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TCFD Compliance Statement

TCFD Report: Climate-related financial disclosures

As per UK Listing Rule 6.6.6R(8) our climate-related financial disclosures are consistent with the TCFD recommendations issued in June 2017 on recommended disclosures, except for the "partial compliance" areas outlined in the summary table below. Where we identify gaps in the depth and maturity of our disclosures and implementation efforts, we have provided explanations and outlined the actions we are taking to close these gaps. Our aim is to provide a meaningful insight into how climate-related considerations are being fully embedded across our business.

Thematic area	Recommended disclosure	Implementation enhancements	Location
Governance Disclose the organisation's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.	Describe the Board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities	During the year, we strengthened our climate governance processes in line with TCFD expectations. Climate is now a standalone agenda item in Sustainability Board submissions. In FY26, the Sustainability team also presented the Sustainability Strategy and the Climate Alignment Plan to the Non-Executive Directors and the CEO and these were signed off by the Board. We aim to continue enhancing our processes, including exploring opportunities to further formalise climate-related responsibilities within management.	Section: TCFD Report – Sustainability Governance pages 77 and 78
	Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities		
Strategy Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy and financial planning where such information is material.	Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium and long term	During FY26, Foresight developed its first Climate Alignment Plan. We also continued to integrate insights gained in the prior year into investment decision-making, risk management frameworks and strategic planning. The geospatial risk platform, developed in collaboration with Frontierra, is now being used by the Real Assets Team to support climate-related due diligence and risk analysis. As we further strengthen our processes, planned actions include identifying how climate-related variables influence key financial drivers – such as revenues, operating costs, capital expenditure and asset valuations – and considering how these factors could be incorporated into valuation and forecasting models. We expect to make further progress towards alignment with TCFD recommendations over FY27–FY28.	Section: TCFD Report – Strategy – climate resilience pages 80 to 90
	Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy and financial planning **(partial compliance)**		
	Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario **(partial compliance)**		

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Thematic area	Recommended disclosure	Implementation enhancements	Location
Risk management Disclose how the organisation identifies, assesses and manages climate-related risks.	Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks	Integration of climate risks into the Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") framework is ongoing, with continued efforts to align risk registers and processes across funds and business units to support effective Group-level oversight. The focus now is on embedding these practices more consistently across all divisions and throughout the investment lifecycle, making them a practical and routine part of how investment and portfolio managers assess and manage risk.	Section: TCFD Report – Risk Management pages 79 and 80
	Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks		
	Describe how processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management		
Metrics and targets Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.	Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process	In FY26, we developed our first Group-level Climate Alignment Plan, setting out Foresight's objectives for reducing its carbon emissions. Currently, climate-related KPIs are not incorporated into Board or Executive remuneration policies. For areas where alignment is still partial, we expect to make further progress towards full TCFD alignment between FY27 and FY28.	Section: TCFD Report – Metrics and targets pages 91 to 94
	Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2 and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions, and the related risks		
	Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets **(partial compliance)**		

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Introduction to TCFD

Post-period end events

Post-period end, Foresight Group announced an agreement to dispose of its public markets FCM division, which has consequently throughout this Annual Report been classified and presented as a discontinued operation.

Reflecting the expected completion of this transaction, the TCFD Report excludes the FCM division from the forward-looking climate resilience analysis. However, it is included in historical carbon emissions data for the reporting period, with additional breakdowns provided where relevant, to present FCM's emissions footprint for FY26.

Climate risks and opportunities

Foresight recognises that climate change presents both risks and opportunities that can materially affect our business. While our own operations face some physical risks – such as potential disruption to offices in London and Sydney from coastal flooding – these are limited compared with the risks within our investment portfolios.

Physical and transition risks can affect portfolio performance and long-term resilience by damaging assets, disrupting operations, increasing costs or challenging existing business models. These factors may influence valuations, operational expenses and future growth, ultimately affecting investor returns. At the same time, the transition to a low-carbon economy creates opportunities for value creation through innovation, efficiency and investment in climate solutions.

Given our strong focus on climate solutions and renewable energy, Foresight is well positioned to capture these opportunities while reducing exposure to transition risks.

Understanding and managing climate risks and opportunities remains essential to protecting long-term portfolio value.

The following sections outline our TCFD-aligned approach across governance, strategy and risk management as well as the metrics and targets that we use to assess climate-related issues.

Sustainability governance

This section sets out the processes and controls put in place to monitor, manage and oversee sustainability matters, including those related to climate.

Board

The Board of Foresight Group Holdings Limited ("FGHL") has ultimate responsibility for sustainability for the Group, including climate-related matters. Alison Hutchinson, the Senior Independent Non-Executive Director, is the Board's sustainability representative and liaises regularly with the Team Head of Sustainability (also referred to as Head of Sustainability).

The Sustainability team keeps the Board informed through regular reporting at scheduled Board meetings. For material matters, a dedicated meeting or training session with the Board is arranged. As an example, in FY26, the Sustainability team presented the Group Sustainability Strategy and the Climate Alignment Plan to the Non-Executive Directors and the CEO in dedicated meetings held in March, ensuring sufficient time for discussion and input. This was followed by their formal sign-off of these documents later that month.

This approach ensures the Board is informed about climate-related risks and opportunities and can integrate these considerations into the wider governance framework and its decision-making.

Audit & Risk Committee

In accordance with the Terms of Reference for the Board's Audit & Risk Committee, the Sustainability team provides reports on matters of policy and risks for consideration at its scheduled meetings. The Audit & Risk Committee reports to the Board on such matters, making recommendations, where appropriate, for the Board's decision and direction.

Executive Committee

The Group's Executive Committee, appointed by the Group Board, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Group's operations. It is responsible for cascading the Board-approved sustainability and climate strategies down into the Group's operations and ensures alignment with broader business objectives and climate-related commitments.

Nick Scullion, Partner, has overall responsibility for the Group Sustainability function and regularly attends Executive Committee meetings. He is also responsible for New Products and Corporate Development.

Group Management Committee

This Committee was established to support the Executive Committee in delivering Foresight's strategic initiatives and objectives. It meets on a monthly basis and its membership comprises senior leaders from across the business to ensure all areas are represented. Nick Scullion represents sustainability on the Committee and there are further common members between the Management and Sustainability Committees, which helps ensure alignment in the consideration of matters from a sustainability perspective, increasing effectiveness.

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Sustainability Committee

The Executive Committee appointed the Sustainability Committee to undertake the following key responsibilities:

- Recommend and oversee the implementation of Foresight Group's Sustainability Strategy
- Guide and advise Foresight Group's approach to sustainable investing (also known as "responsible investment") and corporate social responsibility (also known as "responsible business")
- Identify, review and manage the outputs of the Sustainability Committee and working groups
- Monitor performance on key material topics. This includes climate-related matters, such as overseeing the development of effective systems to monitor and report on risks and opportunities arising from climate change

The Sustainability Committee is chaired by the Chief Investment Officer and meets at least three times a year. The Committee reports directly to the Executive Committee via its Chair and Vice Chair and operates both independently and through working groups appointed to undertake certain initiatives. The members, all from the Senior Management team, represent key areas of the business including the investment divisions, Marketing, Governance, Risk, Sustainability, and People and Culture.

Working groups

The Sustainability Committee appointed three permanent working groups (Environmental, Social and Sustainability Reporting and Regulations). Each working group consists of representatives from various business areas within Foresight relevant to the purpose of the working groups. To ensure effective oversight, performance monitoring and regular reporting to the Sustainability Committee, each working group is chaired by the Team Head of Sustainability.

Sustainability team

The Sustainability team is responsible for co-ordinating the strategic and operational sustainability work within Foresight Group and comprises a number of sustainability professionals, including the Team Head of Sustainability, who manages the day-to-day sustainability operations. The team has close contact with the Group's Governance, Risk and Compliance teams, and provides support to the Group's sales and fundraising activities. As noted above, the team provides the Board with written reports and, at times, arranges Board training and dedicated sustainability meetings.

Investment teams

The Group's investment divisions are increasingly incorporating sustainability-focused considerations, including climate-related risks, into investment analysis. They work in collaboration with the Sustainability team, which leads the day-to-day management of climate issues and the enhancement of tools and processes, strengthening capability and portfolio resilience as climate data calculation and assessment methodologies continue to mature.

In FY26 we developed a Climate Alignment Plan, with active engagement from the Board. As implementation progresses, governance arrangements will continue to evolve to strengthen accountability and enhance cross-functional co-ordination. This includes a growing role for portfolio managers as climate-related responsibilities become further embedded in day-to-day decision-making.

Policies

Foresight Group's sustainability governance framework is underpinned by six key policies alongside a number of associated policies, which together set out our baseline approach to the respective subjects. During FY26, we refreshed our Responsible Investment Policy to reflect the continued evolution of the business and the external environment.

The six key policies are publicly available on our website:

- Group Code of Conduct
- Sustainability Policy
- Responsible Investment Policy
- Sustainable Sourcing Policy
- Environmental Policy
- Human Rights Policy

Any policy breaches are investigated promptly and addressed through appropriate disciplinary and remedial actions, including strengthening controls to prevent recurrence. Additionally, we developed the Sustainability Accountability Framework, which provides structure and clarity around how sustainability-related decisions, particularly those resulting in process changes and disclosures, are assessed, approved and monitored across the business. It also reinforces Foresight's existing sustainability governance processes.

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Risk management

Double materiality analysis refresh and outputs[1]

To identify sustainability-related, including climate-related, risks and opportunities, the Group applies a Double Materiality Assessment ("DMA") process. Whilst frameworks such as TCFD and ISSB focus primarily on financial materiality, we believe it is beneficial to also assess impact materiality. This comprehensive approach helps ensure that our business is well positioned, resilient, and aligned with Stakeholder expectations.

Foresight conducted its first DMA in FY24. In line with industry best practice, the Group refreshed the assessment in FY26 to ensure it remains current and aligned with Foresight's evolving context.

The refresh was delivered internally by the Group Sustainability team. As part of the process, key Stakeholders were interviewed to capture insights on business developments and emerging macro trends. Divisional leads were then asked to rank sustainability topics based on their materiality to their respective divisions. This process included assessing our own activities and considering our immediate value chains.

Materiality definitions were refined to strengthen clarity and focus. Impact materiality was narrowed to topics with high significance, while financial materiality remained unchanged.

Group Sustainability aggregated the divisional inputs, including those from the corporate functions, to determine Group-level priorities.

The refresh resulted in a reduction of material topics from 27 to ten. This streamlined set of topics will enable greater focus on issues of the highest significance. The outputs will guide the Group in prioritising actions and allocating resources to address key sustainability risks and opportunities and will serve as a foundation for strategic planning and decision-making.

Rank	Movement	Area	Material topic	Risk/ Opportunity	Impact	Relevance	Areas impacted
1	—	E	Climate change adaptation	R O	P N	S M L	See more under TCFD
2	+1	S	Our people	R O	P N	S M L	Group
3	+2	S	Human and labour rights in the value chain	R	N	S M L	Supply chains of Group and all divisions. (Own operations covered separately)
4	-2	E	Energy and decarbonisation	R O	P N	S M L	See more under TCFD
5	+10	G	Anti-corruption and bribery	R	N	S M L	Own operations of all divisions and Group and their supply chains[2]
6	—	E	Biodiversity and ecosystems	R O	P N	S M L	Real Assets
7	+1	S	Responsible marketing	R	N	S M L	Group and all divisions
8	New	G	Cybersecurity and data governance	R O	P N	S M L	Group and all divisions
9	New	S	AI ethics	R O	P N	S M L	Group and all divisions
10	New	S	Economic and social impact on local communities	R O	P N	S M L	Real Assets and Private Equity

2. The primary focus is on direct operations and supply chains (e.g. investments and direct business relationships), unless there are reasonable grounds to suspect adverse impacts further downstream.

Key: E Environmental S Social G Governance
R Risk O Opportunity
P Positive N Negative
S Short (0-5 years) M Medium (5-10 years) L Long (10+ years)

1. The assessment was conducted prior to the announcement of the proposed sales of the FCM division and therefore incorporates outputs from areas now classed as discontinued operations.

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Risk management integration

Sustainability-related risks newly identified through the refreshed DMA process have been recorded in the Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") system. Work is ongoing to further integrate these risks into the appropriate monitoring processes.

Additionally, in FY26 we continued integrating climate risks into our ERM framework, building on the work initiated in FY25. Investment teams, supported by Sustainability, apply scenario analysis and materiality assessments to evaluate physical and transition risks, although capabilities and tools continue to mature. The climate risk matrix introduced in FY25 is now more widely used to assess likelihood and impact at the asset or portfolio level. While these assessments involve uncertainty due to evolving policy, technology and climate conditions, the matrix helps distinguish between routine, lower impact risks and less frequent but potentially severe events. This has improved understanding of how climate risks could affect operations, revenues or reputation.

Climate risks are now incorporated into divisional risk registers with assigned ownership, mitigation plans and regular reporting to Senior Management and the Board. The Risk team meets periodically with risk owners and escalates material changes to the Audit & Risk Committee and, where appropriate, to the Board. Risks assessed as being outside the Group's risk appetite are subject to specific action plans.

Enhanced risk indicator functionality in the Group's risk system supports better monitoring of potentially material risks, including climate-related exposures.

This enhanced risk management framework strengthens the Group's ability to respond to climate-related challenges and improves Foresight's resilience.

As climate risks continue to evolve, the framework will be regularly reviewed and refined to support continuous improvement and to strengthen resilience.

Strategy – climate resilience

Introduction

Foresight's climate strategy reflects the diverse nature of its investment activities. While all divisions share a common commitment to understand and manage climate-related risks and opportunities, each division applies climate risk strategies and scenario analysis methodologies that are tailored to its asset classes. This differentiated approach ensures that the outputs are decision-useful and aligned with the specific characteristics of each asset class.

Real assets typically have long investment horizons and fixed locations, resulting in greater exposure to physical climate risks. As a result, location-specific and longer-term physical risk assessments are particularly relevant for these assets. By contrast, due to data limitations[1], varying equity stakes and differing levels of influence, private equity investments, particularly in small and medium-sized enterprises, often require more qualitative or tailored approaches.

The following tables present the key physical and transition risks and opportunities identified. These manifest in different ways and over different time horizons and sectors. The tables have been completed based on the results of risk assessments and scenario analyses. Methodologies and detailed findings are explored in detail in the following pages.

1. These include limited data on geolocations for all Company sites and limited public disclosure from investee companies on climate risks and opportunities.

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Overview of Group's exposure to risks and opportunities

Physical risks

Division	Main hazard/risk	Vulnerable geographies and sectors	Methodology and risk range	How the risk could manifest	Time horizon	Mitigation and resilience
Real Assets	Water stress and temperature extremes	Risks concentrated in a subset of assets in the regenerative agriculture sector, gas-fired and hydropower assets in Australia and the UK. Assets identified as having medium or high risk exposure represent about 2.2% of the portfolio's overall EV.	**S&P Climanomics, Relative Annual Average Loss ("RAAL")** Assets identified as having medium or high risk exposure represent about 2.2% of the portfolio's overall EV.	• Limited water availability for energy or cooling can have material operational, efficiency and reliability impact on hydropower and natural gas plants, primarily in Australian assets. • Agriculture assets are more sensitive to changes in water availability and heat extremes, which can reduce crop yields, strain irrigation systems and increase maintenance and insurance costs.	M L	• Despite moderate to high exposure for a subset of assets, the portfolio shows a low aggregated RAAL in the central scenario, with EV-weighted financial losses equivalent to 0.9% per year between 2050 and 2059. • Geographic and technology diversification across the division, including within the Australian portfolio, helps mitigate exposure to localised physical climate risks.
Private Equity	Flooding (fluvial, pluvial and coastal) and droughts	UK and Ireland.	In-house qualitative assessment.	• More frequent and intense storm events can impact SMEs in low-lying or urban areas, leading to damage to premises, stock or equipment, loss of access for staff and customers, and increased insurance costs. • Summer droughts can cause water shortages and reduce agricultural yields, whilst also affecting power generation and cooling processes.	S M	• Most of our VC and PE investments are in SMEs, where most value lies in intellectual property, human capital, relationships with customers and suppliers, resulting in limited direct exposure to physical climate risks.

Key: S Short (0-5 years) M Medium (5-10 years) L Long (10+ years)

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Transition risks and opportunities | Group and divisions

Risk/opportunity type	How the risk/opportunity could manifest	Time horizon	Mitigation and resilience
Regulation	**Opportunities:** A supportive policy environment for renewables and climate solutions helps to de-risk investment, lower financing costs and expand market opportunities. **Risks:** Higher-carbon parts of the portfolio face increased regulatory risk from tightening climate policies. Simultaneously, inconsistent climate and energy policies (including subsidy cuts, delays in grid reforms or shifts in direction following changes in government) can disrupt revenue models and investment planning for renewables.	S M	• Low exposure to carbon-intensive assets as a percentage of AUM reduces exposure to regulatory risks and stricter climate policies (e.g. carbon taxes, emissions limits, clean energy mandates). • EU frameworks (Green Deal, REPowerEU, Renewable Energy Directive) continue to drive deployment through binding targets, incentives and investment support. Increased scale is improving cost competitiveness over time[1].
Litigation/ reputation	**Opportunities:** Proactive alignment with emerging climate and nature regulations can build trust, reduce risk and improve access to capital if disclosures are accurate, transparent and aligned with best practices. **Risks:** New regulatory frameworks and stringent reporting requirements raise expectations for transparency and increase compliance costs, as well as reputational or litigation risks if disclosures are perceived as insufficient or inaccurate.	S M	• The Sustainability team continues to build on its established capability to strengthen internal processes, review evolving standards and frameworks, monitor regulatory developments and enhance data quality.
Market (e.g. carbon pricing and fluctuating energy prices)	**Opportunities:** Carbon pricing and high energy prices can boost the competitiveness and profitability of renewables, increasing demand for stable and flexible renewable energy assets. Fossil fuel price volatility combined with energy security concerns increase demand for renewables. **Risks:** Low energy prices directly reduce revenues for renewable assets operating under a merchant model or selling into wholesale markets. Volatile prices make investment planning and forecasting more difficult, increasing perceived risk for investors overall. The more carbon-intensive parts of the portfolio may see rising operational costs and shrinking margins as carbon pricing increases.	S M	• Proactive use of power price forecasting alongside a diversified approach to energy offtake and procurement (power purchase agreements, merchant, subsidy support, etc.) across the Real Assets portfolio limits exposure to market fluctuations. • A renewable-focused Real Assets portfolio is well positioned to benefit from increased demand driven by the need for energy security and AI. • Low exposure to carbon-intensive assets as a percentage of AUM reduces exposure to carbon pricing risk.
Technology	**Opportunities:** Climate transition accelerates innovation in energy storage, grid integration and digital optimisation. **Risk:** The development and rapid deployment of more efficient technologies at scale may reduce the competitiveness of older assets, potentially diminishing their value, shortening their operational life or increasing the risk of stranded assets.	S M L	• A renewable energy-focused Real Assets portfolio is well positioned to benefit from technology-driven opportunities. • Our private equity funds are equipped to invest across a broad range of opportunities, including early-stage technology companies.

1. Source: IRENA: Regional energy transition outlook: European Union, https://www.irena.org/Publications/2025/Jun/Regional-energy-transition-outlook-European-Union.

Key: S Short (0-5 years) M Medium (5-10 years) L Long (10+ years)

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Real Assets

ESG due diligence pre and post investment

In FY26, the Real Assets division strengthened its approach to climate risk and sustainability by aligning more closely with the emerging set of widely accepted investor, regulatory and sustainability frameworks. Meanwhile, the division's proprietary Sustainability Evaluation Tool ("SET"), which historically supported the evaluation of ESG and climate-related factors as part of pre-investment due diligence, has been re-designed to act primarily as a tool for ongoing monitoring of these considerations within portfolio management.

Where appropriate, alignment with these frameworks may require the engagement of third-party service providers. As an example, as of FY26, climate-related due diligence and monitoring was conducted using a third party that applies advanced climate models and datasets to assess both acute and chronic physical risks in alignment with the EU Taxonomy's Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment ("CRVA").

These assessments are intended to form the basis for long-term climate risk monitoring and the results will be integrated into the asset and fund-level risk registers. These are owned by asset management teams, who also work closely with site operators and counterparties to monitor climate-related impacts on asset performance and develop mitigation plans.

In addition, to strengthen internal capabilities, the division has developed a new geospatial risk platform in collaboration with **Frontierra**.

The platform is designed to generate location-based insights into climate and nature-related risks and is now in use by the Real Assets Team for due diligence and risk analysis. Following additional grant funding being received from the UK Space Agency ("UKSA"), further enhancements of the platform have been made to enable assessment of climate and nature-related value at risk. Final testing of this phase is ongoing, with the functionality expected to go live later in 2026.

Real Assets climate risk framework

Since 2022, Foresight has undertaken scenario modelling of its Real Assets portfolio. In FY26, the Real Assets division once again used the Climanomics platform, which relies on the Shared Socioeconomic Pathways ("SSPs") generated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change ("IPCC") as the basis for its analysis[1]. We have followed the same assessment methodology as last year.

Core results are presented in terms of relative risk: the proportion of an asset's value that is estimated to be at risk from physical or transition risks. For instance, a relative risk of 5% by 2050 means that, on average, the expected financial loss from climate risk is equivalent to 5% of the asset's value across the decade (e.g. 2050-2059).

In our assessment, SSP2-4.5 is chosen as the central scenario as it reflects the most probable pathway based on current policies, commitments and climate trajectories.

Results are presented with a particular focus on the 2050-2059 period, reflecting both global net zero commitments by mid-century and the expected lifespan of many of our assets[2].

Scenario	Description
SSP1-2.6 (Low climate change scenario)	Aggressive mitigation in which total GHG emissions reduce to net zero by 2050, resulting in a global average temperature increase of 1.3–2.4°C by 2100. This is consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.
SSP2-4.5 (Medium climate change scenario)	Aggressive mitigation in which total GHG emissions stabilise at current levels until 2050 and then decline to 2100, resulting in a global average temperature increase of 2.1–3.5°C by 2100.
SSP3-7.0 (Medium-high climate change scenario)	Limited mitigation scenario in which total GHG emissions double by 2100, resulting in a global average temperature increase of 2.8–4.6°C (this averages to 3.6°C).
SSP5-8.5 (High climate change scenario)[3]	Low mitigation scenario in which total GHG emissions triple by 2070 and global average temperatures increase by 3.3–5.7°C ("worst-case" scenario).

1. Climanomics **methodology.**
2. The Climanomics assessment covered 557 assets, including those in development, pre-construction, construction, commissioning and operational stages. Including assets at all stages is essential for a comprehensive climate risk assessment, which explains the higher asset count compared to earlier figures in this report, which generally capture operational-stage assets.
3. This scenario has formally been withdrawn by the IPCC, and from FY27 onwards, we will no longer report against this.

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Climate resilience

Physical risks

All assets were assessed for nine physical climate hazards, with individual hazard risks combined into a single % at risk per asset. These were then weighted by each asset's share of total enterprise value ("EV") to calculate a portfolio-level average, ensuring larger assets have a proportionally greater impact.

The following thresholds for the combined percentage of risk were applied:

- 0-5% – Minimal
- 5-10% – Moderate
- >10% – High

The chart below shows the resulting total physical risk (EV weighted) across seven decadal time horizons. In this aggregated view, physical risk remains low across all scenarios.

Real Assets portfolio – aggregated relative physical risk (in %)

Under the central SSP2-4.5 pathway, risk increases moderately to 0.9% by 2050. This is slightly lower than prior year's projection due to more accurate methodology being used in the current year. This means that, on average, the expected yearly financial loss from climate risk is equivalent to 0.9% of the whole portfolio value between 2050-2059. The high-emissions SSP5-8.5 scenario shows a steeper rise, though total portfolio risk still remains below 1.2% by 2050.

While the aggregated view offers a useful high-level perspective on overall portfolio exposure, it can obscure significant variations in risk at the asset level. Certain assets or sub-sectors may be disproportionately exposed to specific physical hazards, even when total portfolio risk appears modest.

As in the prior year, water stress and temperature extremes were identified as the most significant physical risks. Although overall exposure remains low, the presence of outliers, with risk exceeding 5% in the case of temperature extremes or 10% in the case of water stress, indicates that some assets face significant exposure and targeted mitigation might be needed for higher-risk assets.

Consistent with the prior year's assessment, impacts from water stress and temperature extremes are concentrated in a subset of assets in the regenerative agriculture sector, gas-fired and hydropower assets in Australia and the UK. Assets identified as having medium or high risk exposure represent about 2.2% of the portfolio's overall EV. These risks are partially mitigated by our diversified portfolio across a range of sectors and asset types.

Conversely, temperature extremes show a limited but concentrated positive impact on certain asset types, particularly solar battery storage and anaerobic digestion facilities in the UK and Europe. This is largely due to the improved efficiency of microbial processes in anaerobic systems at higher temperatures, and the potential for increased solar generation in regions with moderate warming – though these gains remain modest, never exceeding 0.9% per asset by 2050 in the central scenario.

Although water stress and temperature extremes stand out as key risks that require ongoing attention, the overall portfolio demonstrates strong resilience to most climate hazards.

Notably, our solar and wind assets – which account for 54% of all Real Assets investments and approximately 44% of the division's EV – perform well under the central scenario (SSP2-4.5), with no individual asset facing more than 2.3% annual risk on average from any single hazard.

For the portfolio as a whole, our sectoral and geographic diversification enhances resilience by limiting exposure to any single physical climate risk, lowering the chance that one event or hazard will have a disproportionate financial impact on the overall portfolio.

CASE STUDY

Adapting to climate risk across our portfolio

Across our Real Assets portfolio, we are proactively adapting how we manage our assets in response to a changing climate. Our approach focuses on mitigating the operational impacts of physical climate risks, including water stress and temperature extremes, which we have identified as our two most significant physical risks.

Water stress

Our regenerative agriculture assets prioritise farming techniques that restore soil health, improve water retention and enhance resilience to climate variability. Foresight's investment into the Regenerate Outcomes programme ensures the provision of training for farmers which delivers mentoring, benchmarking and guidance on implementing best-practice regenerative techniques, and ultimately the generation of carbon credits.

Farmland managed under this programme has demonstrated improved resilience to both prolonged dry periods and excessive rainfall. This reflects the benefits of healthier soil structures, which support water retention during drought conditions and improve drainage during periods of heavy rainfall. Our participation in this programme supports more resilient agricultural yields and underpins the long-term sustainability of these assets.

Heat extremes

Across our assets, we are increasingly observing the operational impacts of extreme heat. Even in temperate climates, elevated temperatures can reduce the efficiency of equipment, with solar panel performance in particular declining at higher temperatures, directly affecting energy yields.

To address this, we are implementing targeted adaptation measures across geographies. For example, at several UK sites, we have installed cooling solutions, including fans, to mitigate the impact of heat on inverters and transformers at solar parks. Alongside these interventions, we are strengthening resilience to extreme heat and its associated risks across the portfolio, including practical measures such as vegetation management and the creation of seasonal firebreaks to mitigate heightened risks like wildfire.

Flooding

At Hayford Solar Farm in Shropshire, we have implemented targeted flood mitigation measures following the identification of site-specific drainage risks. A drainage swale has been constructed to collect and divert surface water runoff, improving on-site water management and reducing flood risk both at the asset and in the surrounding area. This helps to minimise the risk of operational disruption and downtime following periods of heavy rainfall.

More broadly, flood risk management is embedded across the portfolio. This includes integrating flood considerations into site design and ongoing asset management practices.

Utilising the Frontierra platform to mitigate risk

Across our Real Assets portfolio, the outputs of the Frontierra geospatial platform are integrated into asset-level risk registers, supporting a data-driven approach to climate risk management.

At Arco 8 in Spain, for example, Frontierra has been used to identify changes in environmental conditions which can affect energy generation, such as changing precipitation patterns. Moving forward, we intend to increase our use of Frontierra to support more proactive and informed decision-making, helping to enhance asset resilience, protect energy yields and drive operational improvements across the portfolio. The platform enables analysis at both fund and asset level, helping to identify key risks at the fund level and prioritise assets with the highest exposure.

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Transition risks

Assessment of transition risks is limited by the inevitable simplification of sector-specific assumptions, evolving modelling approaches and the inherent challenges of accurately quantifying the net present impact of carbon pricing while accounting for regional differences.

Exposure to the modelled transitions risks (including carbon pricing, litigation, market shifts, reputational damage and technological disruption) remains low across all scenarios at below 2.6% and below 1.0% under the central scenario by 2050.

Certain assets, including specific gas-fired power plants, anaerobic digestive plants, waste-to-energy plants and wastewater treatment plants, have medium to high exposure to carbon pricing under the central scenario by 2050. These assets represent about 2.9% of the division's EV. This assessment is subject to considerable uncertainty due to the compounding effect of long-term discounting and inflation assumptions.

Exposure to other transition risks (litigation, market shifts, reputational damage and technological disruption) is minimal, consistently below 0.3% across all assets and all scenarios.

As noted above, our overall transition risk remains relatively low, given that our portfolio is primarily composed of renewable energy assets. Renewables are less exposed to carbon pricing and market shifts associated with decarbonisation pathways, providing us with a more resilient position as the energy transition progresses.

Opportunities

While the TCFD framework is primarily focused on climate-related risks, our portfolio is well positioned within the opportunity segment of the energy transition. As an infrastructure investor focused on renewable energy assets, particularly wind and solar, we see climate change mostly as a catalyst for long-term value creation.

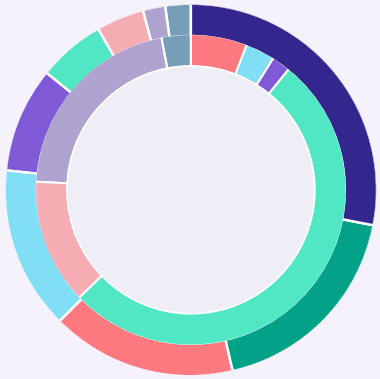
With 7.6TWh of renewable electricity generated and 4.6GW of installed renewable energy capacity in FY26[1], the portfolio is well positioned to benefit from increasing demand for clean energy. This renewable energy generation from the global portfolio in FY26 provided enough energy to power the equivalent of 2.8 million[2] homes annually.

Overall, our portfolio results in the avoidance of approximately 2.5 million tonnes of CO_2e emissions per year compared to the grid[3], making a significant contribution to climate mitigation goals.

Beyond wind and solar, our investments in anaerobic digestion facilities, forestry and regenerative agriculture expand our climate-positive impact. Anaerobic digestion not only reduces landfill use and methane emissions but also creates reliable baseload power, complementing intermittent renewables. Our natural capital investments, although still a small part of our portfolio, present a compelling nature-based solution to climate change by sequestering carbon in soil and trees while enhancing long-term soil productivity and biodiversity.

1. This figure (above generation) includes wind and solar, solar batteries, hydropower, geothermal, biomass and anaerobic digestion facilities (operational assets only) and covers the period April 2025-March 2026.
2. Calculated with Foresight's SDG calculator for objective 7.2 Affordable & Clean Energy, which divides renewable energy generated by the country-specific average household electricity consumption per year.
3. This figure includes wind and solar, solar batteries, hydropower, anaerobic digestion, biomass and energy-from-waste facilities (operational assets only) and covers the period April 2025-March 2026.

Real Assets enterprise value allocation and emissions distribution by technology



	By enterprise value[1]	By emissions distribution[1]
Wind	28%	0%
Solar	18%	0%
Transport	17%	6%
Other	14%	3%
Social infrastructure	9%	2%
Gas	6%	52%
Energy-from-waste + biomass	4%	13%
Anaerobic digestion	2%	21%
CNG	2%	3%

1. Encompassing 454 operational assets with a total enterprise value of £7.52 billion. Gas generation includes power plants, gas peaking plants and gas pipeline. Wind includes onshore and offshore, and solar includes farms and rooftops. Non-energy waste includes wastewater treatment and waste management. Transport includes airport, electric buses, ferry, port and roads. Social infrastructure includes hospitals, schools, social housing and student accommodation. Anaerobic digestion ("AD"), CNG includes refuelling stations only. Other includes forestry, hydropower, agriculture, street lighting, storage (battery), glasshouse and aquaculture. Emissions chart excludes the assets' Scope 3 emissions which are currently estimated.

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Climate Alignment Plan

Context

As an investor with significant exposure to the systems and technologies enabling a low-carbon future, we recognise the important role businesses play in supporting the green transition.

This is a key issue for our clients, many of whom are drawn to the strong sustainability credentials of our product offerings while also pursuing their own climate commitments. Through our ongoing engagement with clients, we recognise the value of clear, credible commitments in providing a framework for managing climate impact.

Against this backdrop, we have undertaken a comprehensive assessment of our carbon footprint, encompassing the environmental impact of our diverse asset base. This process has involved extensive engagement across the business and with key Stakeholders, supported by a detailed review of relevant frameworks and emerging industry best practice.

The outcome of this work is our first Climate Alignment Plan.

Key features of the Plan

A significant proportion of Foresight's emissions arise from financed emissions, with our Real Assets division the most significant contributor. Accordingly, the Plan focuses on the Real Assets division, covering 96% of Foresight's total Scope 1-3 emissions. We consider this focus appropriate, enabling us to prioritise action where we can have the greatest impact.

The Plan also considers the composition of our portfolio, including our exposure to assets aligned with a low-carbon and net zero future. In particular, it highlights our significant existing exposure to climate solutions technologies, with 55% of the division's assets falling into this category. The widespread adoption of these technologies will be critical to enabling the global economy to transition to a net zero pathway and to achieve the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

Our approach is informed by the Science Based Targets initiative ("SBTi") Financial Institutions Net Zero ("FINZ") recommendations. While this provides a useful framework, we are not currently seeking formal SBTi validation. This reflects the need for certain adaptations to account for the characteristics of our portfolio, as well as to accommodate existing client mandates.

Objectives

Under our Plan, we have established a set of objectives which provide a broad assessment of the carbon impact of our portfolio. These include metrics focused on portfolio alignment with net zero, exposure to the low-carbon transition and a sector-specific emissions intensity measure. These objectives sit alongside our existing commitment to measure and monitor emissions across our portfolio, as set out on pages 91 to 94 of our TCFD report.

These objectives have been calculated using total enterprise value (equity plus debt), with all objectives using FY25 as the baseline year.

Reporting

Updates against each of the objectives will be provided in our annual reporting from FY27 onwards.

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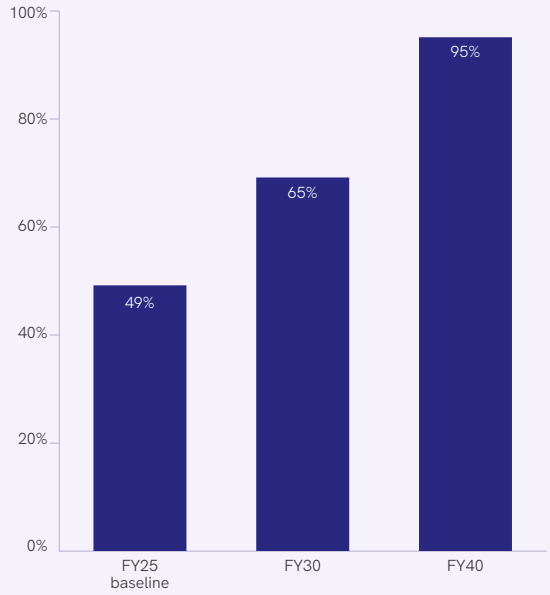
Objective 1

Objective 1 is our climate alignment objective, which measures the proportion of assets which are already classified as being in a Net Zero State. Our objective is to increase this proportion to 95% by FY40. This aligns well with global decarbonisation pathways and underlines our commitment to manage our portfolio in line with a net zero trajectory.

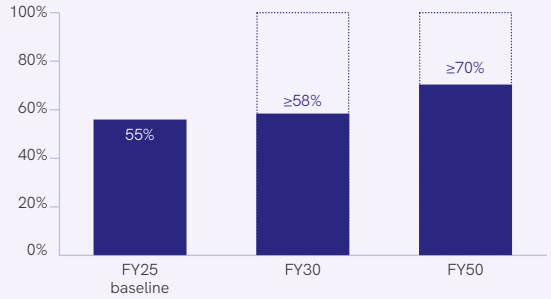
1. Climate alignment:
Proportion of assets that have reached a Net Zero State



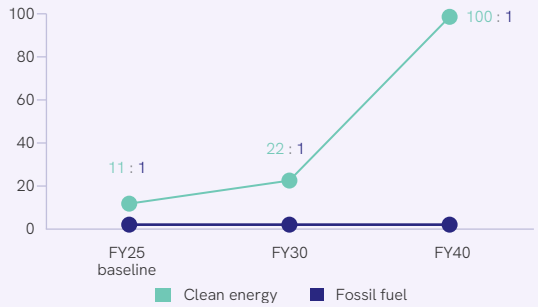
Objectives 2 and 3

Objectives 2 and 3 are our exposure metrics. They measure the extent to which our portfolio is exposed to assets which are climate solutions that support the transition to a low-carbon economy. We consider these metrics particularly relevant to Foresight given our product offering and strategy.

2. Exposure to climate solutions:
Proportion of assets invested in climate solutions



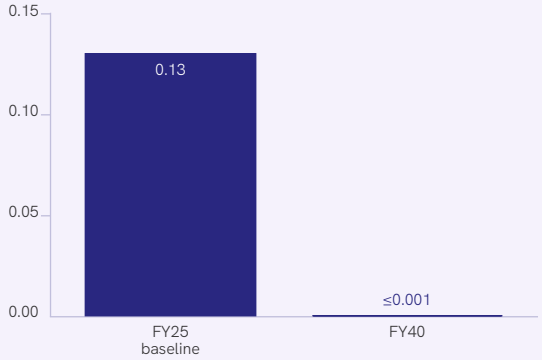
3. Clean energy to fossil fuel ratios:
Ratio of investments in clean energy to fossil fuels



Objective 4

Objective 4 is our sector-specific objective. This focuses on the carbon intensity of our portfolio or the amount of greenhouse gases emitted per unit of electricity generated. Power generation accounts for 86% of emissions across the Real Assets division and it is therefore appropriate that this should be a focus area for our plan.

4. Power generation emission intensity:
Weighted average emissions intensity of power generation (tCO_2/MWh)[1]



1. FY30 interim objective to be published in FY27 following analysis of restated FY25 carbon emissions data.

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Private Equity

ESG due diligence pre and post investment

Foresight's Private Equity division is committed to ongoing ESG improvement and incorporating these considerations throughout the investment lifecycle, especially for Growth investments. The process is regularly reviewed and updated to incorporate evolving best practices.

During FY26, a tailored version of the ESG questionnaire was rolled out across the Ventures portfolio, resulting in over 140 portfolio companies now utilising the Foresight Sustainability Platform. The Platform continues to be enhanced, including the expansion of the resources library which now comprises a comprehensive suite of template policies and numerous internally generated development videos.

Investment Managers are responsible for conducting ESG due diligence on each potential new investment, as part of the overall due diligence process, tailoring it where necessary to the scale and nature of each investee company's operations, the type of investment and maturity of the investee company.

Important to our ESG due diligence on most of our investments is the Foresight ESG questionnaire, which is updated annually to ensure it meets evolving regulatory and investor requirements. The questionnaire is completed via the online Foresight Sustainability Platform, which feeds into the ESG risk assessment matrix used in Investment Committee submissions. These submissions include an evaluation across five ESG principles (Awareness, Environmental, Social, Governance and Third-Party Interactions) and a defined action plan. Progress on these actions is monitored through the 100-day plan process and quarterly portfolio reviews. In FY26, an enhanced due diligence process has been introduced to improve the evaluation of security and resilience-related investments.

Annually, all Growth Private Equity portfolio companies are also asked to complete the ESG questionnaire on the online Foresight Sustainability Platform. The interactive dashboard allows portfolio companies to easily visualise progress, identify areas for further improvement and support data insights for timely Stakeholder reporting. In addition, a carbon questionnaire is completed which enables comprehensive tracking of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, calculated using GHG Protocol-aligned methodologies. The platform identifies any major emitters and emission hotspots, providing companies with the tools and insight to better understand and manage their emissions, facilitating targeted engagement as this process evolves.

Foresight actively engages with portfolio companies, holding non-executive directorships on most company boards within the Growth Private Equity portfolio, and usually taking observer roles on the remaining investee companies. Investment Managers drive engagement to promote sustainable practices, with progress reviewed quarterly to ensure risks are mitigated and value creation opportunities realised.

Private Equity climate risk framework

As in FY25, the Private Equity division performed an in-house qualitative climate risk assessment for companies above a defined investment threshold, following the same process as last year.

Climate resilience

Key findings from the qualitative risk assessment are outlined below.

Physical risks

- The portfolio is concentrated in the UK and Ireland, with flooding and drought identified as the most significant physical climate hazards. Currently, the climate-related hazards assessed were determined to be not financially material for the companies reviewed. We acknowledge that these risks can intensify over the medium to long term, underscoring the need for ongoing monitoring.
- Mitigating factors are in place in many cases, including the possibility to relocate with minimal interruptions to operations.
- Although the portfolio is primarily composed of SMEs based in the UK and Ireland, some companies operate international sites or rely on key international suppliers. Since physical climate risks are location-dependent, our current focus on domestic sites due to availability of open-source, science-based tools means that risks associated with overseas operations or supply chains are not yet captured, potentially leading to an underestimation of overall climate risk exposure.
- The nature of venture capital and private equity investments means that investments are typically made at the early stages of their growth cycle, where most of the value is in the Intellectual Property Rights and the entrepreneurs, innovators and support staff themselves. For this reason, physical climate risks – such as damage to physical assets – are generally less relevant, as these companies often have limited fixed infrastructure and derive their value primarily from human capital and innovation potential.

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Transition risks and opportunities

Sectoral diversification within Foresight's Private Equity portfolio helps lower exposure to climate transition risk by spreading investments across industries with varying sensitivities to policy, technology and market changes associated with the low-carbon transition. To explore opportunities, several portfolio companies, especially ventures companies, are developing technology to assist with the low-carbon transition.

Companies in the industrials sector, including manufacturing, may be more energy-intensive and therefore more exposed to transition risks. More stringent regulation to meet emissions reduction targets and carbon pricing mechanisms could increase operating costs and impact net profits if their energy sources or production methods are carbon-intensive. Increased power prices due to short-term shocks could also increase operating costs for these companies. Our enhanced Foresight Sustainability Platform, with detailed carbon emissions tracking, assists with identifying and assessing transition risks in energy-intensive companies, building on our existing efforts to mitigate these risks through ongoing engagement to help companies lower their emissions. Additionally, the Platform also identifies opportunities for improvement and helps track this over time.

Foresight works closely with its portfolio companies to unlock value through operational improvements and strategic guidance, fostering long-term growth and resilience.

The findings from our comprehensive risk assessment play a crucial role in informing our engagement with portfolio companies, enabling us to address potential vulnerabilities, guide climate resilience strategies and identify new opportunities for value creation aligned with the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Group

General limitations of scenario analysis assessment

Climate scenario analysis is a valuable tool, but it has inherent limitations. It typically relies on linear assumptions that may not reflect sudden policy, market or technological shifts, and its long time horizons often diverge from typical investment cycles. Models tend to focus mainly on direct impacts, with more limited consideration of supply chain effects, climate tipping points or tail risk events. In addition, sectoral and regional exposures are often simplified, which may mask important differences. These constraints mean scenario results should be interpreted with care and updated as climate science, modelling capabilities and market conditions evolve.

Financial position, financial performance and cash flow

Given the nature of the Group portfolio, we expect Foresight's financial position to benefit from the transition to a low-carbon economy, with increasing demand for renewable energy supporting capital raising and growth. The Group does not intend to enter carbon-intensive sectors. However, we recognise that policy or legislative shifts away from climate-aligned pathways could adversely affect the profitability of our renewable energy assets in key markets and influence our fundraising efforts.

Given that different asset classes use different methodologies to assess climate risks and opportunities, Group-wide aggregation of risks and quantification of climate-related financial impacts is currently not feasible.

As assessment approaches, data availability and tools continue to evolve, the Group aims to improve the consistency and integration of climate-related considerations into valuations, cash flows and financial planning, supporting our commitment to financial resilience through the transition.

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Metrics and targets

Targets

In FY26, Foresight has developed its first Climate Alignment Plan to strengthen how we manage climate-related risks and opportunities across the business. For more detail, please see pages 87-88.

Under our Plan, we have established a set of objectives which provide a broad assessment of the carbon impact of our portfolio. These objectives sit alongside our existing commitment to measure and monitor emissions across our portfolio, as set out on the following pages.

1. Climate alignment: Proportion of assets that have reached a Net Zero State
2. Exposure to climate solutions: Proportion of assets invested in climate solutions
3. Clean energy to fossil fuel ratio: Ratio of investments in clean energy to fossil fuels
4. Power generation emission intensity: Weighted average emissions intensity of power generation (tCO_2/MWh)

Updates against each of the objectives will be provided in our annual reporting from FY27 onwards.

Total emissions – operational and financed

	FY26			FY25			Year-on-year		
Carbon emissions[1]	Total carbon emissions (tCO_2e)	Carbon footprint (tCO_2e/£m invested)[3]	Weighted Average Carbon Intensity ("WACI") (tCO_2e/£m revenue)	Total carbon emissions (tCO_2e)[5]	Carbon footprint (tCO_2e/£m invested)[4]	Weighted Average Carbon Intensity ("WACI") (tCO_2e/£m revenue)	Total carbon emissions (tCO_2e)	Carbon footprint (tCO_2e/£m invested)	Weighted Average Carbon Intensity ("WACI") (tCO_2e/£m revenue)
Scope 1	9.0	0.0009	0.054	10.7	0.0012	0.069	(16.3)%	(26.2)%	(21.9)%
Scope 2 (location based)	86.9	0.0084	0.527	137.7	0.0150	0.89	(36.9)%	(44.3)%	(41.1)%
Scope 2 (market based)	93.1	0.0090	0.564	92.5	0.0101	0.60	0.6%	(11.2)%	(6.1)%
Scope 3 (excluding Category 3.15)[2]	5115.6	0.4932	31.0	4,389.2	0.4796	28.5	16.5%	2.8%	8.8%
Category 3.15 – Financed emissions	1,167,455.9	112.55	7,079.0	1,163,085.8	127.1	7,553.0	0.4%	(11.4)%	(6.3)%
Scope 3	1,172,571.5	113.05	7,110.0	1,167,475.0	127.6	7,581.5	0.4%	(11.4)%	(6.2)%
Total emissions (Scope 2 market based)	1,172,673.5	113.1	7,110.6	1,167,578.2	127.6	7,582.2	0.4%	(11.4)%	(6.2)%
Total emissions (market based) – excluding FCM	1,148,700.4	110.7	6,965.2	1,150,188.2	125.7	7,469.3	(0.1)%	(11.9)%	(6.7)%

1. Of the FY26 emissions, 0% of Scope 1, 40% of Scope 2 (market based) and 36% of Scope 1 and 2 (market based) relate to the UK.
2. For FY25, emissions include a pro rata share of WHEB's emissions.
3. Carbon footprint per tCO_2e/£m invested is calculated using enterprise value for the Real Assets Division and AUM for Private Equity and FCM to provide a meaningful metric.
4. FY25 Carbon footprint per tCO_2e/£m invested has been represented using enterprise value equivalents for the Real Assets Division to provide a more meaningful metric.
5. FY25 data has been restated following improvements to the calculation methodology and the correction of previously reported data. This has reduced the emissions of certain Real Assets investments.

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Operational emissions

Foresight conducts an annual carbon assessment aligned with its financial year. Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions for Foresight Group are calculated in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, as well as the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard.

For operational emissions, we include consumption data across all offices, covering energy use, waste, water, business travel, employee commuting and purchased goods and services. The reduction in location based Scope 2 emissions is predominantly due to the lower electricity usage across our offices and the 14.5% decrease in UK grid electricity's carbon intensity.

We are continuously working on improving the data quality, with emission factors updated to reflect the latest assumptions. Additionally, this year we further improved the accuracy of emissions from purchased services emissions and business travel.

All emissions data – excluding Scope 3 financed emissions (Category 15) – are audited with limited assurance by Turley, an external consultancy specialising in carbon accounting.

Foresight Group carbon emissions

Emissions category	Subcategory	FY26 tCO_2e	FY25 tCO_2e[1]	Year-on-year %
Scope 1				
Stationary sources	Gas consumption	9.0	10.7	(16.3)%
Mobile sources	—	0	0	n/a
		9.0	10.7	(16.3)%
Scope 2				
Location based	Electricity consumption	86.9	137.7	(36.9)%
Market based	—	93.1	92.5	0.6%
Scope 3				
1. Purchased goods and services	Water supply and spend on goods and services	3,875.0	2,913.3	33.0%
2. Capital goods		228.0	197.9	15.2%
3. Fuel and energy (not Scope 1 or 2)	T&D losses	9.9	18.5	(46.2)%
5. Waste	Wastewater and other waste	15.8	12.8	23.8%
6. Business travel	Transport – air, ground, rental cars and hotels	735.6	1,025.5	(28.3)%
7. Employee commuting	Employee transport and home working	251.1	221.2	13.5%
15. Financed emissions		1,167,455.9	1,163,085.8	0.4%
		1,172,571.5	1,167,475.0	0.4%
Total emissions (location based)		1,172,667.4	1,167,623.4	0.4%
Total emissions (market based)		1,172,673.5	1,167,578.2	0.4%
Total emissions (market based) – excluding FCM		1,148,700.4	1,150,188.2	(0.1)%

1. FY25 data has been restated following improvements to the calculation methodology and the correction of previously reported data. This has reduced the emissions of certain Real Assets investments.

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SECR metrics

Energy efficiency action

In FY26, Foresight developed a new Group-wide Sustainability Strategy that sets out a clear direction for the years ahead and defines a number of objectives for the Group. Further details on the Strategy can be found on pages 59, 63 and 64. Work is currently underway to develop a roadmap to achieve this objective.

Energy usage

	FY26			FY25			Year-on-year	
Energy type	Unit	Usage	% of UK	Unit	Usage	% of UK	% Change in usage	% point change of UK
Gas	kWh	48,946	0	kWh	59,022	0	(17)	0
Electricity	kWh	437,859	72	kWh	464,854	69	(6)	3

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Financed emissions

Financed emissions – categorised under Scope 3, Category 15 – encompass the emissions associated with the companies and assets within our investment portfolio. These emissions far exceed our direct operational emissions, making them a critical focus for climate risk management. Understanding and managing financed emissions is essential for aligning investment strategies with broader sustainability goals and mitigating long-term climate risks.

The following tables present our emissions split between divisions and scopes, offering a detailed view of how these emissions are distributed across our investment portfolio. For the purposes of Group financed emissions reporting, only the investments scope 1 and scope 2 emissions are included. The investments scope 3 emissions are presented here for additional context.

Scope 1 – Financed emissions	tCO_2e FY26	tCO_2e FY25	% AUM covered in this data	AUM covered in this data (£m)	% data based on reported data	% data based on estimation
Real Assets[1, 2]	1,102,724	1,084,338	88	7,526	100	0
FCM[3]	Only Scope 1 and Scope 2 total available: 23,973	Only Scope 1 and Scope 2 total available: 17,390	72	653	95	5
PE[4]	15,662	12,407	100	1,887	57	43

Scope 2 – Financed emissions	tCO_2e FY26	tCO_2e FY25	% AUM covered in this data	AUM covered in this data (£m)	% data based on reported data	% data based on estimation
Real Assets[1, 2]	19,660	22,188	88	7,526	100	0
FCM[3]	Only Scope 1 and Scope 2 total available – see above	Only Scope 1 and Scope 2 total available – see above	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
PE[4]	5,437	26,763	100	1,887	21	79

Scope 3 – Financed emissions	tCO_2e FY26	tCO_2e FY25	% AUM covered in this data	AUM covered in this data (£m)	% data based on reported data	% data based on estimation
Real Assets[1, 2]	529,589	391,020	88	7,526	6	94
FCM[3]	128,229	42,651	72	653	0	100
PE[4]	129,237	95,609	100	1,887	15	85

1. Our assessment covers 454 operational assets (excluding those in development, pre-construction, construction and commissioning due to lower availability of data at these stages), with a total enterprise value of £7.52 billion. For the Real Assets division, we have used enterprise value as proxy for AUM to provide a more meaningful ratio. FY25 data has been restated following improvements to the calculation methodology and the correction of previously reported Real Assets data.
2. Scope 1 and 2 emissions have been calculated using operational fuel and electricity data provided by site management teams and third-party service providers. Estimates were used in some cases. The data reflects a full year of operations. For funds with formal emissions reporting processes, their specific reporting periods have been used; data for Australian assets reflects the last Australian financial year (FY25) which spans the period from July 2024 to June 2025; otherwise, the period from April 2025 to March 2026 applies. Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the market-based approach only. Fuel use from vehicle fleets operated by third-party contractors is accounted for in their own Scope 1 emissions.
3. FCM's emissions data is based on MSCI reports and includes five funds: Foresight UK Infrastructure Income Fund ("FIIF"), Foresight Global Real Infrastructure Fund ("GRIF"), Foresight Sustainable Real Estate Securities Fund ("REF"), Foresight Sustainable Future Themes Fund ("SFT") and the WHEB Sustainability Impact Fund ("WHEB"). MSCI methodology coverage varies across these funds, with coverage levels of 18.3% for FIIF, 60.1% for GRIF, 88.6% for SFT, 87.6% for REF and 99.5% for WHEB. As a result, the emissions data is subject to certain limitations, particularly where coverage is lower.
4. Emissions data is calculated based on reported data (where available) and PCAF estimations for the rest of the portfolio. The methodology used by PCAF to estimate the financed emissions can be found here.