

PACIFIC TCFD

ENTITY REPORT

2025



INTRODUCTION

CEO Statement

Dear Stakeholders,

I am pleased to introduce our Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures report. This report marks an important baseline year for Pacific: a clear starting point from which we will measure progress, strengthen our data and processes, and seek to improve year on year.

Climate change is a long-term and systemic issue for our clients, our business and the companies in which we invest. While this report reflects where we are today, it also demonstrates the direction of travel. We are increasingly understanding and incorporating climate-related risks and opportunities across our governance, investment oversight, risk management and reporting.

During 2025, we completed our first full corporate greenhouse gas inventory and continued to develop our approach to scenario analysis, portfolio monitoring and engagement. We have focused on building reliable foundations before setting formal emissions reduction targets, so that future commitments are grounded in robust measurement and accountable processes.

Our philosophy of “Move Forward” remains central to this work. This report is not an endpoint, but a foundation for continuous improvement. We will continue to refine our approach, deepen our data capabilities and embed climate-related risk analysis in a proportionate and practical way.

I invite you to read this report, which sets out our current approach and the steps we are taking to build resilience for the future.



**Matthew Lamb, CEO,
Pacific Asset Management**

Compliance statement

The disclosures within this report, including any group disclosures cross-referenced in it, comply with the requirements set out in Chapter 2 of the FCA ESG Sourcebook



INTRODUCTION

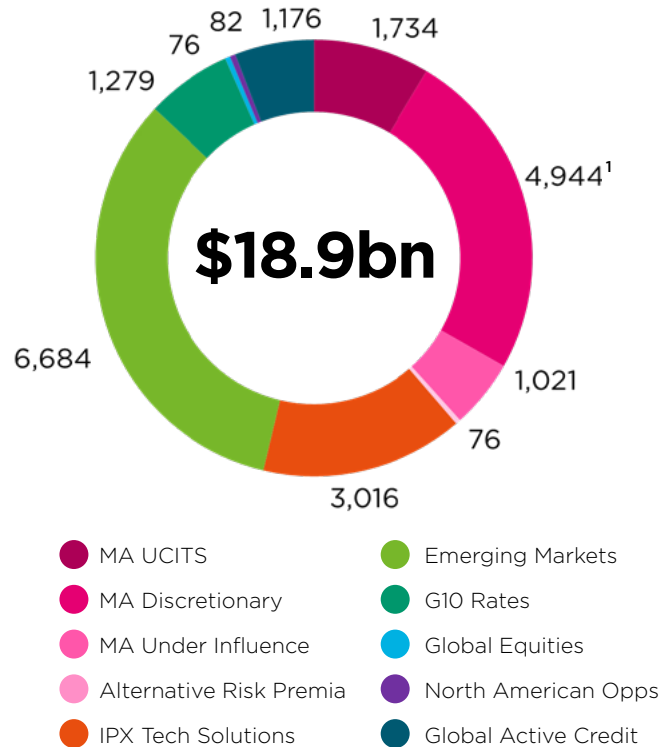
This report marks Pacific's first entity level climate-related financial disclosure under the TCFD framework and the first year in which we have completed a full corporate greenhouse gas inventory. It is an important step in the continued development of our responsible investment approach and reflects our commitment to understanding how climate change may affect both our business and the portfolios we manage on behalf of clients. While this is a baseline-year disclosure, it also sets out the foundations we are putting in place to strengthen our climate-related governance, analysis and reporting over time.

Pacific Asset Management is a London-based investment management firm with a long-standing focus on helping clients navigate changing markets through active, considered portfolio management. As an asset manager, our direct operational footprint is relatively modest, but our role in allocating capital means climate-related issues are highly relevant to the investment

decisions we make, the risks we monitor and the opportunities we seek on behalf of clients. This report therefore looks both at Pacific's own operations and at the wider climate-related considerations that arise through our investment activity.

As this is our first year of assessment, we have taken a measured approach focused on building a strong baseline for future reporting and action. We have not yet set formal climate-related targets or published a transition plan, but we are continuing to improve the quality of our data, deepen our understanding of portfolio-related exposures and use stewardship and engagement where we believe we can help support better outcomes. In practice, this reflects the nature of our business: most of the emissions associated with Pacific's activities sit with investee companies, so our greatest influence is through investment oversight, challenge and engagement.

Assets Under Management, & Assets Under Influence (\$m)



1. Includes \$1,221 million invested within PAM MA UCITS as part of model portfolios which is excluded from total figure of \$18.9bn.

Source: Pacific Asset Management as at 31 December 2025.

1/ TECHNOLOGY ENABLED ADVISER SOLUTIONS

AUM & AUI: \$9.6 billion

Tech Enabled Multi-Asset Adviser Solutions & ESG Principled Investment

Multi-Asset Funds

Modern, blended unitised multi-asset strategies, including sustainable offering

Adviser Solutions

Software enabled, model-portfolio-as-a-service solutions

Alternative Risk Premia

Systematic non-directional factor investing: Isolating diversifying Risk Premia

IPX Tech Solutions

Tech-enabled administration

2/ SINGLE MANAGER SOLUTIONS

AUM: \$9.3 billion

Craft-based High Conviction Active Management

Emerging Market Equity

Pacific North of South Global EM Equity Strategy
Pacific North of South EM All Cap Equity Strategy
Pacific North of South EM Income Opportunities Strategy

Global Equity

Pacific Global All Cap Opportunities Strategy

US Equity

Pacific North American Opportunities Strategy

European Equity

Pacific Viewforth European Equity Strategy

Global Credit

Pacific Coolabah Global Active Credit Strategy
Pacific Coolabah Credit Alpha Strategy

Liquid Alternatives

Pacific G10 Macro Rates Strategy

GOVERNANCE

GOVERNANCE

Pacific manages climate-related risks and opportunities through a management-led structure with Board oversight. The Board retains overall responsibility for principal risks and opportunities, including those arising from climate change. The Board considers climate related risks on a materiality basis, ensuring oversight is proportionate to the significance of those risks. Day-to-day oversight is delegated to the Responsible Investment Committee (RIC), which supports the identification, assessment and ongoing review of climate-related risks and opportunities across the business and investment activities.

The Chief Executive Officer has overall executive accountability for responsible investment and climate-related matters. The Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO), who reports to the Chief Executive Officer, is responsible for coordinating Pacific's climate-related work across the business. The CSO chairs the RIC, which meets quarterly and includes representatives from investment, compliance and sales. The RIC reviews relevant climate-related developments, supports ESG integration, oversees portfolio-related climate issues, monitors regulatory developments, reviews sustainability reporting and provides a forum for escalation to senior management and, where appropriate, the Board.

In practice, the RIC is the main forum for reviewing the climate-related analysis that supports product governance and external disclosure. This includes reviewing product-level climate reports, considering the relevance and quality of climate-related metrics, and checking that disclosures remain aligned with client expectations and regulatory requirements. The RIC also reviews Pacific's approach to carbon accounting and climate scenario analysis at least annually, including the methodologies, assumptions, data sources and outputs used. Through this process, the Committee provides challenge and oversight to help ensure that climate-related analysis remains robust and appropriate for Pacific's products and reporting.

The RIC forms part of a broader set of committees, designed to provide full governance and risk oversight, as seen overleaf.

PAM Exco

Responsible for remuneration, financial oversight and advice in relation to strategic business development

PCP Board of Directors

Overall responsibility for maintaining sound risk management and internal control systems; Full decision-making authority for all regulated activities. SMF's responsible for: investments, valuations, fund management, risk, compliance and regulatory reporting.

**Investment
Committee**

**IT Strategy &
Cybersec
Committee**

Distribution

**Product
Governance
Committee**

**Risk &
Compliance
Committee**

**Valuation
Committee**

**Research
Committee**

**Best
Execution
Committee**

**Responsible
Investment
Committee**

PAMS Exco & Tourbillon Exco

Oversee operational management of seconded staff and supporting services: No regulatory decision-making authority

Personnel

Systems

**SLA
Performance**

STRATEGY

STRATEGY

Time horizons and risk materiality

Pacific considers three-time horizons when assessing climate-related risks and opportunities. These reflect both the nature of climate change impacts and the firm's business areas:

- Short-term (0-5 years): aligned with the typical investment time horizon of our investment strategies and a period in which policy direction and regulatory developments are relatively certain.
- Medium-term (6-10 years): representing the transition phase between near-term policy implementation and longer-term structural climate impacts.
- Long-term (10+ years): consistent with longer-term climate pathways and target-setting frameworks such as those defined by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), and reflecting the period where chronic physical impacts and structural economic adjustments become more pronounced.

These time horizons differ from our financial reporting periods but are considered more appropriate for capturing the evolving and often longer-dated nature of climate-related risks and opportunities.

Process to identify and assess material risks and opportunities

Pacific identifies climate-related risks and opportunities through a combination of top-down governance oversight and bottom-up investment analysis.

At a governance level, the Responsible Investment Committee, composed of both investment and sustainability specialists, plays a central role in overseeing climate-related risks and opportunities across the firm and its portfolios. The Committee regularly reviews regulatory developments, emerging climate-related risks, and potential opportunities linked to sustainable products. Complementing this, the sustainability function works across the business to coordinate with stakeholders in investment, operations, finance, compliance, and administration, ensuring that both routine and strategic decisions are assessed through a climate risk and opportunity lens.

At the investment level, the identification of climate-related risks is primarily driven by bottom-up research conducted by portfolio managers as part of their standard investment processes. Where climate considerations require a broader or more technical perspective, the sustainability function provides targeted support on an ad hoc basis. This includes contributing to the research phase, informing due diligence, and supporting engagement with investee companies during the ownership period.

This combined approach enables Pacific to identify and assess which climate-related risks and opportunities could have a material financial impact, particularly in relation to portfolio performance, regulatory compliance requirements, reputational considerations, and evolving client demand. While the firm's direct operational exposure to climate change is relatively limited, its primary exposure arises through its investment portfolios. As such, the nature and materiality of risks and opportunities vary across sectors and geographies, particularly where investee companies operate in carbon-intensive industries or in regions more exposed

Climate-related risks and opportunities

Pacific recognises that climate change may affect its operations and, more significantly, its investment portfolios. While operational exposure is relatively limited, Pacific is indirectly exposed to a range of climate-related risks through the companies in which it invests. Transition risks and acute physical risks are already relevant in the short term, driven by changing policy frameworks and the increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events, while chronic physical risks are expected to become more relevant over the medium to long term hazards.

Risk	Description of impact	Time frame	Actions in place to address the risk
Transition risk Product	Failure to meet market demand for sustainability products or products which consider climate-risk	Short-term	Pacific's Product Governance Committee consistently monitors and evaluates the firm's product suite and market appetite for new products, including those with a sustainability mandate.
Transition risk Reputational	Reputational risks from greenwashing or lack of climate commitments	Short-term	The firm implemented a bespoke greenwashing training session for its sales, marketing, and compliance functions to ensure all Pacific communications are fair, clear and not misleading. Additionally, the company's stance towards sustainability commitments has always been conservative, aiming to act first and promote second. The latter point may represent a risk of not meeting client expectations over climate action.
Transition risk Regulatory	Regulatory risks for failing to meet sustainability regulatory obligations	Short-term	Pacific's compliance function monitors regulatory developments in the jurisdictions in which the firm operates and shares relevant updates through the quarterly Risk & Compliance meeting. In addition, Pacific's Sustainability & Project Lead supports the firm's implementation of sustainable finance regulation and brings experience of implementing key regulatory frameworks.
Physical risk Acute risks	Acute risks from extreme weather events are already being manifested as demonstrated by climate attribution science. Portfolio companies may be exposed to these risks, with potential implications for their operations	Short to long-term	Although scenario analysis is a way to monitor acute risks, there is no certainty over potential outcomes. Portfolio managers engage with companies to understand risks and preparedness to such risks companies may have put in place, especially in geographies or industries where such risks may be more persistent or material.
Physical risk Chronic risks	Chronic risks arise from longer-term changes in the climate system, including changes in rainfall patterns, temperature and other environmental conditions.	Long-term	As detailed further in our scenario analysis disclosures, alternative climate change scenarios may lead to uncertain outcomes in the ability of our investee companies or their suppliers to operate, with disrupted activities, increased premiums for certain services such as insurance or other effects. Engagement remains the most effective tool for portfolio managers to understand and encourage mitigation and/or adaptation to these risks.
Physical risk Chronic risks	Productivity loss due to repeated heat waves and heat stress events	Short to long-term	Climate change is very likely to increase extreme heat events in the UK, where most Pacific's employees reside and work. Pacific offices have cooling systems in place which can offer a solution to those working in-person, however employees may experience increasing instances of productivity loss when homeworking if their working environment does not have a cooling system in place. Pacific continues to explore solutions for this risk.

Risk	Description of impact	Time frame	Actions in place to address the risk
Transition opportunity Product & services	A product suite which meets client sustainability (including climate change) considerations and requirements	Short-term	Pacific has a long track-record in managing sustainable multi-asset strategies and has developed two distinct ranges to address different sustainability preferences for retail clients.
Transition opportunity Market and value creation	Investment managers continuously monitor investment megatrends, with decarbonisation efforts presenting clear opportunities for capital growth.	Short to medium-term	Portfolio managers remain aware of trends in energy policy and demand for energy alternatives. As such, in scenarios where the world decarbonises and transitions towards cleaner energy opportunities, investment managers with exposure to companies benefitting from this trend may be positively revalued and therefore represent an opportunity for Pacific.

Consideration of climate risks and opportunities in financial and strategy planning

Overall, Pacific's most material climate-related exposures arise through its investment portfolios and product offering, with the relevance of specific risks and opportunities varying by sector, geography and time horizon. In the short term, the main risks are transition-related and include regulatory and disclosure obligations, greenwashing and reputational risk, and the risk of not meeting client demand for products that reflect sustainability and climate-related considerations. These issues affect Pacific's strategy through product governance, responsible investment development and oversight of external and underlying managers. They also affect financial planning through the need to allocate management time and operating expenditure to sustainability data, reporting, regulatory implementation and related controls. Over the medium to long term, Pacific expects physical climate risks to become more relevant within portfolios, particularly acute risks from extreme weather events and chronic risks such as heat stress and changing weather patterns. These considerations inform Pacific's research, engagement priorities and use of climate scenario analysis at product level.

At an entity level, aside from investment exposures, the main climate-related impacts identified to date are transition-related rather than physical.

These include the costs of implementing climate-related data, reporting and governance requirements, as well as staff time devoted to regulatory monitoring, disclosure development and internal controls. Pacific's direct operational footprint is relatively limited and concentrated in office-based activities in the United Kingdom, although longer-term physical considerations such as heat-related productivity impacts may become more relevant over time. Climate-related opportunities are mainly linked to Pacific's ability to maintain and develop products and services that meet changing client preferences, and to allocate capital to companies and themes that may benefit from the transition to a lower-carbon economy. These issues are reflected in Pacific's product governance processes, responsible investment oversight and annual review of climate-related reporting and scenario analysis. At this stage, Pacific has not identified material impacts on access to capital, acquisitions or divestments, but continues to monitor how climate-related risks and opportunities may affect revenues, costs and strategic priorities over time.

Pacific's Climate Mitigation Approach

As an asset manager based in the United Kingdom, operating in a jurisdiction that has committed to net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, Pacific recognises that it has a role to play in supporting the transition to a lower-carbon economy. At this stage, Pacific's approach is focused on building a reliable basis for measurement, governance and disclosure before setting formal emissions reduction targets. To date, the firm has prioritised the development of its responsible investment framework, climate-related governance arrangements and first carbon inventory. This reflects both the pace of growth in the business and a deliberate choice not to make commitments that are not yet supported by sufficiently reliable data and controls.

Pacific has not yet adopted formal operational or value-chain emissions reduction targets. This reflects the firm's view that any future targets should be based on a clearer understanding of its emissions profile, including how recent growth in assets under management, headcount and supporting business activities affects its operational footprint. It also reflects a conservative approach to sustainability matters in a regulatory environment where investor expectations and disclosure standards have evolved quickly. Pacific's current approach is therefore to build a reliable baseline and governance framework first, and then consider whether quantitative targets can be set and monitored over time.

Following publication of this first TCFD report and Pacific's first carbon inventory, Pacific's near-term priorities are to improve emissions data collection across operations and relevant parts of its value chain, improve understanding of the main drivers of Scope 1, Scope 2 and relevant Scope 3 emissions, and identify practical reduction opportunities that fit its business model. This includes ongoing review of electricity use, commuting, business travel, purchased goods and services and other material upstream activities, alongside consideration of how Pacific's responsible investment approach and stewardship activity can support climate mitigation through portfolios. As this work develops, climate-related information is expected to play a greater role in business planning, operational decision-making and any future assessment of targets or transition actions.

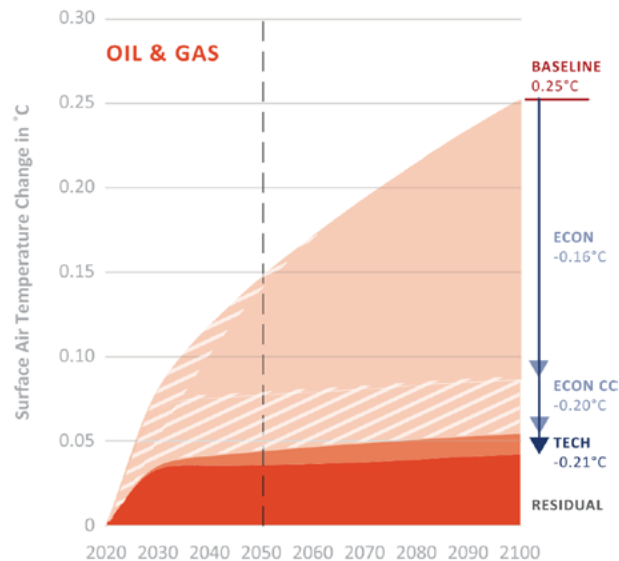
Engagement case studies on climate mitigation

As noted above, Pacific's main way of supporting climate mitigation through investment activity is engagement with investee companies and, where relevant, external managers. Pacific does not control the operations of the companies in which it invests, but engagement can help encourage better disclosure, stronger climate governance and more practical mitigation action in areas that may be financially material to portfolios. The case studies overleaf show how this works in practice.

CASE STUDY 1:

Engaging on methane emissions in the energy sector

Pacific identified methane emissions in the oil and gas sector as a financially relevant climate issue for certain portfolios because methane is a significant driver of near-term warming, is often under-measured and can frequently be reduced through established operational controls. In 2025, Pacific focused engagement on PRIO and PetroReconcavo, two holdings with exposure to mature oil fields in Brazil, where leakage, venting and flaring risks may be elevated. The aim was to improve the quality of climate-related information available to support investment assessment and to encourage practical mitigation measures over time. Pacific asked both companies to improve disclosure of methane as a distinct emissions source, provide year-on-year comparability, identify key emission sources and explain the controls in place to reduce leakage and routine flaring. Pacific also encouraged the adoption of methane-specific targets, stronger monitoring and verification practices, and alignment with recognised industry frameworks such as OGMP 2.0. The companies engaged constructively, and while progress remains uneven, the dialogue improved Pacific's understanding of how methane risk is being managed and where disclosure remains limited.

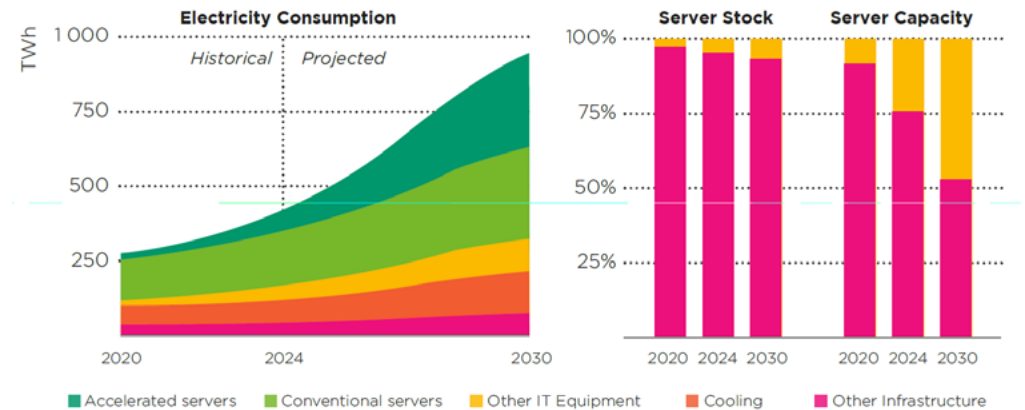


CASE STUDY 2:

Engaging external managers on data centre electricity demand

Pacific also considered the climate implications of growth in data centre electricity demand, particularly where portfolio exposure arises through large technology holdings and communications infrastructure. In 2024 and 2025, this became more relevant as the expansion of AI increased expectations for power demand from data centres. Against this backdrop, Pacific engaged with external managers holding companies such as Meta, Vodafone and Microsoft to understand how they were assessing the emissions implications of data centre expansion and the credibility of renewable electricity claims. Discussions focused on the difference between market-based and location-based electricity reporting, the use of renewable certificates, the feasibility of 24/7 clean power matching and the risk that AI-related growth could increase real-world emissions even where companies maintain ambitious renewable procurement claims. As a result of this engagement, a number of managers deepened or initiated further dialogue with underlying holdings on Scope 2 reporting, power procurement strategy and the implications of data centre growth for transition plans.

Chart 1. Historical and projected electricity consumption of AI until 2030



Source: International Energy Agency – Energy and AI Report 2025

Climate scenario analysis

Pacific considers three main scenarios for its assessment of climate change risk and opportunities. Descriptions of these scenarios can be found below:



Pacific recognises that these scenarios may not fully reflect the most current climate pathways. In particular, they do not incorporate a “middle-path” scenario aligned with current policy trajectories, which is expected to result in approximately 2.6°C of warming by 2100. Pacific is monitoring developments in climate scenario modelling, including updates from its sustainability data provider and emerging scenarios being developed to support the IPCC’s Seventh Assessment Report (AR7). These developments will be considered in future iterations of scenario analysis.

Methodology

Pacific’s TCFD product reports set out, on a fund-by-fund basis, how different climate scenarios may affect the future returns of underlying investments, broken down by different risk types. The scenario analysis used in Pacific’s product reports is sourced from a third-party methodology and combines top-down and bottom-up approaches. Climate-related impacts on expected asset returns are first modelled across asset classes, countries and sectors. This stage translates a range of economic, policy and climate inputs into forward-looking assumptions, including economic projections and greenhouse gas emissions pathways.

These modelled impacts are then applied at the individual security level. For equities, the impact assigned to each company reflects the distribution of its revenues across the sectors in which it operates and the countries in which it generates business activity. For corporate bonds, impacts are applied based on the issuer’s country of headquarters. Portfolio-level impacts are then derived by aggregating the climate-adjusted impacts of the underlying securities on a weighted basis. Where impact data is not available for all holdings, a normalised weighting approach is used so that securities with available data are reweighted to represent 100% of the analysed portfolio.



Entity-level scenario analysis

Scenario analysis is used to understand how climate-related risks may affect Pacific's investment portfolios and, to a lesser extent, its operations. The primary exposure arises through investments. Depending on the scenario, this includes transition risks linked to policy changes and market repricing, as well as physical risks under higher warming outcomes, which may affect long-term economic conditions and asset performance.

At an entity level, the main identified impact to date relates to the cost of meeting climate-related data and reporting requirements. These costs are considered transition risks.

The results of the scenario analysis are reflected in Pacific's product-level reporting. The scenarios considered assess impacts over the short, medium and long term, consistent with the time horizons typically used in climate scenario analysis and reflecting the evolution of transition and physical risks over time.

RISK MANAGEMENT

RISK MANAGEMENT

Identification of climate risks

Climate-related risks are identified and assessed within Pacific's existing risk management framework, as set out in the Risk Management Policy. Risk management operates across three levels: front-line business and investment teams (Level 1), oversight by the Risk & Compliance Committee (Level 2), and ultimate oversight by the Board (Level 3).

Pacific identifies risks through ongoing monitoring of internal and external developments, including regulatory, market and business changes. Climate-related risks are considered where they may affect existing risk categories, including strategic, business, investment, operational, conduct and regulatory, and reputational risk, rather than being treated as a separate risk class at this stage.

The assessment of climate-related risks follows the Firm's standard risk assessment methodology, which considers:

- the likelihood of a risk crystallising;
- the potential magnitude of impact on the Firm, its clients or portfolios; and
- alignment with the Firm's risk appetite and tolerance levels, which are set and reviewed by senior management and the Board.

In determining the significance of climate-related risks, Pacific assesses them alongside other principal risks within its existing risk taxonomy and escalation processes, including whether a risk could reasonably be expected to become a principal risk over time.

The Firm considers existing and emerging regulatory requirements as part of its ongoing regulatory intelligence and forward-looking risk management activities, including changes to financial regulation, disclosure expectations and conduct standards that may arise in connection with climate change. Risk terminology, classification and tolerances are defined by reference to the Firm's existing risk categories and documented appetite statements as set out in the Risk Management Policy.

As an asset manager, Pacific's assessment of climate-related risks at the investment level relies in part on information provided by investee companies and external counterparties. Where appropriate, engagement with investee companies seeks to improve the availability and quality of disclosures relevant to long-term risks, including climate-related issues, to support investment decision-making and risk assessment across products and strategies.

Where climate-related risks might reasonably be expected to represent a principal risk, but are not currently identified as standalone principal risks, this reflects Pacific's view that they are presently captured within existing strategic, regulatory, investment and reputational risk categories rather than requiring separate classification.

Climate risk management process

The Firm manages climate related risks through its established risk mitigation and management processes, consistent with its overall approach to managing strategic, business, investment and operational risks. Once identified, climate related risks are managed through existing controls, escalation mechanisms and governance arrangements, including:

- incorporation into the Firm's Risk Register, maintained by the Risk & Compliance Committee;
- alignment with the Firm's defined risk appetite, which reflects a low tolerance for risks that could adversely affect regulatory compliance, reputation, investment outcomes or operational resilience; and
- consideration of appropriate responses, including risk mitigation, acceptance, monitoring or escalation, depending on the nature and materiality of the risk.

At the investment level, climate related risks are managed within each product and strategy through the Firm's existing investment risk management framework, which includes defined investment processes, portfolio monitoring, risk limits and oversight by the Investment Committee and senior management. Climate related considerations are addressed where relevant through investment guidelines, counterparty assessment and ongoing monitoring, rather than through separate climate specific controls.

Materiality determinations follow the Firm's existing processes for assessing whether risks fall within acceptable tolerance levels or require escalation to senior management or the Board. Risks assessed as unacceptable or outside risk appetite are escalated, with action plans agreed and monitored until risks are mitigated to within acceptable levels.

Management of climate related risks is fully integrated into the Firm's overall risk management framework and governance arrangements, rather than operating as a parallel or standalone process.



Climate-risk's relationship with other risks within Pacific

Climate related risks are considered within the same structures, committees and reporting processes used to manage all other material risks faced by the Firm. This includes:

- identification and assessment through business units and portfolio management teams;
- oversight by the Risk & Compliance Committee through risk registers, regulatory risk reporting and ongoing monitoring; and
- Board level oversight of principal risks, risk appetite and emerging risk themes.

This integrated approach ensures that climate related risks are assessed consistently with other risks, aligned with the Firm's strategic priorities, and embedded into decision making, governance, and risk escalation processes disclosed elsewhere in the strategic report and annual risk disclosures.

METRICS AND TARGETS

METRICS AND TARGETS

At the entity-level, Pacific uses greenhouse gas emissions data as a core metric for assessing climate-related risks and opportunities across its operations and, through product-level reporting, its investment activities. The Firm's corporate greenhouse gas inventory has been prepared using Sumday, a carbon accounting platform that supports the collection, calculation and categorisation of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions using activity-based, supplier-based and spend-based approaches depending on data availability. Emissions are mapped to the relevant Greenhouse Gas Protocol categories using consistent emissions factors, providing a traceable basis for Pacific's climate-related metrics and disclosures. For this reporting period, 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, the latest available United Kingdom government conversion factors have been applied where relevant.

Organisational boundary for GHG accounting

In accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, we have defined our organisational boundary using the operational control approach. Under this approach, we account for 100% of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions from operations over which we have the authority to introduce and implement operating policies and emissions-reduction initiatives, regardless of ownership structure.

This boundary selection reflects where we have direct control over operational decision-making and energy consumption, and therefore where climate-related risks, opportunities and mitigation actions can be most effectively managed. Operations and assets where we do not have operational control are excluded from Scopes 1 and 2 and, where relevant, are assessed within Scope 3.

Under this boundary, Scope 1 emissions currently comprise fugitive emissions associated with refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment at Pacific's London office. Scope 2 emissions comprise purchased electricity for the London office. Pacific has identified the following Scope 3 categories as material for this first-year inventory: purchased goods and services, capital goods, fuel- and energy-related activities, waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting and homeworking, upstream leased assets, and investments.

Scope 1 and Scope 2 methodology

Scope 1 emissions have been estimated using assumptions relating to the refrigerant types and equipment present within Pacific's office environment, including heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems and refrigeration equipment. Scope 2 purchased electricity emissions have been calculated using annual electricity consumption data for the reporting period. Pacific discloses both location-based and market-based Scope 2 emissions. Market-based emissions are reported using the renewable tariff attributes associated with Pacific's electricity supply, while location-based emissions are also disclosed because they provide a more representative view of the emissions intensity of the grids on which the Firm's operations rely in practice.

Scope 3 methodology

Pacific's Scope 3 greenhouse gas inventory is currently prepared using predominantly secondary data sources, including industry-average emissions factors and proxy activity data, where primary supplier-specific data is not yet available. This approach has been adopted as an interim measure to produce a complete Scope 3 estimate while data coverage and quality continue to improve. As a result, Scope 3 emissions should be read as a baseline and may be refined over time as better-quality data becomes available. The main sources of uncertainty include the representativeness of industry-average factors, assumptions embedded in proxy data, and incomplete visibility over supplier-specific operations, geography and emissions intensity. The methodologies used for each category are summarised below.

Purchased goods and services and capital goods have been calculated primarily on a spend basis.

Emissions for waste generated in operations have been estimated using an activity-based approach informed by office-specific assumptions, including bin capacity, fill rates, recyclability and the frequency of waste collections at the London office, aggregated across the reporting year.

Business travel emissions have been calculated using a combination of activity-based and spend-based data. Where available, activity data from third-party travel calculations and underlying journey data for categories such as long-haul flights, certain short-haul flights, rail travel and vehicle mileage were used. Where the underlying data was incomplete or of lower quality, spend-based estimates were applied. Limited activity data, including certain hotel-night information, was available for parts of this category, but was not considered sufficiently complete or reliable to apply consistently across the reporting boundary.

Employee commuting and homeworking emissions have been estimated using an employee survey and an employee-share methodology. The survey, which achieved a response rate of approximately 60%, captured average commuting frequency, distance travelled and mode of transport. This information is then normalised to extrapolate to all employee behaviour. Homeworking emissions have been estimated in line with relevant United Kingdom government conversion factor guidance. Upstream leased assets have been estimated on a spend basis. Financed emissions are calculated separately using third-party data and methodology provided through Clarity AI, with more detailed portfolio-level metrics disclosed in Pacific's product reports.

Greenhouse gas emissions (tonnesCO₂e)		2025
Scope 1	Building-related gas and fuel	0
	Cars (company owned or leased)	0
	Fugitive emissions	3.46
	Total Scope 1	3,46
Scope 2 emissions	Electricity (location-based)	20.6
	Electricity (market-based)	0
	Purchased heat	0
	Total Scope 2	20.6
Total Scope 1 + 2 emissions		24.06
Scope 3 emissions	Category 1: Purchased Goods and Services	587.8
	Category 2: Capital Goods	6.9
	Category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities	0
	Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	0
	Category 5: Waste generated in operations	1.21
	Category 6: Business travel	377
	Category 7: Employee commuting and homeworking	42.15
	Category 8: Upstream leased assets	1.5
	Category 13: Downstream leased assets	0
	Category 15: Investments	255,437.32
Total Scope 3 emissions		256,453.88
Total emissions (tonnesCO₂e)		256,477.94

Scope 1 emissions

Pacific's Scope 1 emissions for the reporting period were predominantly fugitive emissions associated with refrigerants used in air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment. At present, the inventory does not indicate material Scope 1 emissions from stationary combustion, mobile combustion or process emissions. Pacific expects to continue refining the completeness of direct emissions data over time, including through improved asset-level data capture where relevant.

Scope 2 emissions

Pacific's market-based Scope 2 emissions are reported as zero because the office electricity supply is backed by Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin under a renewable tariff that meets the GHG Protocol quality criteria for market-based reporting. Pacific nevertheless places greater emphasis on location-based Scope 2 emissions, as these better reflect the average emissions intensity of the electricity grid on which operations rely in practice. Both figures are therefore disclosed, but location-based emissions are considered the more informative view of Pacific's operational electricity-related impact.

Scope 3 emissions

Pacific's Scope 3 emissions rely more heavily on estimated data than Scope 1 and Scope 2 and should therefore be read as a first-year baseline rather than a precise measure. The estimates are based on a combination of proxy activity data, survey responses and secondary emissions factors, and are expected to improve over time as data quality and coverage develop.

The vast majority of our emissions come from our investments. We recommend readers to review our TCFD product reports to understand how climate change may impact these products, as we understand this is where most material risks and opportunities reside.

Climate mitigation targets

Pacific has not set formal climate-related targets for the current reporting period. This is the first year in which Pacific has completed a corporate greenhouse gas inventory and established a baseline across Scope 1, Scope 2 and relevant Scope 3 categories. As this is the first year of assessment, Pacific's focus is on building a reliable baseline, governance framework and reporting process before setting quantitative targets. Pacific has therefore not adopted absolute or intensity-based emissions reduction targets, nor related water or energy reduction targets, for 2025. As this is the baseline year, no comparative performance against prior-period targets is available.

Given Pacific's business model as an asset manager, most climate-related emissions and transition outcomes associated with its activities sit with investee companies rather than within Pacific's direct operations. For that reason, Pacific currently sees stewardship and engagement as its main way of supporting climate mitigation across portfolios. Where relevant, Pacific considers whether investee companies have adopted science-based targets or other credible transition plans, and SBTi alignment may be used as a reference point when assessing progress at investee-company level. This is a monitoring and engagement tool rather than a target of Pacific itself, and progress remains dependent on wider market developments, data availability, sector pathways, and policy and regulatory change. Pacific can support progress through engagement and challenge, but does not control whether portfolio companies set or achieve their own targets.

Pacific intends to review whether formal climate-related targets are appropriate after further reporting cycles have improved the quality, comparability and consistency of the underlying data and after management has assessed which levers are sufficiently within its control to support delivery.

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ENTITY REPORT

2025

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