Strategy) of these Climate Statements. Please see section 5.1.4 for an explanation of this metric.

The categories of Physical risk selected below are those that were determined to be material under the Net Zero 2050 Average Scenario In addition, we include Total Physical VaR, as provided by MSCI, which includes the categories listed as well as the Physical VaR for other categories of physical risk which were calculated by MSCI as less than 0.5%.

Please note also that MSCI does not provide Physical VaR for Wildfire risk.

Category	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY24	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY25	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY24	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY25
Extreme Heat	-0.4%	-0.5%	-1.8%	-1.7%
Coastal Flooding	-1.2%	-0.3%	-3.7%	-1.0%
River Low Flow	-0.9%	-0.6%	-4.2%	-5.0%
Total Physical VaR	-1.7%	-0.9%	-5.6%	-3.4%

Amount or percentage of assets, or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities (paragraph 22(e) of NZ CS 1)

Two metrics that relate to the percentage of the Fund's portfolio that aligned with climate-related opportunities are set out below. Please see 5.1.5 of this Climate Statement for an explanation of these metrics and note that the William Blair SICAV - EMK SMC I Class fund, the VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF, and the iShares U.S. Regional Banks ETF are considered and included as individual investees for the metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	2.4%	2.4%
Exposure to Green Revenue	23.7%	21.6%

Coverage Rate

Please note that the coverage rates below do not consider cash weighting, as the information represents data covered for our investments.

Category	Weighted % of Investees FY24	Weighted % of Investees FY25
GHG Emission including: 1) Total Financed Carbon Emissions 2) Carbon Footprint 3) WACI	75.1%	79.5%
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	75.1%	78.4%
Physical VaR	61.4%	70.0%
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	75.0%	78.4%
Exposure to Green Revenue	75.1%	81.3%

6.3.13 PIE FIXED INCOME FUND

1. Introduction

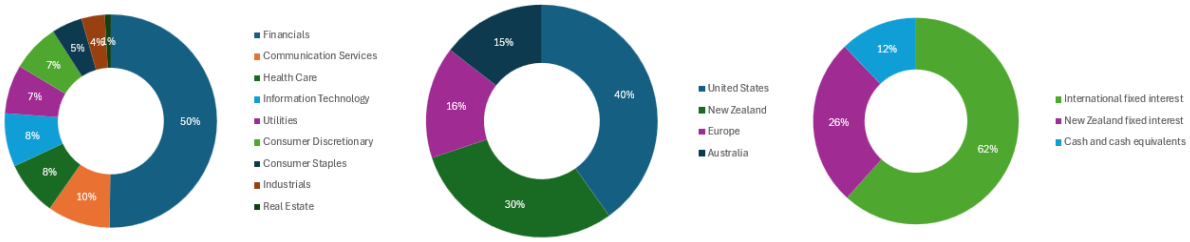
This section provides content in relation to Pie Fixed Income Fund (referred to as "INC"or the "Fund" in this section) in respect of the reporting period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. This section supplements section 3 (Strategy) and section 4 (Metrics) of these Climate Statements.

2. Strategy of Pie Fixed Income Fund

The Fixed Income Fund seeks to preserve investors' capital and generate returns which exceed the market index over the minimum recommended investment timeframe. The Fund invests primarily in New Zealand and International Fixed Interest. It may also allocate to cash.

3. Overview of Fund Holdings

An overview of the Fund's holdings, by sector and geography as of 31 March 2025 are shown in the charts below. As of 31 March 2025, the total number of investees in the portfolio was 57.



Sector Allocation | **Region Allocation** | **Asset Class Allocation**

*Sector Allocation and Country Allocation excludes any Cash and Cash Equivalents holdings.

4. Climate-related risks and opportunities

There is considerable uncertainty about the timing and scale of climate-related risks. The very high-level descriptions of climate-related risks and opportunities in the chart below and the likelihood of risks as ranging from "unlikely" to "possible" to "likely" can be considered as general commentary only about possible outcomes, based on the current portfolio as a proxy for a future portfolio, and is in no sense a forecast.

The below assessment of likelihood is based loosely on the plausible future described in the Delayed Transition scenario, representing a middle ground between Net Zero 2050 Average and NDC Aggressive scenario described in section 3.3.3.

Unlikely	Possible	Likely
▲	▲	▲

Risk or Opportunity	Time frame / Impact		
	Short	Medium	Long
TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES			
Technology	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
TRANSITION RISKS			
Policy Risk	▲	▲	▲
Stranded Assets	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
Litigation Risk	▲	▲	▲
PHYSICAL RISKS *			
Coastal Flooding	▲	▲	▲
Extreme Heat	▲	▲	▲
Wildfires	▲	▲	▲
River Low Flow	▲	▲	▲

** These physical risks are indicated by information provided by MSCI based on the current portfolio and its proprietary Asset Location Database. The underlying data points are unavailable. However, given the known risks of these types of physical risk, which will worsen over time, Pie Funds has used MSCI information to compile this content.*

5. Anticipated Impacts

Exposure to climate related risks and/or climate-related opportunities identified above could, as with exposure to other investment risks and opportunities, impact the value of the Fund. Financial impact on the Fund can likewise affect the value of a client's units in the Fund and the ultimate return of a client investing in the Fund. At an extreme level, the liquidity of the Fund could be negatively impacted.

6. Metrics

To aid the reader in understanding the data quality and availability in relation to this Fund, we note that:

- The PCAF weighted data quality score is 2.23, noting that the scale is 1 – 5 with 1 being the highest quality score (please see section 6.2 (Data Limitations) of these Climate Statements for further explanation).

The metrics below are all based on data provided by MSCI based on the Fund portfolio as of *31 March 2025*.

While reviewing the comparative data no material changes were identified. It was determined changes in asset and sector allocation were the main determinants in the differences between the reporting periods.

GHG emissions (paragraph 22(a) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions for the Fund are set out below. Note that Pie Funds discloses Carbon Footprint for each Fund as well as Total Financed Carbon Emissions, because Carbon Footprint will provide a more comparable metric in future years. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Total Financed Carbon Emissions / MtCO2e	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	3,336	846
Carbon Footprint / tCO2e/ $m invested	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	15.8	3.8

GHG emissions intensity (paragraph 22(b) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions intensity for the Fund is set out below. Please see sections 5.1.1 and 5.5. (GHG emissions methodology) of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) / tCO2e / $m revenue	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	50.2	13.0

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to transition risks (paragraph 22(c) of NZ CS 1)

Three metrics that relate to the number of companies within the Fund portfolio that may be considered vulnerable to transition risks are set out below. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of these metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	95.4%	82.1%
Companies with SBTi approved targets	41.8%	39.3%
Fossil Fuel based revenue exposure	9.6%	3.2%

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to physical risks (paragraph 22(d) of NZ CS 1)

The metrics below show Physical VaR estimates provided by MSCI on the basis of the Net Zero 2050 Average scenario (for the minimum level) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Aggressive scenario (for the maximum level), both as described in section 3 (Strategy) of these Climate Statements. Please see section 5.1.4 for an explanation of this metric.

The categories of Physical risk selected below are those that were determined to be material under the Net Zero 2050 Average Scenario In addition, we include Total Physical VaR, as provided by MSCI, which includes the categories listed as well as the Physical VaR for other categories of physical risk which were calculated by MSCI as less than 0.5%.

Please note also that MSCI does not provide Physical VaR for Wildfire risk.

MSCI's Physical VaR data appears not accurately linked to bond identifiers. This is evidenced by the fact that the Physical VaR for the same company returns a value of 0 when searched by the bond identifier, while it returns a non-zero value when searched by the equity identifier. This issue likely arises as it is still in the early stages for MSCI to provide Climate VaR data, and the number of bond identifiers is vast compared to equity identifiers.

Category	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY24	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY25	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY24	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY25
Total Physical VaR	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%	-0.3%

Amount or percentage of assets, or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities (paragraph 22(e) of NZ CS 1)

Two metrics that relate to the percentage of the Fund's portfolio that aligned with climate-related opportunities are set out below. Please see 5.1.5 of this Climate Statement for an explanation of these metrics.

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	6.8%	10.2%
Exposure to Green Revenue	16.7%	23.5%

Coverage Rate

Please note that the coverage rates below do not consider cash weighting, as the information represents data covered for our investments.

Category	Weighted % of Investees FY24	Weighted % of Investees FY25
GHG Emission including: 1) Total Financed Carbon Emissions 2) Carbon Footprint 3) WACI	98.1%	85.8%
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	98.1%	93.0%
Physical VaR	96.3%	54.6%
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	98.1%	93.0%
Exposure to Green Revenue	99.0%	77.0%

⌥ 6.3.14 PIE PROPERTY AND INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

1. Introduction

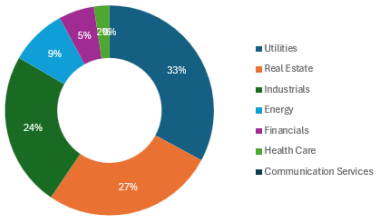
This section provides content in relation to Pie Property and Infrastructure Fund (referred to as "PNI" or the "Fund" in this section) in respect of the reporting period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. This section supplements section 3 (Strategy) and section 4 (Metrics) of these Climate Statements.

2. Strategy of Pie Property and Infrastructure Fund

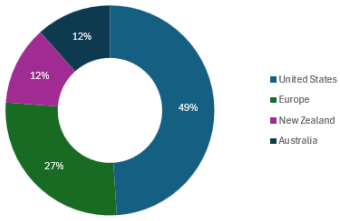
The Property and Infrastructure Fund seeks to provide investors with long-term capital growth by investing predominantly in Listed Property and Infrastructure Securities, directly and/or through externally managed funds.

3. Overview of Fund Holdings

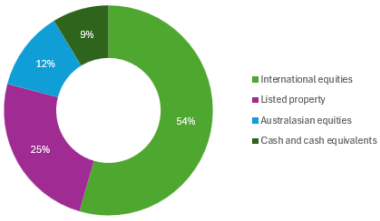
An overview of the Fund's holdings, by sector and geography as of 31 March 2025 are shown in the charts below. As of 31 March 2025, the total number of investees in the portfolio was 39.



Sector Allocation



Region Allocation



Asset Class Allocation

**Sector Allocation and Country Allocation excludes any Cash and Cash Equivalents holdings.*

4. Climate-related risks and opportunities

There is considerable uncertainty about the timing and scale of climate-related risks. The very high-level descriptions of climate-related risks and opportunities in the chart below and the likelihood of risks as ranging from "unlikely" to "possible" to "likely" can be considered as general commentary only about possible outcomes, based on the current portfolio as a proxy for a future portfolio, and is in no sense a forecast.

The below assessment of likelihood is based loosely on the plausible future described in the Delayed Transition scenario, representing a middle ground between Net Zero 2050 Average and NDC Aggressive scenario described in section 3.3.3.

Unlikely	Possible	Likely
▲	▲	▲

Risk or Opportunity	Time frame / Impact		
	Short	Medium	Long
TRANSITION OPPORTUNITIES			
Technology	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
TRANSITION RISKS			
Policy Risk	▲	▲	▲
Stranded Assets	▲	▲	▲
Consumer Preference Change	▲	▲	▲
Litigation Risk	▲	▲	▲
PHYSICAL RISKS *			
Coastal Flooding	▲	▲	▲
Extreme Heat	▲	▲	▲
Wildfires	▲	▲	▲
River Low Flow	▲	▲	▲

** These physical risks are indicated by information provided by MSCI based on the current portfolio and its proprietary Asset Location Database. The underlying data points are unavailable. However, given the known risks of these types of physical risk, which will worsen over time, Pie Funds has used MSCI information to compile this content.*

5. Anticipated Impacts

Exposure to climate related risks and/or climate-related opportunities identified above could, as with exposure to other investment risks and opportunities, impact the value of the Fund. Financial impact on the Fund can likewise affect the value of a client's units in the Fund and the ultimate return of a client investing in the Fund. At an extreme level, the liquidity of the Fund could be negatively impacted.

6. Metrics

To aid the reader in understanding the data quality and availability in relation to this Fund, we note that:

- The PCAF weighted data quality score is 2.57, noting that the scale is 1 – 5 with 1 being the highest quality score (please see section 6.2 (Data Limitations) of these Climate Statements for further explanation).
- For the Morrison & Co High Conviction Infra Aus Feeder NZH fund, one of the holdings, we employed an aggregate approach. This approach is based on the weighting of the holding and the underlying weights of the companies invested in by the fund, rather than examining the individual investee companies directly. We considered this as one investee in calculating the metrics.

The metrics below are all based on data provided by MSCI based on the Fund portfolio as of 31 March 2025.

While reviewing the comparative data no material changes were identified. It was determined changes in asset and sector allocation were the main determinants in the differences between the reporting periods.

GHG emissions (paragraph 22(a) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions for the Fund are set out below. Note that Pie Funds discloses Carbon Footprint for each Fund as well as Total Financed Carbon Emissions, because Carbon Footprint will provide a more comparable metric in future years. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Total Financed Carbon Emissions / MtCO2e	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	2,656	5,361
Carbon Footprint / tCO2e/ $m invested	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	46.9	49.7

GHG emissions intensity (paragraph 22(b) of NZ CS 1)

The GHG emissions intensity for the Fund is set out below. Please see sections 5.1.1 and 5.5. (GHG emissions methodology) of these Climate Statements for an explanation of relevant terms and methodology.

Metric	Scope	FY24 (not assured)	FY25 (not assured)
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) / tCO2e / $m revenue	Scope 1 & 2 of Scope 3*	178.3	239.4

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to transition risks (paragraph 22(c) of NZ CS 1)

Three metrics that relate to the number of companies within the Fund portfolio that may be considered vulnerable to transition risks are set out below. Please see section 5.1.3 of these Climate Statements for an explanation of these metrics and note that Morrison & Co High Conviction Infra Aus Feeder NZH fund is considered and included as one investee for all three metrics

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	86.9%	83.9%
Companies with SBTi approved targets	50.6%	50.7%
Fossil Fuel based revenue exposure	28.2%	37.2%

Amount or percentage of assets or business activities vulnerable to physical risks (paragraph 22(d) of NZ CS 1)

The metrics below show Physical VaR estimates provided by MSCI on the basis of the Net Zero 2050 Average scenario (for the minimum level) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Aggressive scenario (for the maximum level), both as described in section 3 (Strategy) of these Climate Statements. Please see section 5.1.4 for an explanation of this metric.

The categories of Physical risk selected below are those that were determined to be material under the Net Zero 2050 Average Scenario.

Please note also that MSCI does not provide Physical VaR for Wildfire risk.

Category	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY24	Min Based on Net Zero 2050 FY25	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY24	Max Based on NDCs Aggressive FY25
Extreme Heat	-0.2%	-0.5%	-1.0%	-1.7%
Coastal Flooding	-1.6%	-0.6%	-4.9%	-1.6%
River Low Flow	0.1%	-0.7%	-1.5%	-9.7%
Total Physical VaR	-2.1%	-1.6%	-9.3%	-7.9%

Amount or percentage of assets, or business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities (paragraph 22(e) of NZ CS 1)

Two metrics that relate to the percentage of the Fund's portfolio that aligned with climate-related opportunities are set out below. Please see 5.1.5 of this Climate Statement for an explanation of these metrics and note that Morrison & Co High Conviction Infra Aus Feeder NZH fund is considered and included as one investee for the metrics

Category	% of portfolio FY24	% of portfolio FY25
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	15.0%	9.4%
Exposure to Green Revenue	72.1%	56.0%

Coverage Rate

Please note that the coverage rates below do not consider cash weighting, as the information represents data covered for our investments.

Category	Weighted % of Investees FY24	Weighted % of Investees FY25
GHG Emission including: 1) Total Financed Carbon Emissions 2) Carbon Footprint 3) WACI	97.8%	100.0%
Companies with GHG emission reduction targets	97.8%	97.0%
Physical VaR	93.5%	100.0%
Exposure to Low Carbon Solution	97.8%	97.0%
Exposure to Green Revenue	100.0%	100.0%

APPENDIX A

Scenario 1 - Net Zero 2050 – Drivers of Change

ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOMES	EMISSION PATHWAYS
Global average temperature increases +1.49^{0}C by 2030, +1.58^{0}C by 2050, and +1.33^{0}C by 2100 **Global concentration of CO2 (% change relative to PPM in 2020)** 435 ppm (+5.04%) by 2030, 427 ppm (+3.23%) by 2050, and 392 ppm (-5.18%) by 2100	**Net Emissions** • Global: 25.2Bt CO2/yr by 2030, -0.8Bt CO2/yr by 2050, and –2.6Bt CO2/yr by 2100 • US: 2,215Mt CO2/yr by 2030, -628Mt CO2/yr by 2050, and -127Mt CO2/yr by 2100 • Europe: 1,897Mt CO2/yr by 2030, -478Mt CO2/yr by 2050, and -278Mt CO2/yr by 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: 529Mt CO2/yr by 2030, -268Mt CO2/yr by 2050, and -132Mt CO2/yr by 2100

ECONOMIC OUTCOMES	SOCIAL OUTCOMES
GDP|PPP (% loss due to policy risk) • Global: $162tn (-1.04%) by 2030, $253tn (-1.70%) by 2050, and $616tn (-0.52%) by 2100 • US: $23.0tn (-0.69%) by 2030, $29.5tn (-0.63%) by 2050, and $48.2tn (-0.13%) by 2100 • Europe: $24.6tn (-0.73%) by 2030, $32.6tn (-1.16%) by 2050, and $66.5tn (-0.03%) by 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: $3.6tn (-1.06%) by 2030, $5.1tn (-0.16%) by 2050, and $11.9tn (-0.09%) by 2100	**Population** • Global: 8.5bn by 2030, 9.4bn by 2050, and 9.3bn by 2100 • US: 349mn by 2030, 387mn by 2050, and 481mn by 2100 • Europe: 641mn by 2030, 643mn by 2050, and 617mn by 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: 74mn by 2030, 84mn by 2050, and 109mn by 2100 **Consumption** • Global: $54.3tn by 2030, $82.1tn by 2050, and $206tn by 2100 • US: $13.6tn by 2030, $21.5tn by 2050, and $43.3tn by 2100 • Europe: $15.6tn by 2030, $22.2tn by 2050, and $58.7tn by 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: $1.85tn by 2030, $2.99tn by 2050, and $10.1tn by 2100

POLICY OUTCOMES	TECHNOLOGY OUTCOMES
Carbon price • Global: $187 by 2030, $590 by 2050, and $896 by 2100 • US: $263 by 2030, $526 by 2050, and $859 by 2100 • Europe: $251 by 2030, $701 by 2050, and $975 by 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: $263 by 2030, $816 by 2050, and $1,052 by 2100	**% of Renewable Electricity of Total Electricity produced** • Global: 79.2% by 2030, 98.1% by 2050, and 98.8% in 2100 • US: 80.0% by 2030, 97.7% by 2050, and 98.8% in 2100 • Europe: 90.1% by 2030, 96.9% by 2050, and 99.1% in 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: 94.1% by 2030, 98.4% by 2050, and 99.4% in 2100

Carbon Tax

- Global: $4,419bn by 2030, -$401bn by 2050, and -$1,392bn by 2100
- US: $654bn by 2030, -$273bn by 2050, and -$28bn by 2100
- Europe: $511bn by 2030, -$401bn by 2050, and -$339bn by 2100
- Canada, AU, NZ: $127bn by 2030, -$56bn by 2050, and -$77bn by 2100

% of Renewable Energy of Total Energy produced

- Global: 22.4% by 2030, 64.1% by 2050, and 83.7% in 2100
- US: 23.4% by 2030, 59.8% by 2050, and 85.1% in 2100
- Europe: 28.2% by 2030, 58.4% by 2050, and 76.1% in 2100
- Canada, AU, NZ: 30.8% by 2030, 61.0% by 2050, and 79.9% in 2100

Carbon Sequestration (Mt CO2/yr)

- Global: 1,302 by 2030, 5,662 by 2050, and 3,797 by 2100
- US: 410 by 2030, 836 by 2050, and 103 by 2100
- Europe: 261 by 2030, 763 by 2050, and 442 by 2100
- Canada, AU, NZ: 76 by 2030, 154 by 2050, and 93 by 2100

Scenario 2 – Disorderly Transition*

ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOMES	EMISSION PATHWAYS
Global average temperature increases +1.82^{0}C by 2030, +2.39^{0}C by 2050, and +2.39^{0}C by 2100 **Global concentration of CO2 (% change relative to PPM in 2020)** 440 ppm (+6.26%) by 2030, 456 ppm (+10.18%) by 2050, and 430 ppm (+3.89%) by 2100	**Net Emissions** • Global: 41.8Bt CO2/yr by 2030, 6.5Bt CO2/yr by 2050, and 1.4Bt CO2/yr by 2100 • US: 3,696Mt CO2/yr by 2030, -428Mt CO2/yr by 2050, and -98Mt CO2/yr by 2100 • Europe: 2,965Mt CO2/yr by 2030, -198Mt CO2/yr by 2050, and -136Mt CO2/yr by 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: 816Mt CO2/yr by 2030, -237Mt CO2/yr by 2050, and -156Mt CO2/yr by 2100

ECONOMIC OUTCOMES	SOCIAL OUTCOMES
GDP|PPP (% loss due to policy risk) • Global: $166tn (0.0%) by 2030, $255tn (-1.42%) by 2050, and $617tn (-0.48%) by 2100 • US: $23.2tn (0.0%) by 2030, $29.5tn (-0.56%) by 2050, and $48.2tn (-0.20%) by 2100 • Europe: $24.8tn (0.0%) by 2030, $32.7tn (-0.87%) by 2050, and $66.4tn (-0.25%) by 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: $3.6tn (0.0%) by 2030, $5.1tn (-1.18%) by 2050, and $11.8tn (-0.58%) by 2100	**Population** • Global: 8.5bn by 2030, 9.4bn by 2050, and 9.3bn by 2100 • US: 349mn by 2030, 387mn by 2050, and 481mn by 2100 • Europe: 641mn by 2030, 643mn by 2050, and 617mn by 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: 74mn by 2030, 84mn by 2050, and 109mn by 2100 **Consumption** • Global: $55.7tn by 2030, $82.6tn by 2050, and $205tn by 2100 • US: $13.7tn by 2030, $21.3tn by 2050, and $41.6tn by 2100 • Europe: $15.8tn by 2030, $22.3tn by 2050, and $58.5tn by 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: $1.89tn by 2030, $2.98tn by 2050, and $10.0tn by 2100

POLICY OUTCOMES	TECHNOLOGY OUTCOMES
Carbon price • Global: $9.45 by 2030, $350 by 2050, and $496 by 2100 • US: $20.2 by 2030, $547 by 2050, and $621 by 2100 • Europe: $17.7 by 2030, $459 by 2050, and $563 by 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: $20.2 by 2030, $735 by 2050, and $746 by 2100 **Carbon Tax** • Global: $331bn by 2030, $930bn by 2050, and $45bn by 2100 • US: $83bn by 2030, -$159bn by 2050, and $5bn by 2100 • Europe: $67bn by 2030, $-218bn by 2050, and $-132bn by 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: $16bn by 2030, -$62bn by 2050, and -$75bn by 2100	**% of Renewable Electricity of Total Electricity produced** • Global: 55.6% by 2030, 97.5% by 2050, and 98.6% in 2100 • US: 57.7% by 2030, 97.2% by 2050, and 98.7% in 2100 • Europe: 77.1% by 2030, 96.1% by 2050, and 98.9% in 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: 84.4% by 2030, 97.6% by 2050, and 99.2% in 2100 **% of Renewable Energy of Total Energy produced** • Global: 12.6% by 2030, 55.0% by 2050, and 80.6% in 2100 • US: 14.6% by 2030, 57.8% by 2050, and 82.1% in 2100 • Europe: 20.2% by 2030, 55.0% by 2050, and 77.8% in 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: 23.0% by 2030, 48.9% by 2050, and 72.9% in 2100 **Carbon Sequestration (Mt CO2/yr)** • Global: 66 by 2030, 4,077 by 2050, and 2,568 by 2100 • US: 41 by 2030, 778 by 2050, and 77 by 2100 • Europe: 3 by 2030, 569 by 2050, and 283 by 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: 22 by 2030, 210 by 2050, and 137 by 2100

Scenario 3 - Nationally Determined Contributions*

ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOMES	EMISSION PATHWAYS
Global average temperature increases +1.82^{0}C by 2030, +2.45^{0}C by 2050, and +3.16^{0}C by 2100 **Global concentration of CO2 (% change relative to PPM in 2020)** 438 ppm (+5.87%) by 2030, 465 ppm (+12.5%) by 2050, and 493 ppm (+19.3%) by 2100	**Net Emissions** • Global: 37.1Bt CO2/yr by 2030, 21.7Bt CO2/yr by 2050, and 12.4Bt CO2/yr by 2100 • US: 2,763Mt CO2/yr by 2030, 40Mt CO2/yr by 2050, and 191Mt CO2/yr by 2100 • Europe: 2,450Mt CO2/yr by 2030, 845Mt CO2/yr by 2050, and 363Mt CO2/yr by 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: 575Mt CO2/yr by 2030, -18Mt CO2/yr by 2050, and 80Mt CO2/yr by 2100

ECONOMIC OUTCOMES	SOCIAL OUTCOMES
GDP|PPP (%loss due to policy risk) • Global: $166tn (-0.15%) by 2030, $262tn (-0.29%) by 2050, and $624tn (-0.06%) by 2100 • US: $23.1tn (-0.50%) by 2030 , $29.5tn (-0.39%) by 2050, and $48.3tn (-0.06%) by 2100 • Europe: $24.7tn (-0.30%) by 2030, $32.8tn (-0.40%) by 2050, and $66.5tn (-0.02%) by 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: $3.6tn (-1.05%) by 2030, $5.1tn (-0.67%) by 2050, and $11.9tn (-0.21%) by 2100	**Population** • Global: 8.5bn by 2030, 9.4bn by 2050, and 9.3bn by 2100 • US: 349mn by 2030, 387mn by 2050, and 481mn by 2100 • Europe: 641mn by 2030, 643mn by 2050, and 617mn by 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: 74mn by 2030, 84mn by 2050, and 109mn by 2100

Consumption

- Global: $55.4tn by 2030, $85.1tn by 2050, and $208tn by 2100
- US: $13.6tn by 2030, $21.7tn by 2050, and $43.3tn by 2100
- Europe: $15.8tn by 2030, $22.7tn by 2050, and $58.8tn by 2100
- Canada, AU, NZ: $1.86tn by 2030, $3.05tn by 2050, and $10.1tn by 2100

POLICY OUTCOMES	TECHNOLOGY OUTCOMES
Carbon price • Global: $50.6 by 2030, $61.1 by 2050, and $101 by 2100 • US: $142 by 2030, $150 by 2050, and $101 by 2100 • Europe: $72.8 by 2030, $83.3 by 2050, and $101 by 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: $219 by 2030, $223 by 2050, and $101 by 2100 **Carbon Tax** • Global: $1,304bn by 2030, $890bn by 2050, and $1,192bn by 2100 • US: $437bn by 2030, $35bn by 2050, and $24bn by 2100 • Europe: $263bn by 2030, $68bn by 2050, and $23bn by 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: $114bn by 2030, $2bn by 2050, and $9bn by 2100	**% of Renewable Electricity of Total Electricity produced** • Global: 62.9% by 2030, 94.1% by 2050, and 97.2% in 2100 • US: 74.8% by 2030, 97.7% by 2050, and 97.9% in 2100 • Europe: 86.8% by 2030, 96.8% by 2050, and 97.9% in 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: 93.4% by 2030, 97.0% by 2050, and 98.3% in 2100 **% of Renewable Energy of Total Energy produced** • Global: 15.2% by 2030, 40.8% by 2050, and 75.2% in 2100 • US: 20.2% by 2030, 54.1% by 2050, and 78.6% in 2100 • Europe: 24.7% by 2030, 52.5% by 2050, and 75.6% in 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: 29.3% by 2030, 48.8% by 2050, and 80.0% in 2100 **Carbon Sequestration (Mt CO2/yr)** • Global: 309 by 2030, 1,393 by 2050, and 506 by 2100 • US: 147 by 2030, 657 by 2050, and 0 by 2100 • Europe: 53 by 2030, 242 by 2050, and 100 by 2100 • Canada, AU, NZ: 79 by 2030, 211 by 2050, and 0 by 2100

SOURCE: All Drivers of Change above sourced from NGFS, via its Portal. NGFS Scenarios Portal on 31 March 2025.

**Note: These higher temperature scenarios should be considered with regard to known limitations of NGFS scenarios, particularly limitations relating to underestimation of physical impacts and their potential costs, as discussed at 3.3.6 in these Climate Statements.*

GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
acute risks	refer to physical risks that are event-driven, such as extreme weather events. For example, floods and cyclones.
Australasian Growth Funds	means the Pie Australasian Growth Fund, the Pie Australasian Emerging Companies Fund, the Pie Australasian Growth 2 Fund and the Pie Australasian Dividend Growth Fund.
Board	means the board of Pie Funds Management Limited.
Business Plan	means the annual business plan of Pie Funds Management Limited.
CDR	means Cardon Dioxide Removal and is defined for the purposes of the scenario drivers in Appendix A by reference to NGFS as "Anthropogenic activities removing CO_2 from the atmosphere and durably storing it in geological, terrestrial, or ocean reservoirs, or in products. It includes existing and potential anthropogenic enhancement of biological or geochemical sinks and direct air capture and storage but excludes natural CO_2".
CDP	means the Carbon Disclosure Project.
chronic risks	refer to longer term physical risks, such as shifts in precipitation and temperature and increased variability of weather conditions. For example, extreme heat and sea level rise.
Climate Statements	means these climate statements.
Climate Workshop Series	means internal Pie Funds workshop series held from January 2024 through to April 2024 to consider scenario analysis, climate-related risks, opportunities and impacts as well as metrics and targets.
Core Climate Stakeholder Group	means the internal Pie Funds stakeholder group, with high levels of representation from the Investment team, as well as Board and Executive representation that participated in the Climate Workshop Series.
CRDWS	means the Climate Related Disclosure Work Streams.
CRD	means Climate Related Disclosure.
CRE	means a climate reporting entity.
Diversified Funds	means the Pie Conservative Fund, the Pie Fixed Income Fund, the Pie Property & Infrastructure Fund, the Pie KiwiSaver Conservative Fund, the Pie KiwiSaver Balanced Fund, and the Pie KiwiSaver Growth Fund.
ESG	means Environmental, Social and Governance.
European Green Deal	refers to "a package of policy initiatives, which aims to set the European Union (EU) on the path to a green transition with the ultimate aim of reaching climate

	neutrality by 2050…It supports the transformation of the EU into a fair and prosperous society with a modern and competitive economy."
EY	means Ernst & Young.
FMA	means the Financial Markets Authority.
FMCA	means the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.
FSC	means the Financial Services Council.
FSC EY Sector Report	means the report published in June 2023 to support New Zealand's fund management, life insurance and health insurance sector with the new regulation and reporting obligations relating to scenario analysis under NZ CS 1, NZ CS 2 and NZ CS 3. A Climate Scenario Narratives Working Group engaged EY to assist with facilitating conversations and producing the report.
Funds	means those funds listed in section 1.2 of these Climate Statements.
Fund Summaries	means a summary of key information for each of the Funds, found in section 6 of these Climate Statements.
GHG	means Greenhouse Gas Emissions.
GHGP	means the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.
Global Growth Funds	means the Pie Global Growth Fund, the Pie Global Growth 2 Fund, and the Pie Growth UK & Europe Fund.
GWP	means Global Warming Potential.
IC	means the Investment Committee.
ILT	Investment Leadership Team
Inflation Reduction Act	means the American law signed in August 2022 containing significant policy support for a new clean energy economy through grants, rebates, incentives and other investments.
Investee or Investees	means a company or companies that a Fund invests in or may invest in.
IPCC	means Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
IPP	means the Investment Policy and Procedures.
MSCI	means Morgan Stanley Capital Investors MSCI ESG Research LLC.
NDC	means Nationally Determined Contribution, or is a term used under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) whereby a country that has joined the Paris Agreement outlines its plans for reducing its emissions. Some countries. NDCs also address how they will adapt to climate change impacts, and what support they need from, or will provide to, other countries to adopt low-carbon pathways and to build climate resilience.

NGFS	means the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System, which was established in December 2017 with eight central banks and supervisors. The NGFS partnered with an expert group of climate scientists and economists to design a set of hypothetical scenarios, which have been updated a number of times. Each NGFS scenario is designed to provide a common and up-to-date reference point for understanding how climate change (physical risk) and climate policy and technology trends (transition risk) could evolve in different futures.
NZ CS 1	means the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standard 1.
NZ CS 2	means the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standard 2.
NZ CS 3	means the Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standard 3.
PCAF	means Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials.
Physical impacts	are the impacts of physical risks arising due to climate change. Physical risks are further divided into "**'acute'**" and "**'chronic'**" risks. See relevant terms for further details.
Pie Funds	means Pie Funds Management Limited.
Registered Schemes	means managed investment schemes that are registered on the register of managed investment schemes.
Registrar	means the Registrar of Financial Service Providers.
Reporting Period	means the 12-month period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.
RI Policy	means the Responsible Investment Policy, which is available on Pie Funds website.
RIC	means the Responsible Investment Committee.
Risk Register	means a tool Pie Funds uses to track and monitor any risks that might impact the Funds or Investees.
Risk Management Framework	means Pie Funds template and guidelines used to identify, eliminate and minimize risks, which are monitored via the Risk Register.
SBTi	means the Science Based Targets Initiative, a respected charitable corporate climate action organization that develops standards, tools and guidance which allow companies to set GHG emissions reductions targets in line with what is needed to keep global heating below catastrophic levels and reach net-zero by 2050 at latest.
Scheme(s)	means those schemes listed in section 1.2 of these Climate Statements.
Supervisor	means the entity that has been appointed as supervisor of the Schemes.
Temperature trajectory or **Temperature rise**	means in relation to climate scenarios refers to the increase in global, mean, temperature increase above pre-industrial levels.
Transition impacts	means the impacts of transition risks arising due to climate change.

Transition risks	means the risks related to the transition to a low-emissions, climate-resilient global and domestic economy, such as policy, legal, technology, market and reputation changes associated with the mitigation and adaptation requirements relating to climate change.
VaR	means Various Climate Value at Risk.
WACI	means Weighted Average Carbon Intensity.
XRB	means the External Reporting Board, the body that was enabled through legislation to issue the climate-related disclosure framework – NZ CS 1, NZ CS 2 and NZ CS 3.
XRB Guidance for MIS Managers	means the Climate-related Disclosures Staff Guidance for MIS Managers published by the XRB in final form in August 2023.