

Renewables infrastructure for a clean and secure future

TRIG Sustainability Report 2024



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Vision

There is a global imperative, reiterated at COP28, to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases into our atmosphere, which are creating a climate crisis.

TRIG's purpose is to create shareholder value from a portfolio of renewable energy generation and supporting infrastructure, contributing towards a cleaner and more secure future.

Introduction

Throughout nearly 11 years since TRIG's IPO, our portfolio has been generating clean, renewable electricity; contributing positively to the critical challenges of decarbonisation and energy security faced by society. Our annual generation has grown from 0.8TWh in 2014, our first full year of operations, to 6TWh in 2023.



Since IPO, the clean electricity we have generated has been enough to displace 11 million tonnes of carbon emissions¹.

Our commitment to sustainability extends beyond the generation of clean electricity. Our objectives under the four pillars of Environment, Climate, Communities and Governance aim to focus these efforts to generate a positive impact and enhance shareholder value. This year our commitment has been developed further through the creation of TRIG's ESG Committee, chaired by Selina Sagayam, who brings her expertise in ESG matters to the Company.

TRIG's Managers, InfraRed and RES, incorporate ESG factors in both investment and asset management activities. Board oversight and engagement with the Company's management teams on ESG considerations and regulatory obligations aims to ensure ongoing progress amid a complex market and regulatory environment. Sustainable business practices and the consideration of ESG-related risks and opportunities help to maintain a long-term outlook and support the delivery of attractive financial returns to shareholders.

Highlights in 2023 included the introduction of a key supplier net zero engagement target to further TRIG's alignment with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, expansion of the physical climate risk assessment on the portfolio and enhancement of biodiversity initiatives including the completion of a first annual maintenance and monitoring programme for habitat management plans across TRIG's UK solar farms (see pages 14, 37 and 23 for further details of each).

Additionally, a key focus in the year was improving data collection and data quality from across the portfolio, enabling us to disclose our Scope 3 emissions and consequently report against all 11 recommendations of the TCFD in our Annual Report. Reporting of high-quality data increases accountability, helping to drive progress across the sector.

TRIG's sustainability reporting reflects feedback from shareholders, prioritises our regulatory obligations, and considers additional voluntary frameworks beyond this. The wide range of voluntary standards and initiatives requires that we focus on those which are additive to our strategy and existing disclosures.

The disclosures in this report demonstrate the breadth and evolution of our progress in respect of our sustainability objectives, as we contribute towards a cleaner and more secure electricity system.



Since IPO, the clean electricity we have generated has been enough to displace 11 million tonnes of carbon emissions.

Selina Sagayam
Chair, ESG Committee

Richard Morse
Chair, TRIG Board
22 May 2024

¹ Carbon emissions displaced since IPO calculated using the IFRS Approach to GHG Accounting. For years 2013-2020, TRIG used the 'Harmonised IFRS Default Grid Factors 2018 v2.4' and for 2021 onwards, the 'Harmonised IFRS Default Grid Factors 2021 v3.2.'

Our reach

In 2023, TRIG's portfolio generated

6TWh

of clean electricity



1.9m

homes powered by our portfolio¹

Equivalent to:

driving an electric car around the world over

800,000 times²



This is enough to displace¹

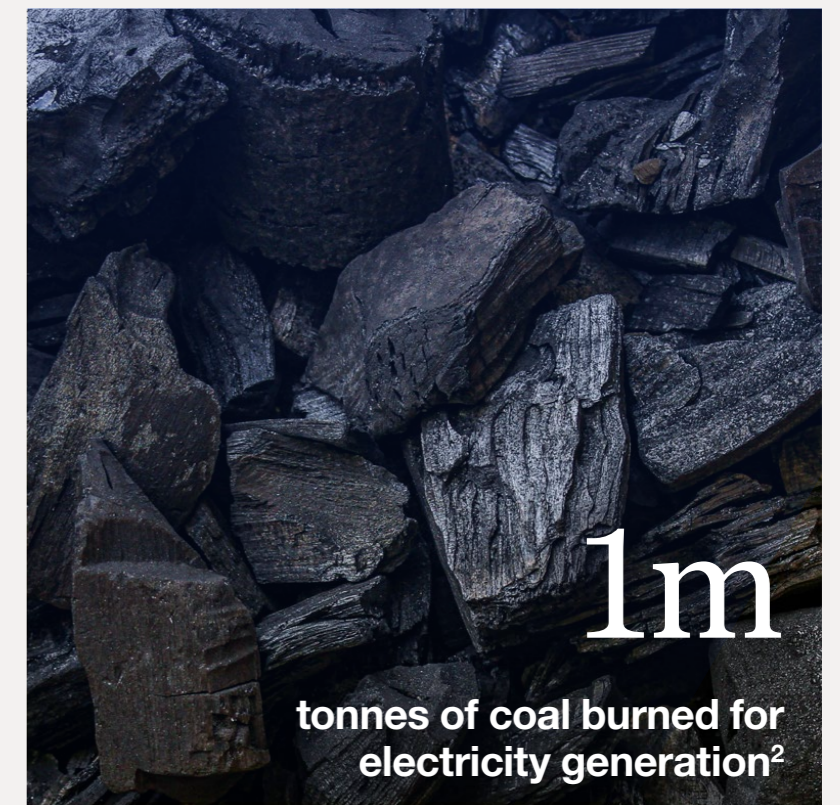
2.1m

tonnes of CO₂

Equivalent to:

7m

over seven million passengers flying from London to New York¹



1m

tonnes of coal burned for electricity generation²

¹ As at 31 December 2023, calculated in accordance with the IFRS Approach to GHG Accounting for Renewable Energy to aid comparison with other industry participants.
² Based on an economy rate of 30kWh/100 miles.

¹ Calculated using the International Civil Aviation Organization's Carbon Emissions Calculator.
² Calculated using the US Environmental Protection Agency's Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator.

Our business

TRIG is a large, geographically and technologically diversified investment company investing in and operating renewable energy infrastructure listed on the main market of the London Stock Exchange. The Company completed its IPO in 2013 and has been a member of the FTSE 250 Index since 2015.

Our diversified portfolio of assets predominantly consists of operational onshore and offshore wind farms, solar parks and battery storage projects in the UK and mainland Europe.

→ Learn more at www.trig-ltd.com

A depth of management experience

TRIG is managed by its Investment Manager, InfraRed, and its Operations Manager, RES, with oversight provided by an independent Board of non-executive Directors.

 Independent Board	 Investment Manager	 Operations Manager
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→ See the Creating Stakeholder Value section of the 2023 Annual Report for more details on TRIG's management structure.

Our financial objectives

Deliver long-term, resilient dividends	Increase portfolio capital value through active management	Enhance long-term growth by reinvesting surplus cash	Diversify risk across markets and technologies	Maintain resilience through prudent financial management
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→ See the Financial Review section on page 48 of the 2023 Annual Report for details on TRIG's financial performance.

An attractive investment proposition

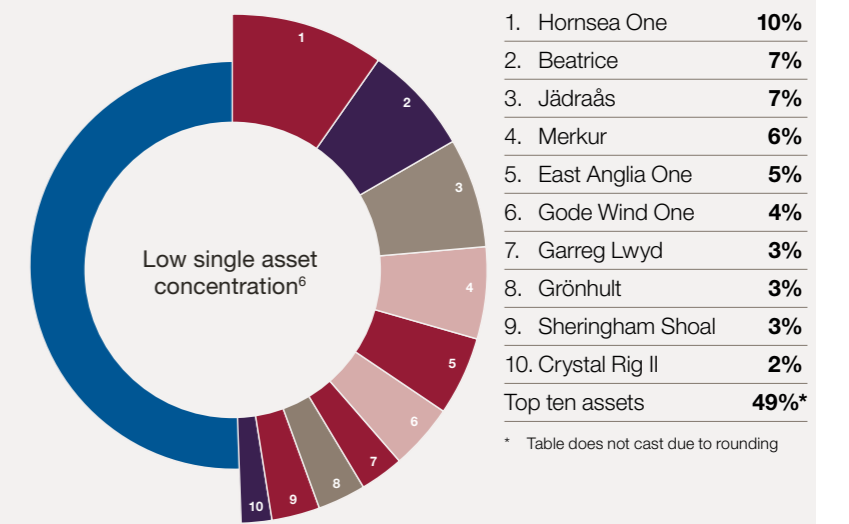
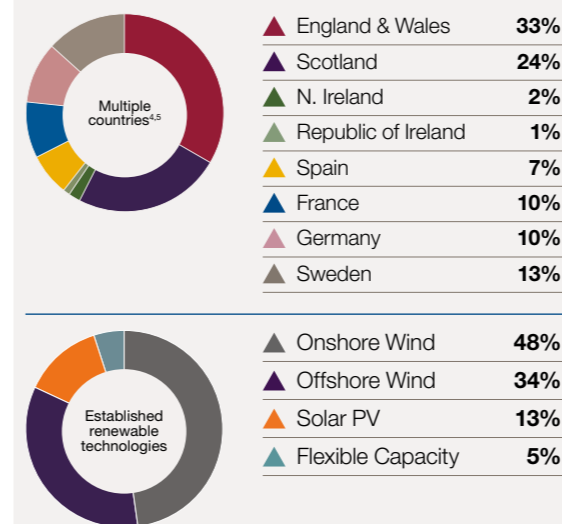
TRIG has a decade-long track record of delivering resilient income and capital growth to provide attractive, long-term returns. These returns are generated by TRIG's Managers through the active management of a portfolio of renewables infrastructure that is diversified across technologies, geographies and revenue types.

<p>Yield</p> <h1>7.47p</h1> <p>We offer a resilient dividend with a 7.47p per share dividend target for 2024²</p>	<p>Inflation correlation</p> <h1>51%</h1> <p>Over the next ten years 51% of projected portfolio revenues are directly linked to inflation</p>	<p>Total return</p> <h1>7.1%</h1> <p>Since IPO, we have delivered an annualised Total Shareholder Return² of 7.1% p.a.</p>
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1 The 2024 target represents a 6.6% dividend yield when referenced to the share price at 31 December 2023. The 2024 target is not and should not be seen as an indication of the Company's expected results or returns.
 2 To 31 December 2023. Based on share price plus dividends paid.

A diverse investment portfolio¹

TRIG owns a large, diversified portfolio of renewable energy investments, providing investment exposure to established renewables technologies. Income from the Company's portfolio is correlated to inflation both through subsidies and exposure to electricity prices. Disciplined debt management ensures that the portfolio has minimal cash flow exposure to changes in interest rates or refinancing risk.



1. Hornsea One 10%	2. Beatrice 7%	3. Jädraås 7%	4. Merkur 6%
5. East Anglia One 5%	6. Gode Wind One 4%	7. Garreg Lwyd 3%	8. Grönhult 3%
9. Sheringham Shoal 3%	10. Crystal Rig II 2%		

1 Segmentation by portfolio value as at 31 December 2023 on a fully committed basis.
 2 Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland form a Single Electricity Market, distinct from that operating in Great Britain.
 3 Scottish ROC projects represent half of the 24% of the portfolio in Scotland.
 4 Top ten largest assets as at 31 December 2023 on a committed basis. Colours indicate country in which each asset is located.

→ Read more about our investment portfolio on page 45 of the 2023 Annual Report.

Our strategy

How we create value

TRIG seeks to enhance the long-term resilience of shareholder returns in three ways.



Balanced portfolio

TRIG provides shareholders with access to a 2.8GW diversified portfolio of renewables infrastructure investments

TRIG's portfolio diversification supports the management of risk across power markets, regulatory frameworks, weather patterns and technologies

A well-diversified portfolio helps improve the resilience of financial performance and contributes to attractive shareholder returns

Responsible investment

InfraRed's disciplined approach to capital allocation, investment activities and portfolio management

Decision-making that is focused on delivering attractive shareholder returns and integrates ESG considerations

Proactive engagement with shareholders, lenders and the wider investment community

Operational excellence

Active asset management by RES that targets both the preservation and the enhancement of investment value, whilst also considering ESG opportunities and risks

Disciplined approach to the development of new projects and the delivery of construction projects

Being a good neighbour and tenant through community engagement and minimising the impact on the natural environment



Our Managers

InfraRed

InfraRed Capital Partners Limited ("InfraRed") is TRIG's Investment Manager. InfraRed has day-to-day responsibility for the investment management of TRIG.

InfraRed Capital Partners is a specialist infrastructure asset manager, with more than 170 professionals operating worldwide from offices in London, New York, Sydney, Seoul and Madrid. Over the past 25 years, InfraRed has established itself as a developer and steward of infrastructure assets that play a role in supporting communities. InfraRed manages US\$13bn+ of equity capital¹ for investors around the globe, in listed investment companies and private funds across both total return and value-add strategies. A long-term sustainability-led mindset is integral to how InfraRed operates as it aims to achieve lasting, positive impacts and deliver on its vision of Creating Better Futures.

¹ As at 31 December 2023, using 5-year average FX as at GBP/USD of 1.2881, EUR/USD of 1.1226, EUM is USD 13.433m.

→ www.ircp.com



RES

Renewable Energy Systems Limited ("RES") is TRIG's Operations Manager. RES' dedicated management team undertake the day-to-day monitoring and oversight of operations for TRIG's portfolio of investments. RES draws upon a wide range of specialist expertise from across its business to maximise the benefits of TRIG's assets for the environment and communities.

RES is the world's largest independent renewable energy company, with extensive expertise across a variety of renewable energy technologies and supporting infrastructure, notably wind, solar, flexible capacity, green hydrogen, and transmission and distribution. As an industry innovator for over 40 years, RES has developed and/or constructed more than 24GW of renewable energy projects across the globe and supports an operational asset portfolio exceeding 41GW worldwide for a large client base. RES employs over 4,500 employees across 24 countries.







→ www.res-group.com



Our stakeholders

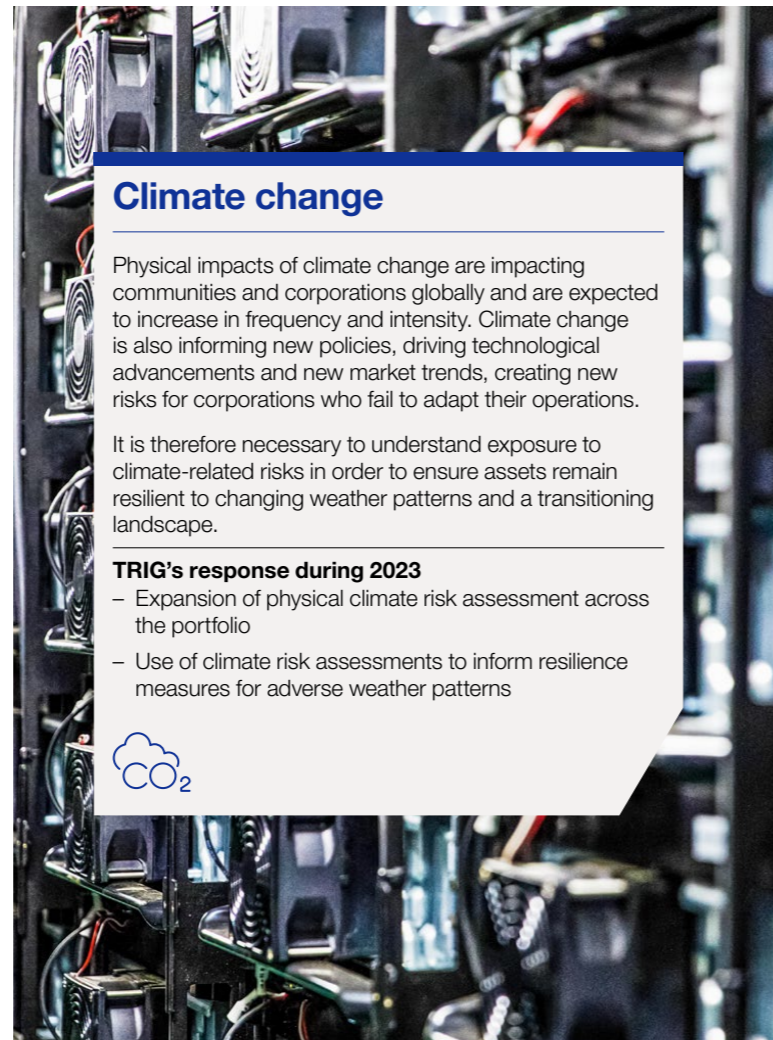
In order to make progress against our sustainability priorities and targets, we must work effectively with our stakeholders.

By engaging in open and active dialogues with internal and external stakeholders, we aim to understand the goals of all stakeholders, we reinforce our relationships, and we leverage the skills and resources of our partners.

Local communities 	Shareholders 	Investment Partners 	Suppliers 	Customers 	Government and authorities 
<p>Who they are Renewables assets are embedded in communities which may experience limited employment options and social/health facilities. We are sensitive to the impact of our investments.</p> <p>Expectations of TRIG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Projects should do no significant harm to the lives and environment of those living in close proximity to an asset – Owners/operators of the asset should interact with the community where appropriate <p>Our approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Close consultation with local planning authorities – Events at sites such as local employment fairs and educational visits – Community fund contributions and engagement with associated community organisations – Identification of opportunities to engage with schools in local communities to educate students on renewable energy and facilitate site visits to projects where possible 	<p>Who they are We invest in renewables infrastructure assets using the capital provided by our investors. Shareholder interaction is a critical component of good governance.</p> <p>Expectations of TRIG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Delivery of attractive, resilient returns – Active portfolio management from investment and operations specialists – Responsible investment practices and application of ESG principles <p>Our approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – TRIG’s Directors and Managers directly engage with shareholders through the Company’s general meetings, results presentations, site visits, capital market seminars and one-to-one meetings – Direct engagement with retail investors by the Managers, including retail specific presentations and through social media engagement – TRIG’s brokers act as key intermediaries between the Company and its shareholder base, arranging meetings, monitoring equity market conditions and advising on corporate actions 	<p>Who they are TRIG benefits from co-investing alongside several joint venture partners, some of which are developers and vendors, while others are purely financial co-investors.</p> <p>Expectations of TRIG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Alignment on key issues and decisions where possible – Transparency, open communication and cooperation <p>Our approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Managers maintain and build existing portfolio relationships and seek to establish rapport from the outset for new investments. Multiple relationships at different business levels are sought – All equity investment parties are typically represented and contribute at portfolio company board meetings – Sharing of best practices and providing assistance in coordinating and monitoring investments 	<p>Who they are Operational suppliers include original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), spare part providers and independent service providers. Also included are corporate suppliers such as the Managers and advisers, administrator and corporate lenders amongst others.</p> <p>Expectations of TRIG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – For TRIG to fulfil its role and obligations under the relevant supply contracts – Transparency, open communication and cooperation <p>Our approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensuring all sites prioritise a safe environment for the suppliers that work on our projects – Asset managers and operations teams maintain relationships with portfolio suppliers – Prompt payments are made for equipment and services – Regular and ad-hoc communications to discuss and support TRIG’s ESG expectations and initiatives and share best practice – Cyber risks are managed through controls at the level of both managers with monitoring of portfolio company operators through a cyber risk questionnaire – To positively impact those that interact with our assets (including service providers) 	<p>Who they are TRIG’s key customers are companies that buy clean electricity and its associated benefits. These offtakers pay for and receive the output from our portfolio assets.</p> <p>Expectations of TRIG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reliable infrastructure that is available to generate electricity – Comply with industry codes and regulations – Supply of embedded benefits where contracted, such as Renewables Certificates <p>Our approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Asset managers provide the necessary data and forecasts as required by the offtaker to assist with their management of power volumes – Credit monitoring of power purchase counterparties to understand customer profile and financial risk 	<p>Who they are Government bodies and regulators play a key role in energy security, the viability of renewables and the path to net zero.</p> <p>Expectations of TRIG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – TRIG to operate within the relevant legislation – TRIG’s Managers to engage in relevant public policy discussions <p>Our approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Monitoring of requirements with key government departments and regulatory bodies – Engagement, including formal responses to consultations either directly or through our service providers and industry bodies

Global trends

TRIG owns a 2.8GW portfolio of renewables and supporting infrastructure assets. Our investment philosophy, asset management, identification of new investment opportunities and overarching governance incorporates the environmental and social issues that are affecting our stakeholders.




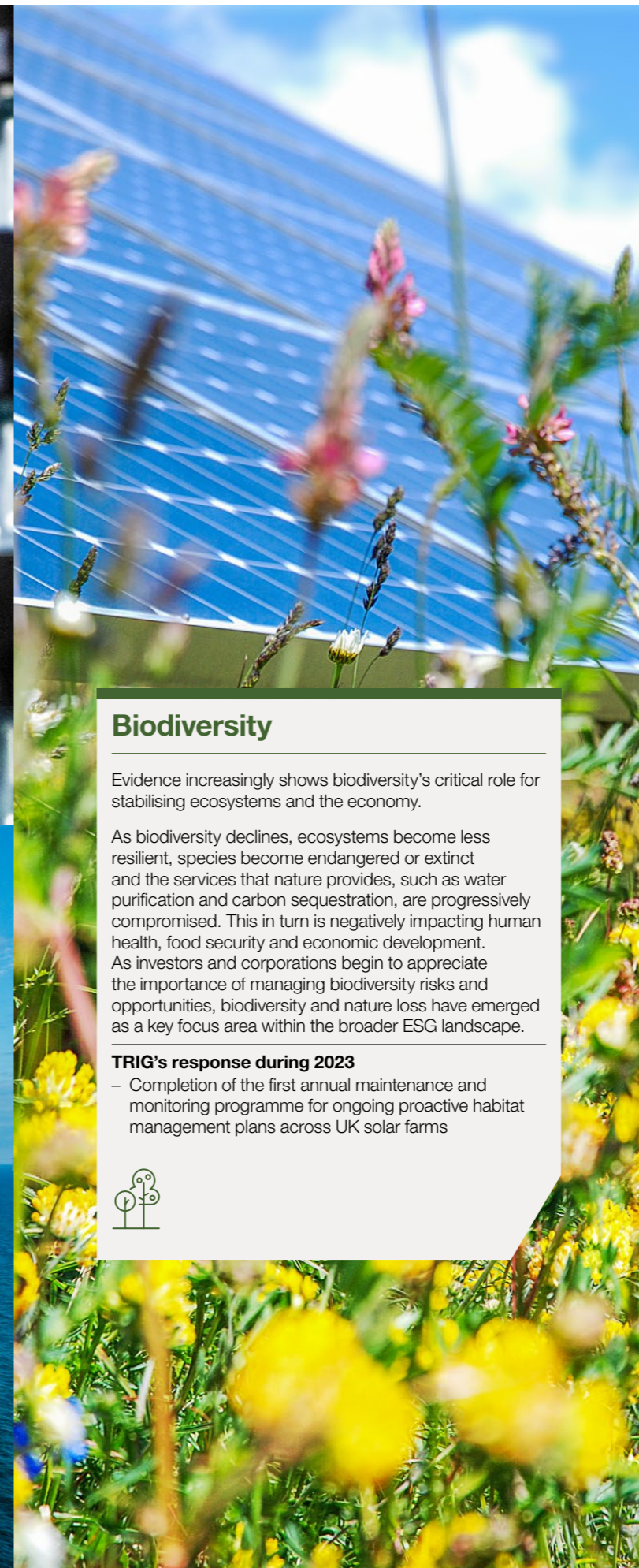
Climate change

Physical impacts of climate change are impacting communities and corporations globally and are expected to increase in frequency and intensity. Climate change is also informing new policies, driving technological advancements and new market trends, creating new risks for corporations who fail to adapt their operations.

It is therefore necessary to understand exposure to climate-related risks in order to ensure assets remain resilient to changing weather patterns and a transitioning landscape.

TRIG's response during 2023

- Expansion of physical climate risk assessment across the portfolio
- Use of climate risk assessments to inform resilience measures for adverse weather patterns


Biodiversity

Evidence increasingly shows biodiversity's critical role for stabilising ecosystems and the economy.

As biodiversity declines, ecosystems become less resilient, species become endangered or extinct and the services that nature provides, such as water purification and carbon sequestration, are progressively compromised. This in turn is negatively impacting human health, food security and economic development. As investors and corporations begin to appreciate the importance of managing biodiversity risks and opportunities, biodiversity and nature loss have emerged as a key focus area within the broader ESG landscape.

TRIG's response during 2023

- Completion of the first annual maintenance and monitoring programme for ongoing proactive habitat management plans across UK solar farms



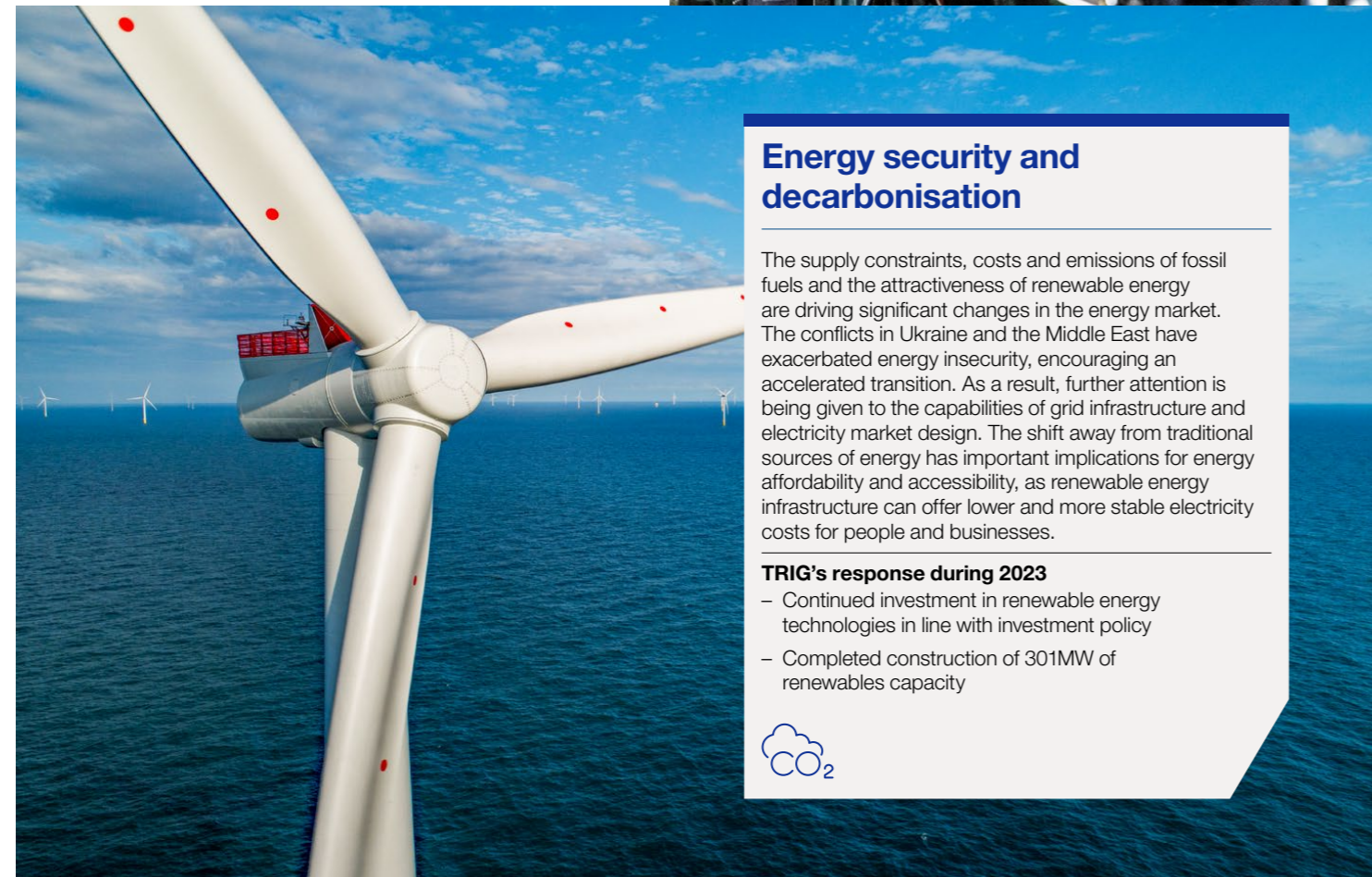

Supply chain resilience

Since the Covid-19 pandemic the resilience of supply chains has come into focus, exacerbated by geopolitical tensions and inflationary pressures in the past year.

Supply chains have a key role to play in the transition to a clean and socially just economy, as vulnerabilities within a supply chain can expose companies to risks like rising costs, increased delays and reduced quality of materials, all of which can result in a negative operational or financial impact.

TRIG's response during 2023

- Introduction of a supplier net zero engagement target, detailed further on page 14
- Engagement with all portfolio companies to align closer with human rights frameworks such as the UN Global Compact
- Active approach to identifying and managing strategic spares





Energy security and decarbonisation

The supply constraints, costs and emissions of fossil fuels and the attractiveness of renewable energy are driving significant changes in the energy market. The conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East have exacerbated energy insecurity, encouraging an accelerated transition. As a result, further attention is being given to the capabilities of grid infrastructure and electricity market design. The shift away from traditional sources of energy has important implications for energy affordability and accessibility, as renewable energy infrastructure can offer lower and more stable electricity costs for people and businesses.

TRIG's response during 2023

- Continued investment in renewable energy technologies in line with investment policy
- Completed construction of 301MW of renewables capacity




Fair treatment of workforce

Within the workplace, Diversity, Equity and Inclusion ("DE&I") are key components of creating a more equitable and just society. Social aspects within supply chains are also garnering greater attention, as investors and governments demand greater scrutiny, transparency and action.

Inclusive workplaces and communities can help promote social cohesion and produce better outcomes as a result.

TRIG's response during 2023

- Due diligence processes expanded following lessons learned from EU Taxonomy alignment exercise
- Initiatives by our Managers, including the launch of InfraRed's women's network and progression of RES' five affinity networks



Our approach

TRIG's core business of generating renewable electricity is central to a positive sustainability contribution.

Renewable energy is key to replacing fossil fuels, thereby lowering carbon emissions of the electricity system, and tackling climate change. Due to the nature of renewable energy assets as significant capital intensive infrastructure embedded in communities and the environment, a long-term view must be taken with sustainable business practices applied throughout each project lifecycle.

The Board and TRIG's Managers recognise that the Company's responsibility goes beyond climate-related environmental considerations alone. They seek to incorporate sustainable practices to meet the needs of the present generations without compromising the needs of future generations.

Contributions to two of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals¹

SDG contributions are made through our investments and our positive impact on the local communities around our assets. Overall, the Company's portfolio contributes to 11 out of the 17 SDGs; the most significant contributions are to the following:

Affordable and clean energy

By owning and operating renewable energy assets, TRIG is helping to provide clean energy across the UK and Europe. Providing investment funding for new greenfield infrastructure and acquiring operational assets allows developers to recycle capital into the build-out of more renewables assets. This recycling of capital contributes to a reduction in the cost of deploying renewables. TRIG's current operational portfolio is capable of powering the equivalent of 1.9 million homes with clean energy².



[Read more about Affordable and clean energy](#)

Climate action

Climate change measures are integrated into TRIG's policies and planning. This includes the assessment and reporting of climate-related risks and opportunities associated with our portfolio, as well as taking steps to reduce our carbon footprint. TRIG's operational portfolio contributes towards a net zero carbon future and is currently capable of avoiding 2.3 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions annually. During 2023, TRIG's portfolio generated 5,986GWh of renewable electricity².



[Read more about Climate action](#)

¹ www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment
² As at 31 December 2023, calculated in accordance with the IFR Approach to GHG Accounting for Renewable Energy to aid comparison with other industry participants.

Spotlight



Protection of Great Crested Newts at Garreg Lwyd Wind Farm

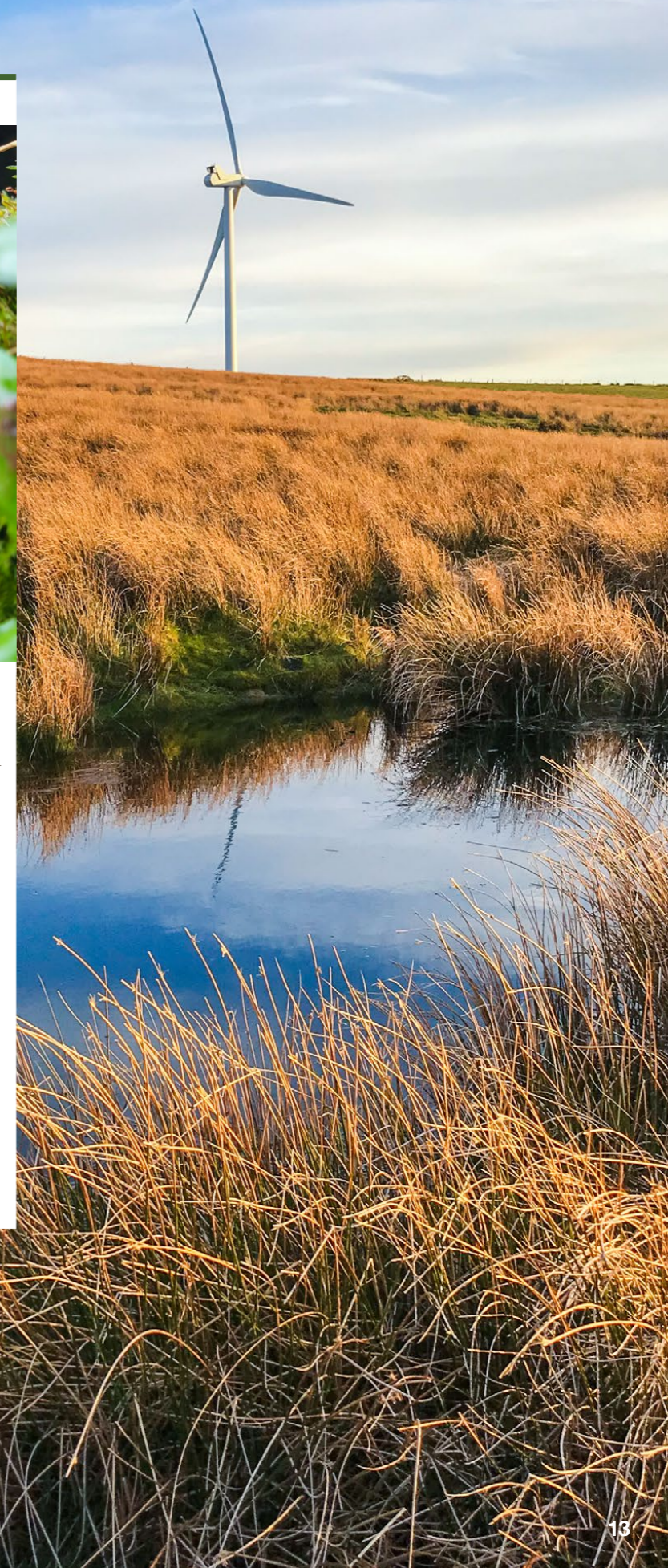
The Garreg Lwyd Wind Farm is home to the great crested newt which is the rarest of three species of newt found in the UK. Facing habitat loss and deterioration over the past century, it is now a protected species in the UK and Europe.

As part of the project's Habitat Management Plan, the following actions were implemented: 13 new ponds were created at the project site; enhancement works were carried out to the existing ponds, including increasing depth and fencing; and hibernacula (hibernation sites) and terrestrial habitats were created.

Post-development monitoring is carried out on a biennial basis. The most recent monitoring survey in 2023 indicated that the great crested newt population has increased and is dispersing throughout the site.



[Read more about biodiversity and environment](#)



Our approach continued

Metrics and targets

Key performance metrics are set out opposite, to benchmark progress against TRIG’s four sustainability objectives. These metrics are determined using internal data sources, such as our annual ESG survey. Where appropriate they are aligned to external standards such as the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and the IFI Approach to GHG Accounting for Renewable Energy.

Changes in metrics and targets

Since the publication of our 2023 Sustainability Report, we have revised our ESG metrics and targets to prioritise the areas of TRIG’s business where the Managers can have greater influence. This includes the introduction of a supplier net zero engagement target and aligning of our LTAFR and community fund targets to TRIG’s ESG-linked RCF.

Reporting on service provider and portfolio company policies has been adjusted, recognising that most of TRIG’s portfolio companies have no employees and therefore different policies are required for each to demonstrate robust governance. We have also restated the figures for the waste management and reduction plans metrics, recognising that previous project groupings were not representative of the portfolio. This has resulted in a reduced figure and an adjustment to the corresponding target. The year-on-year decline of this metric is due to the divestment of assets which had policies in place.

There has been a rise in the number of environmental enhancement projects due to implementation of initiatives alongside improved reporting and a reduced LTAFR as a result of construction activities completed during the year.





Supplier Net Zero engagement target

Suppliers accounting for 65% of TRIG’s projects’ Scope 3 emissions have net zero targets in place (based on 2023 calendar year emissions). The supplier alignment has decreased by approximately 3%, largely due to assets moving from construction to operations during the period, reducing the relative impact of capital goods emissions from construction activities. These construction-specific emissions were aligned in 2022 but no longer exist in the 2023 inventory as construction has completed on the relevant projects.

The Managers acknowledge that the supplier alignment metric will continue to fluctuate based on the levels of construction activity each year. To achieve TRIG’s goal of 75% aligned supplier emissions by the end of 2028, a strong focus must therefore be applied to both construction and operational suppliers.

To support this, TRIG will integrate net zero considerations when assessing construction projects, particularly in relation to supplier selection for battery projects currently under development. In addition, the Managers are undertaking further analysis to understand the supply chain driving emissions from more remote operational activities such as telecommunications and grid connections, building on the high degree of alignment among more direct suppliers.

TRIG’s current Scope 3 reporting is based on financial spend; however, the Company is undertaking an in-depth analysis at an onshore wind farm, gathering actual consumption data where possible to improve GHG accounting. These findings will be leveraged across the wider portfolio for enhanced accuracy of supply chain emissions in particular.

Objective & Commitments	Metrics	2022 performance	2023 performance	Targets
 Mitigate adverse climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investing in the energy transition Supporting climate resilience 	Renewable electricity generated	5,376GWh	5,986GWh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of total portfolio sourcing electricity under Renewable Energy Supply Contracts by the end of 2035 75% aligned supplier emissions by the end of 2028
	Number of homes the portfolio is capable of powering with clean energy ¹	1.9m homes	1.9m homes	
	Carbon emissions displaced during the year ¹	1.9m tonnes	2.1m tonnes	
	Percentage of total portfolio sourcing electricity under Renewable Electricity Supply Contracts	74%	89%	
	Scope 1 carbon emissions – direct emissions (tCO ₂ e) ²	0	0	
	Scope 2 carbon emissions – indirect emissions (tCO ₂ e)	0	0	
 Preserve our natural environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing resource consumption Minimising biodiversity loss 	Number of active Environmental Enhancement Projects within the portfolio ³	20	38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% active waste management plans by the end of 2028 Maintain no negative biodiversity impacts
	Sites where the service provider takes an active approach to waste management and reduction plan	58%	57%	
	Sites with project activities that are negatively affecting biodiversity	0	0	
 Positively impact the communities we work in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community engagement and support Promoting responsible supply chains 	Number of community funds within the TRIG Portfolio, where there is a formal agreement to provide funding to a specific community	38	42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 46 community funds by the end of 2024 No issues with the local community/ local stakeholders
	Number of sites that have any outstanding issues with the local community or other non-contractual stakeholders	4	2	
	Community contributions per annum in £	£1.2m	£1.5m	
 Maintain ethics and integrity in governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fostering Diversity, Equity & Inclusion (DE&I) Maintaining health and safety 	Lost Time Accident Frequency Rate	0.62	0.09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain an accident frequency rate under 0.6 100% of portfolio companies to have policies on H&S, Tax, ESG and Cybersecurity by the end of 2026 100% of service providers to have required policies in place by the end of 2026
	Sites where the portfolio company has policies and processes in place that show robust governance ⁴	48%	53%	
	Sites where the service provider has policies and processes in place that show robust governance ⁴	59%	96%	
	Percentage of female directors that the Managers provide to the 86 ⁵ portfolio companies	33%	42%	

1 As at 31 December 2023, calculated in accordance with the IFI Approach to GHG Accounting for Renewable Energy to aid comparison with other industry participants. Figure is 1.8m homes (equivalent) powered during the year based on actual generation for 2023 (2022: 1.6m).
 2 Attributable emissions in line with PCAF.
 3 Operational TRIG sites engaged in pro-active habitat management plans that exceed standard environmental maintenance.
 4 Previously, these metrics were combined into one figure for “Sites where the portfolio company and/or service provider has policies and processes in place that show robust governance” with an 87% figure for 2022. Minimum required policies for service providers are: H&S, ESG, Anti-bribery, Modern Slavery, Diversity & Inclusion, Whistleblower and Cyber Security.
 5 TRIG portfolio companies are the number of project-level companies registered within a given region. There may be some assets which have multiple company registrations, due to the size and locations of the individual sites (such as smaller solar and wind farms). In 2022 there were 96 portfolio companies, this figure is reduced in 2023 due to disposal activity and exclusion of the Phoenix portfolio to align with RCF KPI calculations.

Sustainability regulation

The Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (“SFDR”) and the EU Taxonomy are two key pieces of regulation of financial market participants introduced under the EU’s Green Deal.

The SFDR covers how sustainability should be tracked and disclosed, whilst the EU Taxonomy seeks to provide a framework for measuring sustainable activity. Both regulations aim to enhance the transparency of sustainability claims by organisations.

In addition to the SFDR and the EU Taxonomy, the Managers are actively monitoring the application of regulation such as the UK’s Sustainable Disclosure Requirements (“SDR”) and Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (“CSRD”). Developments in relation to the International Sustainability Standards Board (“ISSB”), Transition Plan Taskforce (“TPT”) and Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (“TNFD”) are also being monitored and the decision on whether to implement will be made as these voluntary frameworks mature in the market.



Four Burrows, England

SFDR

The SFDR is an EU regulation which aims to standardise disclosure requirements on how financial market participants integrate environmental, social and governance factors in their investment decision-making and risk processes. TRIG promotes environmental and social characteristics in accordance with Article 8 of the SFDR.

Further information is provided within the Sustainability-related Disclosures document available on the Company’s website. Detail regarding TRIG’s environmental or social characteristics is shown in the periodic disclosures contained in the Appendices section of this Annual Report. Full reporting on our Principle Adverse Indicators can be found in the appendix of this Sustainability Report.

During the year, the Investment Manager contributed to the European Commission’s consultation on the future of the SFDR as well as the UK Government’s consultation on the upcoming SDR.

Sustainable Disclosure Regulation

The UK’s Sustainability Disclosure Requirements (“SDR”) is a regulatory framework similar in intent to EU SFDR, designed to enhance transparency by requiring disclosure on environmental and social impacts, as well as governance practices, related to their activities and investments.

TRIG’s location of incorporation is beyond the scope of SDR and therefore at present this regulation does not apply to the Company. However, InfraRed endorses the goals of this framework as demonstrated by engaging with the FCA’s consultation process in 2023 on behalf of all of its managed funds (including TRIG).

EU Taxonomy

The EU Taxonomy is a classification system that defines environmentally sustainable economic activities. It aims to prevent greenwashing by providing companies, investors and policymakers with definitions for which economic activities can be labelled as “green”, ensuring transparency and comparability in sustainability reporting and investments.

The Taxonomy defines environmentally sustainable activities as those that make a substantial contribution to at least one of six environmental objectives, whilst not causing harm to the other objectives,¹ and upholding minimum social and governance safeguards.

TRIG’s Taxonomy-aligned investments substantially contributed to the environmental objective climate change mitigation, and are aligned with the following environmentally sustainable economic activities:

- electricity generation from solar photovoltaic technology
- electricity generation from wind power
- storage of electricity²

In its 2023 Annual Report, TRIG disclosed that following an internal review using 2023 data, 89% of its investment portfolio’s value was confirmed to align with the EU Taxonomy’s technical screening criteria. For investments that are not currently confirmed as aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the Managers are working with the portfolio companies to identify greater evidence of policies and procedures in place to confirm all underlying criteria are met.

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive

The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (“CSRD”) is a new EU regulation that mandates sustainability reporting requirements on companies based on the materiality of ESG factors for their sector. Requirements include the disclosure of detailed information on ‘double materiality’ – how operations impact social and environmental factors as well as how social and environmental outcomes affect operations. Where TRIG’s companies are within the scope of the regulation, the Operations Manager is working with relevant portfolio company management teams to ensure appropriate preparation for compliance.

International Sustainability Standards Board

The International Sustainability Standards Board (“ISSB”) has established the UK Sustainability Disclosure Standards (“SDS”), set to be published by July 2024 with reporting to take effect from January 1 2026 for data relating to the 2025 calendar year. These standards will require TRIG to disclose sustainability-related financial information, focusing on risks and opportunities that could impact its financial position.

The SDS is founded upon the ISSB’s IFRS S1 and S2 standards, which includes mandatory metrics based on Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (“SASB”) standards. These metrics are closely aligned with those reported annually by TRIG, such as Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 GHG emissions. TRIG also meets key ISSB requirements with its detailed reporting on climate-related disclosures aligned with TCFD pillars.

Voluntary sustainability frameworks

Science Based Targets initiative

In our 2023 Sustainability Report, TRIG reported it would be submitting targets for validation as a Financial Institution under SBTi guidance. These targets focused on investing in renewable electricity generation and engaging with our suppliers to ensure that those representing at least 75% of TRIG’s emissions would have net zero targets in place by the end of 2028.

Following subsequent engagement with SBTi, the Managers have come to the view that SBTi’s current target framework for financial institutions does not currently accommodate renewables investors such as TRIG, as it does not go beyond the Company’s headline investment commitment to consider our supply chain emissions. This is where the majority of TRIG’s emissions are generated. As a result, TRIG has decided not to seek SBTi validation for its targets.

As a renewable energy generator, our strategy continues to align with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and we remain committed to transparent reporting on supplier engagement targets and commitments. In addition, TRIG’s assets will remain part of InfraRed’s and RES’ commitments to reach net zero across their portfolios. TRIG remains supportive of the work of the SBTi.

Transition Plan Taskforce

The UK’s Transition Plan Taskforce (“TPT”) provides standards for corporate climate transition plans, supporting the net zero emissions goal by 2050. Given TRIG’s projects have minimal Scope 1 and 2 emissions, alignment with the objectives of the TPT framework would likely focus on portfolio companies’ supply chain activity (Scope 3), underscoring the importance of TRIG’s supplier engagement target.

¹ Six environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy: Climate mitigation, climate change adaptation, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

² As provided in Annex I of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 of 4 June 2021.

Climate

Mitigating adverse climate change

Our primary sustainability goal is to mitigate adverse climate change, and all investments in the portfolio contribute towards this.

TRIG invests in renewables and other forms of infrastructure that are complementary to, or support the roll-out of, renewable energy generation. Reducing greenhouse gas (including carbon) emissions is central to the purpose of TRIG and its Managers.

InfraRed is a member of the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative and has committed to 70% of its Assets under Management (“AUM”) be aligning, aligned or net zero by 2030. RES is a signatory to the SBTi, with approved targets including committing to absolute reductions by 2030 in its Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 42% and Scope 3 emissions by 52%. Both Managers also offset their operational emissions, including those associated with electricity usage and business travel. The TRIG Board adopts practices which help to maintain a low-carbon footprint, including combining face-to-face meetings with virtual calls where appropriate and not printing Board papers. Emissions associated with the Board’s business travel are offset.

SDG ALIGNMENT¹



Climate performance highlights

5,986GWh ▲
Renewable electricity generated
(2022: 5,376GWh)

1.9m homes ▶
Number of homes the portfolio is capable of powering with clean energy
(2022: 1.9m homes)

89% ▲
Percentage of total portfolio sourcing electricity under Renewable Electricity Supply Contracts
(2022: 74%)

¹ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>

Net zero

TRIG invests in renewables infrastructure projects which generate clean energy, as well as supporting infrastructure. In 2023, our portfolio produced 6TWh of electricity, enough to avoid 2.1 million tonnes of carbon emissions.

Renewables infrastructure has a vital role to play in achieving global net zero emissions. Our investments are actively decarbonising energy for households, businesses and governments. This includes the battery storage assets in the portfolio, which support renewable energy penetration onto grid systems.

TRIG’s portfolio is included in InfraRed’s commitment to the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative. InfraRed published its interim net zero targets, including for 70% of AUM to be aligned or aligning to net zero by 2030, in its Net Zero Progress Report, available at www.ircp.com.

Emissions

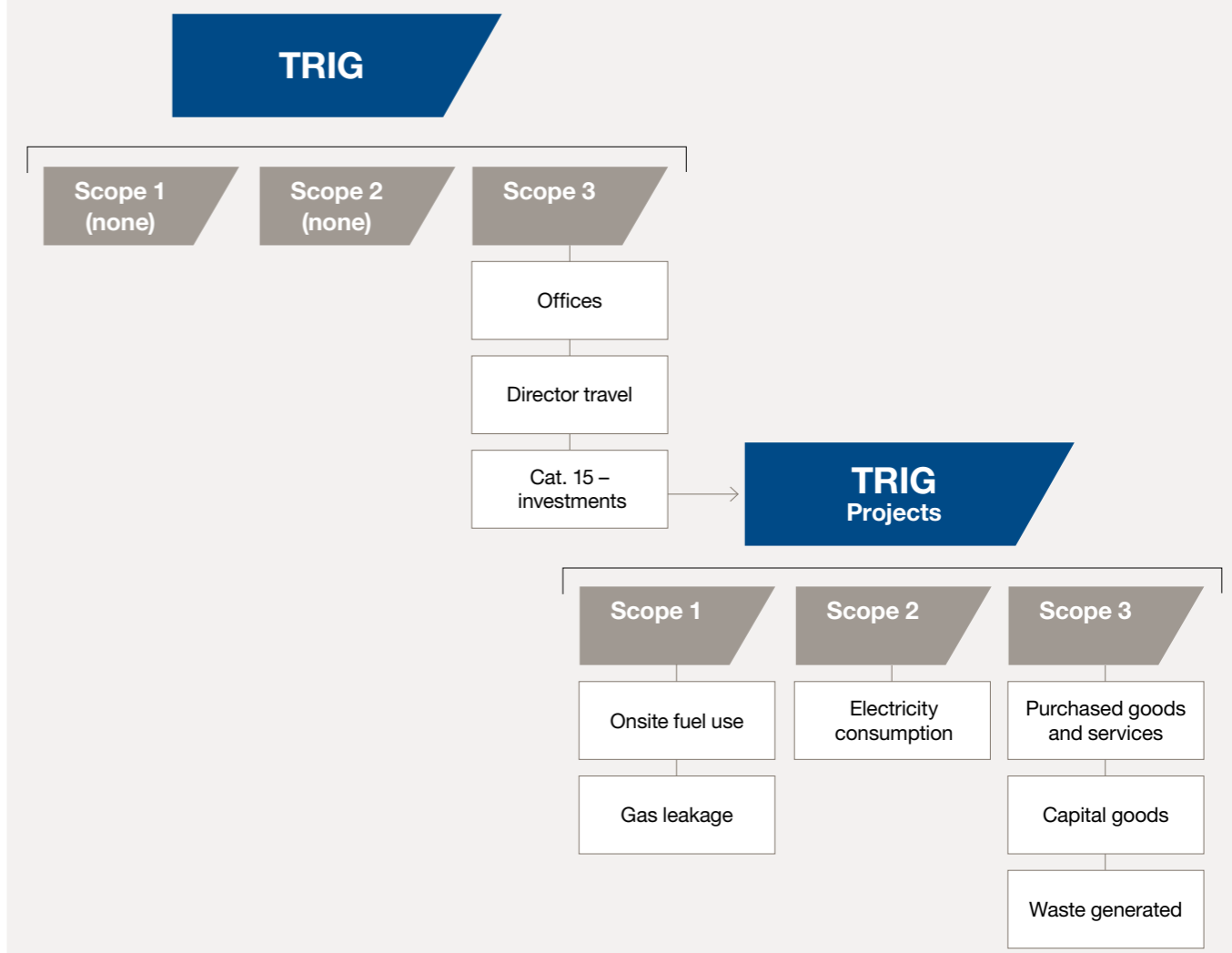
As an investor, TRIG is considered to be a Financial Institution under SBTi guidance. Due to this categorisation, all emissions from the projects in our portfolio are within category 15 of Scope 3, ‘investments’. These emissions can be broken down at project level, for example:

- Scope 1: Fuel use or gas leakage
- Scope 2: Externally drawn electricity
- Scope 3: Supply chain emissions, e.g. construction, turbine blades, waste from operations

This is a revised position from the emissions reporting in our 2022 Annual Report; previously TRIG was categorised as an Electricity Generator, defined as having full operational control over its assets. This change of boundary does not alter the final total of emissions from the portfolio, but shifts where these emissions are allocated to better reflect the Company’s structure.

TRIG acknowledges that the guidance for financial institutions is constantly evolving, and a net zero standard is currently also being prepared by the SBTi. Interpretation of evolving standards will be key to ensuring TRIG reports emissions appropriately to reflect its role as a financial institution.

The emissions profile of TRIG and its projects:



Spotlight



Sheep grazing at Cadiz to mitigate wildfire risk

In Southern Europe, the dry and hot summers coupled with increased homogeneity in landscapes continue to present a risk of wildfires which, in addition to destruction of habitats and risk to life, can result in significant release of carbon emissions. The potential impact for TRIG was expanded upon in the past year through a third-party report on physical damage risks arising from climate change on a site-by-site basis across the portfolio (see page 37 for detail).

Managing the vegetation to provide fire breaks is an effective wildfire risk mitigation strategy and can be carried out through targeted livestock grazing. As a result, across 2023 and early 2024, sheep grazing has been introduced at TRIG's four solar sites near Cadiz. Grazing practices are managed between the on-site operators and local shepherds with regular monitoring of vegetation and soil quality from a third-party environmental consultant. The initiative has already delivered significant improvement in vegetation control across all four sites.

Climate continued

Moving towards consumption-based emissions reporting

In 2024, to further improve the accuracy of accounting for Scope 3 emissions, TRIG is taking steps to move from emissions calculations that are reliant on spend data to those based on physical activity (i.e. consumption-based) data.

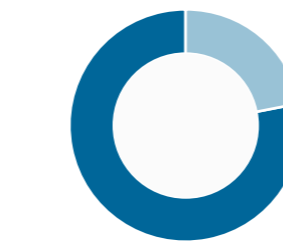
In Q1 2024, TRIG launched a pilot project with one of its Scottish onshore wind farms to provide a wider insight into the day-to-day activity of a wind farm and its linked Scope 3 emissions. This analysis can help enable TRIG to determine 'typical' emissions profiles. The outcome of this assessment will be to enable partial replacement of spend-based emissions data with consumption-based data, a 'hybrid model' methodology as recommended by the GHG Protocol. The results will later be applied across the wider portfolio for GHG inventory reporting, particularly for purchased goods and services (category 1).

Changes in our emissions

TRIG's attributable emissions have decreased by 45% in 2023 compared to 2022. The principal driver of this decrease is the reduction in construction-related activities in 2023. While the portfolio's market-based emissions have decreased due to switching to and/or confirming renewable electricity supply for operations, its overall operational supply chain emissions increased by 42% primarily due to the impact of inflation on financial expenditure.

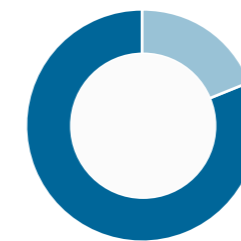
The largest sources of operational GHG emissions in 2023 stems from spend on "O&M" (Operations & Maintenance), "Other Operating Costs" and "Repairs & Spares". Each of these spend categories represent technical activities essential to the effective running of the renewable generation technologies across TRIG's portfolio.

ATTRIBUTABLE EMISSIONS BY STATUS



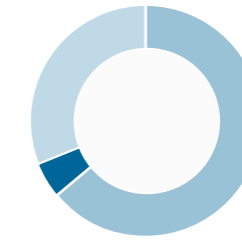
	%
Construction	22
Operational	78

ATTRIBUTABLE EMISSIONS FROM SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION



	%
Non renewable energy	19
Renewable energy	81

ATTRIBUTABLE EMISSIONS BY TECHNOLOGY



	%
Onshore Wind	64
Battery Storage	0
Solar PV	5
Offshore Wind	31

The following table sets out TRIG's emissions for the calendar year ending 2023:

Scope	Definition	2022 (restated)			2023		
		Absolute emissions ¹ (tCO ₂ e)	Equity emissions ² (tCO ₂ e)	Attributable emissions ³ (tCO ₂ e)	Absolute emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Equity emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Attributable emissions (tCO ₂ e)
1	Direct emissions – occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the organisation	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Indirect emissions – occur from the generation of purchased electricity, heating, cooling and steam	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Indirect emissions – occur within the Company's value chain	268,896	100,115	66,934	244,273	63,845	36,665

This table can also be segmented by project phase between TRIG's operational assets and construction assets:

	Definition	2022 (restated)			2023		
		Absolute emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Equity emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Attributable emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Absolute emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Equity emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Attributable emissions (tCO ₂ e)
Operational	Emissions from all operational investments	212,440	48,464	20,047	227,962	54,748	28,510
Construction	Emission from all investments under construction	56,456	51,651	46,887	16,310	9,096	8,155
Intensity factors	Construction intensity factor (tCO ₂ e/MW)	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00
	Operational intensity factor (tCO ₂ e/MW)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00

1 Refers to all emissions calculated to be emitted by all operation assets and assets under construction in the specified reporting period, on an 'Absolute' basis, i.e. 100% of each projects' standalone emissions.
 2 Refers to emissions calculated using only TRIG's equity stake in all operational assets and assets under construction. Follows the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard's 'Equity Share' approach for defining TRIG's operational boundaries.
 3 Refers to emissions which TRIG should account for, calculated using an attribution factor methodology as set out by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF).

Environment

Preserving our natural environment

TRIG acknowledges the importance of biodiversity within its portfolio activities and RES, as Operations Manager, works with individual project asset managers to preserve the natural environment. This includes execution of environmental management plans agreed with the authorities during the project consenting process, undertaking vegetation surveys, preventing biodiversity loss, reducing waste and recycling where possible and careful usage of materials.

Our approach has three key strategic aims:

Preserve	Improve	Monitor and report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-construction environmental assessments to avoid and reduce biodiversity impacts during development, construction and operations which are upheld during operations Identification of whether projects are in biodiversity sensitive areas Implementation of location-specific initiatives where possible, including use of local elements such as native tree planting, and pollinator-friendly meadow sowing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement with portfolio company management teams to identify further enhancements and impact mitigation strategies Implementation of enhancement plans such as bat and bird boxes and reduced use of non-selective herbicides Where possible, going beyond the recommendations of environmental assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection and monitoring of data on project-level biodiversity impacts and proximity to sensitive areas, in line with SFDR guidance Developing further understanding and targets in accordance with reporting frameworks

Moving forward, TRIG aims to enhance reporting and dialogue with key stakeholders to further improve understanding of biodiversity risks and opportunities.

Environment performance highlights



38 ▲

Number of active Environmental Enhancement Projects within the portfolio
(2022: 20)



57% ▼

Sites where the service provider takes an active approach to waste management and reduction plan
(2022: 58%)

¹ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>

SDG ALIGNMENT¹



Areas of influence

TRIG's biodiversity efforts are centred around the areas of our portfolio that we are able to reasonably influence. For example, some wind projects only have land rights to the pockets of land where the turbines are located, with the majority of land use rights held by the landowner.

Similarly, though solar projects are more land intensive in terms of the area that they take up, some sites maintain the land as grazing for sheep. Typically, solar projects are where TRIG has the most influence, with 29 of the 38 active Environmental Enhancement Projects located at solar assets.

Restrictions on land use are a barrier, but TRIG's Managers always look to enhance dialogue where possible to exert a positive influence.



Spotlight



UK solar farms' first annual maintenance and monitoring programme for proactive habitat management plans

In the last couple of years, TRIG has proactively introduced biodiversity enhancements at nine of its UK-based solar farms to complement the standard habitat management plans and environmental maintenance already in place.

The enhancements programmes have been focused on:

- Wildflower meadow sowing
- Native hedgerow replanting with herbaceous plants which are favoured by pollinators
- Introducing bird and bat boxes and insect 'hotels'
- Establishing apiaries at East Langford, Manor and Marvel farms
- Protection of local wildlife through the use of environmentally friendly (non-glyphosate) weed control treatment on all solar sites

Environmental monitoring was completed using the Solar Energy UK "Natural Capital Best Practice Guidance" to capture the results. Biodiversity Net Gain calculations have also been completed on three sites to identify the environmental performance of the assets' land and compare with pre-construction state.

The monitoring reports completed for Four Burrows, Marvel Farm, Parsonage, Stour Fields and Tamar Heights, provided an insight into the diversity of flora and fauna inhabiting the solar farms. Numerous species of butterflies, bees and wildflowers were also reported. A variety of breeding birds have been spotted, including eight red-listed Birds of Conservation Concern ("BoCC"). At Stour Fields specifically, of the 30 species of birds recorded, half were BoCC. This included the Turtle Dove, a species that has suffered a 96% decline in population. TRIG's strategy continues to evolve in this area which is generating greater attention. Biodiversity enhancements are planned for implementation in 2024 at another two solar farms.

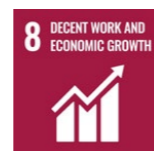
Communities

Positively impacting the communities in which TRIG works

With renewable energy assets often located in rural areas where communities may experience limited employment opportunities and social or health facilities, TRIG is sensitive to the impact that a project can have on its local community. Through local initiatives and direct engagement with communities, tangible benefits can be created.

TRIG has no direct employees, but actively engages with its Managers in respect of their employee engagement programmes. Alongside this, both InfraRed and RES look to give back to wider society through their own company initiatives.

SDG ALIGNMENT¹



Communities performance highlights



42 ▲

Number of community funds within the TRIG portfolio, where there is a formal agreement to provide funding to a specific community

(2022: 38)



£1.5m ▲

Community contributions per annum in £

(2022: £1.2m)

¹ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>

Spotlight



Green Hill community fund

In recent years, the community fund for Green Hill onshore wind farm, which is located on the Kelburn Estate in Scotland, has passed some memorable milestones. Following the tenth anniversary of the fund in 2022, the fund committee has awarded over £500,000 in grants benefiting over a hundred different not-for-profit groups.

To celebrate, an awards ceremony was held with RES's Scottish senior manager Calum Whiteford, who praised the voluntary work of the committee in the communities of Largs, Fairlie and the island of Cumbrae.

Recent grants include a new WiFi connection for the Medicare System at Haylie House for the elderly in Largs, a contribution to floodlight installation at Largs Thistle Community Club and equipment for ShowWorks Theatre Group to develop youth drama, including pop-up theatre.

Social sustainability, particularly addressing the ongoing impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and cost of living difficulties had been key areas that the fund has aimed to address, with grants that boosted the project's resilience across the local communities.

Communities continued

Our Managers' Initiatives

InfraRed

Social initiatives at InfraRed are overseen and managed by InfraRed's Portfolio Impact team with support from initiative owners across the business:



Community fridges

Food insecurity was identified by InfraRed's Client Insight Survey in 2022 as one of the most significant challenges faced by the UK school portfolio. Pioneered by one of InfraRed's school projects, Oldham Schools, the use of a 'community fridges' initiative tackles this issue head-on.

The concept is to source food from local supermarkets and make it available to children and parents of the school on-site. The Community Fridge initiative quickly became a cornerstone of Oldham School's community, providing sustenance to those in need while breaking the stigma relating to food banks.

InfraRed recognised that this initiative was highly relevant given the impacts of the cost-of-living crisis were being felt by many communities within the UK and abroad. As a result, eager to promote the success achieved at Oldham Schools, InfraRed has supported the implementation of community fridges at other schools and non-educational projects.

InfraRed is continuing to identify opportunities to replicate this across more portfolio companies.

The Recirculate project

Recirculate is a programme through which InfraRed drives positive social and environmental impacts by upcycling donations of physical items.

Originally started during the Covid-19 pandemic and focused on donating renovated bicycles and laptops to essential workers, the scheme has since expanded to cover other used products including school desks, projectors and vacuum cleaners.

An online platform is also currently being developed to ensure the benefits of the programme are accessible to as many individuals as possible.

Creating Better Futures awards

InfraRed's annual Creating Better Futures awards programme remains an important channel through which excellence and commitment to sustainability is recognised and best practices are shared across projects. The awards are judged across the four pillars of InfraRed's sustainability strategy: climate; environment; people and communities and the most impactful projects are awarded a 'gold standard' certificate.

This year saw 39 submissions across the four categories with 13 projects being awarded the 'gold standard' level.

13 submissions to InfraRed's Creating Better Futures Awards were awarded the 'gold standard' level



Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DE&I)

Having formalised diversity objectives in 2023, work has continued to support the business in embedding DE&I themes and making progress against those targets.

As of December 2023, 24% of senior team members are women (2022: 25%) against a target of one-third by 2028. Furthermore, 21% of staff are from ethnic minorities (14% at senior level), showing clear improvement from the prior year (2022: 19% for all staff, 6% at senior level).

The InfraRed Women's Network

The InfraRed Women's Network was established at a company level in 2023 to support and develop women within the business to progress.

The Network hosted several events during the year with external and internal speakers covering how they have navigated their careers and discussing topics important to further DE&I. Career skills sessions were also run in collaboration with the SunLife InvestHer Global Alliance on topics including confidence building, networking and mentoring.

[Read InfraRed's 2024 Sustainability Report](#)



RES

Sustainability is at the heart of RES' activities, ensuring local communities and environments are continually considered when developing, constructing, or servicing renewable sites:



Health and safety

Over the last year RES strengthened its safety culture by analysing key trends to take actions where needed, defining new global safety standards, and establishing a global crisis management process. RES targets an industry-leading safety performance on its journey to zero harm via not less than 5% year on year reduction in total recordable incidents.

'Don't Risk It' forms the cornerstone of RES' safety culture and campaigns. Empowering people to speak up and voice their concerns – by normalising conversations about safety, RES people can help keep each other safe.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DE&I)

RESpect is RES' commitment to embracing diversity and creating an inclusive culture that is fair to all.

Affinity Networks are people-led communities within RES, working to build a common understanding of different challenges and barriers that under-represented groups may experience and explore ways to address these issues to improve inclusivity, often in partnership with business leaders at RES.

In 2023, RES won three awards in Diversity & Inclusion categories and were shortlisted for three more as well as becoming the first organisation to receive Platinum status from the Solar Energy Industries Association for DE&I efforts.

Zero carbon energy

In 2023, ten RES volunteers travelled to rural Nepal to bring solar power and storage to Nepal's first biodegradable sanitary pad manufacturing facility.

Miteri Jaibik Pad Udhyog (Bio-Sanitary Pad Factory), which was founded in 2020, is a women-run business located in the Chitwan district in Nepal. Each month, they produce around 84,000 menstrual pads for women using renewable and natural materials including non-oven pulp wood, bio-plastic and release paper.

The bio-pad factory works in collaboration with the Radha Paudel Foundation, fighting the stigma surrounding menstruation and supporting the rights of girls and women to live a dignified life.

RES volunteers installed a 6kW battery-based off-grid solar system at the bio-pad factory to protect the foundation's operations in the event of a grid power failure, a very common occurrence in Nepal, reduce operating costs and provide a clean energy source.

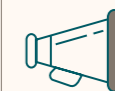
They plan to use the expected savings from energy consumption to raise awareness of the facility throughout Nepal, to grow their business sustainably, continue supporting dignified menstruation and amplify the good that they are delivering in this developing country.

SBTi and Net zero

In 2023 RES had its near-term 2030 and long-term 2050 emissions reduction targets approved by SBTi, an independent body ensuring target alignment to the most up-to-date climate science, from a baseline year of 2022. Through this commitment RES will continue to drive emission reductions and environmental improvements across all operations in order to meet these targets.

Charity support and volunteering

RES ensures its business has the broadest positive influence possible, helping to create a sustainable future and make a positive impact on communities and stakeholders. With 2,059 hours of volunteering by RES people in 2023 and over £260k donated to charities and organisations nominated by RES people.



£260k

raised for their charities and communities in 2023



[Read the latest RES Power for Good Report](#)

Communities continued

Spotlight



The Woodford Community Garden tackles rural isolation by providing a space for social interaction

Funding from the East Langford Solar Farm Fund has supported the installation of the Woodford Community Garden, providing a space for social interaction and physical activity within the community. The grant of £3,500 facilitated the construction of the community garden complete with fruit trees, vegetable plots and flower beds. The knock-on effect of this funding has resulted in: the growing of fresh, nutritious produce for the community to share; promoting biodiversity; creating a community hub for local events; promoting inclusivity for all ages and abilities and creating a platform for communication and friendship within the community which wasn't there before. In 2022, it was reported that 43% of adults in Cornwall felt lonely, therefore funding projects like Woodford Community Garden is vital in a bid to reduce social isolation.

"The community garden has been invaluable in providing the people of Woodford with a place and means of meeting others from the hamlet outdoors. This has resulted in them becoming integrated into the community and reduced any feelings of isolation. We are very grateful for the funding." – Woodford Community Garden.

During 2022/23 the Fund supported:

- 60 people benefiting from the new facility
- 200 hours spent working together as a community
- 25 people engaged in regular volunteering work



Spotlight



Banchory Skate Park Revitalisation (Mid Hill Community Fund)

Within the year, the Mid Hill Wind Farm Community Benefit Fund allocated resources to fund the redevelopment of the local Banchory Skate Park into a valuable and vibrant community asset.

By engaging with local skaters from within the community, the park was redesigned into a multi-use space encouraging physical activity and social interaction for all ages and abilities. Additionally, it has offered local residents the chance to learn new skills through classes and training sessions and has encouraged more footfall to the area, benefiting local businesses.

The project has also collaborated with wildlife groups to improve biodiversity through facilitating wild spaces and native plant growth on the site.

Governance

Maintaining ethics and integrity in governance

Responsible business practices are key to long-term success. This includes health and safety, managing conflicts of interest, and maintaining and implementing policies.

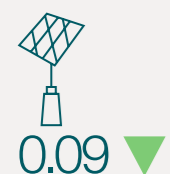
The Board has overall responsibility for TRIG's Sustainability Policy² and its application, and does this in part through its ESG Committee to ensure appropriate focus, whilst the day-to-day management of the portfolio is delegated to both Managers. InfraRed integrates sustainability into every stage of its investment process and publishes its own Sustainability Report, exclusions list and Sustainability Policy, including its approach to the integration of sustainability considerations into the investment cycle, on its website³.

RES leads management of project-level ESG policies and activities, whilst keeping active sight of ESG KPIs, community outreach activities and health and safety standards. RES also publishes its own Sustainability Report on its website⁴. Both Managers work together to ensure that sustainability considerations are also prioritised in the ongoing management and reporting of the assets throughout the ownership period.

SDG ALIGNMENT¹



Governance performance highlights



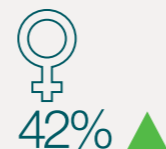
Lost Time Accident Frequency Rate
(2022: 0.62)



Sites where the portfolio company has policies and processes in place that show robust governance
(2022: 48%)



Sites where the service provider has policies and processes in place that show robust governance
(2022: 59%)



Percentage of female directors that the Managers provide to the 86⁶ portfolio companies
(2022: 33%)

¹ www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment.
² Found on the reports and publications section of TRIG's website: www.trig-ld.com/investors/reports-and-publications/.
³ www.ircp.com/sustainability.
⁴ www.res-group.com/en/about-us/sustainability.
⁵ Several companies completing the survey for the first time in 2022 had not yet put relevant policies in place, leading to a decline in metrics. However, the management team are using the survey results to drive improvement going forward.
⁶ TRIG portfolio companies are the number of project-level companies registered within a given region. There may be some assets which have multiple company registrations, due to the size and locations of the individual sites (such as smaller solar and wind farms).

Thought leadership and engagement

A core component of good governance is promoting thought leadership and best practice in the wider industry. InfraRed and RES are actively engaged in public policy debates, engaging directly with policymakers and through trade bodies such as the Global Infrastructure Investor Association (GIIA), The Infrastructure Forum, the Association of Investment Companies, Renewables UK, Energy UK, IREG and the Swedish Wind Energy Association.

Examples of thought leadership and industry engaged within the year from InfraRed and RES included the following:

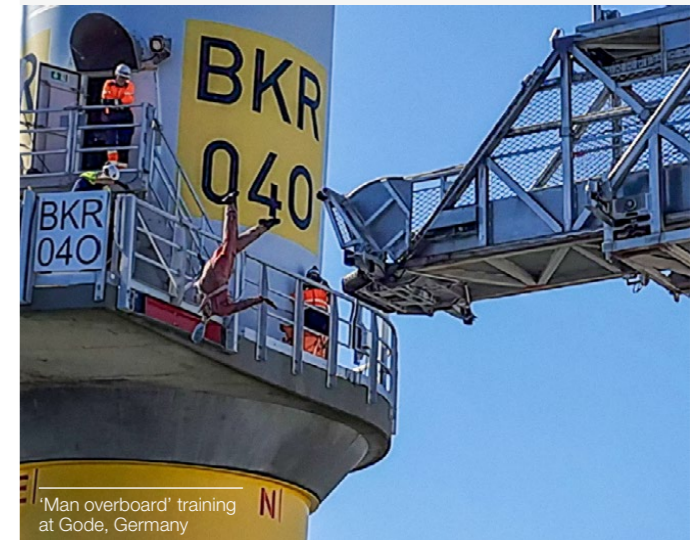
- Multiple interactions with key stakeholders on proposals for the Review of Electricity Markets Arrangements in the UK ("REMA"). This included contributions to briefings from DESNZ, participation at industry seminars and meetings with representatives from Ofgem and National Grid.
- InfraRed made submissions to DESNZ covering the FTI/Ofgem locational pricing study that underpins one of the key REMA proposals.
- InfraRed and TRIG also responded to the second phase of the REMA consultation advocating for proposals to strike a balance between delivering effective operational signals (providing value for consumers) whilst maintaining investor confidence.
- Responding to the January 2024 consultation on topics including the application of the Contracts-for-Difference regime to repowered offshore wind assets.
- InfraRed has continued engagement with the FCA, the AIC, House of Lords, London Stock Exchange and shareholders on cost disclosure regulations to ensure presentation of company expenses provides optimal clarity and transparency for investors.
- InfraRed responded to consultations on both SFDR and the UK's SDR during 2023.
- TRIG's Chair and InfraRed met with senior officials from HM Treasury and DESNZ officials to discuss proposals to provide lower-cost electricity generation for consumers and greater certainty for consumers and generators (including discussion of the Electricity Generators Levy).
- RES met with senior officials at Ofgem to discuss UK policy topics including UK transmission network charging and locational pricing.
- RES attended a roundtable with the Shadow Minister for Energy Security, Dr Alan Whitehead to discuss the future of UK energy policy.
- RES also attended the Labour Party conference, engaging with stakeholders and MPs on the contribution of renewables to the future of the UK's energy landscape.

Developing regulations

The new UK Sustainability Disclosure Standards (SDS) will be published in the UK on or before July 2024, and is expected to take effect January 1, 2025. The UK SDS will be based on the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) and be implemented as part of the corporate component of the Sustainability Disclosure Requirements (SDR) regime.

It is likely that organisations will have at least a six-month preparation period until the next fiscal year to begin completing required disclosures and reporting in 2026 for the 2025 reporting period. The UK SDS will apply to UK listed companies, large UK registered private companies and large limited liability partnerships.

Spotlight



Portfolio-wide health and safety initiatives

In addition to the strong governance provided by the Operations Manager on health and safety matters and the oversight from the TRIG Advisory Committee and TRIG Limited Board of Directors, safety culture is promoted through various initiatives including:

- **Safety drills:** These are regularly conducted with learnings shared across the portfolio by the Operations Manager. In 2023, examples included: first aid, vessel fire, collision and man overboard drills at Beatrice, drills in unexpected walk-to-work gangway disconnect and man overboard training at Gode, and a successful helicopter medical incident and rescue drill at Merkur.
- **Training days:** Can include on-site or remote training and materials provision. Examples in the year included: familiarisation and site-specific training for the fire service hosted at the Cadiz projects, an emergency response exercise in relation to chemicals first aid at the Fred Olsen projects and working at height training for a French sub-contractor.
- **Internal and external audits:** Regular audits ensure consistency with best practice across the portfolio and support with health and safety compliance monitoring. In 2023 this included external health and safety audits carried out at a number of assets in the year including three RES-managed projects (Earlseat, Hill of Towie and Parsonage), internal fire protection audit at Valdesolar and third-party audits across the Fred Olsen projects.
- **Enhancing reporting:** While reporting is of a high quality with good follow-up on incidents, continuous improvement is sought through sharing of lessons learned and an updated "what good looks like" framework across the projects in the portfolio.
- **Engagement and oversight with asset managers:** In addition to regular project-level reporting and training interactions with asset managers, TRIG also hosts a biannual portfolio-wide health and safety coordination group to foster relationships between the various asset managers across the portfolio, share information and discuss matters that have occurred within the industry.

Governance continued

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

As at 31 December 2023, TRIG had no employees beyond its non-executive Board. The Board is composed by the Nomination Committee, which remains mindful of the recommendations of the Hampton Alexander Review on gender diversity (and its successor phase – the FTSE Women Leaders Review), the Parker Review on ethnic diversity, and the requirements of the FCA’s policy statement on diversity and inclusion on company boards and executive management. The composition of the Board of Directors is aligned with each of these frameworks.

The executive management of TRIG is provided by its Managers, InfraRed and RES. The Managers support equal opportunities regardless of age, race, gender or personal beliefs and preferences, both in their recruitment and when managing existing employees. TRIG’s Board seeks to ensure the Managers and the Board itself maintain specific initiatives to promote diversity and inclusion, which includes the promotion of an appropriate culture of stewardship, responsibility, accountability and openness. The Board’s Management Engagement Committee actively engages with the Company’s service providers on DE&I through its annual service provider reviews.



InfraRed firmly believes that a diverse, equitable and inclusive culture is fundamental to the success of our business. Diversity of thought and an inclusive culture directly corresponds with the quality of decision-making and has the potential to impact materially both InfraRed’s performance and the attractiveness of its workplace.

In 2023, InfraRed implemented initiatives as part of the firm’s commitment to diversity and inclusion and built on the impact of the InfraRed Women’s Network (“IWV”). The IWV was established to support and develop women within the business to progress. The network was established in 2023 to support and develop women within the business to progress. It has a particular focus on career skills development, networking, and promoting best DE&I practices within InfraRed.

As part of InfraRed’s ongoing commitment to improving diversity within the business, InfraRed set diversity objectives in 2023. Progress against these objectives in the year can be seen on page 31 of InfraRed’s 2024 Sustainability Report.



Further detail on InfraRed’s diversity initiatives can be found in its 2024 Sustainability Report.



RES values a diverse workforce where everyone is rewarded fairly for what they do and the contribution they make to deliver their vision. RES has an inclusive recruitment policy to attract and retain diverse talent. Through the firm’s RESpect initiative, five Affinity Networks have been established, which are employee-led groups focused on driving positive change.

In 2023, RES continued to embed inclusive recruitment across the entire recruitment lifecycle and improved its metrics by broadened data collection to gain greater insight into the different experiences of RES for less represented groups. RES became the first organisation to receive Platinum status from the Solar Energy Industries Association for its DE&I efforts and won three awards in Diversity and Inclusion categories whilst being shortlisted for three more awards.

RES aims to create an environment that its people find rewarding and enjoyable, embedded in a culture of care to enable them to contribute freely and perform at their best.



Further detail on RES’s diversity initiatives can be found in its latest Power for Good Report.

TCFD

Introduction

TRIG is a closed-ended investment company, therefore under LR15.4.29R we are not required to comply with LR9.8.6R(8). The Company has, however, been voluntarily reporting using the four pillars of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) since its 2019 Annual Report & Financial Statements and has added to these disclosures in subsequent reporting periods. TCFD is the established framework for consistent, comparable and clear reporting on a company’s approach to climate change and assessing its potential impact on the company.

Our climate-related financial disclosures are set out over the following pages.

Governance

Climate change considerations are embedded throughout TRIG’s business. The Board has overall responsibility for the oversight of TRIG’s sustainability risks and opportunities, of which climate change is an important subset. This approach is detailed further in TRIG’s Sustainability Policy, available on the Company’s website, which applies to both the acquisition process and the ongoing management of TRIG’s portfolio.

Day-to-day management of TRIG’s portfolio is delegated to the Investment Manager, InfraRed, and the Operations Manager, RES. Both Managers disclose their sustainability-related activities, including climate change impacts, through reporting available on their respective websites.

The Board and Managers discuss risks related to climate change at least annually and the Board has ultimate oversight of the Company’s risk management framework. Consideration of the transition risks and physical consequences of climate change features in the Board’s discussions.

The assessment and management of climate-related matters includes activities such as:

Board level:

- Consideration of climate change risks within the Company’s risk register at each quarterly Board meeting, feeding into the risk management framework presenting in each Annual Report
- A dedicated ESG/Sustainability Committee made up of the Company’s Directors which meets quarterly to oversee progress towards TRIG’s sustainability objectives and its associated targets, this includes the Company’s sustainability goal of ‘mitigating climate change’. The Committee also considers upcoming developments in market practice on sustainability-related matters.
- Updates from the Managers, with the TRIG Board also undertaking their own training on sustainability and ESG. This further facilitates understanding of climate change risks and opportunities faced by the Company, building on the Directors’ extensive experience in the renewables sector
- Board assessment of actions taken in response to climate change impact assessment findings. This includes consideration of climate-related disclosures by the Board’s Audit Committee and an annual review of the Managers’ performance, including their adherence to the Company’s Sustainability Policy by the Board’s Management Engagement Committee
- Consideration of climate change opportunities during the Company’s annual strategy reviews

Portfolio level:

- Monitoring of climate-related government policy by the Managers. Engaging with policymakers where appropriate
- TRIG’s Advisory Committee, comprised of representatives from both Managers, considers TRIG’s strategy and risks on a quarterly basis, the output of which is reported to and discussed with the Board
- Interpreting the portfolio company level climate risk assessments’ findings and assessing the proportionality of adaptation measures (where possible) in place. This gap analysis informs the application of TRIG’s strategy and the assessment of the Company’s risks and effectiveness of mitigation measures at the portfolio company level

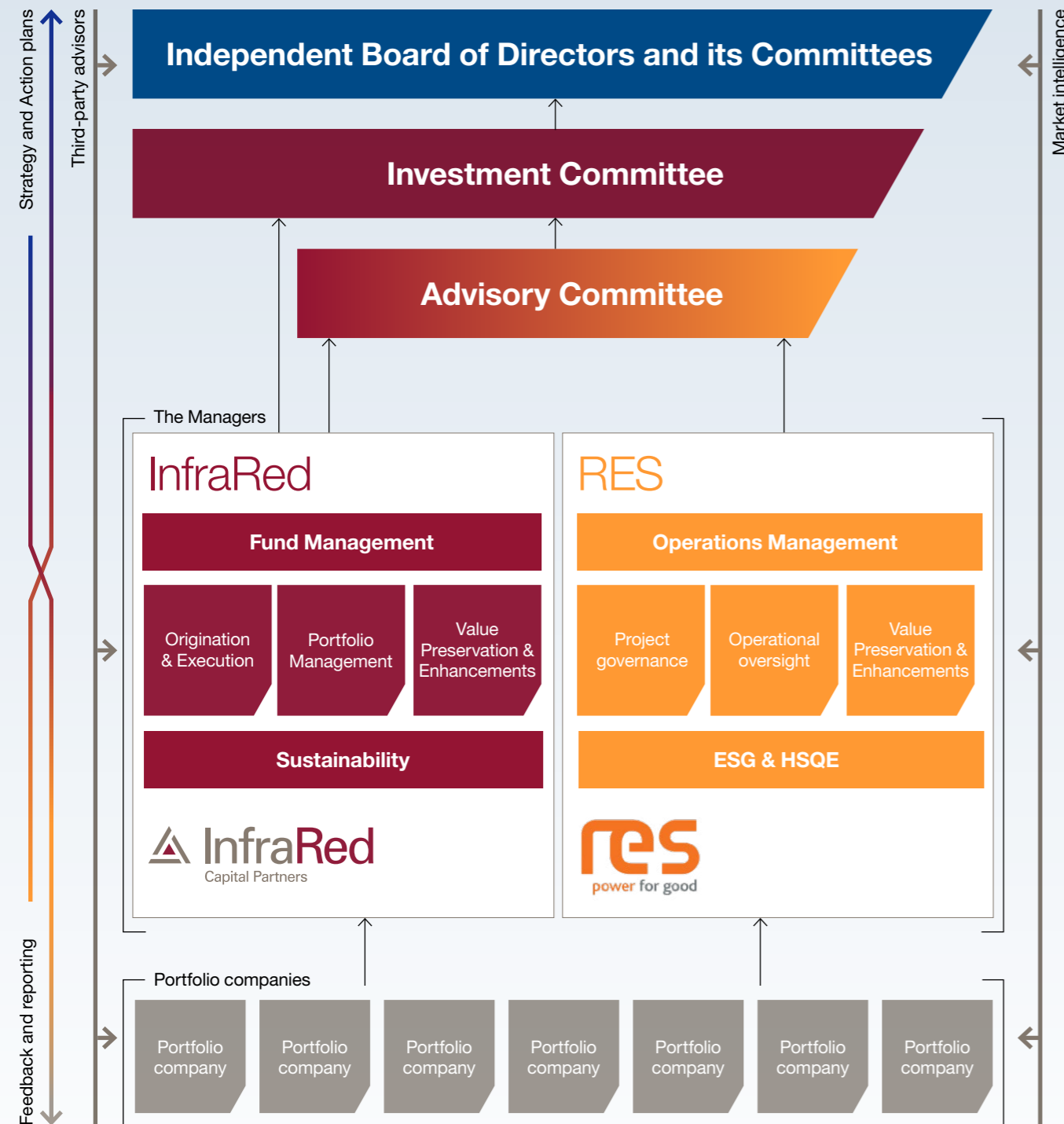
Project level:

- RES and/or InfraRed are represented on the board of each portfolio company. Through this role, they ensure that climate change-related risks are considered by portfolio company management teams and reflected in portfolio company risk registers. Relevant matters are communicated to the ESG Committee of the Board

TCFD governance continued

TRIG's reporting structure

The diagram below sets out TRIG's reporting structure and how information is fed back to the Board from each portfolio company.



Strategy

TRIG's business model is specifically designed to take advantage of the investment opportunities arising from the decarbonisation of energy usage over the short, medium and long term. These time horizons are defined as follows:

- S Short term:** five years from the date of this report aligning with the Company's viability statement
- M Medium term:** 15 years from the date of this report, aligning to the typical length of government-backed revenue support mechanisms
- L Long term:** 30 years from the date of this report, aligning with the typical life of a renewables infrastructure asset

The pace of the transition to a net zero carbon future will dictate the size of the investment opportunity for TRIG. Under current plans for renewables deployment and transition across the European countries in which TRIG invests, the Managers expect there to be significant investment opportunities for the Company over the long term.

The Managers monitor the adaptation measures (climate risk management) of all projects, while also requiring climate risks to be maintained as part of each risk register. The Managers seek to work closely with management teams of companies with more material exposure, by supporting efforts to establish adaptation measures in response to risks identified in the assessment.

Climate-related risks exist and are identified and discussed through the Managers' wider risk management processes outlined in the Risk and Risk Management section.

These risks are identified and assessed by the Managers when making new investments (throughout the investment screening and due diligence processes) and in the running of the current portfolio (asset management activities, monitoring and reporting).

TCFD climate-related risks and opportunities can broadly be split into two categories:

Transition risks: Risks related to the transition to a lower-carbon economy. These risks are grouped into four categories: policy and legal risk; technological risk; market risk; and reputational risk.

Physical risks: Risks associated with physical impacts from climate change that could affect energy assets and operating companies. These impacts may include 'acute' physical damage from variations in weather patterns (such as severe storms, floods, wildfires and drought) and 'chronic' impacts (such as sea-level rise and desertification).

Three key factors that will be impacted by the transition and physical risks of climate change have been identified by the Board and the Managers:

Power price forecasts
Which are impacted by renewables build-out assumptions and the extent to which renewable electricity can be utilised when it is generated. This risk is most likely to manifest in a two degrees Celsius or lower scenario, where transition risks are greatest. The Investment Manager's analysis, having taken input from leading third-party power price forecasters, is set out on page 38.

Energy yield
Which could be impacted by changes to weather patterns. The Managers have assessed the current and future climate-related physical risks on a site-by-site basis using the 'business as usual' emissions scenario to identify whether changing weather patterns will impact on generation capacity.

Asset availability
Maintenance costs, replacement costs and insurance premiums will be impacted by changes in weather patterns that result in more severe events such as lightning strikes, hail and windstorms, floods and wildfires. Increase in frequency or severity of damage to the underlying assets may also lead to an increase in insurance premiums. This risk is most likely to manifest in a higher temperature scenario, where physical risks are greatest. The Investment Manager's analysis, having taken input from leading third-party power price forecasters, is set out on page 38.

Further detail on these findings and the method of assessment is set out in more detail on page 38. The climate-related risks faced by TRIG in different climate scenarios are determined to have a limited adverse impact on the Company's business strategy. Materiality was determined utilising a third-party provider's rating system, primarily based on the asset's physical exposure to climate hazards and the potential impact such exposures would have on both the asset's operations, and where possible, valuation.

Summary of our key climate-related risks and opportunities

The table below sets out key climate-related risks and opportunities as they apply to TRIG. The risks identified overlap with the Company's 'high' residual impact principal risks: government/regulations, electricity pricing, energy yield and counterparty credit, as set out in the Risk and Risk Management section of the 2023 Annual Report.

Strategy continued

Time horizon key	Short term (0-5 years)	Medium term (5-15 years)	Long term (15-30 years)		
	Climate-related trend	Potential Impact	Category	Time Horizon	Mitigation and resilience
Risks	Changes in power prices	Increasing penetration of intermittent renewable electricity generators in the energy system risks increasing the volatility in the prevailing and forecast power price.	Financial planning		Near term, exposure is reduced through managing the proportion of revenues with fixed power prices, achieved through the acquisition of investments with subsidised revenues, fixing under offtake agreements and the use of hedging instruments.
		Increasing renewables build-out without sufficient demand-side action could reduce power price forecasts.	Investments		Medium term, the build-out of long-term storage infrastructure, EV charging and grid upgrades will help provide flexibility to the energy system countering the intermittency of renewables generation. Climate change is considered in the valuation of the Company's investments. For example, cannibalisation is applied to power price assumptions, accounting for the effect that renewables can have on overall power prices.
	Extreme weather events	Increased risk to portfolio investments of physical damage to on-site infrastructure and off-site transmission and distribution systems, alongside additional safety risks and operational considerations.	Investments		Portfolio diversification across geographies and technologies, which reduces the overall impact of action taken by an individual government, of any local extreme weather event or any single asset failure.
	Changes to weather patterns	Material increase or decrease in an asset's energy yield from that expected at the time of investment.	Investments		
	Maturing of the renewables sector	As portfolios mature and subsidy periods come to an end, the power price exposure of renewable investment portfolios will naturally increase.	Strategy		Mitigated in part through the use of offtake arrangements or hedging instruments.
	Project economics	Economics pushing projects to a greater scale may result in fewer opportunities by number. An increased volume of capital looking to deploy in renewables may mean projects become highly sought after.	Strategy		Investment discipline is key. 'Off-market' transactions sourced by the Investment Manager, InfraRed, remain an important route to attractive opportunities.
Opportunities	Increased government support for the transition to net zero	Follow-on investments in the existing portfolio such as the co-location of generation and storage, and the repowering or expansion of existing sites.	Investments		Consideration of a broader range of investment opportunities and regions within the Company's investment remit. Near term, the greatest investment activity in TRIG's key markets is expected to be from subsidised offshore wind in the North Sea, unsubsidised onshore wind in the Nordics and solar in Iberia.
		Growth of markets where TRIG has an investment focus, broadening of TRIG's diversification to further geographies.	Strategy		
	Maturity of newer storage technologies	Investment opportunities in such projects. This may include the production and storage of 'green' hydrogen and its subsequent use to replace otherwise difficult-to-abate energy users.	Strategy		
	Increased demand for sustainable investments	Further growth of the Company meaning greater diversification through further acquisitions and accretion through raising capital at a share price in excess of the Company's Net Asset Value.	Financial planning		Continued emphasis on sustainable investment, including the ESG-linkage of TRIG's revolving credit facility and hedging arrangements.

Physical risk assessment

Last year, the Company appointed a third-party consultant to provide a detailed view as to the risk of physical damage to TRIG's portfolio due to climate change on a site-by-site basis, by modelling and identifying physical climate-related risks across the Company's portfolio using the latest climate scenarios.

Methodology

Each asset has been screened according to its specific location and key technology characteristics, with physical risks assessed using three different Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) aligned emissions scenarios:

Business as usual (SSP-8.5/RCP-8.5)

Rising emissions continue to rise over the 21st century, with global average temperatures exceeding 3°C by 2100

Emissions peak in 2040 (SSP2-4.5/RCP-4.5)

Emissions do not increase beyond 2040, with global average temperatures expected to be between 2° and 3°C by 2100

Paris aligned (SSP1-2.6/RCP-2.6)

Policy action limits emissions enough to keep warming close to 1.5°C and below 2°C, in line with the Paris Agreement

These scenarios allow physical climate attributes to be modelled such as temperature and sea-level rise, in addition to flooding and extreme weather. Five-year increments are given against each scenario to help assess risk within any given asset's lifetime. This means TRIG can quantify the probability of such attributes occurring and calculate the value at risk (VaR) for the portfolio, before considering mitigations.

Findings

Findings presented are on the basis of a 'business as usual' scenario given the similarity of estimates and results across all three scenarios. The detail below is a summary of how physical risks progress up to 2050:

Solar PV

Most of TRIG's solar exposure by value is to Spain. Looking solely at location, however, the majority of assets are located in the UK, France and Réunion. Wildfire risk is material for seven assets located in Spain and France. Exposure to drought and heat stress is highest for assets in Spain, with precipitation risk affecting those located in Réunion. Solar projects with co-located storage, located in France and Réunion, are at greatest risk to precipitation. Drought and heat stress remain at low to moderate exposure.

We have assumed that the valuation of assets materially exposed to wildfire risk is eroded entirely. Whilst wildfire risk is fully covered by insurance, there are further adaptation measures that have been implemented. During the year the Managers have also worked with projects to improve and better document resilience to fire risk. Financial value at risk for precipitation exposure is considered immaterial given 1) this would be captured by riverine flooding to which we have immaterial exposure, and 2) this would not affect the valuable components of the assets. Risk of drought is also not material given its limited impact on the asset outputs. The impact of marginal increases in temperature on the efficiency of panels has been modelled, with immaterial findings on value at risk.

Battery storage

Based on current data, all assets are located in the UK. The greatest physical climate risk exposure is to heat stress, with an average moderate exposure by 2050. All other hazards are expected to remain very low or low to 2050. The impact of heat stress on the efficiency of batteries has been modelled at an asset level, with immaterial findings on value at risk.

Onshore wind

Based on current data, all risks are expected to remain low to 2050, other than wildfire risk and heat stress. Wildfire exposure is material for four assets for which we have assumed full erosion of value in this scenario. Heat stress, which increases wear and tear of turbines is expected to become a high climate-related risk by 2050.

Offshore wind

Many hazards are not applicable, such as drought and wildfire. These six assets, located in North Sea near both the UK and Germany, are at greatest risk to extreme wind exposure. In cases of excessive wind, turbines are shut down, thereby mitigating risk of damage.

For all risks identified save for wildfire, there are limited initiatives available to offset these risks operationally, and which do not represent an efficient cost-benefit dynamic. Therefore, we have determined that insurance currently in place, which covers all of these risks, represents the most practicable protection as we have both revenue protection as well as finance available to repair the asset such that TRIG can continue to significantly contribute to climate mitigation. We will continue to work with each project to identify and implement physical adaptation measures where possible.

Physical risk assessment continued

Climate scenario analysis

The Managers have internally assessed the Company’s portfolio to determine the potential impacts of both a high transition risk scenario and a high physical risk scenario.

Views across power price forecasters vary by forecast and by region, but in general most do not currently assume that climate change is limited to 1.5-2 degrees nor correspond with a 4-degree temperature change scenario (as referenced in the high physical risk scenario). The degree of temperature change depends upon the decarbonisation of the power sector and the decarbonisation of the wider economy, which would typically include significant increases in electricity demand from electrifying other carbon emitting sectors.

Therefore, to assess the potential impact from climate change on power prices, net zero versions of power price forecasts were used across TRIG’s portfolio to estimate the impact of a high transition risk scenario on TRIG’s portfolio. Similarly for the higher physical risk scenario, the current energy mix is assumed to stay static as this is estimated to equate to a 4-degree temperature change – all else being equal. It is important to note that these forecasts are incredibly complex, with a very large number of inputs that could be adjusted differently to arrive at either a high transition risk scenario or a high physical risk scenario. These scenarios could be arrived at through a number of different paths and in recognition of this some forecasters provide multiple net zero scenarios which follow different pathways and consequently result in diverging price forecasts.

For example the same forecaster may have:

- a pathway assuming subsidies are used to drive renewable build-out to fully decarbonise the electricity sector and the wider economy, and
- a pathway using higher levels of carbon taxation to progressively decarbonise all sectors leading to higher levels of electrification of other sectors and progressive decarbonisation of the power sector as carbon producing generators are priced out.

The former would be expected to reduce price forecasts and have a negative impact on the Portfolio Value while the latter would be expected to increase price forecasts and consequently Portfolio Value.

Estimates are provided below as to the potential financial impact of two climate change scenarios. When analysing these scenarios we consider the full life of the assets. Neither of the two scenarios are considered as representing an indication of current fair value for the portfolio, as the assumptions applied are for more extreme climate scenarios. Nor do these scenarios reflect reasonably possible changes to the fair value in the next 12 months, and so are not included in the sensitivities included within Note 4 of the TRIG Limited financial statements.

High transition risk scenario (typically associated with a 1.5-2°C temperature change)

Under this scenario, we assume that policy measures are put in place that accelerate the decarbonisation of energy production and the wider economy, including higher than expected levels of renewables deployment, and each country where TRIG invests achieving net zero carbon by 2050. Physical risks from extreme weather events are less frequent and effective insurance coverage remains generally available. In a high transition risk scenario the following are likely to be observed:

Observation	Impact on price forecasts in isolation
Increased levels of renewable deployment	Downward pressure
Increase electricity demand from electrification	Upward pressure
Decreased gas prices	Downward pressure
Increased carbon prices	Upward pressure

Although these scenarios are very difficult to quantify, in-house financial modelling undertaken using information from site questionnaires in combination with climate projections as per the IPCC’s Sixth Assessment Report suggests a possible impact of this scenario (based upon the modelling of multiple pathways as described above) being an approximate impact of + / - 5% to the Portfolio Value on a committed basis, or an approximate impact of + / - 6p per share. This impact could be reduced as a result of industry efficiencies, such as lower operating costs arising from greater competition between sub-contractors as the sector continues to scale up, or increased generation efficiencies and performance.

One of the challenges to achieving more renewables build-out than assumed in current power price forecasts, and therefore decarbonisation, is that as long-term power prices fall, a feedback loop of making fewer new projects financially viable is created, which in turn reduces the roll-out rate and therefore reduces the downward pressure on forecast power prices.

Governments across TRIG’s target markets are beginning to set out detailed policies in relation to both supply and demand for renewable electricity, which may address this feedback loop, provide support to the power price and achieve the levels of renewables roll-out required for net zero carbon by 2050.

High physical risk scenario (typically associated with a 3-4°C degree Celsius temperature change)

This is a climate change scenario occurring across the lives of the assets currently in the portfolio that results in a temperature change of greater than 3°C, resulting in extreme weather events that could threaten the successful operation of assets within the portfolio.

Under this scenario it is assumed that renewables build-out lags expectations, the energy system is not decarbonised to an extent consistent with a lower impact from climate change and that insurance for damages may become unavailable or very expensive. It is expected that these events could occur over a five–15–year time period.

Whilst current power price forecasts are not prepared on the basis of an overall temperature change, the underlying assumptions, particularly relating to renewables build-out, are consistent with a 3°C scenario.

The Managers have undertaken in-house analysis, using the same approach as that of the high transition risk analysis, to consider the potential physical impact of climate change on TRIG’s portfolio over a variety of scenarios.

Chronic changes refer to long-term and structural physical risks. Acute changes refer to the increased risk of specific, extreme short-term events. How events are categorised under these two headings is set out in the subsequent table. The review suggests a possible adverse impact of physical risks in a high temperature change scenario of c.2p to 3p per share. The estimated financial impact does not consider the offsetting impact of any insurance claims that may be possible.

In such a scenario, it is likely that the renewables roll-out assumptions incorporated in current power price forecasts are unlikely to be met. Therefore, the Investment Manager considers that the medium-to longer-term reductions seen in the power price forecasts in recent reporting periods may reverse and that there may be limited overall net impact on NAV. The estimated financial impacts are based on current views, which are likely to evolve as industry methods mature.

A key mitigant to the portfolio as a whole suffering from a material event at any one asset is the portfolio’s asset diversification including the geographic spread across six European countries, which helps to reduce the impact of localised weather events.

Sustainability considerations, including those relating to climate change, are integrated throughout InfraRed’s investment process, for example a climate change risk assessment must be completed for all new investments. Scenario and sensitivity analysis is also undertaken by the Managers as part of due diligence and examined by the Investment Committee when considering investment approval.

The Managers have also undertaken analysis to consider the impact on long-term power price forecasts of a 4°C temperature change scenario. In such a scenario, it is likely that the renewables roll-out assumptions incorporated in current power price forecasts are unlikely to be met. The current energy mix across Europe broadly equates to a 4°C temperature change and therefore the current power price assumptions from 2024 (upon normalisation of forecast power prices from current elevated levels) are applied across the forecast period as an approximation.

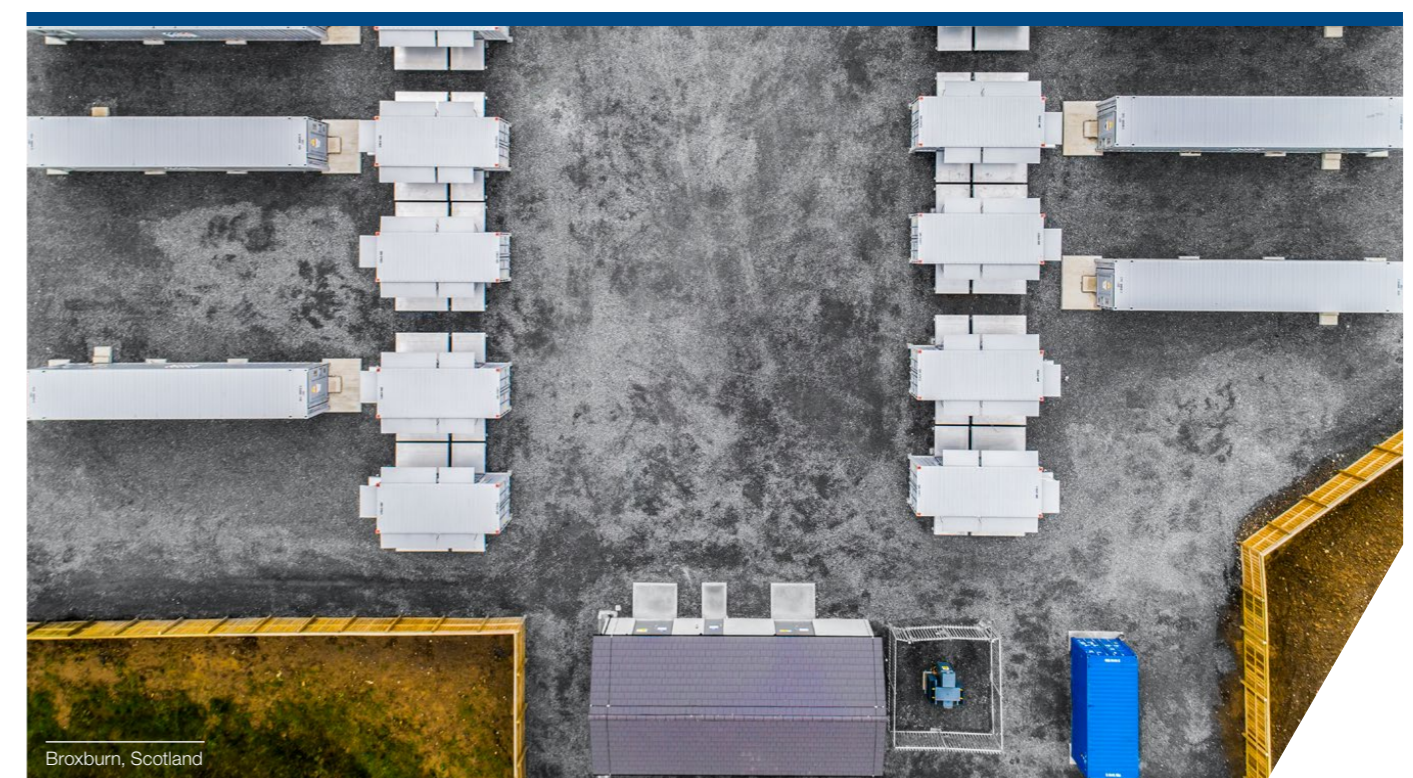
This, net of the impact of the physical risk assessment, results in an increase in Portfolio Value on a committed basis by approximately 4% or approximately 5p per share. The estimated financial impacts are based on current views, which are likely to evolve as industry methods mature.

Risk management

Climate-related risks identified through the acquisition process are managed through the acquisition business plan and investment pricing. The appropriateness of mitigating action is considered by the Investment Committee as part of the investment process.

Representatives of RES and/or InfraRed sit on the board of each portfolio company. Through this role, they endeavour to ensure that climate change-related risks are considered by portfolio company management teams, reflected in portfolio company risk registers and appropriate mitigation plans are put in place. Those identified in the running of the current portfolio are managed through mitigating action, where possible. Management activities are discussed by the Advisory Committee through their quarterly review of portfolio performance.

Climate-related risks are integrated into TRIG’s risk management framework through the investment process and are reported quarterly to the Board. The Board considers the completeness of the risks recognised and the sufficiency of controls and mitigation, identifying where it is felt further action is required. For further information on the Company’s approach to risk management, refer to the Risk and Risk Management section on page 56 of the 2023 Annual Report.



Broxburn, Scotland

Metrics and Targets

The Company considers the TCFD's seven cross-industry metrics and specifically reports on GHG emissions. Outside of this, as an organisation which invests solely in infrastructure that contributes towards a net zero carbon future, TRIG utilises a range of metrics which monitor the portfolio's contribution to mitigating climate change, including the following, with the latest figures also reported on page 15.

These metrics focus on the Company's contribution to mitigating climate change. Further metrics, including those relating to our sustainability pillars of Environment, Communities and Governance, can be found in the relevant sections of this report.

The Board and Managers also consider several metrics that manage the Company's climate-related opportunities and risks including, but not limited to:

- Renewables build-out assumptions in TRIG's investment and target acquisition markets, which impact long-term power price forecast assumptions
- Percentage of revenues with fixed power prices, which impacts the extent to which fluctuations in power price forecasts affect the portfolio valuation and forecast cash flows
- Energy yield, where deviations from expectations are examined for climate-related risk factors, including those arising from asset availability

The Company's annual budgeting and semi-annual valuation process includes forecasts which may be influenced by the energy transition and physical impacts of climate change. These include expectations in respect of variables, in particular:

- Percentage of revenues with fixed power prices, which impacts the extent to which fluctuations in power price forecasts affect the portfolio valuation and forecast cash flows
- Energy yield, where deviations from expectations are examined for climate-related risk factors, including those arising from asset availability

Deviations of these variables from budgets and changes to the variables in forecasts may serve as leading indicators of changes to climate-related opportunities, risks and performance. For more information on the Company's valuation process, refer to the Valuation of the Portfolio section on page 38 of the 2023 Annual Report.

ESG targets within TRIG's revolving credit facility

TRIG's ESG-linked SONIA revolving credit facility ("RCF") sets ambitious ESG targets for the Company. The ESG Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs") that TRIG's performance is judged on annually are consistent across TRIG's revolving credit facility, FX hedges and inflation swaps:

- **Environmental:** increase in the number of homes capable of being powered by clean energy from TRIG's portfolio
- **Social:** increase in the number of community funds supported by TRIG
- **Governance:** maintaining a low Lost Time Accident Frequency Rate ("LTAFR")

The basis of reporting for these KPIs can be found in Appendix C.

Performance against these targets is measured each year, with the cost of the RCF being amended in the following year. All the RCF KPIs were met for the year ending 31 December 2023. Meeting the sustainability targets across all our ESG-linked financing instruments is expected to result in annual savings of c.£250,000.

Metric	Methodology	Unit	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	Comment
Renewable energy generation	Based on actual portfolio performance during 2023. Calculated based on each project's generation capacity, pro-rated for TRIG's share of subordinated debt and equity capital.	GWh	5,376	5,986	Increased generation reflects growth of portfolio as new assets come online
Tonnes of carbon emissions avoided	Based on the committed portfolio as at 31 December 2023, using the IFI Approach to GHG Accounting.	Tonnes	1.9m	2.1m	Increase in metric is a result of increased generation which reflects growth of portfolio as new assets come online
Number of homes the portfolio is capable of powering	Based on the committed portfolio as at 31 December 2023, using the IFI Approach to GHG Accounting. Impacts the margin and commitment fee paid under TRIG's ESG-linked revolving credit facility.	Homes (equivalent)	1.9m	1.9m	An internal target is held against this metric as part of the Company's ESG-linked RCF
Proportion of portfolio sourcing electricity under renewable energy tariffs	This measures the percentage of assets that source electricity used on-site from renewable energy sources.	Percentage of portfolio	74%	89%	Target in place for 100% of portfolio to be sourcing electricity under Renewable Energy Supply Contracts by 2025

GHG emissions

The Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") Protocol categorises greenhouse gas emissions into three groups, or 'scopes':

- **Scope 1:** direct emissions from owned/controlled sources
- **Scope 2:** indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy
- **Scope 3:** includes all other indirect emissions that occur in the Company's value chain

TRIG's attributable Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 GHG emissions are disclosed below, aligned with the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials ("PCAF") methodology. The market-based approach has been adopted for electricity-based emissions of the portfolio.

As all operational and construction activities are sub-contracted (i.e., no direct control), TRIG does not account for Scope 1 & 2 emissions related to renewable asset operation and construction within its own operational boundaries. Instead, it accounts for all Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions relevant to each asset in which it holds equity, using the attribution factor approach defined by PCAF's Financed Emissions Standard under the "Project Finance" approach. Therefore, TRIG includes both required Scope 1 & 2 emissions of all investments, as well as estimates of upstream Scope 3 emissions occurring from the operation, construction, and other required activities for maintenance of renewable assets.

This is a revised position from the emissions reporting in our 2022 Annual Report; previously TRIG was categorised as an electricity generator, defined as having full operational control over its assets. This change of boundary does not alter the final total of emissions from the portfolio, but shifts where these emissions sit to better reflect the Company's structure.

Disclosure	Year ended 31 December 2022 (restated)	Year ended 31 December 2023
Scope 1 – direct emissions (tCO₂e)	0	0
Scope 2 – indirect emissions (tCO₂e)	0	0
Scope 3 – operational emissions within the Company value chain (tCO₂e)	20,047	28,510
Scope 3 – construction emissions within the Company value chain (tCO₂e)	46,887	8,155
Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (tCO₂e)	66,934	36,665
Intensity ratio (tCO₂e per MWh of renewable electricity generated)	0.0125	0.0061
Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO₂e/£m)	76	45

Emissions have been calculated in accordance with the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. Emissions for the year ended 31 December 2022 have been restated to reflect TRIG's classification as a financial institution which impacts the way financed emissions are disclosed (i.e. Scope 3, Category 15).

Understanding the changes in our emissions

TRIG's attributable emissions have decreased by 45% in 2023 compared to 2022. The principal driver of this decrease is the reduction in construction-related activities in 2023. While the portfolio's market-based emissions have decreased due to switching to and/or confirming renewable electricity supply for operations, its overall operational supply chain emissions increased by 42% primarily due to the impact of inflation on financial expenditure.

The largest sources of operational GHG emissions in 2023 stems from spend on "O&M" (Operations & Maintenance), "Other Operating Costs" and "Repairs & Spares". Each of these spend categories represent technical activities essential to the effective running of the renewable generation technologies across TRIG's portfolio.

In 2024, TRIG will pilot a project for an assessment of scope 3 emissions using actual consumption figures where possible, looking to apply insights across its wider portfolio. This initiative, as well as further analysis on TRIG's emissions is reported in the Climate section of this report.

Net zero

TRIG's portfolio is included in InfraRed's commitment to the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative. InfraRed published its interim net zero targets, including for 70% of AUM to be aligned or aligning to net zero by 2030, in its net zero progress report, available at www.ircp.com.

Emissions associated with the Board's business travel are offset.

Metrics and Targets continued

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures

The table below sets out the 11 TCFD recommendations, and where the related information can be found.

Governance		Strategy	
Recommended Disclosure	Pages	Recommended Disclosure	Pages
a. Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	Pages 33 to 34	a. Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium and long term.	Pages 35 to 36
b. Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	Pages 33 to 34	b. Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy and financial planning.	Pages 35 to 36
		c. Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	Pages 38 to 39

Risk Management		Metrics and Targets	
Recommended Disclosure	Pages	Recommended Disclosure	Pages
a. Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	Page 39	a. Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	Page 40
b. Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks.	Page 39	b. Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2 and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the related risks.	Page 41
c. Describe how processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management.	Pages 33 to 39	c. Describe the targets used by the organisation to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	Pages 40 to 41

Appendices

Appendix A: Policies of TRIG and its Managers

Policy	TRIG The Renewables Infrastructure Group	InfraRed Capital Partners	RES power for good
Exclusion Policy	TRIG has an Investment Policy available on the TRIG website	www.ircp.com/sustainability/	N/A – RES does not make investments on behalf of TRIG
Sustainability Policy	Available on the TRIG website	www.ircp.com/sustainability/	www.trig-ltd.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/RES-Group-ESG-Policy.pdf
Modern Slavery Statement/Policy	Available on the TRIG website	www.ircp.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/InfraRed-Modern-Slavery-Statement-2023.pdf	Yes, internal document
Whistleblowing Policy	Available on the TRIG website	Yes, internal document	Yes, internal document
Anti-Bribery & Corruption Policy	TRIG has Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Policies in place which are reviewed by the Board. A statement on this can be found in the latest Annual Report.	InfraRed has principles, policies, and standards in place for countering Bribery and Corruption. For example, all projects are required to provide anti-bribery policies for the portfolio company as well as for sub-contractors. They are also required to report on any anti-corruption and bribery breaches that were recorded in each calendar year.	RES has principles, policies, and standards in place for countering Bribery and Corruption.

Appendix B: SFDR Principle Adverse Impact (PAI) Disclosures

The indicators set out over the following pages outline TRIG's non-financial impact of its investments in accordance with article 8 of the SFDR. The Company has reported in line with all 14 mandatory PAIs and three voluntary PAIs to provide a high level of transparency as to TRIG's ESG performance and to enable TRIG's shareholders to meet their own regulatory and voluntary reporting requirements. This sustainability report outlines the actions already taken as well as actions planned in order for TRIG to improve performance against these PAIs.

All PAIs have been calculated in accordance with the requirements of Annex 1 of the SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) and as indicated in the notes below.

Adverse sustainability indicator	Metric	Unit	Metric as at 31 December 2022	Portfolio coverage	Metric as at 31 December 2023	Portfolio coverage	
Greenhouse gas emissions	1. GHG emissions ¹	Scope 1 GHG emissions	tCO ₂ e	36	99%	6	98%
		Scope 2 GHG emissions	tCO ₂ e	781	99%	340	98%
		Scope 3 GHG emissions	tCO ₂ e	66,118	99%	36,319	98%
		Total GHG emissions	tCO ₂ e	66,934	99%	36,665	98%
2. Carbon footprint ¹	Carbon footprint	tCO ₂ e/€m invested	17.55	99%	9.40	98%	
3. GHG intensity of investee companies ¹	GHG intensity of investee companies	tCO ₂ e/€m invested	66.52	99%	39.38	98%	
4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	%	0	100%	0	98%	
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production ²	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources	%	32	88%	19	98%	
6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector ³	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector	GWh/€m	0.00	95%	0	98%	

1 Metrics as at 31 December 2022 for GHG emissions, carbon footprint and GHG intensity of investee companies have all been restated as per the explanation given on page 19.
 2 Calculated as the average of each investee companies' share of non-renewable energy as a proportion of its total energy consumption.
 3 As per our interpretation of the material sectors based on NACE code categories A-H and J-L, only battery investments would be considered high impact climate sectors. This has been measured for the operational batteries in the portfolio.

Appendices continued

Adverse sustainability indicator	Metric	Unit	Metric as at 31 December 2022	Portfolio coverage	Metric as at 31 December 2023	Portfolio coverage
Biodiversity	7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas ¹	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas	0	86%	0	98%
Water	8. Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0	86%	0	98%
Waste	9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio ²	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.07	95%	0.09	98%
Social and employee matters	10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0	86%	0	98%
	11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	9	97%	2	98%
	12. Unadjusted gender pay gap ³	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	Not measured	0%	Not measured	0%
	13. Board gender diversity ⁴	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	34	87%	37	98%
	14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0	100%	0	98%

Additional climate and other environment-related indicators

Adverse sustainability indicator	Metric	Unit	Metric as at 31 December 2022	Portfolio coverage	Metric as at 31 December 2023	Portfolio coverage
Greenhouse gas emissions	4. Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives	Share of investments in investee companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement	45	86%	31	98%

Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters

Adverse sustainability indicator	Metric	Unit	Metric as at 31 December 2022	Portfolio coverage	Metric as at 31 December 2023	Portfolio coverage
Social and employee matters	1. Investments in companies without workplace accident prevention policies	Share of investments in investee companies without a workplace accident prevention policy	10	86%	6	98%
	2. Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness	Number of workdays lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness of portfolio companies expressed as a weighted average	0.21	100%	0.09	100%

1 Given the rural locations of the Company's investments, there are occurrences of negative biodiversity impacts predominantly related to the impacts of operating wind farms on local wildlife. However, in these instances, mitigation measures such as wind farm curtailment during relevant periods to reduce impacts to bats are implemented in accordance with the environmental impact assessment requirements. Hence, in accordance with the definition of "activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas" in Annex 1 of the SFDR RTS, the Company has reported 0% for this PAI.
 2 Calculated as the weighted average based on investment value to date.
 3 As at 31 December 2023 only one portfolio company within the portfolio had direct employees. However, the project does not measure gender pay gap as it employees less than 250 people.
 4 Calculated as the average of each investee companies' board gender diversity. This includes all portfolio company board members, not just those representing TRIG.

Appendix C: Basis of Reporting, TRIG's ESG KPIs for revolving credit facility ("RCF")

Introduction

This document details the methodology for which The Renewable Infrastructure Group (TRIG) reports against the ESG KPIs for its Sustainability-related RCF. The KPI Metrics methodology is used for the reporting year ending 31 December 2023.5

Summary of KPIs

KPI 1: Number of Homes Capable of Being Powered by Clean Energy⁶

TRIG's energy generation equivalent for number of homes capable of being powered, specific to current electricity household consumption within each of TRIG's regions in the reporting year.

KPI 2: Number of Community Funds

The number of active community funds within TRIG's portfolio in the reporting year. A community fund must have a defined use of proceeds, geographical target area, value and recipients.

KPI 3: 7-Day Lost Time Accident Frequency Rate

The number of reportable 7-day lost time accidents per 100,000 hours worked; aka the 7-Day Lost Time Accident Frequency Rate (7-Day LTAFR). This is calculated as number of accidents that caused at least a seven-day absence in the reporting year, divided by number of hours worked multiplied by 100,000.

KPI 1: Number of Homes Capable of Being Powered by Clean Energy

Metric description

TRIG's energy generation equivalent for number of homes capable of being powered, specific to the household electricity consumption within each of TRIG's regions for the reporting year. Number of homes capable of being powered by clean energy is calculated using annual P50 production values in each region, divided by the annual electricity demand for an average household in that region.

Reporting boundary

Assets must be generating electricity and exporting via the grid connection and their acquisition by TRIG completed before or during the reporting year for their annual generation figure to be included in the calculation. The complete list of TRIG's investment portfolio is published in the latest Annual Report.

Note: Battery storage projects do not generate renewable energy, so the Broxburn, Spennymoor, Ryton, Drakelow and Drax projects are not included in the homes capable of being powered calculations.

Note: TRIG has a mezzanine debt investment but no equity interest in the "Phoenix" portfolio, which is excluded from the energy generation calculations. The Phoenix portfolio consists of the Le Ham, Fontaine Macon 2, Croix Benjamin, Gatinais and Yvignac onshore wind projects and the Bardzour, Les Cedres, Mortella and Olmo 1 solar + storage projects.

Data input and processes

Number of homes capable of being powered by clean energy is calculated based on annual P50 generation values in each region, divided by the annual electricity demand for an average household in that region.

Annual P50 production values

The P50 is the estimated annual amount of electricity generation (in MWh) that has a 50% probability of being exceeded, and a 50% probability of being underachieved. Therefore, the P50 is the reasonable expected level of generation over the long term.

P50 production values are based upon yield studies by RES or independent advisers (eg. DNV, Everoze) carried out when projects are acquired. During the project's lifetime, these P50 generation budgets may be reviewed and recalculated, if the Operational Manager deems it worthwhile to carry out an updated yield study. This occurs if:

- A technical or physical enhancement has been applied to the project, with a resultant expected uplift in generation.
- There have been significant, sustained deviations in actual performance to budget.
- The original technical yield assessment was done pre-construction. Once projects have been operational and producing reliable data for several years, this data can be used in a new technical yield assessment, for greater accuracy.

5 Referred in the document as "the reporting year".
 6 Equivalent number of homes powered by TRIG's renewable energy generation assets.

Appendices continued

Record of these yield studies is held in TRIG’s “Energy Yield Summary Sheet”. For solar sites specifically, an annual degradation factor of 0.4% is applied, the value of which is included in the same sheet. This is because solar photovoltaic (“PV”) farms are subject to module performance degradation over time, whilst wind sites do not experience an equivalent performance loss over time. The 0.4% solar annual degradation factor is based on technical due diligence on acquisition of the assets and monitored via the operational data for each project.

The P50 generation values account for availability and losses. These values are to be apportioned in relation to TRIG’s equity interest in those assets.

Review of energy generation budgets

The budgets are set by 31 December of the year before the reporting year. The budgets are reviewed against actuals quarterly. A variance is considered “sustained” if a significant budget divergence is observed for at least four quarters within these reviews. A “significant” variance is considered to be around 5% or above, but not exclusively. Updated yield studies feed in at the start of the next reporting period in the reporting year.

Regional average energy consumption information

The figure for the average annual electricity demand for a two-person household is sourced from the national regulatory authorities, national energy agencies, and statistical bodies as per given region (table below). For some regions, the factors are not provided directly, therefore calculated based on data given, including statistics of consumer numbers, total electricity demand for the region and dividing it by two for two-person households.

The conversion factors used in calculating KPI 1 are reviewed during the first half of the reporting year, to update according to the most recently published figures. The cut-off point is last day of Q2. If any figures are updated afterwards, the Company can use these when presenting to the Board or to investors, but they shall not feed into the calculation for KPI 1 for the reporting year.

Figures sourced are usually given in kWh, but for the purpose of calculating homes powered by TRIG, they are converted to MWh for neater reporting.

Region	Domestic consumption values/factors – source	Current Value kWh	Link
UK&I	Updated proposed values from Ofgem for 2023. The updated process had been interrupted by Covid-19, and for avoidance of doubt they have removed 2020 data (due to discrepancies caused by lockdowns) to better reflect long-term trends. The new value is 2700 kWh/annum compared to previous value of 2900 kWh/annum, reflecting the reduced electricity demand that has been seen over the years and is forecast to continue due to increased energy costs and general cost of living crisis. Page 7 in the decision letter.	2700	www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/decision-typical-domestic-consumption-values-2023
Republic of Ireland	Value taken from Commission for Regulation of Utilities (CRU) for Ireland. This review took place in 2017, where the value of 4,200 kWh/annum was decided, and this value is still used by the organisation in 2023.	4200	www.cru.ie/publications/25657/
France	Figure taken as median between average residential consumer range of 2,500 and 5,00kWh/ year from a report issued by CRE (French energy regulation commission). See page 24/63 of the pdf on the page from the link.	3750	www.cre.fr/documents/Publications/Observatoire-des-marches/observatoire-des-marches-de-detail-du-4e-trimestre-2022
Germany	Updated with 2020 figure – page 19 of the pdf on the website, Stromverbrauch je Haushalt. Electricity consumption of private households by household size class – Federal Statistical Office – that is the first document on the link to click on (‘Herunterladen’).	3190	www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Umwelt/UGR/private-haushalte/Publikationen/Downloads/haushalte-umwelt-pdf-5851319.html
Spain	Number from the report – based on total electricity demand for Spain (x 1000 for MWh) divided by number of consumers in Spain, then divided by 2 (2-person household). www.iea.org/articles/spain-electricity-security-policy , P. 125	4130	iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/2f405ae0-4617-4e16-884c-7956d1945f64/Spain2021.pdf
Sweden	Statistics from Swedish Energy Agency. Reference year 2021, used for 2023. New update will be in May 2024 as per website so for the RCF calculations we keep the current one. PDF to the data is under the link – 2021 excel, T2.3 tab.	15560	www.energimyndigheten.se/statistik/den-officiella-statistiken/statistikprodukter/energistatistik-for-smahus/

Acquisition or disposal of assets

In the event of completion of a disposal of the asset and of the assets held for sale, TRIG reports the number of homes capable of being powered with those assets’ energy generation data up to the date that TRIG benefits from the generation, as determined by the transaction Locked Box date or as otherwise specified within the transaction documents. For the avoidance of doubt, if a transaction agreement has been signed but the transaction has not yet completed then the relevant assets’ energy generation will continue to be considered for TRIG’s account.

Materiality and limitations

The largest margin for inaccuracy comes from the statistics used for the electricity demand of an average household in each region. Different statistics are used for each region to reflect the number of homes TRIG’s assets power on their local electricity grid. These statistics are not regularly updated, and in some cases, TRIG has limited view of the underlying assumptions these statistics are based upon.

KPI 2: Number of Community Funds

Metric description

Community Funds aim to support communities within the vicinity of TRIG’s projects, or directly impacted by the projects’ construction or operation.

Reporting boundary

To qualify as a Community Fund, the following criteria must be fulfilled and defined in a signed agreement:

1. Have a defined use of proceeds,
2. Have a defined geographical target area,
3. Have defined recipients, and
4. Have a defined value.

Community Funds can be established within any TRIG’s project of the investment portfolio. The complete list of TRIG’s investment portfolio is published in the latest Annual Report.

Use of Proceeds

Funds will be used to support charitable initiatives, which contribute to at least one of the following:

- **Environmental sustainability**, including biodiversity enhancement and works to improve air quality.
- **Energy efficiency and conservation**, including insulating or renovating social and cultural building.
- **Social and economic sustainability**, including support with energy bills via the Local Energy Discount Scheme (LEDS) and educational and sport projects for the community.

For the avoidance of doubt, the proceeds shall not be used for the following purposes:

- Political or religious initiatives, entertainment, or hospitality for the purpose of achieving a commercial objective or in connection with political lobbying.
- Any use that might have an adverse effect on the renewable project (wind or solar farm) or its parent company’s (TRIG’s) general interests.
- To finance or replace a service that is the responsibility of the local council for the local communities.
- To acquire any direct interest in the TRIG project.

Geographical Target Area

Funds are allocated to communities within the vicinity of the project, or directly impacted by the project’s construction or operation.

Recipients

Recipients means any community group, club, society, parish or other not-for-profit entity based within the Geographical Target Area; that will utilise the funding for any of the Use of Proceeds criteria detailed across the page.

Value

The value must be defined within the signed agreement.

Therefore KPI 2, the “Number of Community Funds”, is calculated as number of Community Funds within TRIG’s portfolio that the Company has assessed as meeting the above criteria. TRIG Community Funds can be set up on projects either in construction or operational, so long as the above criteria are met. The number of Community Funds is not adjusted according to TRIG’s equity stake in a project.

Data input and processes

TRIG keeps a record of all signed Community Fund Agreements within its portfolio, which meet the definition as outlined in the metric description for KPI 2. The Community Fund Agreement Tracker document enables to reference the start date and the expiry date of the fund together with the amount paid in the reporting year towards the fund, any administration fee (if applicable) and the index-link or % increase (if applicable).

New Community Funds are approved in the following steps:

- TRIG Operations Manager works with the Asset Manager who prepare the proposal based on previous feasibility check (practical need in the community for such fund and legal obligations).
- The proposal gets approved by the portfolio company board.
- The agreement is drafted and signed by the directors on the side of the portfolio company and the non-profit entity personnel.
- The Asset Manager works with the non-profit organisation to set up the fund and the bank account for the proceeds.
- Portfolio company pays into the community fund bank account annually (1x per year or as stipulated by the agreement).
- The Community Fund board made up of the community/council and Asset Manager representatives is set up to distribute the funds to various local groups that meet the required criteria in the reporting year.
- Portfolio company requires the Community Fund board to provide an annual report on the amount distributed and if there is any surplus left. A case study is sent alongside the report with exemplary initiatives supported during the reporting year.

Appendices continued

Acquisition or disposal of assets

In the event that TRIG disposes of its asset, which has an active Community Fund, it shall use its reasonable endeavours to ensure that the proposed purchaser assumes the responsibilities of the Company as set out in the agreement.

In case of an acquisition of an asset with an existing Community Fund, as it happened historically, TRIG’s portfolio company continues its responsibilities as per Community Fund agreement.

Materiality and limitations

For the offshore projects, the geographical target area cannot be met due to the large distance of the project from the shore. In such cases, the target area is decided based on direct impact by the project’s construction or operation on a geographic area, for example the town with the harbour that the project uses for transporting materials to the site.

KPI 3: Lost Time Accident Frequency Rate

Metric description

This metric is the number of reportable 7-day lost time accidents per 100,000 hours worked; aka the 7-Day Lost Time Accident Frequency Rate (7-Day LTAFR). This is calculated as number of accidents that caused at least a seven-day absence in the reporting year, divided by number of hours worked, times 100,000. Only accidents resulting in the incapacitation of a worker for at least seven days are included in this calculation in line with “reportable accidents” as defined in the 2013 Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations, under the UK Government Health and Safety at Work Act.

Reporting boundary

This metric covers TRIG’s entire portfolio, including assets in construction, and is not adjusted according to percentage equity. For example, if TRIG owns only 10% of a project, it will still report 100% of its accidents.

This metric includes all employees including fixed term, permanent and temporary.

Permanent – employee covering a permanent basis on an approved position,

Temporary – any employee covering a permanent position (including for individuals on leave) on a temporary basis regardless of the kind of contact (e.g. third-party agency, contractors),

Fixed term – employee covering a permanent basis on an approved position for a specific contract length.

Data input and processes

Lost Time Accidents

All health and safety incidents are recorded by respective project Asset Managers and reported to TRIG monthly. Incident details are input into the HSQE spreadsheet and reviewed by the TRIG HSQE team quarterly. All events reported are classified as either Lost Time Accidents; Non-Lost Time Accidents/ Incidents, Near Misses or Good Catch/Safety Observations; it is the Lost Time Accidents which then feed into KPI 2. The definition for a lost time injury is taken from “reportable accidents” under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013.

“A lost-time accident is a work-related injury sustained by an employee that results in absence from work, or inability to perform normal duties, for more than 7 consecutive days. This seven-day period does not include the day of the accident but does include weekends and rest days.”

Number of hours worked

The number of hours worked are recorded by project Asset Managers and reported to TRIG monthly. These details are recorded in the HSQE spreadsheet and reviewed by the TRIG HSQE team quarterly.

For ‘on site’ hours and offshore sites where staff and contractors clock on through formal systems, these hours are actual hours recorded. Exact systems vary across organisations. Where staff do not ‘clock in/out’ or do not complete formal timesheets then an estimate of the time spent on the project is used.

As an example, for RES staff, the estimate is done as per the table below where the overall headcount is used and the numbers of hours calculated based on the % of TRIG projects the team works on, e.g. if there were 10 O&M staff who spent 33% of their time on TRIG owned assets, the number of hours worked in a month is calculated as 10 people x 31 days in month x 7.5 hour days x 33% = 767 hours.

Detail on how hours worked are calculated for different employee types (e.g. clock-in clock-out systems, calculations for offshore workers, calculations for workers with no timesheets):

RES Employees AM
(Headcount x Working Days in Month/% of TRIG sites)

RES Employees O&M
(Headcount x Working Days in Month/% of TRIG sites)

RES Employees Construction
(Headcount x Working Days in Month)

Calculation

Lost Time Injury Rate (LTIR) = (Total Number of Lost Time Injuries/Number of hours worked) * 100,000

Acquisition or disposal of assets

If an asset is disposed of or acquired, then all incidents and hours worked for that project are included or excluded from that point in time. As we only collate stats with a monthly granularity, if a project was acquired on 17 July, we would only include the stats from August onwards and vice versa. TRIG reports on any major incidents separately.

Materiality and limitations

The main limitation for this metric is the reliance on third-party asset managers for providing accurate, complete, and timely data. Information might sometimes be provided by email only. Estimations of data only applies to a small number of sites, for example when sites do not include data for hours worked. The estimated approach is considered a sensible and reasonable method for accounting for this working time on the projects.

Glossary

Item	Definition
Initial Public Offering (IPO)	The act of offering the stock of a company on a public stock exchange for the first time. TRIG completed its IPO in July 2013.
Net Asset Value (NAV)	Net Asset Value, being the value of the investment company’s assets, less any liabilities it has. The NAV per share is the NAV divided by the number of shares in issue. The difference between the NAV per share and the share price is known as the discount or premium.
Renewable electricity generated	The amount of renewable electricity generated by the portfolio during the year, net of the Company’s ownership share.
Tonnes of carbon avoided per annum	The estimate of the portfolio’s annual CO ₂ emission reductions, based on the portfolio’s estimated generation as at the relevant reporting date prepared on the IFI approach to GHG Accounting.
Sustainable Finance Disclosures Regulation (SFDR)	An EU law which aims to standardise disclosure requirements on how financial market participants integrate environmental, social and governance factors in their investment decision-making and risk processes. Further detail can be found in the Sustainability section.
Revolving credit facility (RCF)	TRIG has an RCF at fund level which provides short-term financing. See the Financial Review section of the 2023 Annual Report on page 52 for more detail.
Lost Time Accident Frequency Rate (LTAFR)	A safety at work metric which measures the number of personnel injured and unable to perform their normal duties for seven days or more, for each hundred thousand hours worked. All accidents are recorded, but only accidents that have resulted in the worker being unable to perform their normal duties for more than seven days are included in this calculation, in line with reportable accidents as defined by UK HSE RIDDOR regulation.
RIDDORs	RIDDOR, short for Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations, is a form of health and safety legislation in the UK that governs what incidents organisations are required to report on.
Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)	TCFD is the established framework for consistent, comparable and clear reporting on a company’s approach to climate change and assessing its potential impact on the company.
Local Electricity Discount Schemes (LEDS)	LEDS is a type of community fund initiative designed to offer energy consumers, local to participating projects, a discount on their annual electricity bills.

Disclaimer

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Find out more

www.trig-ltd.com/sustainability

East Wing
Trafalgar Court
Les Banques
St Peter Port
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GY1 3PP