

Schroder Investment Funds
Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 March 2025

Statements of Comprehensive Income

\$		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)*		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund*	
For the year/period ended 31 March	Note	2025	2024	2025	2024
Income					
Interest income - financial assets at amortised cost		-	794	6,752	8,789
Dividend and distribution income		-	-	6,524,380	824,420
Other income		2,546	-	4,761	-
Net foreign currency gains/(losses) on financial assets at amortised costs		282,574	-	(29,009)	55,548
Net gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		12,798,364	10,434,356	49,308,968	23,845,832
Total income		13,083,484	10,435,150	55,815,852	24,734,589
Expenses					
Management fees	9	1,019,925	97,057	1,563,119	184,694
Management fee rebates	9	(1,018,158)	(96,901)	-	-
Transaction costs		-	-	205,918	80,870
Other expenses		11,611	-	142,137	155
Total expenses		13,378	156	1,911,174	265,719
Net profit		13,070,106	10,434,994	53,904,678	24,468,870
Profit for the year/period attributable to Unitholders		13,070,106	10,434,994	53,904,678	24,468,870
Total comprehensive income for the year/period attributable to Unitholders		13,070,106	10,434,994	53,904,678	24,468,870

* The comparative period results for the Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged) and Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund are from 30 November 2023 (commencement date) to 31 March 2024.

These statements are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders

\$ For the year/period ended 31 March	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)*		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund*	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net assets attributable to Unitholders at the beginning of the year	110,783,476	-	220,024,802	-
Proceeds from units issued	253,579,036	106,210,703	313,823,177	204,173,061
Redemption of units	(31,410,796)	(5,862,221)	(82,476,184)	(8,459,865)
Unitholder tax liabilities	(359)	-	(864,273)	(157,264)
Net increase from transaction in units	222,167,881	100,348,482	230,482,720	195,555,932
Total comprehensive income for the year/period attributable to Unitholders	13,070,106	10,434,994	53,904,678	24,468,870
Net assets attributable to Unitholders at the end of the year/period	346,021,463	110,783,476	504,412,200	220,024,802

Units on issue For the year/period ended 31 March	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)*		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund*	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Units on issue at the beginning of the year/period	96,098,650	-	185,500,702	-
Units issued	210,063,344	101,373,355	254,470,417	192,987,723
Units redeemed	(25,405,692)	(5,274,705)	(63,740,263)	(7,487,021)
Units on issue at the end of the year/period	280,756,302	96,098,650	376,230,856	185,500,702

* The comparative period results for the Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged) and Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund are from 30 November 2023 (commencement date) to 31 March 2024.

These statements are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statements of Financial Position

\$		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	
As at 31 March	Note	2025	2024	2025	2024
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		265,908	159,981	2,965,947	1,283,925
Margin Accounts		-	-	139,957	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6	350,525,010	112,495,750	502,215,154	218,628,394
Outstanding settlements receivable		-	-	3,519,999	343,210
Contributions receivable		168,065	2,089,488	783,162	16,150,146
Dividends receivable		-	-	679,086	226,058
Interest receivable		-	664	-	1,450
Management fee rebates receivable	9	214,480	96,901	-	-
Total assets		351,173,463	114,842,784	510,303,305	236,633,183
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7	4,737,184	1,880,870	26,017	1,613
Outstanding settlements payable		-	1,969,999	5,441,684	14,403,110
Management fees payable	9	221,733	97,057	275,272	184,694
Withdrawals payable		192,724	111,382	148,132	2,018,964
Tax payable on behalf of unitholders		359	-	-	-
Total liabilities		5,152,000	4,059,308	5,891,105	16,608,381
Net assets attributable to Unitholders		346,021,463	110,783,476	504,412,200	220,024,802

The Directors of FundRock NZ Limited authorised these Financial Statements for issue on 28 July 2025.

Director _____ **Hugh Stevens** _____ Director
Hugh Stevens

Jeremy Valentine

These statements are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statements of Cash Flows

\$		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)*		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund*	
For the year/period ended 31 March	Note	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities					
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		19,237,668	2,688,599	171,620,278	15,614,555
Purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		(243,582,249)	(100,899,124)	(418,156,693)	(196,334,646)
Dividends and distributions received		-	-	6,071,352	598,362
Sundry income received		2,546	-	4,761	-
Interest income received		664	130	8,202	7,339
Interest expenses paid		(701)	-	-	-
Transaction costs paid		-	-	(205,918)	(80,870)
Management fee rebates received		900,579	-	-	-
Management fees paid		(895,249)	-	(1,472,541)	-
Other expenses paid		(10,910)	-	(142,137)	(155)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	12	(224,347,652)	(98,210,395)	(242,272,696)	(180,195,415)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from units issued		255,500,459	104,121,215	329,190,161	188,022,915
Redemptions of units		(31,329,454)	(5,750,839)	(84,347,016)	(6,440,901)
Unitholders tax paid		-	-	(864,273)	(157,264)
Net cash inflow from financing activities		224,171,005	98,370,376	243,978,872	181,424,750
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents					
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year/period		(176,647)	159,981	1,706,176	1,229,335
Foreign exchange gains/(losses) on cash and cash equivalents denominated in foreign currencies		159,981	-	1,283,925	-
		282,574	-	(24,154)	54,590
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year/period		265,908	159,981	2,965,947	1,283,925

* The comparative period results for the Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged) and Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund are from 30 November 2023 (commencement date) to 31 March 2024.

These statements are to be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General information

Reporting Entities

The Schroder Investment Funds (the 'Scheme') were registered as a Managed Investment Scheme in accordance with the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 ("FMCA") on 12 October 2023. There are two funds offered under this Scheme. These funds are the Schroder Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund and Schroder Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged) (together, the 'Funds' and each a 'Fund').

The Fund were established in Wellington, New Zealand under a Master Trust Deed dated 18 January 2022 and Scheme Establishment Deed supplemental to the Trust Deed dated 21 August 2023, and a Deed of Retirement and Appointment dated 13 March 2025. The Funds are open-ended investment funds and commenced operation on 30 November 2023. The Financial Statements are for the year ended 31 March 2025. The comparatives are for the period from 30 November 2023 to 31 March 2024.

The principal activity of the Funds is investment, either via investments in other managed funds or holding investments directly.

The objectives of the Funds are as follows:

* Schroder Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged): The investment objective of the Fund is to outperform relative to the MSCI World ex Tobacco Index (net dividends reinvested) (Hedged) after fees with low index relative risk across a broad range of market environments. The Schroder Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged) invests into the Schroder Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund.

* Schroder Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund: To outperform relative to the MSCI World ex Tobacco Index (net dividends reinvested) after fees with low index-relative risk across a broad range of market environments. The Fund aims to provide exposure to global listed equities and is an actively managed strategy designed to target outperformance relative to the benchmark index with limited risk relative to the index.

The Fund is managed by FundRock NZ Limited ("Manager"), the licensed manager appointed under the governing documents. The registered office for Manager is Level 2, Woodward House, 1 Woodward Street, Wellington 6011. Schroder Investment Management Australia Limited ("Schroder" or "Investment Manager") is the Investment Manager of the Funds. The Supervisor and Custodian of the Funds was Trustees Executors Limited until 14 March 2025. From 14 March 2025 onwards, the Supervisor and Custodian of the Funds was Public Trust. The Custodian has appointed JP Morgan Securities Australia Limited as sub-custodian for each Fund. Apex Investment Administration (NZ) Limited ("Apex") is the administrator of the Funds.

These Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Manager on 28 July 2025.

Statutory Base

The Funds are a Managed Investment Scheme as defined by the FMC and are subject to the provisions of that Act.

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the FMA and the Trust Deed.

2. Summary of material accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these Financial Statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied throughout the year presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP). For the purposes of complying with NZ GAAP, the Funds are for-profit entities. These Financial Statements comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Standards Accounting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards). These Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost method, except for financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss.

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with NZ IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the Directors of the Manager to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Financial Statements are disclosed in Note 3.

FundRock NZ Limited ("FundRock") is the Manager of the Scheme and Fund(s). The Manager enters into fund hosting arrangements with various investment managers. The arrangements involve the issuing and managing of funds, under the Manager's Managed Investment Scheme licence, on behalf of the investment manager who want to provide investors with access to their investment solutions. The Manager contracts with other service providers to provide the services required to be provided directly to the funds. This includes investment management, supervision, fund administration and audit services.

The Financial Statements have been prepared for the year ended 31 March 2025 and the comparatives are for the period 30 November 2023 to 31 March 2024.

New and amended standards adopted by the Fund

Disclosure of Fees for Audit Firms' Services - Amendments to FRS-44

These amendments shall be applied periods beginning on and after 1 April 2024, and have been adopted per Note 10 of these financials statements for 31 March 2025. FRS-44 primarily introduces the following:

- the audit or review of the Financial Statements;
- a Tier 2 entity under NZ IFRS RDR shall disclose the total fees incurred for services other than the audit or review of the Financial Statements provided by the entity's audit or review firm, and a general description of these services.

Other than above there are no standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that are effective for the year commencing on 01 April 2024 that have a material effect on the Financial Statements of the Funds.

New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

NZ IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In May 2024, the XRB introduced NZ IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (NZ IFRS 18) (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027). This standard replaces NZ IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (NZ IAS 1) and primarily introduces a defined structure for the statement of comprehensive income, disclosure of management-defined performance measures (a subset of non-GAAP measures) in a single note together with reconciliation requirements and additional guidance on aggregation and disaggregation principles in the Financial Statements. NZ IFRS 18 will be applicable to the Fund's Financial Statements to the extent that is not superseded by NZ IAS 26 Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit

A number of other new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 April 2024, and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a material effect on the Financial Statements of the Funds.

Climate related disclosure

The Manager is a Climate Reporting Entity pursuant to the provisions of the FMCA, as modified by the Financial Sector (Climate-related Disclosures and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021. Climate-related disclosures for the Funds were prepared in accordance with Aotearoa New Zealand Climate Standards issued by External Reporting Board and are available at the Climate-Related Disclosures Register.

The impacts of climate change have a high degree of uncertainty associated with them. FundRock and the Investment Manager have used and will continue to use scenario analysis and climate-related metrics (such as carbon emissions) to identify, assess, and monitor climate-related risks and opportunities for the Funds. FundRock has not attempted to quantify the impacts (or expected impacts) of said risks and opportunities because this poses substantial technical challenges; nonetheless, FundRock understands that the impacts may be significant.

For more details on climate-related risks and opportunities for the Funds and how FundRock manages them, please refer to the Climate-Related Statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Financial instruments

(a) Classification

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. After initial recognition, financial assets are measured at fair value or amortised cost, determined on the basis of both (a) the Fund's business model for managing the financial assets; and (b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss can be either designated as such upon initial recognition or mandatorily measured at fair value in accordance with NZ IFRS 9. The portfolio of financial assets is managed and performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. The Funds are primarily focused on fair value information and the Investment Manager uses that information to assess the assets' performance and to make decisions. All financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss comprise of unlisted funds, listed equities, equity futures and forward foreign exchange contracts.

(ii) Financial assets at amortised cost

(a) **Cash and cash equivalents** include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks in New Zealand dollars and foreign currencies. Payments and receipts relating to the purchase and sale of investment securities are classified as cash flows from operating activities, as movements in the fair value of these securities represents the Funds' main income generating activity.

(b) **Outstanding settlements receivable** represent receivables for securities sold that have been contracted for but not yet settled or delivered on the statements of financial position date respectively. The due from brokers balance is held for collection.

(c) **Receivables** include interest, dividends, contributions receivables, management fee rebate receivables and receivable on the sale of unsettled securities.

Financial liabilities

(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss can be either designated as such upon initial recognition or mandatorily measured at fair value in accordance with NZ IFRS 9. The portfolio of financial liabilities is managed and performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. The contractual cash flows of the Funds' debt securities are solely principal and interest, however, these securities are neither held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows nor held both for collecting contractual cash flows and for sale. The collection of contractual cash flows is only incidental in achieving the Funds' business model. Consequently, all financial liabilities are measured at fair value through profit or loss and classified as mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss. Derivative contracts that have a negative fair value are presented as liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss comprise of forward foreign exchange contracts and equity futures.

(ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

(a) **Outstanding settlements payable** represent payables for securities purchased that have been contracted for but not yet settled or delivered on the statements of financial position date respectively.

(b) **Payables** are amounts representing liabilities and accrued expenses owing by the Funds at year end and may include related party fees.

The Funds' policy requires the Manager and the Board of Directors of the Manager and Investment Manager to evaluate the information about financial assets and liabilities on a fair value basis together with other related financial information.

(b) Recognition, derecognition and measurement

(i) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss

The Funds recognises financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss on the date they become parties to the contractual agreement. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs are expenses as incurred in the Statements of Comprehensive Income. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Funds have transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss are measured at fair value.

(ii) Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost

The Funds recognises financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost on the date they become parties to the contractual agreement. Financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or the Funds have transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the Funds shall measure the loss allowance of the financial assets at amortised cost at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Funds shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses. Significant financial difficulties of the counterparty, probability that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default in payments are all considered indicators that a loss allowance may be required. If the credit risk increases to the point that it is considered to be credit impaired, interest income will be calculated based on the gross carrying amount adjusted for the loss allowance. A significant increase in credit risk is defined by management as any contractual payment which is more than 30 days past due or a counterparty credit rating which has fallen below S&P ratings of BBB/Baa. Any contractual payment which is more than 90 days past due is considered credit impaired.

(c) Fair value estimation

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Funds use a variety of methods and make assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance date. Valuation techniques used include the use of recent comparable market transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants making the maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs.

The Funds' investments in other funds are subject to the terms and conditions of the respective funds' offering documentation. The investments in other funds are primarily valued based on the latest available redemption price of such units for each other fund investment, as determined by the other funds' administrators. The Funds review the details of the reported information obtained from the other funds and consider: the liquidity of the other fund or its underlying investments; the value date of the net asset value provided; and restrictions on redemptions; and the basis of accounting and, in instances where the basis of accounting is other than fair value, fair valuation information is obtained from the other funds' advisors.

The rights of the Funds to request redemption of their investments in other funds may vary in frequency from daily to weekly redemptions. As a result, the carrying values of the other funds may not be indicative of the values ultimately realised on redemption. In addition, the Funds may be materially affected by the actions of other investors who have invested in other funds in which the Funds have invested.

If necessary, the Funds make adjustments to the net asset value of various other fund investments to obtain the best estimate of fair value. Other net changes in fair value on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the Statements of Comprehensive Income include the change in fair value of each other fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Net assets attributable to unitholders

The Funds issues units that are redeemable at the Unitholders' option and have identical features and are therefore classified as equity. Net assets attributable to Unitholders meets the definition of an equity instrument as:

- (i) Unitholders are entitled to a pro rata share of the Funds' net assets in the event of the Funds' liquidation or maturity,
- (ii) apart from the contractual obligation of the issuer to redeem the instrument for cash or another financial asset, the instrument does not include contractual obligations to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under potentially unfavorable conditions to the entity, and
- (iii) the total expected cash flows attributable to the instrument over its life is based substantially on the profit or loss and changes in the recognised net assets or the change in fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the entity over the life of the instrument.

Redemption may take place at the redemption price on any business day after appropriate notice. The fair value of redeemable units is measured at the redemption amount that is payable (based on the redemption unit price) at the balance date if Unitholders exercised their right to put the units back to the Funds.

Applications received for units in the Funds are recorded net of any entry fees payable prior to the issue of units in the Funds and any initial service fee (if any). Redemptions from the Funds are recorded gross of any exit fees payable after the cancellation of the units redeemed. Units are issued and redeemed at the holder's option at prices based on the Funds' net asset value per unit at the time of issue or redemption adjusted for a margin spread (indicative) 15bps for application and 10bps for redemptions for each of the respective Funds. The margin spreads (indicative) on applications and redemptions are to cover costs associated with the transactions. The Funds' net asset value per unit is calculated by dividing the net assets attributable to the holders of the Fund with the total number of outstanding units of the Fund. In accordance with the provisions of the offering documents, investment positions are valued based at the appropriate market value for the purpose of determining the net asset value per unit for subscriptions and redemptions.

2.4 Investment income

Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost

Interest earned on cash and cash equivalents are included as Interest income in the Statements of Comprehensive Income on an accruals basis.

Dividend and distribution income

Dividend income is recognised on the ex-dividend date with any related foreign withholding tax recorded in the Statements of Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders as a unitholder tax liability. Fund distributions are recognised on a present entitlement basis.

Net gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Realised and unrealised gains and losses are reflected in the Statements of Comprehensive Income as net gain/(loss) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss.

Unrealised gains or losses include the change in net market value of investments held as at balance date and the reversal of prior year unrealised gains or losses on investments that have been realised in the current year. Realised gains or losses are calculated based on the gross sale proceeds and the weighted average cost of the investments sold.

2.5 Expenses

All expenses, including the Funds' management fees, are recognised in the Statements of Comprehensive Income on an accruals basis.

2.6 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Financial Statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate (the "functional currency"). The functional currency for the Funds is the New Zealand dollar, which reflects the currency in which the Funds compete for funds and are regulated. The Funds' investors are from New Zealand, with the subscriptions and redemptions of the units denominated in New Zealand dollars. The performance of the Funds is measured in New Zealand dollars. The Manager considers the New Zealand dollar as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The Financial Statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, which is also the Funds' presentation currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest dollar unless otherwise stated.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at balance date.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from translation are included in the Statements of Comprehensive Income.

2.7 Income tax

The Funds qualify as and have each elected to be a Portfolio Investment Entity (PIE) for tax purposes. Under the PIE regime income is effectively taxed in the hands of the Unitholders and therefore the Funds have no income tax expense. Accordingly, no income tax expense is recognised in the Statements of Comprehensive Income. Income is disclosed gross of any resident and foreign withholding taxes deducted at source and the taxes are included in Unitholder tax liabilities in the Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders.

Under the PIE regime, the Manager attributes the taxable income of the Funds to Unitholders in accordance with the proportion of their interest in the Funds. The income attributed to each Unitholder is taxed at the Unitholder's "prescribed investor rate" which is capped at 28% on redemptions and annually at 31 March each year.

Unitholder tax liabilities disclosed in the Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders consists of withdrawals to meet Unitholder tax liabilities under the PIE regime and any resident and foreign withholding taxes deducted at source.

2.8 Distribution to unitholders

Distributions may be made from the Funds in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed, the relevant Establishment Deed and the distribution policy for the Fund. Amounts that are not distributed, remain invested as part of the assets of the relevant Fund. Proposed distributions to unitholders are recognised in the Statements of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders when they are appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Manager.

Unitholders have the choice to automatically reinvest their distributions. The reinvestment is made on the first available ex distribution net asset value price for the relevant Fund.

2.9 Statements of cash flows

Definitions of the terms used in the Statements of Cash Flows are:

- (a) 'For the purposes of the Statements of Cash Flows, proceeds from the sale and purchase of investments at fair value through profit or loss and proceeds from realisation of derivatives are considered operating activities. The sales and purchases of investment securities maintain the operating capability of the Fund even though the investments may not be acquired specifically for resale or trading;
- (b) 'Financing activities' are those activities that result in changes in the size and composition of Unitholders' funds; and
- (c) The Funds undertook no Investing activities during the reporting year.

2.10 Goods and services tax (GST)

The Funds are not registered for GST. The Statements of Comprehensive Income and Statements of Cash Flows have been prepared so that all components are stated inclusive of GST. All items in the Statements of Financial Position are stated inclusive of GST.

2.11 Classification as an investment entity

The Funds meet the definition of investment entities as defined by NZ IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements because of the following characteristics:

- (i) The Funds obtain funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investors with investment management services;
- (ii) The Funds' business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income or a combination of both; and
- (iii) The Funds measure the performance of their investments on a fair value basis.

The Funds also display all typical characteristics that are associated with an investment entity:

- (i) They hold more than one investment;
- (ii) They have more than one investor;
- (iii) They have investors that are not related parties; and
- (iv) Ownership interests in the Funds are represented by units in the Funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Manager of the Funds makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are outlined below. Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience among other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Fair value of securities not quoted in an active market

The valuation models employed use observable data, to the extent practicable. However, areas such as credit risk, volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Unquoted investments have been fair valued in accordance with the policies set out above in note 2.2 (c).

For certain other financial instruments, including amounts due from/to unsettled trades, accounts payable and accrued expenses, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short term nature of these financial instruments.

Net assets attributable to Unitholders

The Funds classify units as equity instruments in accordance with revised NZ IAS 32, 'Financial Instruments: Presentation'. The Funds continue to assess the classification of the redeemable units to ensure they have all the features or meet all the conditions set out in paragraphs 16A and 16B of NZ IAS 32.

4. Derivative financial instruments

4.1 Forward foreign currency contracts

Forward currency contracts are primarily used by the Schroder Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged) and Schroder Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Unhedged) to economically hedge against foreign currency exchange rate risks on its non New Zealand denominated securities. Forward foreign currency contracts are contractual obligations to buy or sell one currency on a future date in exchange for a second currency at a specified forward foreign exchange rate which is established in an organised market. The forward contracts are agreed between the parties to the contract and are not traded on an exchange. The Funds' open positions in forward contracts at balance date are outlined below:

\$ As at 31 March	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)*		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund*	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Forward exchange contracts (notional value in NZ\$)				
Sell USD/Buy NZD	277,489,011	160,724,002	-	-
Sell AUD/Buy NZD	3,392,106	583,950	-	-
Sell CHF/Buy NZD	9,865,090	2,000,657	-	-
Sell EUR/Buy NZD	50,680,704	24,566,831	-	-
Sell GBP/Buy NZD	10,303,926	6,390,463	-	-
Sell CAD/Buy NZD	9,512,971	4,285,067	-	-
Sell JPY/Buy NZD	20,802,526	13,880,761	-	-
Sell SGD/Buy NZD	4,532,385	1,432,875	-	-
Sell NZD/Buy CAD	-	2,145,464	-	-
Sell NZD/Buy EUR	7,555,599	12,120,346	-	-
Sell NZD/Buy JPY	2,305,599	6,627,606	-	-
Sell NZD/Buy USD	13,660,897	77,807,067	-	-
Sell NZD/Buy SGD	2,268,597	719,519	-	-
Sell NZD/Buy CHF	1,560,721	19,007	-	-
Sell NZD/Buy AUD	1,527,709	293,142	-	-
Sell NZD/Buy GBP	935,047	3,378,162	-	-
Forward exchange contracts (fair value in NZ\$)				
Sell USD/Buy NZD	1,399,110	(1,574,807)	-	-
Sell AUD/Buy NZD	9,289	(2,945)	-	-
Sell CHF/Buy NZD	(75,425)	45,544	-	-
Sell EUR/Buy NZD	(530,896)	(137,133)	-	-
Sell GBP/Buy NZD	(81,122)	(59,138)	-	-
Sell CAD/Buy NZD	44,429	(44,009)	-	-
Sell JPY/Buy NZD	(388,199)	13,567	-	-
Sell SGD/Buy NZD	(6,987)	(8,641)	-	-
Sell NZD/Buy CAD	-	14,779	-	-
Sell NZD/Buy EUR	(657,118)	(4,254)	-	-
Sell NZD/Buy JPY	462,043	25,283	-	-
Sell NZD/Buy USD	81,263	135,773	-	-
Sell NZD/Buy SGD	16,430	468	-	-
Sell NZD/Buy CHF	20,667	(64)	-	-
Sell NZD/Buy AUD	3,117	697	-	-
Sell NZD/Buy GBP	(88,013)	17,980	-	-
Open Spot Positions	-	-	(785)	(1,613)

4.2 Equity Futures

Futures are contractual obligations to buy or sell instruments on a future date at a specified price established in an organised market. The fair value of the future is based on the amount that will be paid or received to settle the obligation on a net basis on the exchange. The Funds' have below open positions as at 31 March 2025.

\$ As at 31 March	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)*		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund*	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Futures (notional value in NZ\$)				
USD	-	-	1,672,835	-
Futures (fair value in NZ\$)				
USD	-	-	(25,232)	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Financial risk management

5.1 Financial risk factors

The Trust Deed for the Funds requires the Investment Manager to invest the assets of each Fund in accordance with the Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives ("SIPO"), in order to manage risk. The Funds' activities expose them to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Funds' overall risk management programme seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Funds are exposed and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Funds' financial performance.

All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital. The Funds holds financial instruments in unlisted unit trusts (funds) and cash and cash equivalents where the maximum loss of capital is limited to the carrying value of those positions.

In addition to internal risk management carried out by the Manager and the Investment Manager, financial risk is also managed by the setting of an investment policy, agreed with and monitored by the Supervisor and set out in the Funds' Product Disclosure Statement ("PDS").

The Manager and Investment Manager uses different methods to measure and manage the various types of risk to which it is exposed; these methods are explained below.

5.1.1 Market risk

FundRock considers that the market prices of the investments factor in climate change impacts and, as such, no adjustment has been made to balances or transactions in these Financial Statements as a result of climate changes.

(a) Price risk

The Funds are exposed to price risk due to their investments in listed and unlisted funds for which prices in the future are uncertain. The Funds manages their price risk by ensuring that all activities are transacted in accordance with mandates, overall investment strategy and within approved limits.

The table below summarises the sensitivity of the Funds' net assets attributable to Unitholders to movements in prices including the effect of movements in foreign currency exchange rates, as at 31 March. If prices for the Funds' investments had increased or decreased by 5% with all other variables held constant, this would have had the following impact on the profit/loss and Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders:

\$ As at 31 March	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
5% increase in prices	17,278,962	5,609,589	25,110,758	10,931,420
5% decrease in prices	(17,278,962)	(5,609,589)	(25,110,758)	(10,931,420)

(b) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk, as defined in NZ IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures', arises as the value of future transactions, recognised monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in other currencies fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. NZ IFRS 7 considers the foreign exchange exposure relating to non-monetary assets and liabilities to be a component of market price risk not foreign currency risk. As at 31 March, the Funds have invested in forward foreign exchange contracts.

At the balance date the Funds had the following foreign currency exposures due to holdings of monetary assets and liabilities (expressed in NZD equivalents):

\$ As at 31 March	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Monetary assets/(liabilities)				
Australian Dollar (AUD)	(1,856,065)	(293,142)	89,784	(18,881)
Canadian Dollar (CAD)	(9,461,068)	(2,181,519)	(216,833)	(244,770)
Euro (EUR)	(43,615,122)	(12,545,727)	(100,463)	(1,182,894)
British Pound (GBP)	(9,458,179)	(3,070,517)	(875,078)	(295,432)
Swiss Franc (CHF)	(8,354,324)	(1,921,489)	(15,673)	(450,853)
Japanese Yen (JPY)	(18,832,795)	(7,153,396)	273,556	(1,039,594)
Singapore Dollar (SGD)	(2,268,597)	(719,519)	-	-
United States Dollar (USD)	(262,640,339)	(84,501,314)	2,209,310	(9,504,739)
Hong Kong Dollar (HKD)	-	-	-	44,232
Danish Krone (DKK)	-	-	27,087	(58,706)
Norwegian Krone (NOK)	-	-	1	(11,808)
Indonesian Rupiah (IDR)	-	-	-	22,336
Hungarian Forint (HUF)	-	-	(65,627)	(13,919)
South Korean Won (KRW)	-	-	5,891	-

The table below summarises the impact on the Statements of Comprehensive Income and Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders on monetary assets at balance date, had the exchange rates between the New Zealand dollar and the foreign currencies increased or decreased by 10% with all other variables held constant. The analysis is based on the Manager's best estimate of a reasonable possible shift in exchange rates with regard to historical volatility.

\$ As at 31 March	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Monetary assets/(liabilities)				
Exchange rates increased by 10%	32,407,863	10,216,966	(121,087)	1,159,548
Exchange rates decreased by 10%	(39,609,610)	(12,487,403)	147,995	(1,417,225)

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Financial risk management (continued)

5.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

5.1.1 Market risk (continued)

(b) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

At the balance date the Funds had the following foreign currency exposures due to holdings of non-monetary assets and liabilities (expressed in NZD equivalents):

\$ As at 31 March	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Non-monetary assets/(liabilities)				
Australian Dollar (AUD)	-	-	3,100,961	551,138
Canadian Dollar (CAD)	-	-	14,151,353	4,270,437
Swiss Franc (CHF)	-	-	11,628,949	3,949,244
Danish Krone (DKK)	-	-	1,853,735	2,186,549
Euro (EUR)	-	-	57,834,442	19,974,554
British Pound (GBP)	-	-	14,481,785	5,912,327
Hong Kong Dollar (HKD)	-	-	2,356,986	1,555,167
Hungarian Forint (HUF)	-	-	496,154	219,029
Indonesian Rupiah (IDR)	-	-	-	384,294
Japanese Yen (JPY)	-	-	25,136,854	14,163,940
Norwegian Krona (NOK)	-	-	713,074	1,132,121
Swedish Krona (SEK)	-	-	826,106	648,424
Singapore Dollar (SGD)	-	-	3,479,459	1,316,404
United States Dollar (USD)	-	-	364,862,666	162,364,766
Taiwan Dollar (TWD)	-	-	772,061	-
South Korean Won (KRW)	-	-	495,337	-

A variable of 10% was selected for foreign exchange risk as this is the Manager's best estimate of a reasonable possible shift in exchange rates with regard to historical volatility. If the exchange rates between the New Zealand dollar and the foreign currencies increased/decreased by 10% with all other variables held constant, this would have had the following impact on the net profit/(loss) before membership activities and the net assets available for benefits:

\$ As at 31 March	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Non-monetary assets/(liabilities)				
Exchange rates increased by 10%	-	-	(45,653,629)	(19,875,309)
Exchange rates decreased by 10%	-	-	55,798,880	24,292,044

(c) Cashflow interest rate risk

The Funds hold cash and cash equivalents in New Zealand dollars that expose the Funds to cash flow interest rate risk.

The table below summarises the impact on the profit/loss and Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders had the relevant interest rates increased or decreased by 1% at balance date with all other variables held constant. The analysis is based on the Manager's best estimate of a reasonable possible shift in interest rates with regard to historical volatility.

\$ As at 31 March	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Increase of 1%	2,659	1,600	29,659	12,839
Decrease of 1%	(2,659)	(1,600)	(29,659)	(12,839)

5.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential risk of financial loss resulting from the failure of counterparties to honour fully the terms and conditions of a contract with the Funds. The Funds are exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty or issuer of a security will be unable to pay amounts in full when they fall due. The main concentration to which the Funds are exposed arises from the Funds' investments in cash and cash equivalents, contributions receivable and other receivable balances.

The Funds' policy to manage this risk is to impose minimum credit rating requirements for each counterparty.

The following table sets out the equivalent Standard and Poor's credit rating for cash and cash equivalents held by the Funds.

\$ As at 31 March	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents				
Rating Category	AA-			
	265,908	159,981	2,965,947	1,283,925

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Financial risk management (continued)

5.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

5.1.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Funds may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle their obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

The Funds are exposed to daily redemptions of units. The liquidity policy applied by the Investment Manager is dependent on the type of investments held by the Funds. For the Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged), the policy is to be fully invested in unlisted funds that provide adequate liquidity. The Funds can borrow up to 5% of the aggregate value of its investments which can provide additional liquidity to the Funds. Withdrawals from the Funds are generally paid within 5 business days from receiving the redemption request. The Investment Manager considers this as part of monitoring the liquidity of the Funds.

The following table analyses each of the Funds' financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments in a loss position based on a contractual maturity basis rather than on an expected maturity basis, as the expected maturities for such contracts are not considered to be essential to an understanding of the timing of cash flows. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

\$ As at 31 March	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Outstanding settlements payable				
1- 7 days	-	1,969,999	5,441,684	14,403,110
Management fees payable				
7 days to 1 month	221,733	97,057	275,272	184,694
Withdrawals payable				
1 -7 days	192,724	111,382	148,132	2,018,964

5.2 Capital risk management

The Funds' capital is represented by the net assets attributable to Unitholders. The Funds' objective when managing capital is to provide returns for Unitholders through investing and to employ an established Investment Manager who manages a diversified portfolio of funds.

The minimum initial investment for each Fund is \$25,000. Thereafter, the minimum additional investment is \$5,000 per Fund. These minimum amounts may be varied or waived at the Manager's discretion.

Payment for redemption requests will normally be made within 5 business days of receiving a redemption request from the investor in the Fund.

The Manager may suspend redemptions where the Manager decides to close the Fund, or in other circumstances where the Manager believes that allowing investors to take money out would not be workable, or would prejudice investors generally. A suspension can last up to six months. If withdrawals are suspended and an investor submitted a withdrawal request, the redemption request will not be processed until the suspension is lifted.

The Manager reserves the right to refuse a redemption request for less than 5,000 units or a redemption request that would result in the investor's holding being less than 25,000 units (except where the investor withdraws its total unitholding).

The Funds do not have any externally imposed capital requirements. Units may be redeemed at any month end subject to the receipt of the redemption request.

Neither the Supervisor, the Manager, or any other party guarantee the units offered by the Funds, the performance or returns of the Funds or the repayment of capital.

5.3 Fair value estimation

All financial assets and financial liabilities included in the Statements of Financial Position, are carried at amounts that represent or approximate fair value. The fair value of financial assets traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the year end date. The price used for unlisted funds is the published withdrawal price.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

The carrying amounts of the Fund's assets and liabilities at the reporting date are their fair values. Fair value measurements are categorised into a three level hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The Scheme recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as at the end of the financial year during which the change has occurred.

Level 1: The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets is based on their quoted market prices at the reporting date without any deduction for estimated future selling costs. Financial assets and liabilities are priced at last sale prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

Level 3: Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market using valuation techniques without observable market data.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement.

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Manager. The Manager considers observable data to be that market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Financial risk management (continued)

5.3 Fair value estimation (continued)

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Funds' financial assets and financial liabilities (by class) measured at fair value at the year end:

\$ As at 31 March	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Level 1 Assets				
Listed equities	-	-	502,215,154	218,628,394
Total Level 1 Assets	-	-	502,215,154	218,628,394
Level 2 Assets				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	4,945,772	303,970	-	-
Unlisted funds	345,579,238	112,191,780	-	-
Total Level 2 Assets	350,525,010	112,495,750	-	-
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	350,525,010	112,495,750	502,215,154	218,628,394

The unlisted fund (being Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund) is not quoted in an active market. The investee funds classified in Level 2 were fair valued using the net asset value of the underlying fund, as reported by the investee fund's administrator. For the investee funds, the Manager believes the Funds could have redeemed their investments at the net asset value per unit at balance date.

\$ As at 31 March	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Level 1 Liabilities				
Equity futures	-	-	(25,232)	-
Total Level 1 Liabilities	-	-	(25,232)	-
Level 2 Liabilities				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	(4,737,184)	(1,880,870)	(785)	(1,613)
Total Level 2 Liabilities	(4,737,184)	(1,880,870)	(26,017)	(1,613)
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(4,737,184)	(1,880,870)	(26,017)	(1,613)

6. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

\$ As at 31 March	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	4,945,772	303,970	-	-
Listed equities	-	-	502,215,154	218,628,394
Unlisted funds	345,579,238	112,191,780	-	-
Total mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	350,525,010	112,495,750	502,215,154	218,628,394
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	350,525,010	112,495,750	502,215,154	218,628,394

7. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

\$ As at 31 March	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	(4,737,184)	(1,880,870)	(785)	(1,613)
Equity futures	-	-	(25,232)	-
Total mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	(4,737,184)	(1,880,870)	(26,017)	(1,613)
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(4,737,184)	(1,880,870)	(26,017)	(1,613)

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. Financial instruments by category

\$ As at 31 March	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	350,525,010	112,495,750	502,215,154	218,628,394
Total assets at fair value through the profit or loss	350,525,010	112,495,750	502,215,154	218,628,394
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	265,908	159,981	2,965,947	1,283,925
Margin accounts	-	-	139,957	-
Outstanding settlements receivable	-	-	3,519,999	343,210
Contributions receivable	168,065	2,089,488	783,162	16,150,146
Dividends receivable	-	-	679,086	226,058
Interest receivable	-	664	-	1,450
Management fee rebates receivable	214,480	96,901	-	-
Total financial assets at amortised cost	648,453	2,347,034	8,088,151	18,004,789
Total financial assets	351,173,463	114,842,784	510,303,305	236,633,183

\$ As at 31 March	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	4,737,184	1,880,870	26,017	1,613
Total financial liabilities at fair value through the profit or loss	4,737,184	1,880,870	26,017	1,613
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Outstanding settlements payable	-	1,969,999	5,441,684	14,403,110
Management fees payable	221,733	97,057	275,272	184,694
Withdrawals payable	192,724	111,382	148,132	2,018,964
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	414,457	2,178,438	5,865,088	16,606,768
Total financial liabilities	5,151,641	4,059,308	5,891,105	16,608,381

9. Related parties

9.1 Key management and key management personnel

As outlined in the Funds PDS, Total Annual Fund Charges are capped at 0.39% of the net asset value excluding GST. The Total Annual Fund Charges include any fees within underlying funds or securities that the Funds may invest into, as well as fees paid to the Investment Manager, the supervisor, the auditor, the custodian and the administration Manager, bank charges and other various costs and expenses incurred. Where there is a shortfall, the Manager will pay the shortfall on behalf of the Funds and will recover the shortfall from the Investment Manager.

As at 31 March 2025, Management fees incurred are \$1,019,925 for Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged) and \$1,563,119 for Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund. (31 March 2024: \$97,057 for Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged) and \$184,694 for Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund).

Management fee rebates are received from the Investment Manager. At 31 March 2025, \$1,018,158 in Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged) and \$Nil in Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund. (31 March 2024: \$96,901 in Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged) and \$Nil for Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund).

Management fee rebates receivable at year ended 31 March 2025 are \$214,480 in Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged) and \$Nil in Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund. (31 March 2024: \$96,901 in Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged) and \$Nil for Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund).

The Supervisor and the Custodian of the Funds is Trustees Executors Limited. For the year ended 31 March 2025 the Supervisor fee payable with respect to the Funds amounted to \$143,520 excluding GST (31 March 2024: \$16,644 excluding GST) and was paid via Funds.

The fund administration and registry provider for the Fund is Apex. For the year ended 31 March 2025 total fee charged to the Fund amounted to \$160,213 excluding GST (31 March 2024: \$28,147 excluding GST). Apex and the Manager are common control entities, hence, is a related party.

As at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024, no directors of the Manager, Investment Manager or the Supervisor or close family members or entities that are controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by the directors or close family members of the Manager, Investment Manager or Supervisor held any investment interest in the Funds.

As at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024, the Manager held no units in the Funds.

9.2 Related party investments

The Schroder Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged) invests into the Schroder Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund.

Investments held by the Schroder Investment Funds and income earned on funds managed by Schroder Investment Management Australia Limited as at balance date are outlined below:

\$ As at 31 March	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	345,579,238	112,191,780	-	-
	345,579,238	112,191,780	-	-

The total income and gains earned and losses incurred on the investments with related parties were:

\$ For the year/period ended 31 March	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	35,885,984	12,824,113	-	-
	35,885,984	12,824,113	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. Auditors remuneration

The table below sets out the audit fees incurred by the Funds:

\$	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
As at 31 March				
Audit of Financial Statements				
Audit of Financial Statements (including GST)	24,150	23,000	24,150	23,000

11. Offsetting

The Funds are subject to International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) arrangements with their derivative counterparty, JPM (JP Morgan). According to the terms of the ISDA arrangements with the respective counterparties all the derivatives are settled on a net basis.

The following table presents the recognised financial assets and liabilities that are subject to offsetting, or subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or other similar agreements but not offset, as at 31 March. The 'Net amount' row shows what the net position for each derivative type would be if all offset rights were exercised.

\$	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
As at 31 March				
Financial assets:				
Amounts subject to offsetting:				
Gross assets	4,945,772	303,970	-	-
Gross liabilities offset	-	-	-	-
Net amounts presented	4,945,772	303,970	-	-
Amounts not offsetting:				
Financial instruments	(4,737,184)	303,970	-	-
Cash collateral	-	-	-	-
Net amount	208,588	303,970	-	-
Financial liabilities:				
Amounts subject to offsetting:				
Gross liabilities	(4,737,184)	(1,880,870)	(785)	(1,613)
Gross assets offset	-	-	-	-
Net amounts presented	(4,737,184)	(1,880,870)	(785)	(1,613)
Amounts not offsetting:				
Financial instruments	-	303,970	-	-
Cash collateral	-	-	-	-
Net amount	(4,737,184)	(1,576,900)	(785)	(1,613)

Each party has the option to settle all open contracts on a net basis in the event of default by the other party. Per the terms of the ISDA agreement, an event of default includes the following:

- * failure by a party to make a payment when due
- * failure by a party to perform an obligation required by the agreement (other than payment) if such failure is not remedied within 30 days after such notice of such failure is given to the party
- * bankruptcy

The related amounts not set-off in the statements of financial position represent amounts that have not been offset in the statements of financial position but could be expected to be offset in the event of default by either the Fund or its counterparty to the derivative contract. For financial instruments this is the maximum value of assets and liabilities that could be offset. For cash collateral this is the value of cash that could be withheld by the counterparty to settle derivative assets.

12. Reconciliation of operating (loss)/profit to net cash flows from operating activities

\$	Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)		Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
For the year/period ended 31 March				
Net profit	13,070,106	10,434,994	53,904,678	24,468,870
Adjustments for non-cash items				
Net unrealised changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities	(32,324,224)	(10,925,360)	(44,803,521)	(23,634,107)
Net foreign currency (losses)/gains on financial assets at amortised cost	(282,574)	-	29,009	(55,548)
	(32,606,798)	(10,925,360)	(44,774,512)	(23,689,655)
Movements in working capital items				
Increase in trade and other receivables	(116,915)	(97,565)	(451,578)	(227,508)
Increase in trade and other payables	124,676	97,057	90,578	184,694
Increase in net cost of investments	(204,818,721)	(97,719,521)	(251,041,862)	(180,931,816)
	(204,810,960)	(97,720,029)	(251,402,862)	(180,974,630)
	(237,417,758)	(108,645,389)	(296,177,374)	(204,664,285)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(224,347,652)	(98,210,395)	(242,272,696)	(180,195,415)

Notes to the Financial Statements

13. Assets and liabilities not carried at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed

All financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss are carried at amortised cost and their carrying values are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

14. Commitments and contingent liabilities

There are no material commitments or contingencies as at 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: nil).

15. Events occurring after balance date

There are no significant subsequent events that require adjustment to or disclosure in these Financial Statements as at 31 March 2025 or on the results and cash flows of the Funds for the reporting year ended on that date.



Independent auditor's report

To the unitholders of:

- Schroder Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund (Hedged)
- Schroder Sustainable Global Core PIE Fund

(Collectively referred to as the Funds)

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Funds present fairly, in all material respects, the financial positions of the Funds as at 31 March 2025, their financial performance, and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Standards Accounting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards).

What we have audited

The Funds' financial statements comprise:

- the statements of financial position as at 31 March 2025;
- the statements of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statements of changes in net assets attributable to unitholders for the year then ended;
- the statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) (ISAs (NZ)) and International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Funds in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards)* (New Zealand) (PES 1) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Subject to certain restrictions, partners and employees of our firm may invest in the Funds on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the Funds. The firm has no other relationship with, or interests in, FundRock NZ Limited (the Manager) in respect of the Funds.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Description of the key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Valuation and existence of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</p> <p>Refer to notes 6 and 7 to the financial statements for the reported values of financial assets and financial liabilities (financial instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.</p> <p>This was an area of focus for our audit as it represents the majority of the net assets attributable to unitholders of the Funds.</p> <p>Valuation</p> <p>The fair value of the financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the reporting date and are categorised as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.</p> <p>The fair value of the financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The valuation technique depends on the underlying financial instruments and includes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at the reporting date.</p> <p>Such financial instruments with inputs to the valuation that are observable either directly or indirectly are categorised as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.</p> <p>For financial instruments quoted in foreign currencies, these are translated to New Zealand dollars using the exchange rates at the reporting date.</p> <p>Existence</p> <p>Holdings of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are held by the custodian on behalf of the Funds (the Custodian).</p> <p>For financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss not held by the Custodian, the position is recorded with the counterparty.</p>	<p>We assessed the processes employed by the Manager for recording and valuing the financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss including the relevant controls operated by a third party service organisation, the Administrator. Our assessment of the processes included obtaining the internal controls report over investment accounting provided by the Administrator.</p> <p>We evaluated the evidence provided by the internal controls report over the design and operating effectiveness of the relevant controls operated by the Administrator.</p> <p>For financial instruments where quoted market prices in an active market were available, we compared the market price at the reporting date to independent third party pricing sources</p> <p>For financial instruments that are not traded in an active market and with inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly, we:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> agreed the observable inputs to third party pricing sources and used our PwC valuation experts to evaluate the fair value; or agreed the redemption price at the reporting date, to the confirmation provided by the unlisted funds' administrator. We evaluated the redemption price represents fair value by comparing the redemption price at the reporting date to recent transactions to support the fair value of the unlisted funds and comparing the Net Asset Value per unit calculated based on the latest audited financial statements of the underlying unlisted funds to the published unit price on that date to provide evidence on reliability of unit pricing. <p>We have assessed the reasonableness of the exchange rates used to translate financial instruments quoted in foreign currencies.</p> <p>We obtained confirmation from the Custodian and counterparties of the holdings and positions of the financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss as recognised by the Funds as at the reporting date.</p>

Our audit approach

Overview



We determined materiality for each Fund separately. Our materiality for each Fund is calculated based on approximately 1% of net assets attributable to unitholders for each Fund.

We chose net assets attributable to unitholders as the benchmark because, in our view, the objective of the Funds is to provide unitholders with a total return on the Funds' net assets, taking into account both capital and income returns.

As reported above, we have one key audit matter, being valuation and existence of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the financial statements of each Fund as a whole as set out above. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit, the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the financial statements of each Fund as a whole.

How we tailored our audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the financial statements of each Fund as a whole, taking into account the structure of each Fund, the Funds' investments and the accounting and registry processes and controls.

The Manager is responsible for the governance and control activities of the Funds. The Manager has outsourced investment accounting (Administrator) and registry services (Registrar) to a third party service provider.

Other information

The Manager is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and climate-related statements, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which the annual report will refer to.



Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Manager for the financial statements

The Manager is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with NZ IFRS and IFRS Accounting Standards and for such internal control as the Manager determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Manager is responsible for assessing each Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Manager either intends to liquidate a Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (NZ) and ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board's website at:

<https://www.xrb.govt.nz/assurance-standards/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-2/>

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Who we report to

This report is made solely to each Fund's unitholders, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state those matters which we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than each Fund's unitholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Christopher Ussher.

For and on behalf of:

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads 'PricewaterhouseCoopers' in a cursive, flowing script.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
28 July 2025

Wellington