Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

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Executive Summary

The Company, Gore Street Energy Storage Fund (GSF), does not fall within the scope of the UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA)'s climate-related reporting requirements but has chosen to voluntarily report in alignment with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) to promote transparency around governance and consideration of climate-related risks and opportunities as part of the broader investment strategy.

The following chapters provide information on the Company's governance, monitoring, and management of climate-related risks during the 2024/25 financial year.

The report comprises the four pillars of the TCFD framework:

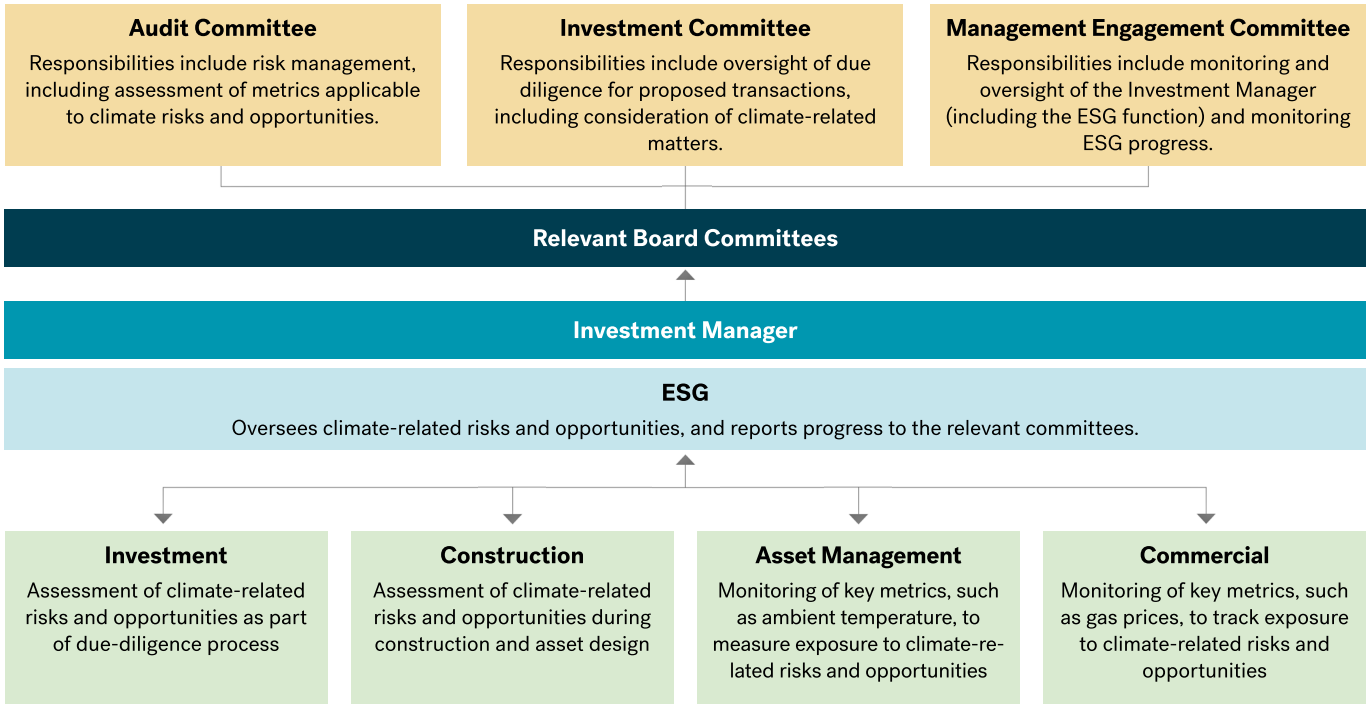
Governance	Strategy	Risk Management	Metrics & Targets
This section provides information on the Company's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	This section details actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the Company's business, strategy and financial planning where such information is material. For the Company's portfolio, environmental conditions are taken into account when developing and operating an asset to ensure it can appropriately contribute to a low-carbon transition.	This section details how the Company identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks (and opportunities).	This section details measures used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risk and opportunities where such information is material. This year, progress has been made regarding the Company's calculation of the avoided emissions from the portfolio of BESS assets. The Investment Manager has detailed further avenues for improvement, such as developing an avoided emissions methodology for ancillary services.

Pillar 1: Governance

Board Oversight

The Board, which is the Company's governing body, consists of five Directors and is responsible for overseeing the business affairs of the Company in accordance with the Articles, the Companies' Act and the responsible investment policy. It has overall responsibility for the Company's activities, including its strategy and investment activities, both of which consider the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities. The Board is fully independent of the Investment Manager.

Figure 6: Board Oversight



The Audit Committee has delegated authority from the Board and is responsible for monitoring the integrity of the financial reporting, quality and effectiveness of external audit, risk management and the system of internal control. This has included reviewing the Company's ESG disclosures, such as the SFDR Annex IV in the annual report, and receiving a methodological report. The relevant SFDR metrics in this context are the total greenhouse gas emissions of the Company, as well as the avoided emissions. The Audit Committee also requires material service providers to share their ESG policy and carbon footprint (including greenhouse gas and energy usage reporting). Over the last reporting period, the Board oversaw the implementation of the Company's disclosure requirements under Article 8 of SFDR, and the newly introduced UK-based sustainability disclosure requirements (SDR). In conjunction with the continued reporting against several voluntary frameworks to guide its sustainability strategy, including the TCFD and UN PRI.

The Investment Committee oversees the financial, legal and technical diligence of the Company's proposed transactions, ensuring that they are consistent with the investment policy and take into consideration climate-related matters and ESG considerations that could impact the financial performance of the transaction. The Committee is made up of four members, all of whom have experience in renewable energy projects. The Committee receives reporting on a quarterly basis or as needed on all potential projects as well as ad hoc meetings which are convened to discuss specific investment decisions as required.

The Management Engagement Committee is responsible for the monitoring and oversight of the Investment Manager's performance, and confirming the Investment Manager's ongoing suitability, as well as reviewing and assessing the Company's other service providers. In a typical year, the committee would review ESG providers, however given the recent appointment of the current advisors and other reports from the ESG function, this was not required for the reporting period. All Directors are members of the committee.

The Investment Manager, Gore Street Investment Management (GSIM), provides the Company with investment management and risk management services. Through the Investment Manager, the Board has established a framework to identify and manage the Company's principal risks and opportunities, including those relating to climate change and the climate transition. The Investment Manager reports to the Board on a quarterly basis, ensuring that the Directors are kept updated on progress of investments and climate-related matters with potential to impact the Company's strategy or financial performance. The Board approved an addendum to the key contracts agreement, to continuously monitor the Investment Manager's alignment with the Company's Responsible Investment Policy.

Post-period, as part of the Board's ongoing commitment to climate-related risks and opportunities, the Board will undergo training to improve their awareness and assessment of climate-related issues which could affect the Company.

Management's Role in Assessing and Managing Climate-related Risks and Opportunities

The Investment Manager has an ESG function working closely with the in-house investment, construction, asset management and commercial teams to regularly review and implement the Company's sustainability strategy. Climate-related considerations are integrated across business functions; ranging from assessing renewable energy penetration as part of a market analysis to forecasting the ambient temperatures of assets in initial stages of design to identify appropriate cooling mitigants as needed, ensuring alignment with the Responsible Investment Policy. A physical risk assessment has also been conducted for the Company's portfolio for the ten most exposed assets to hazards, a summary of which can be found in further sections below. A greater understanding of the Company's exposure could facilitate improved decision making for future developments.

The Investment Manager is responsible for ensuring the Company's assets are optimally managed and available to provide a range of services to the grid that enable the integration of higher proportions of intermittent renewable energy. This approach is central to the Company's sustainability strategy and the transition to a low-carbon economy.

The Investment Manager worked closely with an industry group to adopt a marginal emission factor approach to avoided emissions, to more closely reflect the impact of energy trading. Improved accuracy could better facilitate net zero targets in the Company's strategy to appropriately manage climate-related risks and opportunities.

Pillar 2: Strategy

Risks & Opportunities

The Company recognises the role it plays in grid decarbonisation and has, therefore, adopted the recommendations of the TCFD to effectively identify and manage its risk exposure and explore climate-related opportunities and their impact on the business and investments.

Climate-related risks and opportunities can be classified as i) transitional and ii) physical:

i. **Transitional** risks and opportunities arise from the shift to a low-carbon economy and can be influenced by evolving policies, legal frameworks, technological advancements, market responses and reputational considerations.

ii. **Physical** risks encompass the impact of acute climate-driven events, such as extreme weather, alongside chronic long-term shifts in temperatures, precipitation patterns and variability in weather patterns.

A shortlist of risks and opportunities is described below.

Transition Risks and Management Responses

Table 2: Transition Risks and Management Responses

Risk Type	Transition Risks	Potential Impact	Management Response	Financial Impact
Market	**Volatility in commodity pricing:** Commodity price fluctuations (e.g. lithium) could increase capital and operational costs.	Volatility in the cost of raw materials, such as lithium or cobalt, could lead to increased capital and operational costs.	Projected revenue curves used in investment analysis already factor in potential commodity price fluctuations. The Company is ultimately technology agnostic and continues to monitor emergent technologies which would be less sensitive to critical minerals.	Capital cost, as this would lead to increased battery pack pricing by a potential supplier. This could also increase repowering costs (i.e. replacing battery cells), affecting opex.
	Renewables slowdown: A slowdown in renewable energy deployment could reduce the demand for battery energy storage services.	A slowdown in renewable energy deployment due to political and economic uncertainty poses a moderate risk, potentially reducing battery storage demand. This risk could grow if incentives for wind and solar decline or policies shift toward nuclear energy, impacting the sector's growth and profitability.	The Investment Manager continuously monitors the policy landscape and renewable penetration trends for countries of operation, which helps manage risk exposure. The Company's diversified portfolio across five markets mitigates the risk associated with a slowdown in renewable energy deployment in any one market. The Company's investment policy is open to all OECD markets, affording some protection from potential policy and market shifts that could impede renewables growth. The Investment Manager engages with policymakers and regulators through its membership in trade associations (such as Electricity Storage Network and Energy Storage Ireland.	Revenue could be impacted, as the demand for grid balancing services would decrease, leading to market saturation. The renumeration for an asset has the potential to decrease.
Reputation	**Stakeholder expectations:** The growing focus of stakeholders on ESG-related issues can increase near-term operational costs to meet expectations regarding ESG performance and disclosure.	Battery supply chains face risks from geopolitical tensions, ethical labour concerns, and environmental impacts, complicating supply chain operations and increasing costs. Investor demands for climate transparency and anti-greenwashing regulations further drive reporting obligations and expenses.	The Investment Manager has a dedicated ESG function working with internal and external stakeholders, including ESG advisers, to monitor and mitigate potential ESG risks. External ESG advisers help interpret and progress ESG disclosure requirements, reducing the risk of non-compliance and enhancing disclosure quality. The Company reports against a number of mandatory and voluntary frameworks, including SFDR, TCFD, SDR and UN PRI, to meet the growing demand for transparency and ESG disclosures from investors.	P&L cost; as stakeholder expectations grow, further and more detailed ESG requirements and disclosures could lead to higher costs.

Risk Type	Transition Risks	Potential Impact	Management Response	Financial Impact
Reputation	**Reputational damage:** Businesses could face reputational damage from negative environmental and social value chain impacts.	The energy storage sector faces increasing scrutiny over its environmental and social practices, exacerbated by a lack of transparency in the supply chain and uncertainties surrounding end-of-life battery disposal. As the Company has limited control over the supply chain of its assets and end-of-life treatment, reputational risks are increased and highlight the importance of improved visibility of supply chain processes to ensure responsible and sustainable practices across the whole value chain.	The Company has several processes to identify and mitigate supply chain risks: i) Supplier Know Your Client (KYC) checks, ii) Contractual requirements for partners to comply with all applicable regulations and, iii) the Company's Code of Conduct. Data collection from EPC, asset management (AM) and operations & maintenance (O&M) suppliers on an annual basis as part of the Company's SFDR reporting.	P&L cost from potential litigation.
Policy and Legal	**Policy uncertainty:** Political changes and discrepancies between stated climate policy and actual transition pathways can result in uncertainty regarding clean energy incentives and revenue projections.	The disconnect between net zero ambitions and the necessary policies to incentivise the market poses a challenge when projecting revenue for third-party providers.	The Company's investment policy is open to exploration of all OECD markets, mitigating the risk of uncertainty in any one market. The investment analysis accounts for stated policy climate scenarios in its merchant revenue projections for certain commodities, thereby accounting for some uncertainty with respect to climate. Additionally, the Investment Manager monitors policy and market developments in existing and potential markets to track policy-related risks, partly through trade associations, policy makers, and regulators.	Revenue; a variable market landscape with respect to connections reform and renewable energy penetration could lead to a changing landscape of revenue streams for the Company.

Physical Risks and Management Responses

Table 3: Physical Risks and Management Responses

Risk Type	Physical Risk	Potential Impact	Management Response	Financial Impact
Acute	**Acute physical hazards:** The occurrence of heatwaves, wildfires, storms or floods could result in potential damage to project infrastructure, disruption to supply and business operations, and increased insurance costs.	Energy infrastructure such as battery energy storage systems are vulnerable to extreme weather events, potentially leading to downtime and revenue loss. As extreme weather events such as heatwaves and floods become more frequent and severe, they could threaten operational assets and potentially increase insurance costs and overall risk exposure for the Company's investments.	Pre-investment in a particular region, the Investment Manager considers relevant climate-related factors, including risks from physical hazards. When designing new assets, technical specifications are evaluated with consideration of expected local climate conditions. Where specific risks have been identified, the Investment Manager's technical teams incorporate adaptative measures (e.g. attenuation ponds) into the asset design to increase resilience.	P&L cost; these can be attributed to replacement/repair costs for infrastructure, as well as insurance claims, & potential delays to on-site maintenance.
Chronic	**Chronic physical hazards:** Extreme temperatures could exceed asset design parameters, potentially leading to disruption to services and reduced asset performance.	Long-term temperature changes, particularly under higher warming scenarios, increase the likelihood of extreme temperatures exceeding asset design parameters, posing a potential risk to the performance and reliability of the energy storage systems. This risk not only affects the operational efficiency of energy storage projects but also requires additional measures for asset maintenance and resilience, thereby potentially increasing operational costs.	Pre-investment in a particular region, the Investment Manager considers relevant climate-related factors, including risks from physical hazards. During the design phase, the Investment Manager's technical team evaluates specifications with consideration of expected climatic conditions. For example, ambient temperature ranges over the design life are considered in HVAC, cable, and transformer design requirements.	P&L cost; these can be attributed to replacement costs for infrastructure, as well as insurance claims, and potential delays to on-site maintenance.

Opportunities and Management Responses

Table 4: Opportunities and Management Responses

Risk Type	Opportunity	Potential Impact	Management Response	Financial Impact
Markets (technology)	**Technology:** Increased investment in clean technology could lead to new low-carbon/ climate-resilient energy storage technologies becoming available.	The need to transition to a low-carbon economy has spurred on R&D and investment in new energy storage technologies that could offer benefits such as reduced reliance on critical minerals, reduced carbon footprints or improved efficiency.	The Company's investment policy is technology agnostic and would consider new technologies with an appropriate risk/reward profile. The Investment Manager maintains relationships with suppliers of existing and emerging technology, putting it in a good position to adopt new and improved technology.	Revenue; this could be attributed to a greater demand for BESS to match renewable growth as the demand for grid balancing services and peak shifting grows.
Markets (policy)	**Alignment with transition policy:** Ambitious climate and energy policy can encourage the uptake of clean energy generation.	Increased renewables rollout, in turn, increases the demand for energy storage assets, creating favourable market conditions for the Company with potential for increased revenue.	The growth rate of current and potential future renewables penetration is a key input into the Company's investment analysis to ensure market alignment with energy storage demand. Energy transition policy incentives and climate-related policy are considered in the Company's analysis of revenue curve projections.	Revenue; this could be attributed to a greater demand for BESS to match renewable growth as the demand for grid balancing services and peak shifting grows.
Markets	**Cost of carbon:** Carbon price growth increases the generation price of electricity, incentivising the substitution of fossil fuels with clean energy alternatives.	The increasing global prevalence and costs of carbon pricing mechanisms such as carbon taxes or cap-and-trade schemes provide an incentive for the transition to clean energy alternatives as electricity generation from fossil fuels becomes more expensive. In turn, this can drive demand for energy storage solutions to facilitate the integration of intermittent renewables into the grid and reduce reliance on fossil fuels.	The Company's investment policy is to operate in OECD countries where the wholesale energy price is often influenced by the carbon price, thereby driving demand for clean renewable energy and storage solutions.	Revenue; this could be attribute to higher electricity prices, resulting in an improved revenue profile by integrating the environmental benefit of BESS (reduced curtailment and improved renewable energy integration).
Products and Services	**Access to capital:** Battery energy storage supports the clean energy transition and is an attractive asset class for green financing.	The energy storage sector is poised for significant growth as it plays a crucial role in facilitating the transition to renewable energy sources. As demand for clean energy solutions rises, energy storage funds stand to benefit from heightened investor interest.	As a Company exclusively investing in utility-scale energy storage systems, the Company is inherently aligned with the clean energy transition and has the potential to attract capital from investors looking to invest in these technologies.	Revenue upside; this could be attributed to the build out of pre-construction assets (494.8 MW), increasing the proportion of the portfolio which is revenue generating.
Resilience	**Acute and chronic physical hazards:** Increased volatility of climatic conditions (including heat, wind and solar) can lead to more frequent demand peaks for energy storage.	Increased volatility of climatic conditions presents an opportunity for the Company as more frequent demand peaks for energy storage are expected due to severe weather events like heatwaves, windstorms, and fluctuating solar output. The volatility in renewable energy production, thermal loads, and electricity prices can enhance revenue if the Company effectively captures and manages these peaks.	The Company holds assets in regions that already experience extreme climate conditions, including Texas, where winter storms and summer heatwaves have exposed vulnerabilities in the state's power grid.	Revenue; attributed to increased need for grids to manage renewable energy volatility

Physical Climate Risk Assessment

The Company conducted a physical climate risk assessment, covering investments across the US, GB, Ireland and Germany. Ten assets were identified as being the most exposed to various climate-related risks as well as most representative of the portfolio. A summary of this assessment can be found in the Company's 2024 TCFD report.

To understand the possible impact of physical climate risks on the sites identified in the materiality assessment, the Company undertook climate change scenario analysis using three scenarios. These scenarios were selected to cover a broad range of plausible futures, in line with TCFD recommendations, and were modelled over a 30-year timespan to align with the likely lifespan of the impacted assets. These scenarios were also modelled over a 5-year, and 15-year timespans, in line with TCFD recommendations to identify how these risks fluctuate. However, over shorter time horizons the uncertainty regarding climate response to future emissions is more significant, therefore the 30-year period is more reflective over the potential risks. Further details on the thresholds for the relevant climate risks are available on request.

Figure 7: Climate Change Scenarios Based on IPCC Shared Socioeconomic Pathways

1	Scenario name	Strong Mitigation	• This scenario represents the optimal sustainable path. It encompasses socioeconomic and representative emissions pathways consistent with a gradual and pervasive global shift towards a more sustainable future. • Global mean temperatures will rise by approx. 1.8°C by 2100, in line with the target of the Paris Agreement on climate change.
	Warming trajectory	1.8°C by 2100	
	Underpinning scenario data	SSP1-RCP2.6	
2	Scenario name	Middle of the Road	• This scenario represents a middle path with challenges to climate change mitigation. Overall emissions continue to rise through mid-century before beginning to decline. • Global mean temperatures will rise by approx. 2.4°C by 2100, by higher emissions raise the risk of tipping points.
	Warming trajectory	2.4°C by 2100	
	Underpinning scenario data	SSP2-RCP4.5	
3	Scenario name	High Emissions	• This scenario represents a future where the world continues its current trajectory. Global markets are increasingly integrated, and total population and per capita consumption have increased. • Global mean temperatures will rise by approx. 4.3°C by 2100.
	Warming trajectory	4.3°C by 2100	
	Underpinning scenario data	SSP5-RCP8.5	

Hazard Findings

From the climate hazards assessed, several of the Company's assets demonstrated exposure to wildfires, heatwaves and water stress. From the analysis, water stress was identified to present the greatest threat to the Company's assets, however this exposure is not expected to have a material impact on operations due to negligible levels of water consumed on-site. On average, exposure to sea-level rise, flooding, and tropical cyclones was low across the three different scenarios.

Table 5: Climate Change Impacts by Geography based on Climate Change Scenarios (30-year scenario)

Hazard	Scenario	United States	Great Britain	Ireland	Germany
Water stress	Strong Mitigation	High	Low	Medium	Medium
	Middle of the Road	High	Low	Medium	Medium
	High Emissions	High	Medium	High	Medium
Heatwaves	Strong Mitigation	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	Middle of the Road	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	High Emissions	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Wildfire	Strong Mitigation	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	Middle of the Road	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	High Emissions	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Sea-level rise	Strong Mitigation	Low	Low	Low	Low
	Middle of the Road	Low	Low	Low	Low
	High Emissions	Low	Low	Low	Low
Flooding	Strong Mitigation	Low	Low	Low	Low
	Middle of the Road	Low	Low	Low	Low
	High Emissions	Low	Low	Low	Low
Tropical storms	Strong Mitigation	Low	Low	Low	Low
	Middle of the Road	Low	Low	Low	Low
	High Emissions	Low	Low	Low	Low

Impact: Heatwaves

High temperatures caused by heatwaves can reduce the operational lifespan of energy storage assets, as they can increase the rate at which the assets degrade. The Company's assets are designed considering the specific environmental conditions of each location, encompassing considerations for climate change and realistic extremes of both high and low temperatures. Since the Company's fleet includes a range of geographic areas, its assets are designed to operate in temperatures varying from -20°C to 40°C, with headroom and foot room factored in, when appropriate. The Investment Manager's asset management team continuously monitor the Company's assets as they are exposed to various climatic conditions and act as needed to mitigate risks posed by hazards.

Climate Resilience

Despite posing some risks, the climate transition is likely to create many opportunities for the Company to continue the growth of battery energy storage solutions that support the delivery of low-carbon electricity to the grid. Through investment in this asset class, the Company is well-suited to enable a low carbon transition by providing critical infrastructure and grid services, such as grid balancing, which is increasingly important as further intermittent generation sources, such as renewables are incorporated into the grid, to provide stability to the energy system.

By taking a proactive approach in engaging with investors and managing physical risks from the preconstruction phase throughout the whole lifecycle of its assets, the Company is well-positioned to remain resilient to climate-related impacts while capitalising on opportunities presented by the transition. The Company recognises that more work is required to prioritise risks and understand how opportunities may be realised to strengthen climate resilience and considers this to be the next stage in its TCFD-alignment journey. To date, the Company has been focussing efforts on management activities to harness opportunities and limit exposure to physical climate risks.

The Company recognises the importance of understanding the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on its investment strategy and financial planning processes and plans to regularly review and advance its analysis. To this end, the Company aims to leverage and adapt its existing processes to help support the further integration of climate into decision-making. The Company already takes climate-related opportunities, such as policy environments and market conditions, into account when making investment decisions. As the identified risks and opportunities evolve with time, the Company will continue to consider the relevance of these to its decision-making and strategic plans for the growth of the Company.

Case Study

Texas experiences extreme weather events, including winter storms and summer heatwaves, which have exposed vulnerabilities in the state's power grid operated by the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT).

In the past four years, ERCOT has faced extreme weather with impacts including:

- Loss of power generation capacity during extreme weather events (e.g., 52 GW lost during the February 2021 storm).
- Record-breaking power demand during heatwaves (e.g., 85.5 GW on 10 August 2023)

The Company is helping to tackle the impact of extreme weather events, and greater intermittent generation on the grid by operating a portfolio of energy storage assets in Texas. Towards the end of the financial year, the Company targeted ERCOT's wholesale trading market to respond to demand and supply fluctuations, helping to provide power. ERCOT has recognised the need for energy storage to integrate growing renewable capacity, which represents an opportunity for the Company.

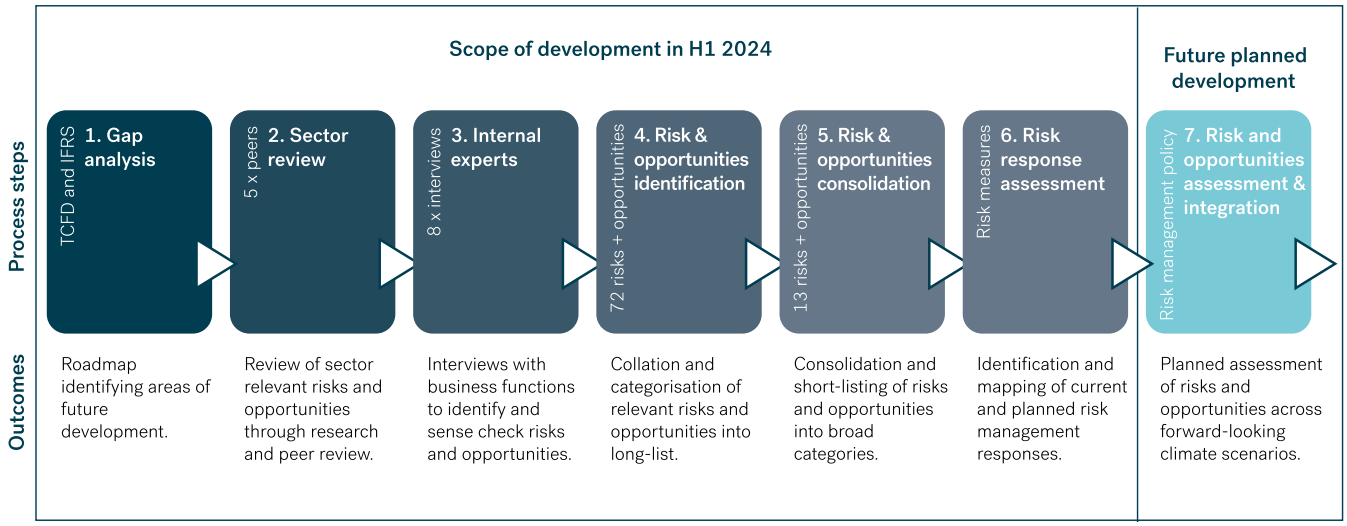
The Company's assets, including the now operational 75.0 MW Dogfish project (post-period), support the integration of more renewable capacity and the displacement of thermal generation. By offering higher reliability than conventional energy providers and providing critical services to the grid, the Company's assets can also help strengthen the climate resilience of the whole power system.

Pillar 3: Risk Management

Processes for Identifying and Assessing Risks and Opportunities

The Company's risk management procedure has evolved since the first year of reporting to ensure a holistic and comprehensive approach to maximise risk mitigation efforts. The Investment Manager, with the aid of external consultants, completed a gap analysis, combined with insights from internal experts to consolidate a list of the most material risks and opportunities across the Company's operations. The following describes the methodology used in further detail to identify and short-list risks and opportunities, and to assess coverage by existing and planned risk management measures.

Figure 8: Risk Management Strategy



Specific risk management responses in place are described for each risk and opportunity in tables 2-4.

Processes for Managing Risks and Opportunities

The Board is ultimately responsible for the Company's system of risk management and internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness. This extends to the management of climate-related risks and opportunities at the principal risk level. Through the Investment Manager, the Board has established policies and processes designed to manage and, where possible, mitigate risks which are monitored by the Audit Committee on an ongoing basis. Such policies are widely implemented through the Investment Manager's processes by the in-house investment, construction, commercial, and asset management teams. The ESG function reports to the Company's Board on a quarterly basis which includes updates regarding the implementation of the responsible investment policy. Existing management responses to identified risks and opportunities are detailed in tables 2-4.

The due diligence process on new investments serves to identify and eliminate or control potential climate-related risks prior to investment and asset construction. Checks, including flood risk assessments and supplier due diligence surveys, act to limit the Company's exposure to both physical and transitional climate risks. Site design processes factor in climate change-related risks, for example, by designing systems to operate within a range of temperatures or adding elements to control flood risk. Once an asset is operational, the asset management team is responsible for maintaining active monitoring of physical climate risks.

Risk Management Integration

Transition and physical climate risk are integrated into the Company's principal risk register as a standalone risk. However, owing to the nature of the Company's business and exposure to the climate transition, climate-related risk drivers are also reflected in other principal risks including:

- Exposure to lithium-ion batteries, battery manufacturers and technology changes (transitional technology driver)
- Delays in grid energisation or commissioning (transitional market driver)

Pillar 4: Metrics and Targets

The Company uses a number of metrics and targets to assess and monitor climate-related risks and opportunities. As an Article 8 product under SFDR, the Company has identified a set of principal adverse impacts (PAIs) which it uses to assess its environmental performance and exposure to possible climate-related risks and opportunities. A full list of PAIs with a description of the methodology used to calculate them can be found on page 29.

Metrics Used to Assess Climate Risks and Opportunities

The Company recognises the importance of setting metrics that align with the short list of risks and opportunities to support the understanding of risk and opportunity evolution over time and the effectiveness of implemented management responses. Existing metrics are largely aligned with the SFDR PAIs the Company reports on.

The table below sets out the Company's alignment with the TCFD-recommended cross-industry metrics and associated risks and opportunities.

Table 6: Metrics Used to Assess Climate Risks and Opportunities

TCFD Metric Category	Metrics	Rationale for Inclusion
GHG Emissions: Absolute Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions intensity.	• Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions (tCO_2e) *. • Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO_2e/£M)*.	The Company has been reporting GHG emissions since 2021/22. Tracking emissions helps to monitor the Company's exposure to reputational and policy risks.
Transition Risks: Amount and extent of assets or business activities vulnerable to transition risks.	• Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector. • Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production (%). • Energy consumption intensity per high-impact climate sector GWh/£M. • Operations and suppliers at significant risk of incidents of child labour*. • Operations and suppliers at significant risk of incidents of forced or compulsory labour*. • Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents*.	The Company is exposed to market and policy changes in addition to reputational impacts under the climate transition. Monitoring exposure to human rights issues and fossil fuel companies supports the management of reputational risks, while the measurement of non-renewable energy consumption & production and energy consumption intensity supports the management of policy and legal risks.

TCFD Metric Category	Metrics	Rationale for Inclusion
Physical Risks: Amount and extent of assets or business activities vulnerable to physical risks.	The Company is investigating an appropriate metric to track progress for this category. Based on the physical risk assessment referred to in earlier sections, there are no assets materially exposed to physically relevant hazards over the asset's lifetime.	In 2021/22, the Company conducted a physical climate risk assessment for the portfolio, which was updated in 2023 to include the Big Rock asset in California.
Climate-related Opportunities: Proportion of revenue, assets, or other business activities aligned with climate-related opportunities.	• Net CO_2 emissions avoided*. • Total renewable electricity stored*. • Wholesale gas prices. • Renewable penetration in OECD countries.	The Company was launched in May 2018 to deliver sustainable returns to investors while supporting the energy transition through the deployment of energy storage systems. This technology is a key lever in the decarbonisation of global grid systems by facilitating the integration of variable renewable energy generation. To measure the size of the opportunity from its products and services, the Company has chosen to measure and disclose the amount of renewable electricity it stores and the avoided emissions. The investment manager has recently employed a new approach to calculating the marginal emissions resulting from battery use. This approach was the outcome from discussions with select industry peers to establish a better methodology that reflects the impact of battery energy storage assets. Additional metrics such as wholesale gas prices and renewable penetration are tracked internally as part of the commercial forecasting and investment strategy and are used to determine when and how the Company should seek to capitalise on its opportunities.
Capital Deployment: Amount of capital expenditure, financing or investment deployed toward climate-related risks and opportunities.	• Value of investments	In monitoring the value of new investments and the total of new projects receiving investment, the Company has direct oversight of the amount of investment deployed to taking climate-related opportunities.

* PAIs – details of the methodology and yearly changes to these metrics can be found on page 29 as well as the Annual Report & Financial Statement FY2024/25.

Development Targets

The Company will continue to develop its voluntary climate-related financial disclosures, and the underlying analysis required to assess potential impacts and integrate climate considerations into business and financial planning.

In 2024, the Company's ESG advisers have undertaken a readiness review against the TCFD guidance and IFRS S2 requirements, which has informed the following selection of targeted development areas for the coming years.

Table 7: Development Targets per TCFD Pillar

TCFD pillar	Climate-related disclosure development targets
Governance	• Assess the skills and competencies of the Board relating to climate issues affecting the Company and conduct Board training, if needed, to ensure that there is a solid understanding of material issues impacting the Company. • Post-period, the Board will undertake training.
Strategy	• Assess the potential financial impact from risks and opportunities across forward-looking climate scenarios and time-horizons, building on existing future revenue projection and asset specification methodologies. Develop a strategy for engagement activities with suppliers and peers that is aligned with broader strategic ambitions.
Risk Management	• Further integrate consideration of climate-related risks (and opportunities) into risk management processes and business planning discussions with a clear process for both pre-investment and operational phases. • Formalise climate into the Company's internal processes, including the risk management policy and control mechanisms for managing climate impacts.
Metrics & Targets	• Explore additional KPIs that can be used to track risks and opportunities and seek to set targets related to these. • Continue to develop the avoided emissions calculation methodology to quantify the benefit of ancillary services.