

2025

Product Level Disclosure

FP Foresight UK Infrastructure Income Fund

Foresight
Invest Build Grow



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A note on data

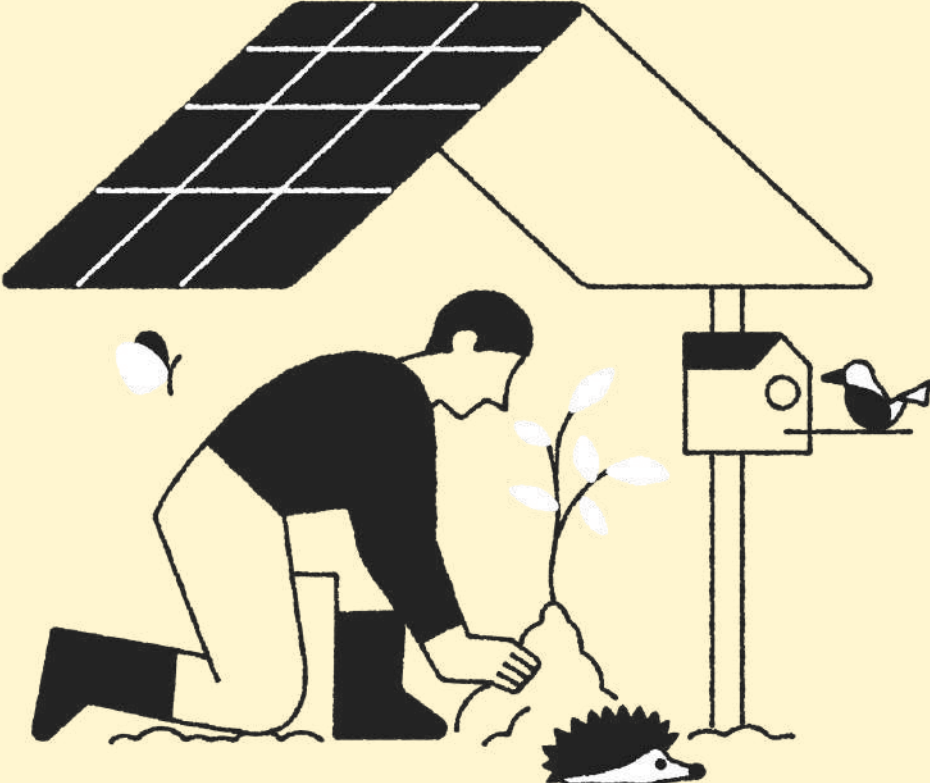
The data provided in this report was collected during March and April 2026 and covers the period 1 January - 31 December 2025. In certain cases where companies had yet to report 2025 data, we have used data from the prior year. The content and data in this report were correct as at 31 December 2025 and have not been updated since.

Foresight Group

The FP Foresight UK Infrastructure Income Fund (FIIF) is managed by Foresight Group. Foresight Group is a FTSE 250 listed asset manager with approximately £14bn in assets under management across a range of funds covering infrastructure and real assets, private equity and public markets.

The Fund is managed by Foresight Capital Management (FCM), which is the public markets division of Foresight Group. The Fund is managed in line with Foresight Group’s broader sustainability commitments. Through this approach, the Fund seeks to invest in companies whose underlying assets and operations contribute to decarbonisation and the provision of essential infrastructure services.

Foresight Group has a significant and long-standing commitment to sustainability. For example, over 75% of its investments are in assets that are aligned with the Paris Agreement and over 50% of investments are in assets that are classified as ‘climate solutions’. All of Foresight’s assets are managed with sustainability in mind, reflecting the firm’s focus on supporting the transition to a more sustainable economy.



2025 Overview



“While action to tackle issues like climate change have been challenged over the past year, the underlying economics of mature low-carbon technologies have meant that deployment rates continue to accelerate globally.”

Seb Beloe, Managing Director, FCM and Group Sustainability

Welcome to our first product-level disclosure for the FP Foresight UK Infrastructure Income Fund (FIIF).

Foresight is a leading provider of sustainability labelled funds with five labelled funds available in public markets covering both *Focus* and *Impact* strategies. This report builds on a set of wider disclosures from Foresight covering our stewardship and engagement activities and regular updates on fund performance and developments in our sustainable infrastructure themes.

While action to tackle issues like climate change and pollution have been challenged over the past year, the underlying economics of mature low-carbon technologies have

meant that deployment rates continue to accelerate globally. These and other types of infrastructure that support critical needs in health, education and connectivity have proven their resilience in the face of volatile markets over the course of 2025.

Our objective is to deliver competitive returns by investing in assets that create positive social and environmental outcomes. This report provides data and case studies to evidence these positive outcomes and demonstrate that we have delivered on this objective.

We hope that the report provides a useful insight into our investment process and performance for 2025.

Portfolio revenue alignment with the Strategy's Sustainable Infrastructure Sectors

95%

Low-carbon energy generated in TWh by portfolio companies in 2025

119





Our Sustainability Focus

01

Our objectives

The FP Foresight UK Infrastructure Income Fund has two overarching objectives:

- 1. **Generate income and preserve capital with potential for capital growth over an investment term of 5 years.**
- 2. **Invest in companies that have both infrastructure characteristics and provide environmental and/or social benefits.**

For these purposes, positive environmental and social benefits include **increasing low-carbon energy capacity**, **generating low-carbon energy**, or **providing assets that facilitate essential services** including transport, healthcare, education, and digital connectivity.

Within this framework, the Fund assesses each investment through its 'handprint' and 'footprint'.



The 'handprint' considers the extent to which a company's goods and services contribute to environmental and social benefits.



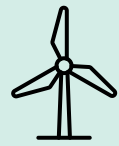
The 'footprint' considers how a company operates, including the environmental and social impact of its day-to-day activities.



Sustainability Focus

The Fund's sustainability focus is centred on specific *Sustainable Infrastructure Sectors*, which represent the key areas where infrastructure assets support decarbonisation and the delivery of essential services.

To be eligible for investment, a company must demonstrate that **at least 60%** of its revenues are aligned with one or more of these sectors. These sectors are:



Low-carbon Energy Generation

Companies that own or finance physical assets that generate or store energy that is derived from renewable or low-carbon sources, such as **offshore wind farms** and **solar power plants**.



Digital Infrastructure

Companies that own or finance physical assets which facilitate the digital economy in a sustainable way, such as **resource-efficient data centres** and **communications facilities**.



Core Infrastructure

Companies which own or finance assets that act as public goods in providing social or economic benefits to society, such as **schools** and **transport networks**.



Property with Infrastructure Characteristics

Companies that own property assets that contribute towards the delivery of sustainable, high-quality and inclusive services, such as **social housing assets** and **medical facilities**.



The SDR Label



Sustainable investment labels help investors find products that have a specific sustainability goal.

Sustainability Focus funds invest mainly in assets that focus on sustainability for people or the planet.

At least 70% of the Fund's assets will be invested in accordance with its sustainability objective.

93%

As of December 31st 2025, 93.77% of the Fund was invested in line with the Fund's sustainability objective. The remaining 1.57% was in cash or cash equivalents.

How does the Fund’s sustainability focus support positive change?

The Fund supports positive environmental and social change by allocating capital to companies whose core activities are aligned with its *Sustainable Infrastructure Sectors*.

By focusing on businesses that generate most of their revenues from low-carbon energy, digital infrastructure, and other essential infrastructure services, the Fund directs investment towards assets that contribute to decarbonisation and the provision of critical services.

Through this approach, the Fund supports positive outcomes such as increased low-carbon energy generation, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and improved access to essential infrastructure including transport, healthcare, education, and digital connectivity.

The Fund assesses and monitors these contributions through a defined set of key performance indicators (KPIs), which provide a consistent and measurable framework for evaluating whether the sustainability objective is being achieved.

These indicators assess whether companies are operating in a responsible manner and maintaining appropriate governance and sustainability practices.

Given the diversified nature of the Fund, individual holdings may not contribute to every KPI. However, taken together, the portfolio provides a broad and balanced exposure to sustainable infrastructure activities.

The team monitors these KPIs on an ongoing basis and reports annually on the Fund’s progress in delivering against its sustainability objective.

Figure 1: Fund’s sustainability KPIs



Screening and selection: avoiding harm and investing in quality

Exclusions Criteria

The Fund will not invest in securities that derive more than 10% of their revenues from:

- The extraction or refinement of natural gas.
- The extraction or production of shale gas or oil sands.
- The extraction, refinement, or energy generation of thermal coal or oil.

For Group-level exclusions please consult Foresight's *Responsible Investment Policy*:
<https://foresight.group/media/nx2b2idi/responsible-investment-policy-2025.pdf>



Minimum standards and screening

The Fund applies a set of minimum standards and screening criteria as an initial gateway to investment. This stage is designed to identify and exclude companies with material exposure to activities that may cause significant environmental or social harm, or that fail to meet basic expectations of governance and conduct.

This includes exclusion screening, controversy screening and assessment against globally recognised standards, alongside a review of governance practices. These considerations are further detailed on page 25.

Companies that do not meet these requirements are excluded from further consideration.

This stage represents the first step in the Fund's sustainable investment process. Companies that pass this initial screen are then subject to a more detailed assessment.

Post-investment, sustainability considerations are monitored on an ongoing basis and inform stewardship activities.

Investing in high quality infrastructure businesses

The Fund seeks to invest in high-quality infrastructure companies that provide essential services through physical assets critical to the functioning of the economy.

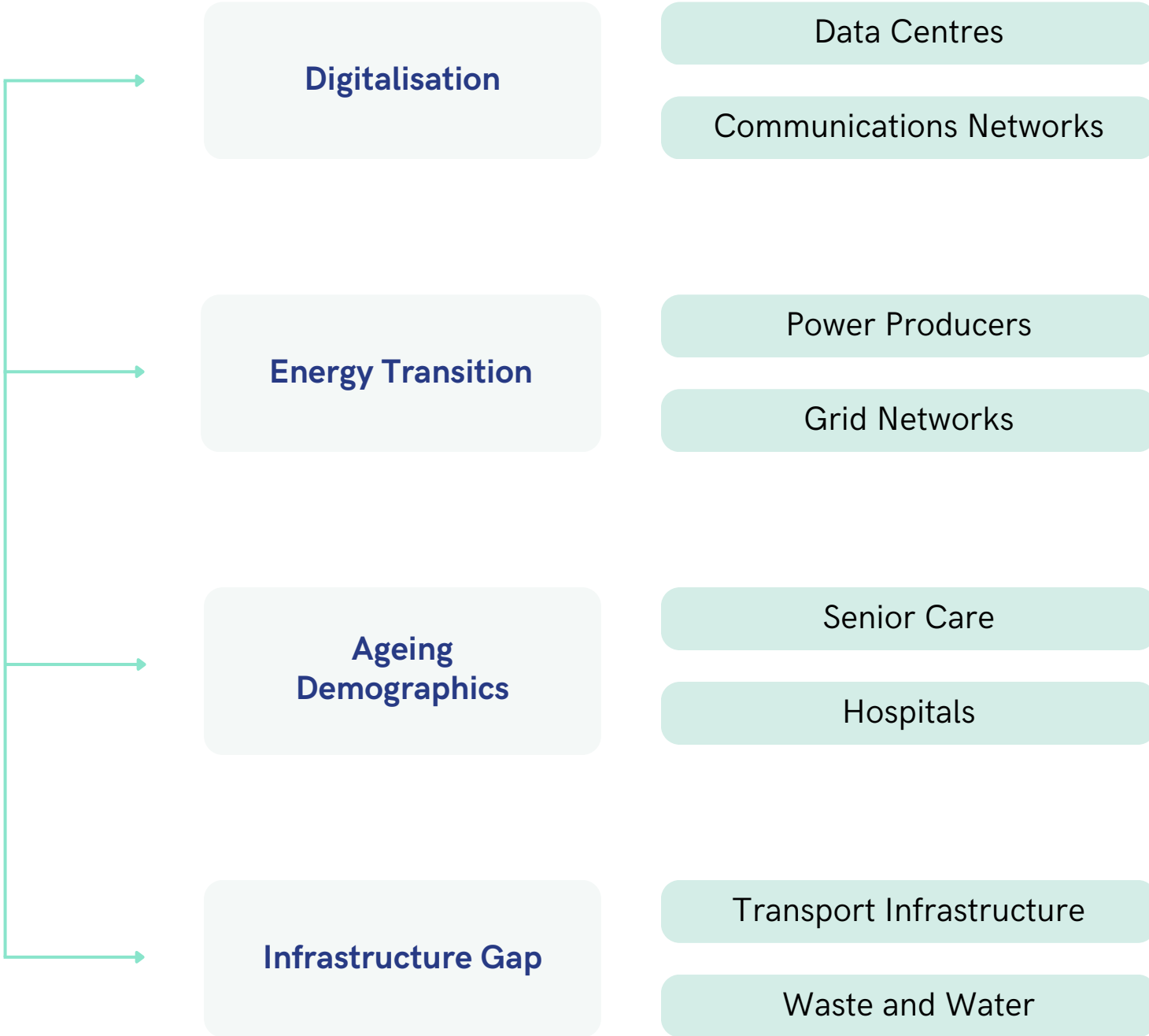
These companies typically operate long-life assets with high barriers to entry and limited competition, supporting stable and predictable demand. Their revenues are often underpinned by regulated frameworks or long-term contracts, many of which include inflation linkage, providing resilience across economic cycles and supporting consistent cash flow generation.

Sustainability is a core component of this assessment of quality, with all companies subject to a structured sustainability assessment combining quantitative metrics and qualitative analysis. The Fund focuses on companies whose activities contribute to positive environmental and social outcomes.

It is our assessment that companies delivering essential infrastructure in a sustainable way are more likely to benefit from enduring demand, supportive regulatory frameworks and long-term capital investment.

By combining these financial and sustainability characteristics, the Fund seeks to invest in businesses that are well-positioned to deliver resilient long-term returns while remaining aligned with its sustainability objective, the long-term winners. This results in a concentrated, high-conviction portfolio of 25-35 holdings.

Figure 2: Structural growth themes that the Fund is positioned to benefit from.





Infrastructure at the heart of a low-carbon economy

02

The investment landscape in 2025

2025 was shaped by a growing divergence between political narratives and underlying economic reality. Policy uncertainty, particularly in the United States, created debate around the pace and direction of the energy transition. However, beneath this, the structural drivers of electrification, digitalisation and decarbonisation continued to strengthen, reinforcing the long-term investment case for infrastructure assets.

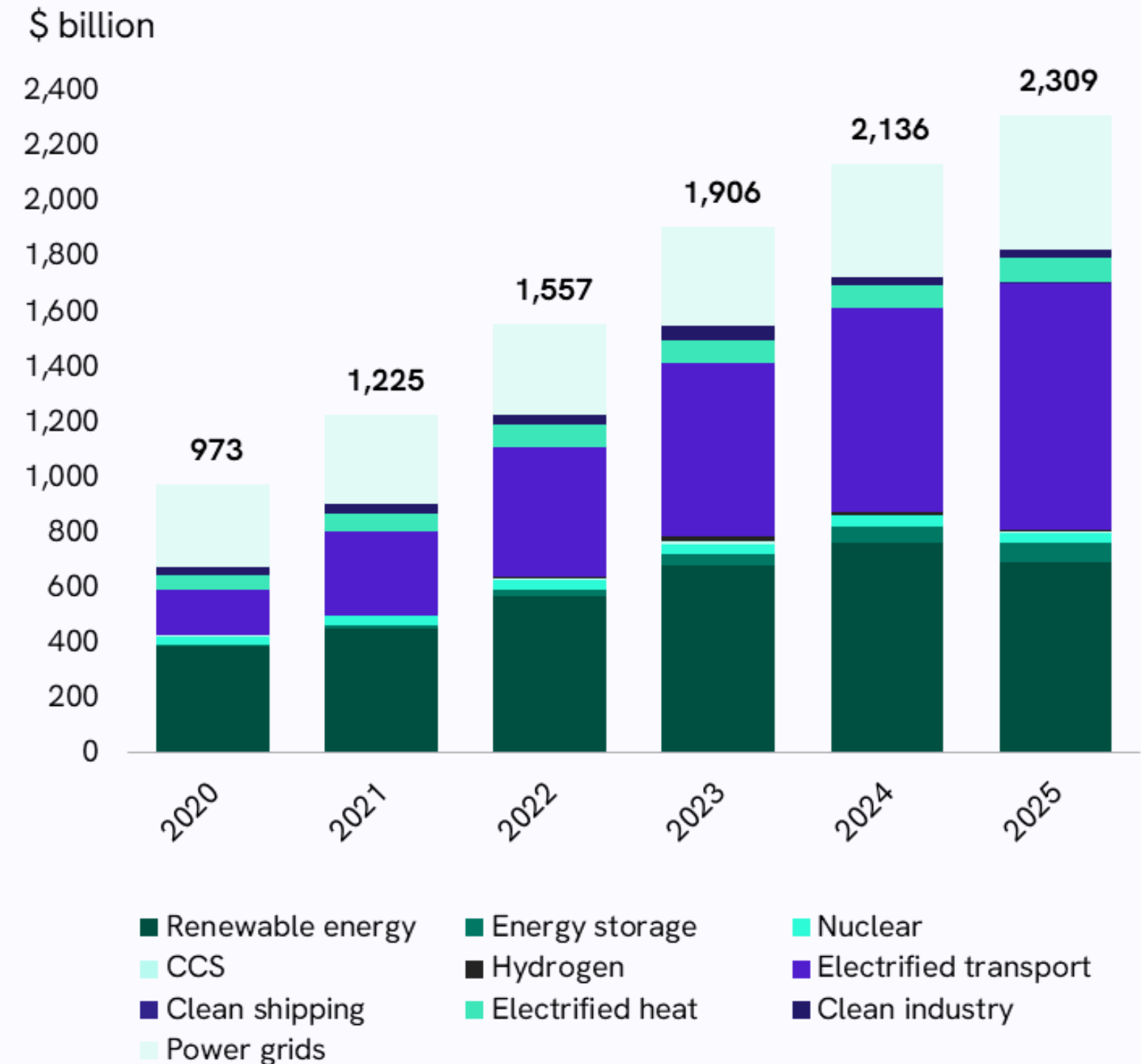
This divergence was evident in capital flows. Global energy transition investment reached a record \$2.3 trillion in 2025, growing by around 8% year-on-year.

The majority of this investment was concentrated in electrified transport, renewable energy and power grids, which together accounted for over \$2 trillion of total spend.

Within this, the composition of investment continued to evolve. Power grid investment reached approximately \$483 billion in 2025, reflecting the increasing urgency of connecting new generation and meeting rising electricity demand. Electrified transport remained the largest single segment, while energy storage and electrified heat also contributed to growth. By contrast, renewable energy investment declined modestly year-on-year, highlighting the growing importance of system integration and infrastructure alongside generation.

Mature technologies such as wind and solar accounted for over 90% of total investment, reflecting their established economics and scalability. In contrast, emerging technologies such as hydrogen remained a smaller share of total capital deployment and continue to depend more heavily on policy support and subsidy frameworks.

Figure 3: Global energy transition investment by sector, 2020-2025



All data for this page sourced from: *Energy Transition Investment Trends 2026*. BNEF.

Rapid deployment to meet rapid demand growth

A key driver of these capital flows has been the re-acceleration of electricity demand. In the United States, for example, retail electricity demand is now up around 8% over the past decade, marking a clear shift from the flat demand profile seen in the 2010s.

Demand growth has also been driven in part by data centres, where power demand has risen more than 150% over the past five years.

Soaring power demand has introduced a new constraint: time to power. The ability to bring new generation and grid capacity online quickly is becoming critical in meeting demand while managing costs. In this context, renewables benefit from shorter development cycles, attracting a large share of investment and positioning them as the primary source of incremental capacity.

Whilst some technologies, such as solar and storage, can be deployed relatively quickly, large-scale grid infrastructure and generation projects often face longer lead times due to permitting, connection queues and supply chain constraints (see Figure 4).

These pressures are already visible across global power markets. In parts of the United States, wholesale electricity prices increased sharply in 2025, rising by over 60% in some regions, reflecting higher gas prices, capacity constraints and grid bottlenecks.

This has brought affordability concerns back into focus for policymakers and reinforced the importance of infrastructure investment to support both reliability and cost stability.

Figure 4: Expected deployment timelines by generation type



Source: [Brattle](#).

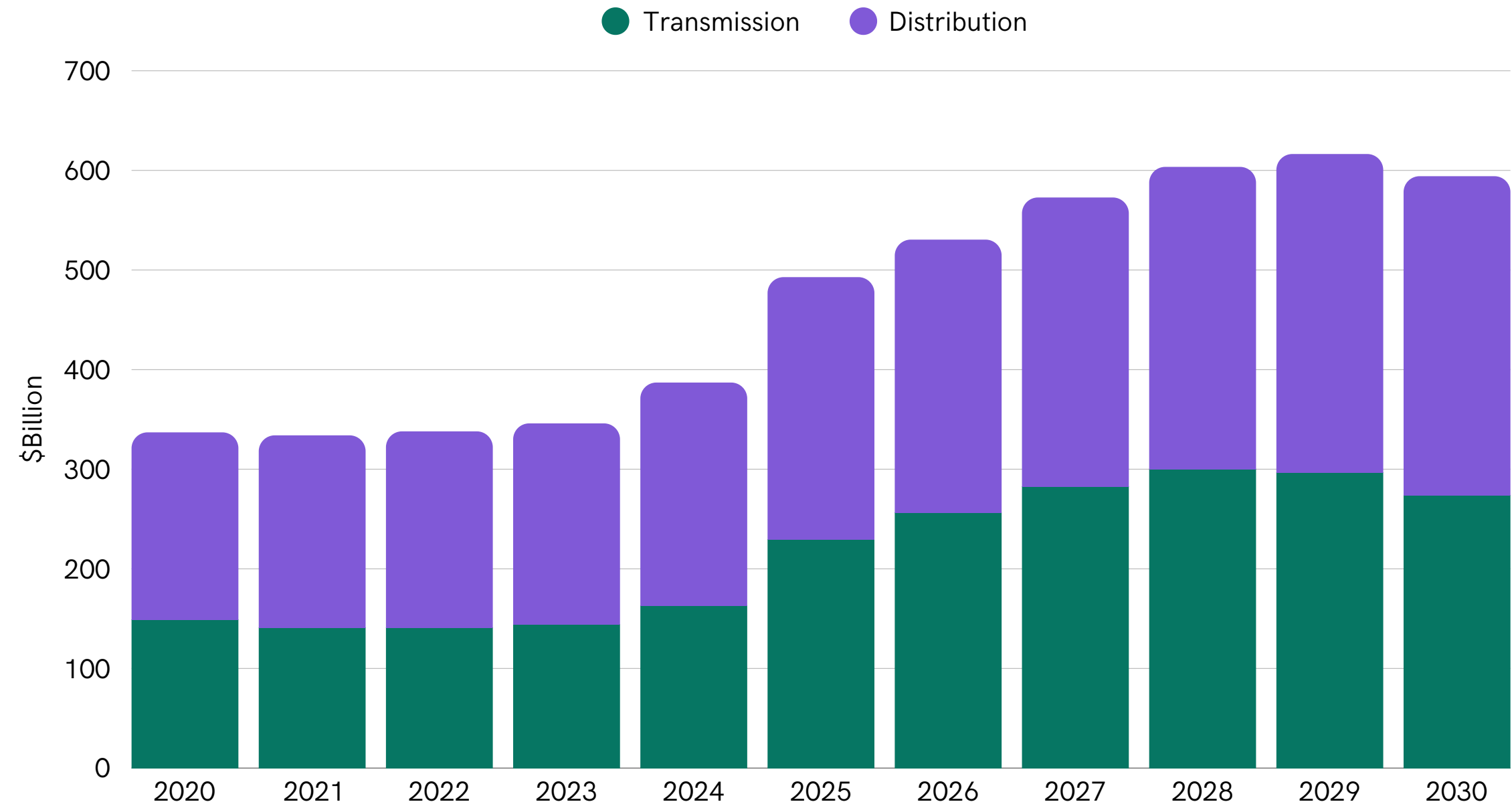
Transmission is critical system bottleneck

The build out of renewable generation has moved faster than the expansion of electricity networks. Transmission investment has lagged demand for many years, whilst new renewable energy supply has been added in locations far from centres of consumption.

This combination has created persistent congestion, rising connection queues and increasing curtailment. As Figure 5 outlines, addressing these constraints now requires a sustained increase in transmission and distribution investment.

The portfolio is well-positioned to benefit from this investment opportunity.

Figure 5: Historic and forecast global grid investment, 2020-2030



Data sourced from: *New Energy Outlook 2025: Grids*, BNEF.

Linking the investment environment with our Sustainable Infrastructure Sectors

The Fund's *Sustainable Infrastructure Sectors* provide a framework for identifying companies exposed to the structural changes taking place across infrastructure systems.

In particular, *low-carbon energy generation, digital infrastructure* and *core infrastructure* are all aligned with long-term trends such as electrification, digitalisation and the need for more resilient and interconnected systems.

Electricity demand continues to rise, driven primarily by the electrification of transport and the expansion of data-intensive services, while the growth of renewable generation is placing greater demands on electricity networks. At the same time, transport and other core infrastructure systems are adapting to demand for efficient, reliable networks.

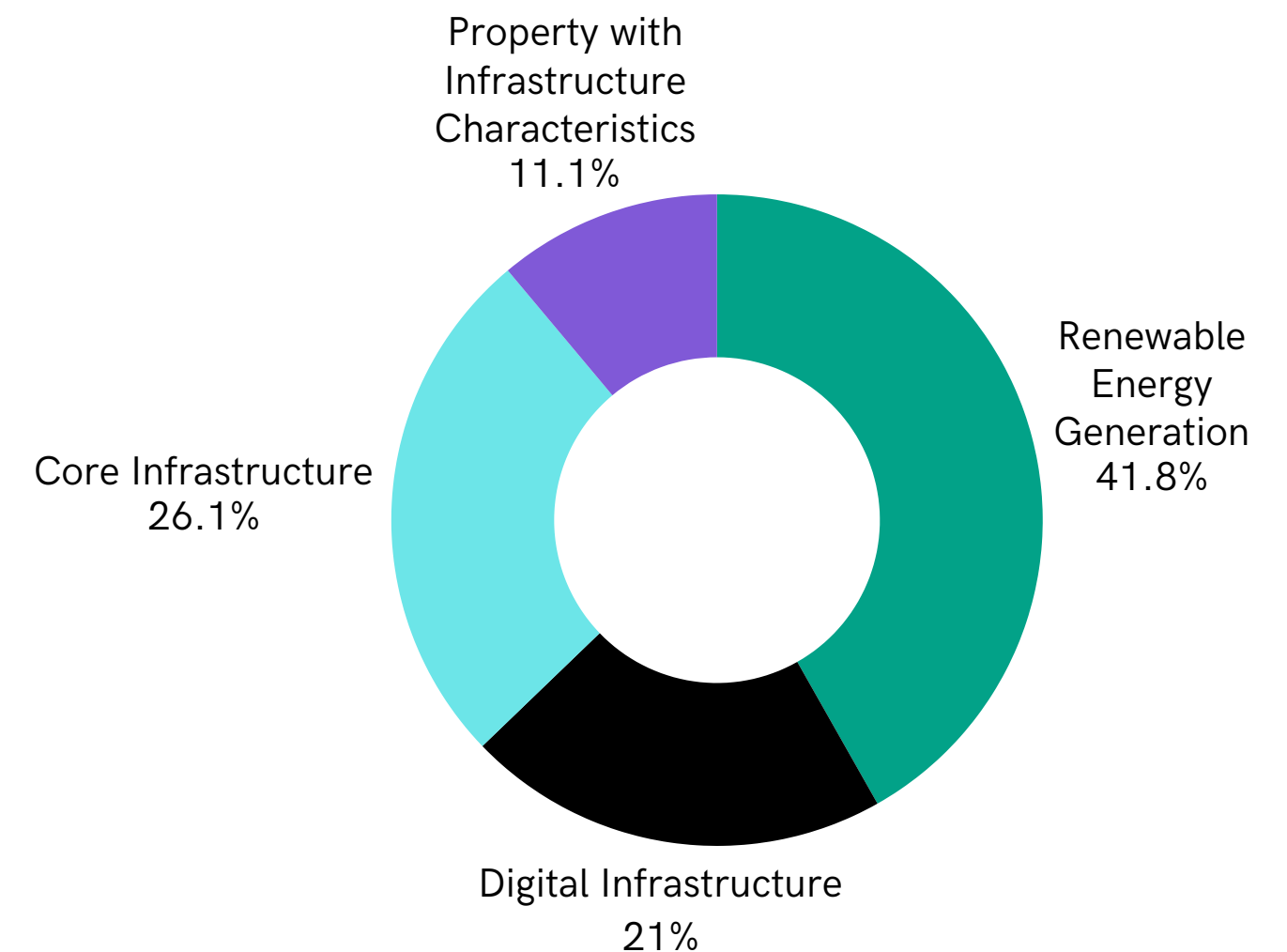
This is driving investment not only in energy generation, but across the wider set of assets required to support and connect these systems.

The links between sectors are becoming more pronounced. The growth in digital infrastructure assets is contributing to increased electricity demand, energy systems are providing this supply, and expanded and modernised networks and core infrastructure assets are integrating them all.

Moreover, regulated infrastructure, including utilities and transport networks, are playing a central role in maintaining system reliability and supporting the delivery of essential services. Regulatory regimes increasingly incorporate environmental and social performance into incentive structures, linking outcomes such as emissions reduction, service quality and environmental impact directly to returns.

Taken together, these sectors represent different parts of the same system. By focusing on companies with revenues aligned to them, the Fund maintains exposure to the long-term drivers shaping infrastructure and the delivery of essential services.

Figure 6: Aligned FIIF revenue by Sustainable Infrastructure Pillar



Data sourced from company reporting, aggregated using fund weightings as of 31/12/2025.

Brookfield Renewable Partners – renewable power and decarbonisation solutions.

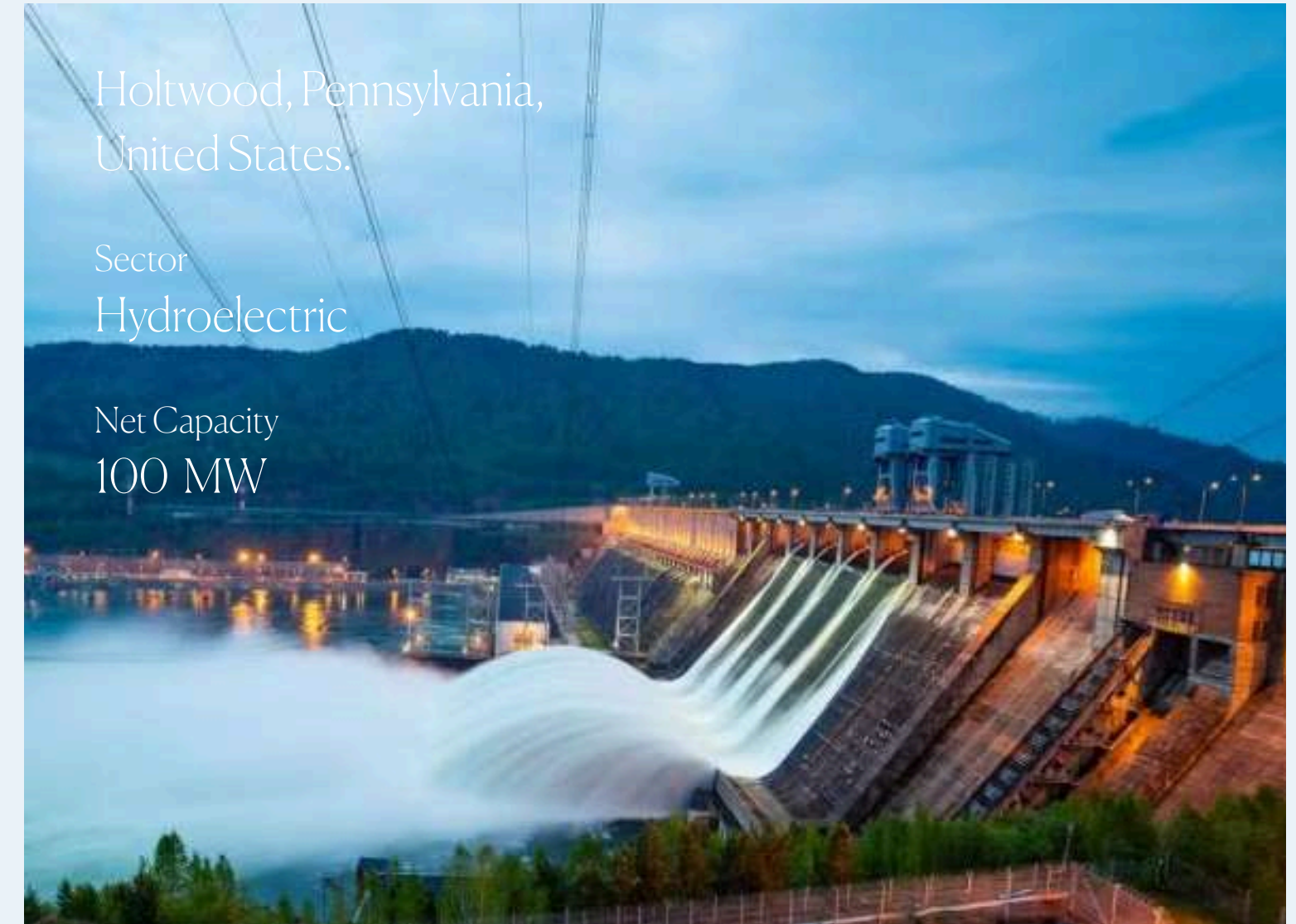
Brookfield

Globally diversified portfolio of
power assets providing 47.2 GW of
operating capacity.

47 GW

Renewables make up over 96% of
the company's operating capacity.

96%



The company's diversified portfolio spans hydro, wind, solar, distributed energy and sustainable solutions globally, enabling them to provide differentiated solutions for their customers and generate consistent durable cashflows.

Tech giant Google has signed a hydro framework agreement with Brookfield Renewable Partners to procure up to 3GW of carbon-free hydroelectric capacity in the US.



2025 Fund Commentary

03

How the Fund performed in 2025

Through 2025, the Fund delivered positive performance of 6.22%, navigating a year characterised by shifting interest rate expectations, trade policy uncertainty and periodic market volatility.

The Fund's focus on UK-listed infrastructure companies providing essential services supported resilient performance. The portfolio is constructed around businesses with high-quality, predictable cash flows, typically underpinned by long-term, government-backed or regulated revenue streams. These characteristics helped to provide stability through periods of market dislocation.

The defensive nature of infrastructure assets, combined with their domestic revenue exposure, helped insulate the portfolio from global trade disruptions and currency volatility.

In addition, attractive starting valuations and elevated income levels provided a strong underpinning for returns. Listed infrastructure assets continued to trade at meaningful discounts to long-term average valuations, while offering compelling dividend yields, supporting both income generation and the potential for capital appreciation through a normalisation of valuations.

Corporate activity also contributed positively. Increased M&A activity across the sector, with private market participants acquiring listed assets at premiums to prevailing share prices, reinforced the valuation opportunity and supported share price performance across the portfolio.

Since its December 2017 inception, the Fund has generated a total return of 21.87%. In 2025, the Fund's total return was 6.22%.

All performance data sourced from Bloomberg.

Figure 7: FIIF 12-month return, indexed to 100

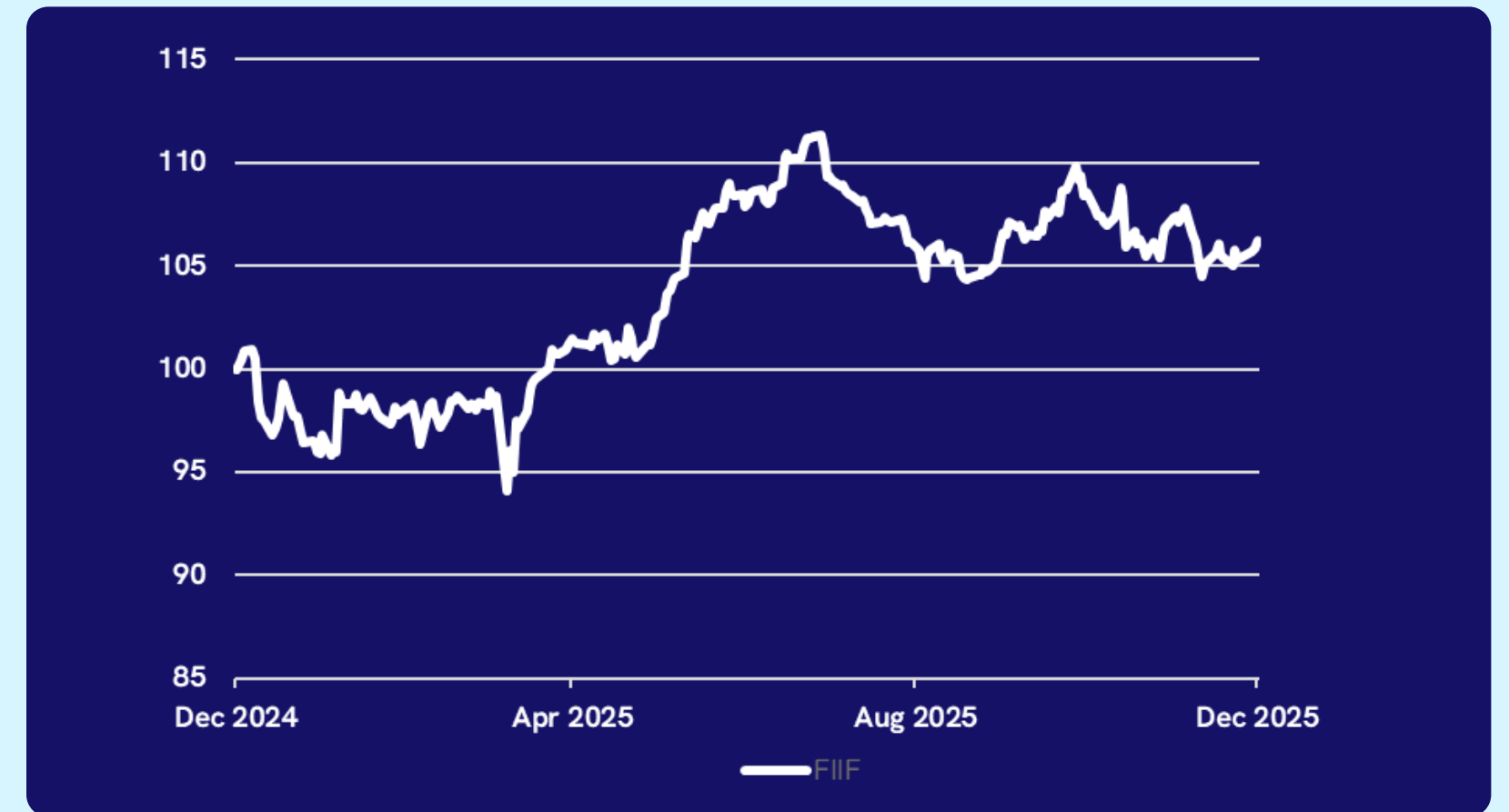
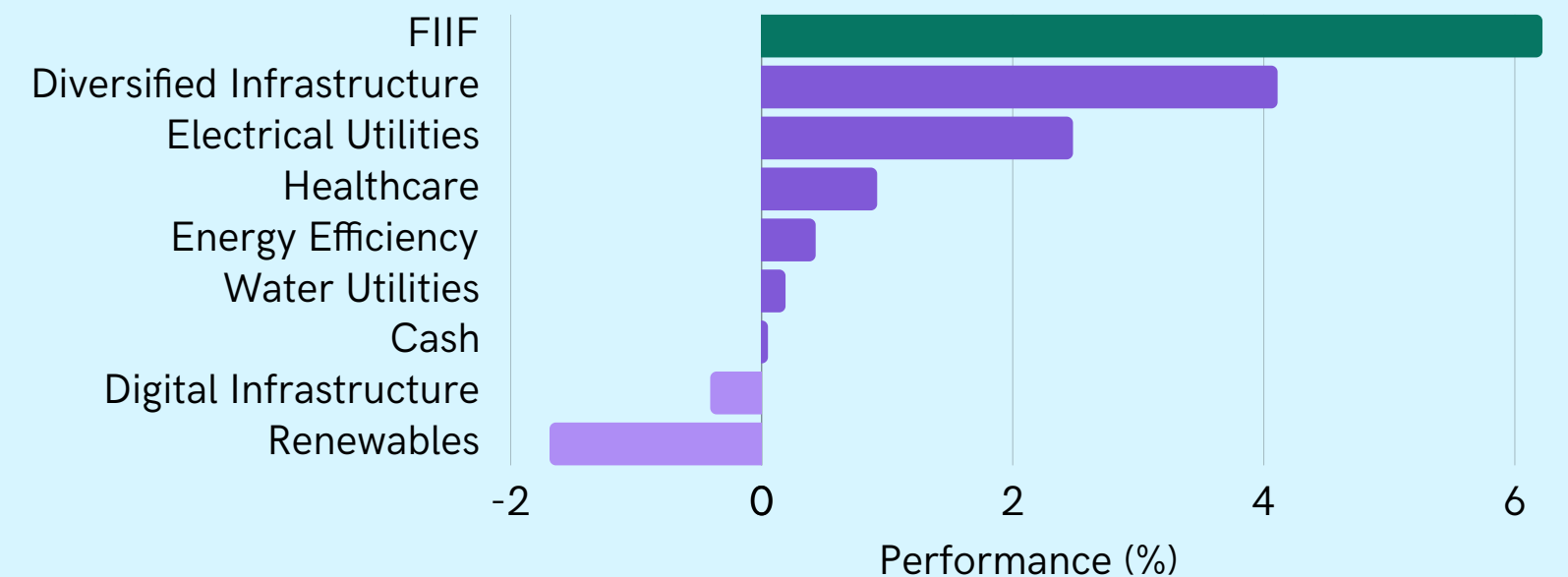


Figure 8: 2025 contribution to return, by sector



How the Fund evolved in 2025

The portfolio remained focused on infrastructure assets providing essential services, with diversified exposure across renewables, utilities, digital infrastructure and social assets.

The higher interest rate environment has led to greater dispersion across the listed infrastructure universe, with weaker balance sheets and less disciplined capital allocation increasingly exposed. In response, the Fund focused on companies with robust financing structures, clear visibility on cash flows and management teams demonstrating disciplined capital deployment.

This was also reflected in a modest shift up the market capitalisation spectrum, with exposure to larger-cap companies increasing over the year.

Alongside this, the Fund made selective additions to utilities. UK utilities are entering a new investment cycle, supported by regulatory frameworks that provide increased visibility on returns and capital deployment.

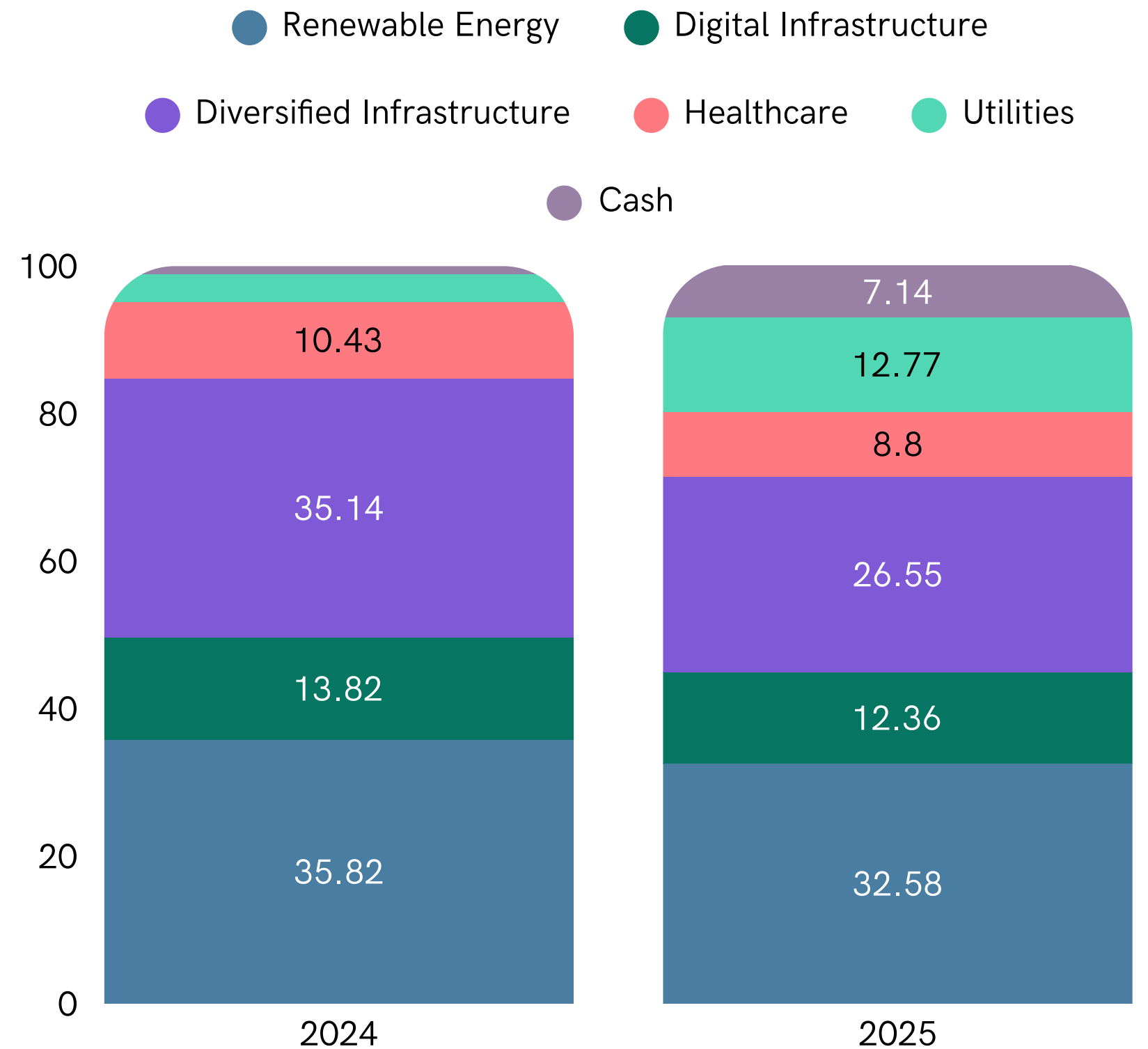
In the water sector, the 2025-2030 regulatory period includes a material increase in sector investment, driving expected growth in regulated asset bases and supporting long-term earnings.

Water utilities also play a critical role from a sustainability perspective, providing access to a vital resource while managing environmental impacts. Increasing regulatory scrutiny is also strengthening the link between sustainability performance and financial outcomes, leading to greater differentiation across the sector.

The Fund also maintained exposure to digital infrastructure and renewable energy. Digital infrastructure continues to benefit from sustained growth in data usage and connectivity needs, while renewable energy assets are supported by the ongoing energy transition.

The portfolio's evolution reflects a consistent approach: maintaining exposure to high-quality infrastructure while reallocating towards areas with stronger fundamentals and regulatory visibility.

Figure 9: Fund thematic exposure 2024-2025



Portfolio turnover in 2025

Figure 10: Companies bought 2025



Figure 11: Companies sold in 2025



SSE – building, operating, and investing in low-carbon electricity infrastructure.



Generated 10,168 GWh of renewable energy in the 2024/25 financial year.

10 TWh

Announced a £33bn five-year investment programme towards the UK's electricity networks and renewable generation.

£33bn

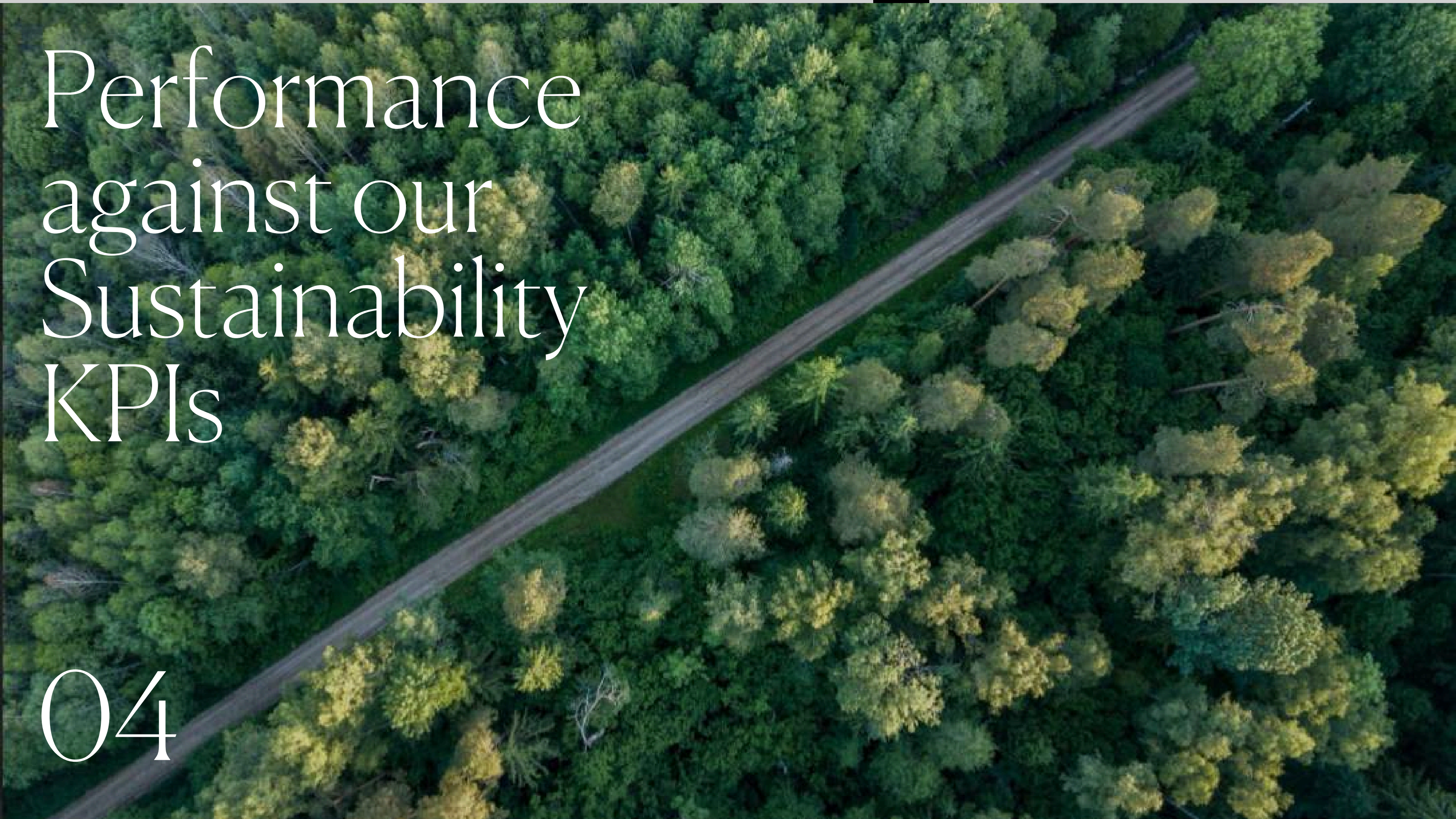
All data sourced from SSE's 2025 Annual Report.

FP Foresight UK Infrastructure Income Fund



SSE is a leading generator of renewable electricity in the UK and Ireland and one of the UK's largest electricity network companies.

The Company develops, builds, operates, and invests in low-carbon electricity infrastructure in support of the transition to net zero, including onshore and offshore wind, hydro power, flexible thermal generation, electricity transmission and distribution networks.








Performance against our Sustainability KPIs

04

Handprint KPI Performance

Our handprint KPIs capture the positive outcomes delivered through the products and services those companies provide.

Figure 12: 2025 performance against the Fund’s Handprint KPIs

	Handprint KPI	FY24 Performance	2025 Performance	Change
	New Low-carbon Energy Installed (GW)	8.9	0.75	↓
	Low-carbon Energy Generated (GWh)	45,078	118,643	↑
	GHG Emissions Avoided Due To Products Sold (Million tCO ₂ e)	15.8	73.1	↑
	Number of Assets Providing Access to: Healthcare, Education, Digital Connectivity, or Community Amenity Services	266,822	325,810	↑
	Average Sustainable Infrastructure Sectors Revenue Alignment (%)	96%	95%	↓



See Appendix for details on KPI performance calculation methodology.

Handprint KPI Performance

In 2025, portfolio companies added 0.7 GW of new low-carbon energy capacity and generated 119 TWh of low-carbon electricity.

The amount of low-carbon energy generated by the portfolio more than doubled in 2025 compared with the previous year. Over the same period, portfolio level greenhouse gas emissions avoided increased by over four times. This reflected the portfolio's existing operational capacity, portfolio additions such as SSE, and a strong year for renewable generation.

While additions of new low-carbon energy capacity were lower than in the prior year, this metric captures only capacity added during the reporting period. The portfolio's existing installed capacity remains fully operational and continues to be generate low-carbon electricity and lead to avoided emissions.

Year on year data changes reflected both underlying portfolio activity and improved data availability following the introduction of a new data provider. Year on year comparisons should be interpreted in this context.

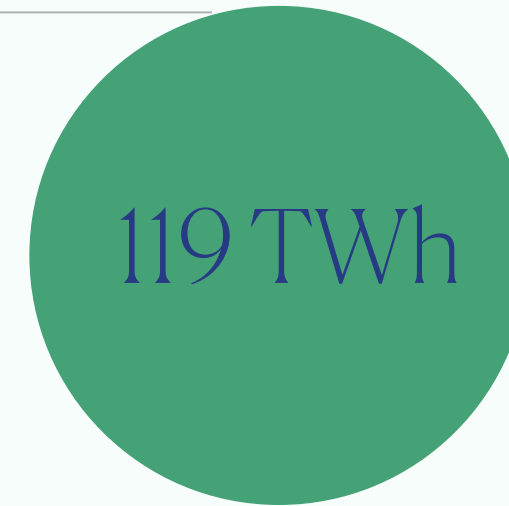
The largest contributor to new renewable energy capacity additions was SSE, a new portfolio addition. During the year, the 443 MW Viking onshore wind farm in Shetland became operational, and SSE Renewables moved toward completion and full commercial operations at the 101 MW Yellow River wind farm in Ireland. Looking ahead, SSE is targeting an increase in installed renewable capacity to 7 GW by 2027.

Across the portfolio, 325,810 assets provided access to essential services, including healthcare, education, digital connectivity and community amenities

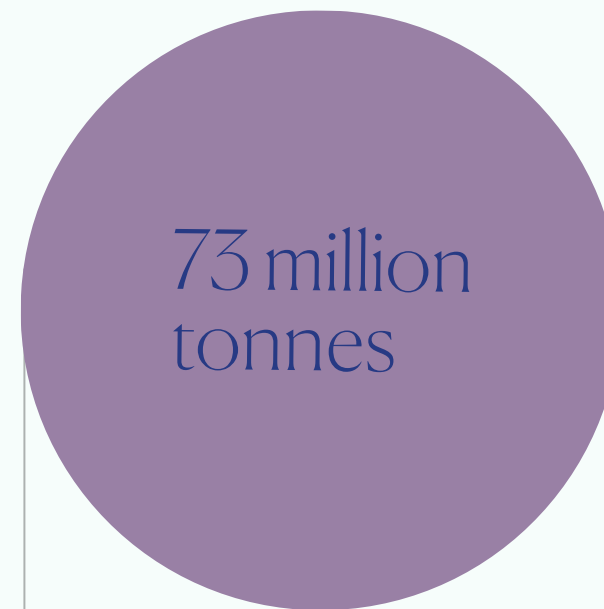
This was heavily influenced by digital infrastructure holdings such as American Tower Corp and Cellnex Telecom, reflecting the network based nature of digital infrastructure, where connectivity is delivered through large numbers of distributed assets. American Tower Corp's portfolio alone comprises almost 150,000 communication sites, supporting wireless connectivity globally.

Revenue alignment with the Strategy's Sustainable Infrastructure Sectors remained very high, at 95%.

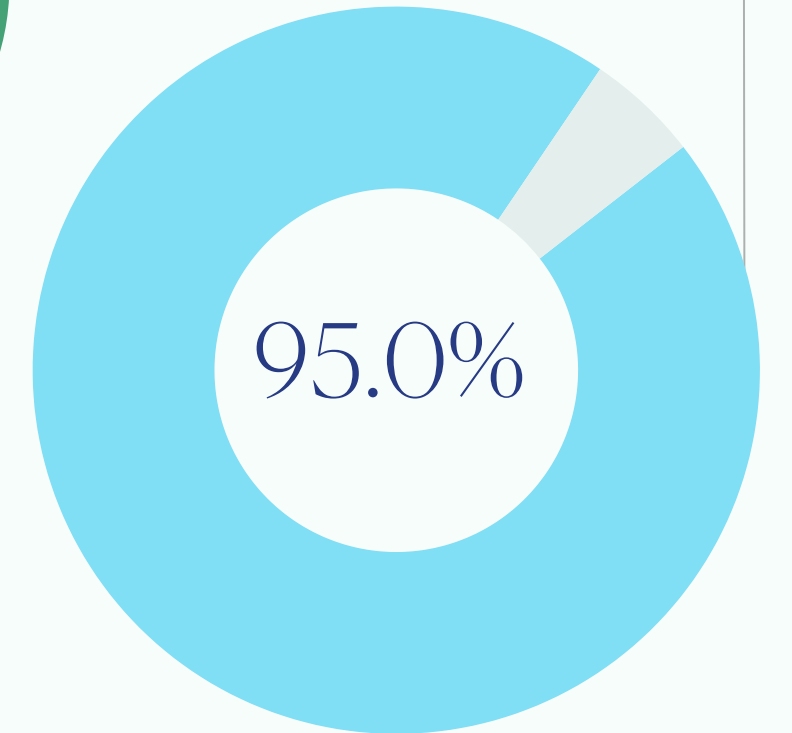
Companies in the portfolio generated 119 TWh of low-carbon power...



73 million tonnes



... and contributed to 73 million tonnes of avoided emissions.



Footprint KPI Performance

Our footprint KPIs focus on governance, risk management and sustainability practices at portfolio company level.





All portfolio companies had at least a net zero target, climate change policy or emissions reduction initiative in place during the year. The Fund also achieved a very high portfolio level UN Global Compact alignment score, with no notable controversies recorded.

The proportion of companies with executive remuneration linked to sustainability metrics increased to almost three quarters during the year. This was particularly relevant as the Fund entered the water sector, where regulation directly links environmental performance to permitted company revenues. Moreover, 100% of companies added to the portfolio in 2025 had sustainability-linked remuneration in place at entry.

Board gender diversity improved modestly, reaching 49% at portfolio level. While this remains an area of focus for ongoing engagement, the outcome exceeds the Fund's objective to maintain average representation above 30%.

Taken together, these indicators demonstrate that baseline sustainability expectations were consistently met across the portfolio throughout 2025.

Figure 13: 2025 performance against the Fund's Footprint KPIs

Footprint KPI	FY24 Performance	2025 Performance	Change
 Proportion of holdings with net zero target, climate policy or emissions reduction initiatives	100%	100%	=
 Integration of sustainability considerations into management remuneration	56%	63%	↑
 Average alignment with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact	94/100	99/100	↑
 Average board gender diversity	46%	49%	↑

See Appendix for details on KPI performance calculation methodology.



Stewardship

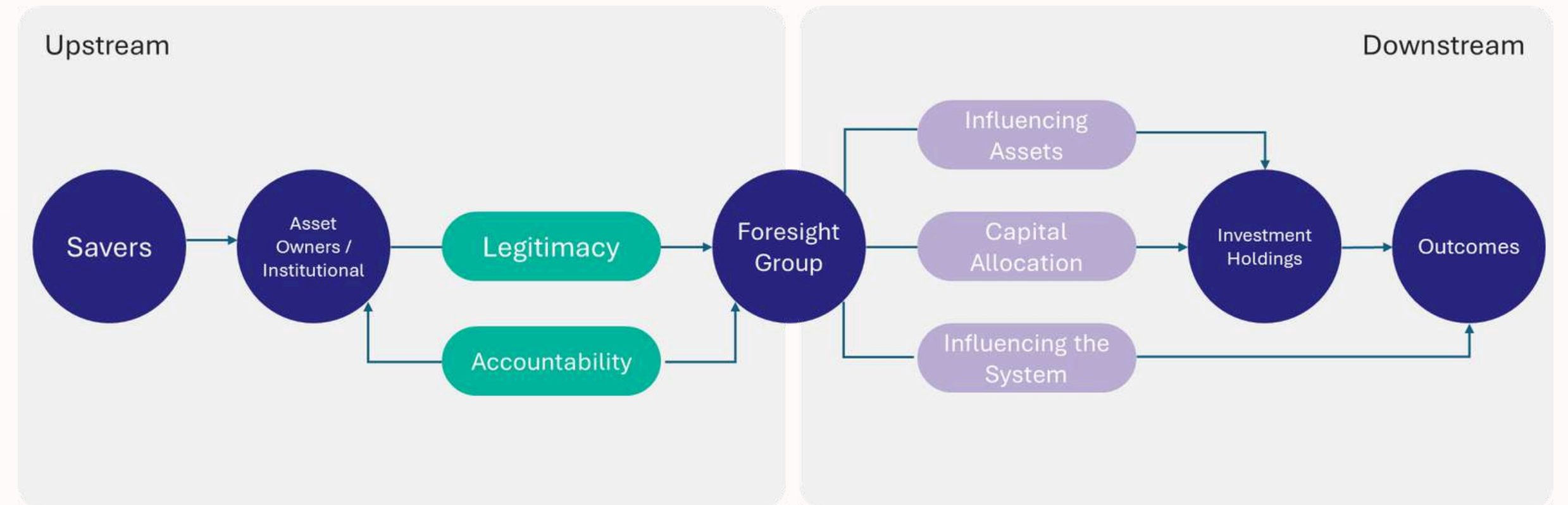
05

Active ownership to protect and enhance long term value

Stewardship is a core responsibility as part of our active management approach and a long-standing priority at FCM. We believe that effective stewardship, through voting, engagement and escalation, helps drive improved environmental, social and governance outcomes across our portfolios, and supports long-term value creation for our underlying investors.

Following the acquisition of WHEB Asset Management in early 2025, we undertook a detailed review of our respective stewardship approaches. This confirmed a strong alignment in stewardship philosophy and objectives. WHEB bring an industry-leading stewardship framework. As part of the integration process, we have begun adopting WHEB’s stewardship approach and are actively embedding this across the business, strengthening the consistency, transparency and effectiveness of our stewardship activities.

Figure 14: The stewardship value chain



For more information on FCM’s approach to stewardship see White Paper on Stewardship on listed equities: <https://foresight.group/media/htglji4t/20241030-wheb-stewardship-white-paper.pdf>

Exercising our voting rights

As one of our key stewardship responsibilities, voting represents a critical mechanism for holding companies to account and influencing strategy, governance and sustainability performance. We vote consistently across our Strategies and disclose data aggregated across these.

Though the following data relates to engagement and voting activity across FCM funds excluding the WHEB Strategy, it should be seen as representative for FIIF.

95 company meetings
1,267 resolutions
100% eligible votes cast

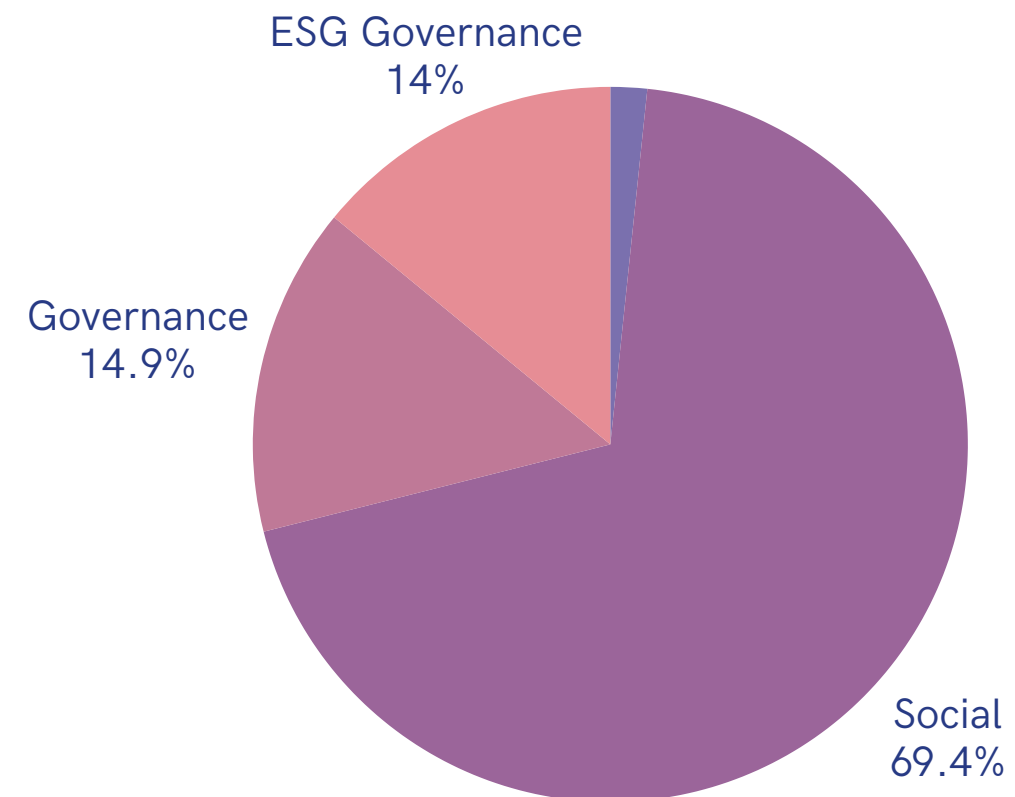
Data is reported separately for 2025 as the WHEB Strategy was acquired part way through the year, in March 2025.

Active voting

We voted against management at least once at 34 meetings (36%). Overall, we voted against management or abstained on around one in ten resolutions, reflecting a selective but active approach.

Figures 15 and 16 show a breakdown of votes against management by theme and topic. Gender diversity was the most common rationale, aligning directly with one of our SDR KPIs.

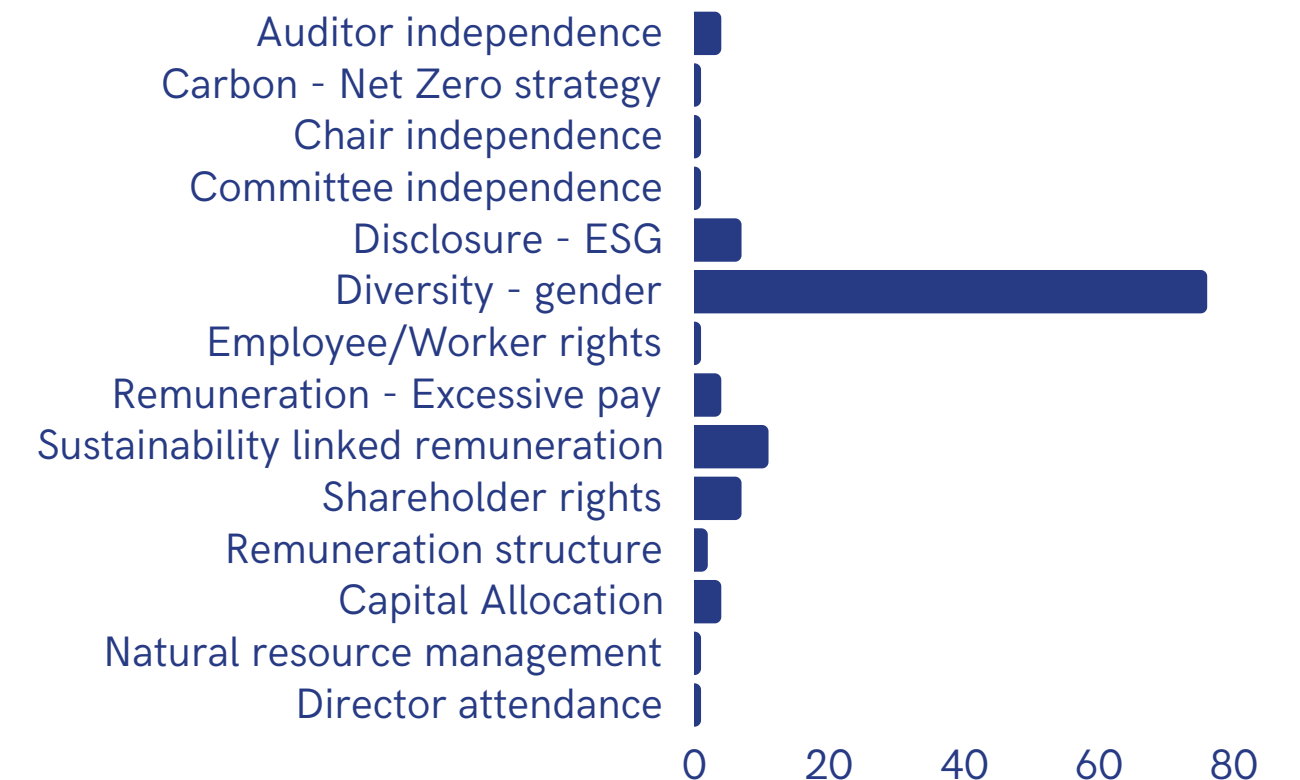
Figure 15: Votes against management, by theme



Amplifying our vote

Where we vote against management, we aim to write to the company to clearly explain our vote and the rationale behind it. This approach supports both transparency and impact by ensuring our views are communicated effectively and by opening the opportunity for dialogue with company management.

Figure 16: Votes against management, by topic



Engaging with companies in the portfolio

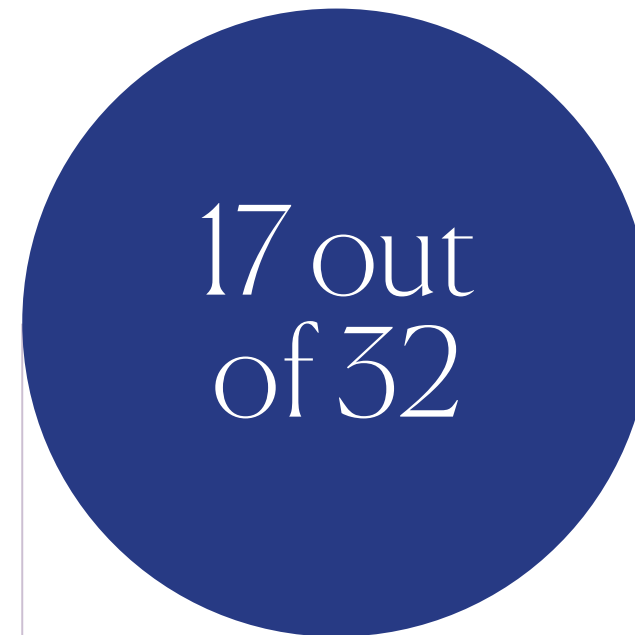
Through structured and ongoing dialogue with portfolio companies, we seek to influence strategy, governance and operations in ways that strengthen environmental and social outcomes, manage material risks and support long term value creation.

In 2025, across the Fund we undertook 32 company engagements. Each engagement was defined by a clear objective, explicitly communicated to the company and aligned with the Fund's priorities. This approach distinguishes targeted engagement from routine interactions and allows progress to be tracked over time.

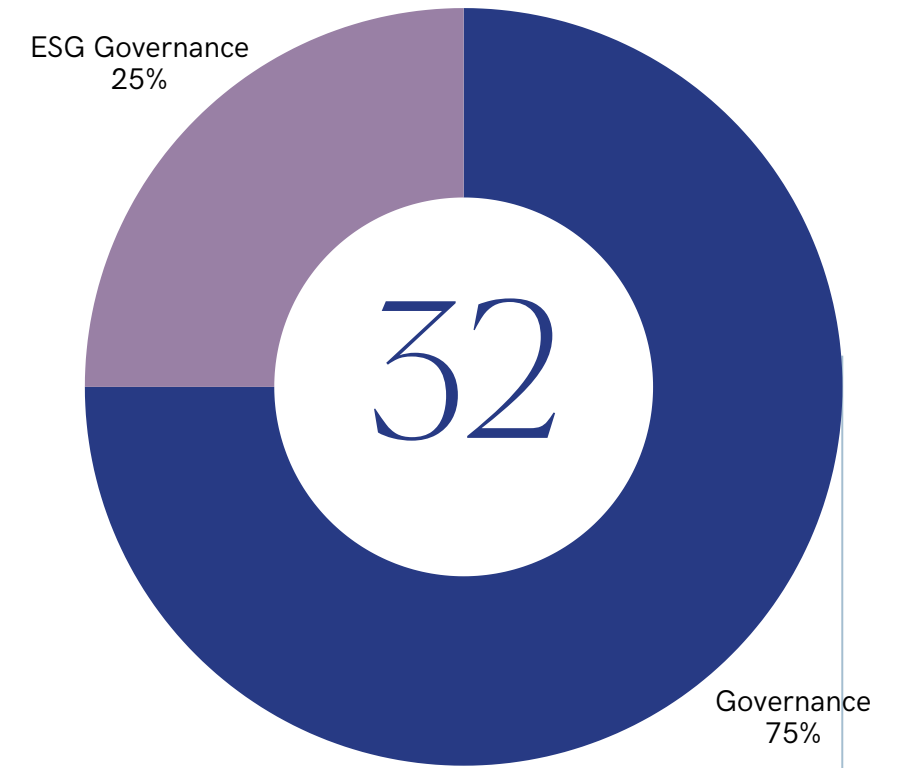
Engagements were structured around both company specific objectives and higher level priorities, ensuring consistency while remaining responsive to individual business models.

The most common High Level Objective (HLO) in 2025, with 17 engagements, was:

Protecting long term shareholder value by ensuring assets are resilient and well-positioned to benefit from structural environmental, social and economic trends.



Engagements classified as 'Deep': achieving milestones 3 or 4, representing behavioural change and real-world outcomes



Company engagements across FIIF in 2025, by topic

See Appendix for a full breakdown of engagements by High-Level Objective and for an overview of the milestone methodology employed.

2025 engagement topics

Capital Allocation

Capital allocation was the most significant focus of engagement activity during the year, accounting for over 40 percent of total engagements. This reflected the Fund’s exposure to UK listed investment trusts, which have continued to trade at wide discounts amid challenging market conditions, and the continued importance of how capital is deployed within these investment vehicles.

Engagements focused on encouraging disciplined capital deployment that maximises long term shareholder value, including the consideration of share buybacks in light of prevailing discounts. The Fund also advocated for capital to be allocated in ways that supported the long term viability of the investment vehicles.

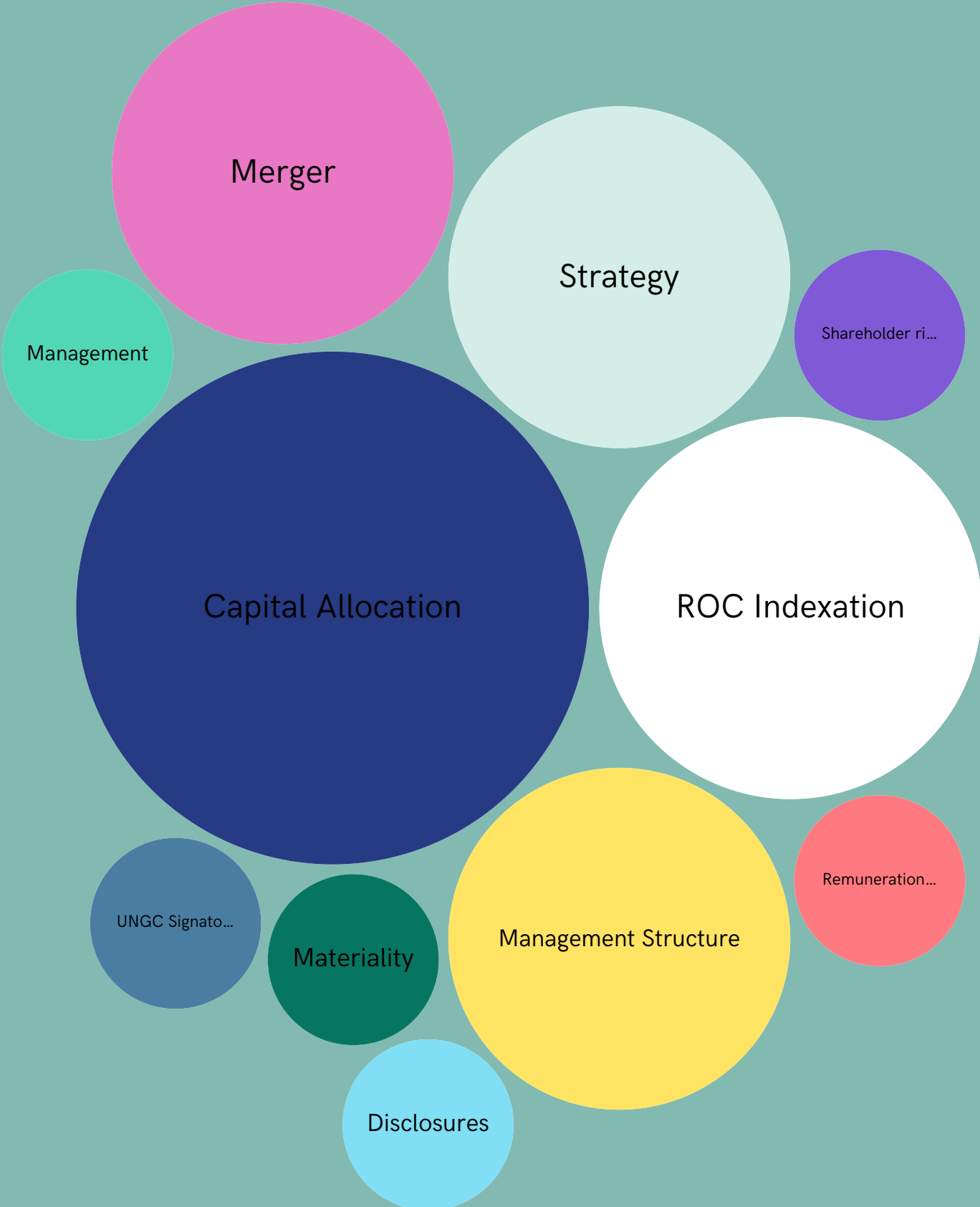
13%

focused on ensuring a clear strategic rationale, clearly defined post transaction strategies, and sustainable, risk adjusted outcomes. Engagements also emphasised the importance of vehicles being of sufficient scale.

16%

related to the UK Renewables Obligation Certificates scheme, reflecting its relevance for the Fund’s UK renewable energy holdings. See case study on page 33 for further information.

Figure 17: Engagement topics, by quantity



The Renewables Infrastructure Group (TRIG)

Engagement objective: To better align management fees with shareholder interests.

Background

TRIG is a UK investment trust with a diversified portfolio including onshore and offshore wind farms and solar parks across the UK and Europe. These assets generate revenue from electricity sales and government-backed green incentives. TRIG was one of the first renewable energy infrastructure investment companies listed on the London Stock Exchange.

In February 2025, TRIG amended its Investment Management Agreement (“IMA”). Under the revised terms, the management fee would be calculated based on an equal weighting of (i) the average daily market capitalisation during each quarter and (ii) the published NAV for the quarter, rather than solely on adjusted portfolio value. Additionally, a takeover fee was introduced as well as transaction fees on debt refinancings and asset disposals.

Actions

Given the company’s persistent discount to NAV and the broader market context, we were supportive of the amendment to the calculation of the annual fee.

However, we considered the additional fee changes to be misaligned with shareholder interests. The takeover fee in particular could discourage potential bids during a period of depressed sentiment.

We escalated our concerns directly to the TRIG Board.



Jädraås, Sweden

Technology
Onshore wind

Net Capacity
213 MW

Outcome

Milestone 4 - Company develops or commits to develop an appropriate policy or strategy to manage the issue

Following engagement with shareholders, TRIG responded by amending its IMA to remove the additional transaction and takeover fees. The company also introduced a continuation vote, reflecting a positive outcome aligned with investor feedback.



Stewardship beyond company engagement

Macro-stewardship

Macro stewardship complements our company level activity. Insights gained through systems level engagement inform our expectations of portfolio companies and shape engagement priorities, while evidence from company engagement supports our policy discussions. Together, these activities strengthen the effectiveness of our stewardship approach and support delivery of the Fund’s sustainable investment objective.

During the year, we engaged with public bodies and collaborative investor groups such as UKSIF on issues central to the Fund’s priorities, including the infrastructure investment landscape and related regulation.



UKSIF



Department for
Energy Security
& Net Zero



Company meetings

Alongside voting and engagement, we aim to meet regularly with portfolio companies. These meetings deepen our understanding of management quality, governance and strategic direction, while helping to build long-term relationships that strengthen our ability to influence company behaviour and strategy. Insights from this dialogue inform our engagement priorities, voting decisions, investment conviction and fundamentally, capital allocation.

In 2025, we held 56 meetings with companies held in the Fund, averaging around two meetings per company.

87% of the portfolio had at least one meeting during the year.

ROC: Addressing Systemic Risks in the UK Power Market

Background

The UK Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROC) scheme has been a key policy supporting renewable electricity since 2002. In 2025, the Government proposed changing how the ROC buy-out price is adjusted for inflation. Previously, it rose with the Retail Price Index (RPI), which increased subsidy costs for consumers. The Government consulted on two options: switching to the Consumer Prices Index (CPI), which would slow future increases, or in effect temporarily freeze the price before restarting increases at a lower level.

Of these, a temporary freeze would have had a larger impact on the net asset value (NAV) of some renewable assets, as it would stop revenue growth immediately, whereas moving to CPI would only slow growth over time. Both options were seen as market-wide risks with potential implications for stability, investor confidence, and long-term investment in the UK energy transition. Between the two, the lower-impact CPI option was preferable.

Given the market-wide nature of the risk and the limited ability for individual investments to mitigate it, we escalated our stewardship beyond company-level engagement to coordinated policy and market-wide action.

Engagement objectives:

Our objective was to respond to the consultation in a way that both protected investor interests and supported the stability of the wider energy market. We aimed to advocate for a transition pathway that preserved policy credibility, avoided unnecessary disruption to renewable asset valuations, and contributed to well-functioning renewable energy markets.

Activity

- **System-level action (policy and market-wide engagement):** We submitted a direct response to the UK Government on behalf of Foresight Group, advocating for them to reconsider any change to the indexation mechanism and, should a change proceed, to adopt the option with the lowest expected impact on NAV and the least disruption to cashflows of renewable energy assets. We also sought to amplify this position through our involvement in UKSIF, helping ensure consistent industry messaging and supporting a coordinated response.
- **Investee-level action (engagement):** In parallel, we also engaged with operators significantly exposed to ROC revenue, such as Greencoat UK Wind and TRIG, to understand their views and confirm that they were also responding to the consultation. Insights from these discussions were integrated into our broader assessment of policy-driven systemic risks across Foresight Group's Real Assets portfolios.

Outcome

The Government concluded the consultation and announced that it would pursue the option reflecting a change in indexation from RPI to CPI. This outcome aligned with the position we had advocated for as it would have a less negative impact on asset valuations. This change will take effect from April 2026.

This outcome demonstrates how escalating stewardship from investee-level engagement to coordinated policy engagement can influence market-wide outcomes where risks cannot be mitigated by individual companies acting alone. Internally, the process strengthened our ability to identify when escalation is required and reinforced how we leverage group-level capabilities to manage systemic risks while supporting a stable, well-functioning renewable energy market.

Looking to the future

06

The outlook for listed infrastructure



As we look ahead to 2026, the outlook for listed infrastructure continues to be shaped by strong underlying demand for essential services and the systems that support them.

After a period where market performance was influenced heavily by interest rates and sentiment, there is increasing focus on the fundamentals of infrastructure businesses, including the quality of their assets, the visibility of their earnings and their ability to invest in areas of long-term need.

Demand for infrastructure investment remains robust and is continuing to grow across energy systems, digital networks and essential services. Trends such as electrification, digitalisation and the need to upgrade ageing infrastructure are placing increasing pressure on existing systems, reinforcing the importance of sustained investment.

At the same time, this environment places greater emphasis on selectivity. Not all companies will benefit equally, and there is a growing distinction between those with high-quality, well-positioned assets and those with more limited or uncertain growth prospects. This reinforces the importance of active management and focusing on companies that can deliver reliable services, invest effectively and operate within supportive regulatory frameworks.

Implications for the Fund

Within this environment, the Fund remains focused on investing in high-quality infrastructure companies that are aligned with long-term structural trends and capable of delivering resilient earnings over time.

The growth drivers underpinning the portfolio remain consistent. These include the expansion and modernisation of energy systems, particularly electricity networks and low-carbon energy supply, alongside continued growth in digital infrastructure and the ongoing need for essential services such as transport, healthcare and water.

We also continue to see opportunities in areas where regulatory frameworks are evolving to support higher levels of capital investment, particularly where this is linked to improving resilience, environmental outcomes and the delivery of essential services.

The Fund's approach to sustainability remains consistent. Investments will continue to be selected based on their alignment with the Fund's *Sustainable Infrastructure Sectors* and their ability to deliver positive environmental and social outcomes.

These outcomes will be monitored through the Fund's KPI framework, which assesses both the operational footprint of companies and the broader impact of their activities.

By maintaining this approach, the Fund aims to continue delivering on both its sustainability objective and its long-term financial objective.





Appendix

07

Figure 18: KPI Methodology

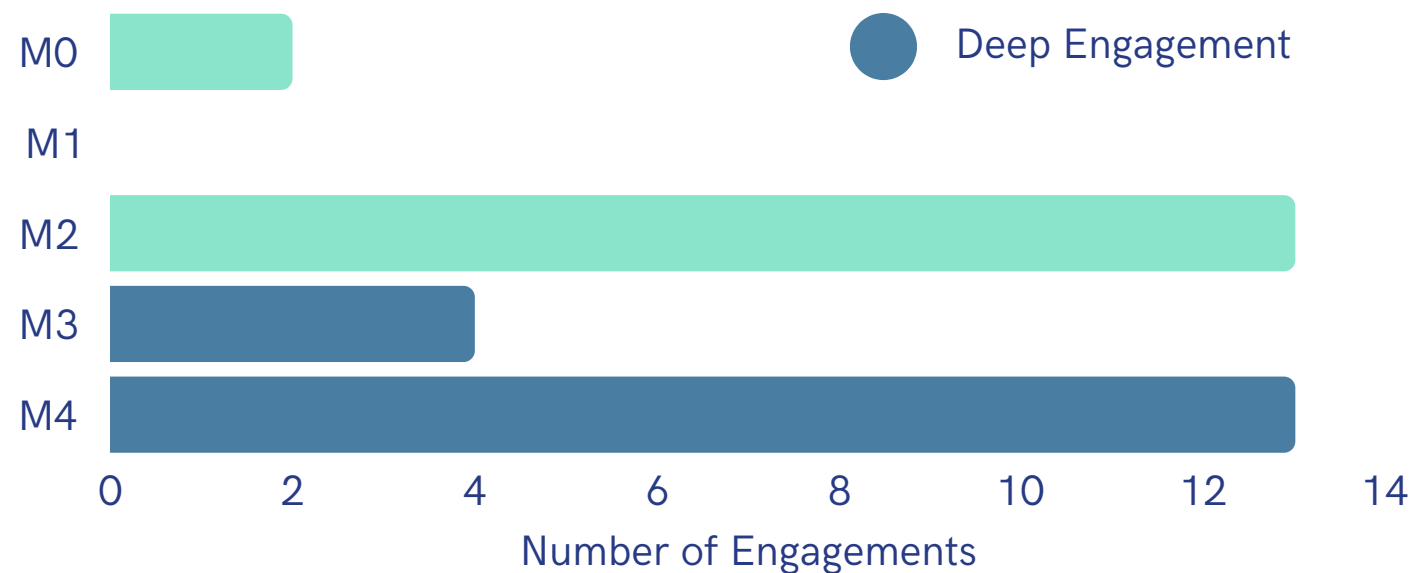
KPI	Aggregation Approach	Comment on Methodology
Additional Low-Carbon Energy Generated (GWh)	Unweighted sum across the portfolio	Represents the total low-carbon energy generated by portfolio companies during the latest available company reporting period. Low-carbon energy includes renewable and nuclear generation. Company reporting periods may not align with the Fund reporting year.
Additional Low-Carbon Energy Installed (GW)	Unweighted sum across the portfolio	Captures only additional low-carbon generating capacity installed during the reporting period. Existing capacity that remains unchanged does not contribute. Where reported capacity has decreased, the contribution is recorded as zero rather than negative.
Emissions Avoided (Million Metric tonnes CO ₂ equivalent)	Unweighted sum across the portfolio	Measures avoided emissions resulting from products sold or services provided. Where companies directly report avoided emissions, these figures are used. Where renewable energy generation is reported but avoided emissions are not disclosed, avoided emissions are estimated using OECD emissions factors.
Number of Social and Digital Assets Provided	Unweighted sum across the portfolio	Includes assets providing access to transport, healthcare, education, digital connectivity, or community amenity services. The metric counts physical assets provided by portfolio companies. Results are illustrative and do not reflect asset scale or intensity of use.
Average Sustainable Infrastructure Sectors Revenue Alignment	Weighted average, excluding cash	Assessed in line with the GICS methodology and reflects the proportion of company revenues aligned with one or more of the Fund's Sustainable Infrastructure Sectors. Financial reporting is used where available, with proxies applied where necessary.
Holdings with one of the Fund Environmental Policies	Weighted average, excluding cash	Assesses whether holdings have at least one of the following in place: a formal net zero emissions target, formal climate change policies, or formal emissions reduction initiatives.
Average UNGC Compliance Score	Weighted average, excluding cash	Internally assessed by the Investment Manager and scored from 0 to 100. Companies receive 10 points for each UN Global Compact principle for which they have an aligned policy and initiative in place. The Investment Manager encourages portfolio companies to become UNGC signatories.
Average Board Gender Diversity	Weighted average, excluding cash	Measured as the proportion of female board members across the portfolio. A minimum 30:70 female to male split is considered meeting the KPI within the Fund's norms based screen.
Holdings with Sustainability linked Remuneration	Weighted average, excluding cash	Assesses whether senior management remuneration is formally linked to the delivery of sustainability objectives, including environmental or social performance targets. The KPI is binary, yes or no, although remuneration metrics and targets are reviewed in more detail during due diligence, engagement and voting.

Engagement milestones

Company engagement objectives often take many years to achieve and so we measure progress using a set of standardised 'milestones'. Milestone 0 signifies that an engagement has been started through the communication of a clear objective to the company management team. Milestones 1 and 2 demonstrate that a company is aware of or believes it is already managing an issue effectively. In both cases, while no claim can be made that a positive change has occurred following the engagement, engagement nonetheless signals an interest in the active management of the issue and may also help reduce information asymmetries through improved disclosures.

Milestones 3 and 4 indicate progress has been made towards the objective following our engagement. Thus, we have a better claim to having made a contribution towards the outcome. Milestones 3 and 4 however typically require behavioural change on the part of the company and so are more difficult to achieve.

Figure 19: 2025 Engagements by milestone achieved



Engagement activity

Figure 20: Engagement milestones

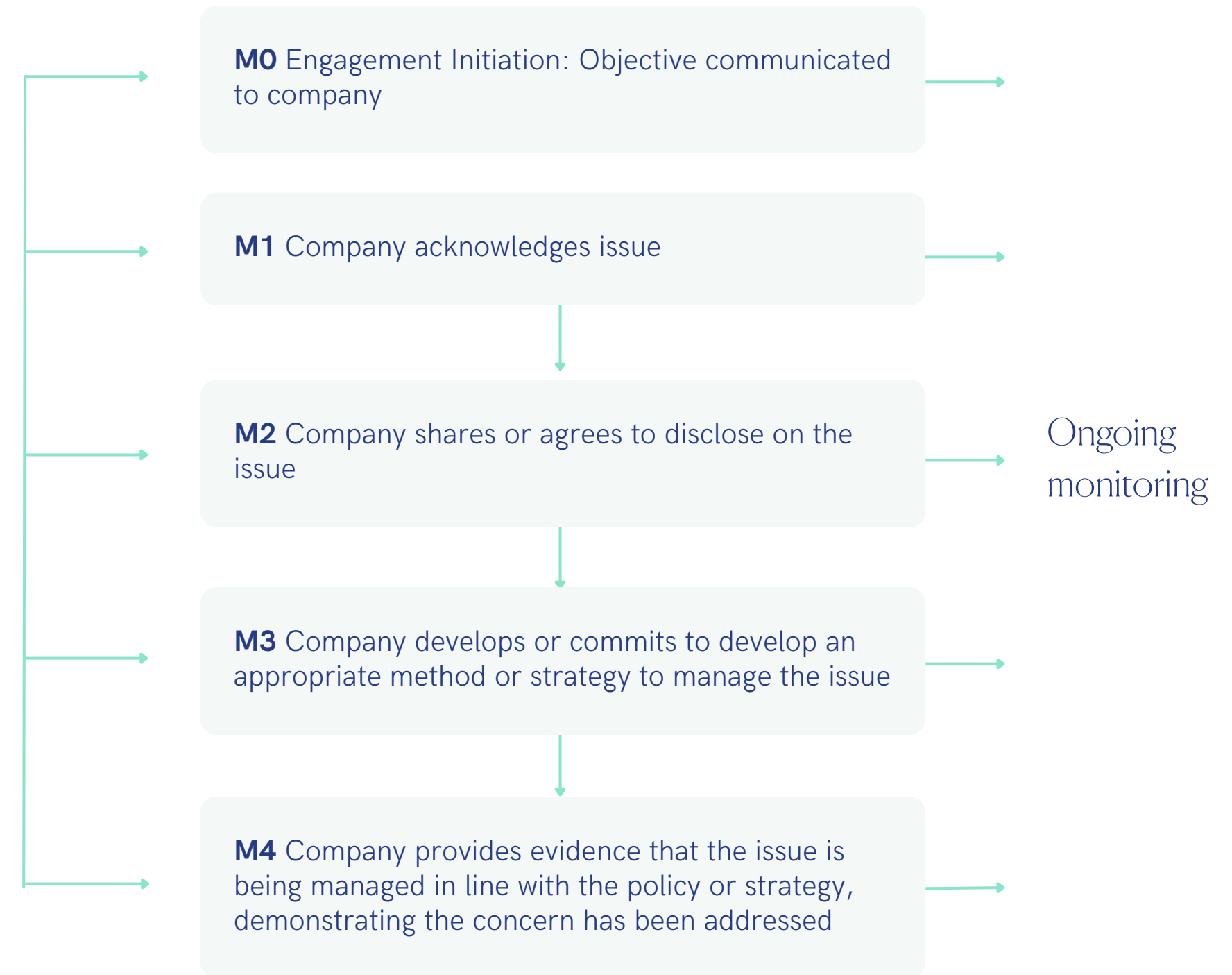


Figure 21: 2025 engagements by High Level Objective

High Level Objective	Number of engagements
Protecting long-term shareholder value by ensuring assets are both resilient and positioned to benefit from structural environmental, social and economic trends	17
Supporting high quality management extends the company's overall positive impact and long-term success	8
Limiting material negative social or environmental impacts	2
Delivery, acceleration and enhancement of the company's positive impact	5

Figure 22: 2025 engagements by Topic

Engagement Topic	Number of Engagements
Disclosure - ESG	1
Investor Materiality Assessment	1
Other	5
Shareholder rights	1
Management - Structure	4
Remuneration - Structure	1
UNGC Signatory Status	1
Strategy	4
Merger	4
Management	1
Capital Allocation	9
Total	32

Portfolio GHG emission metrics

Figure 23: GHG emissions for the Fund 2024-2025

	2024 ¹ (Data Coverage)	2025 ² (Data Coverage)
Scope 1 and 2 carbon total footprint (tCO ₂ e) (financed emissions)	6,687 (32%)	10,311 (70%)
Carbon footprint (tCO ₂ e/£1m invested (scope 1 and 2)	27.3 (32%)	61.9 (70%)
Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO ₂ e/£1m sales) (scope 1 and 2)	210 (32%)	1624 (70%)
Carbon footprint (tCO ₂ e/£1m sales (scope 3)	333.2 (32%)	411.3 (70%)

1. Data from Fund TCFD report, produced by MSCI, using data as of December 31 2024.
 2. Data from Net Purpose.

2025

Product Level Disclosure

