



Responsible Investment Report 2024

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CORDIANT AT A GLANCE

Cordiant is a global sector-specialist investor providing capital solutions for mission-critical infrastructure and real assets. These physical and operational platforms underpin the functioning, stability and resilience of core economic systems and provide essential goods and services on which societies, industries and governments rely for sustained economic activity, public welfare and national competitiveness. Within our investment framework, we have opted to focus primarily on Digital Infrastructure, Energy Transition Infrastructure, and Agriculture and Food Systems: three sectors that we believe can offer our investors both long-term financial gain and a vehicle to generate real-world positive impact.

Our investment philosophy is rooted in the tenet that our focus sectors are integral to economic stability, national resilience, and global sustainability.

We believe they provide an important opportunity to combine attractive risk-adjusted financial returns with a vehicle to catalyse real-world positive impact.

Cordiant leverages deep sector expertise with structural flexibility, enabling us to invest across the capital structure – private equity, private credit, or hybrid securities – and span the full investment life cycle, from buildout and expansion of platforms to refinancing and restructuring. We do not simply invest capital: in this rapidly evolving era of sectoral transformation, we provide customised capital solutions, crafted to satisfy both assets' and operators' needs in complex, evolving markets.

Cordiant invests where global demand is rising and supply chains must scale regionally, requiring long-term capital to fund physical expansion in line with local market conditions. By targeting the mid-market, we seek to build institutional-sized platforms without sacrificing the operational involvement, speed, and agility needed to drive value.

As we grow, our objective remains unchanged: to be a premier global alternative asset manager operating in a highly disciplined environment to deploy capital responsibly, build sector-deep and cycle-resistant portfolios and provide the building blocks of tomorrow's economy and society.

OUR INVESTMENT FOCUS

Agriculture Value Chain



Permanent crops
Specialty crops
Row crops

Digital Infrastructure



Fibre-optic networks
Digital TV infrastructure
Data centres and cloud
Mobile towers
Digital radio infrastructure

Energy Transition Infrastructure



Renewable generation
Energy storage
Bioenergy

PRIVATE EQUITY



DIRECT LENDING



Distribution of Assets under management (AUM)¹

¹ ICF DP – the Infrastructure Crisis Facility Debt Pool – is excluded from the distribution of Assets Under Management (AUM). It is a vintage 2009 fund managed by Cordiant on behalf of the German development bank KfW and with its own independent Board of non-Executive directors. The Fund was established prior to the current management's acquisition and the subsequent strategic focus on specific sectors.

PRIVATE EQUITY



Digital Infrastructure | 100%

DIRECT LENDING



Digital Infrastructure | 18%



Agriculture Value Chain | 50%



Energy Transition Infrastructure | 13%

Other | 19%





MONTREAL

- Global Infrastructure Direct Lending Team
- Energy Transition Infrastructure Team
- ESG & Sustainability Team
- Middle & Back Office

LONDON

- Digital Infrastructure Team
- Energy Transition Infrastructure Team
- Global Agricultural Team
- ESG & Sustainability Team
- Middle & Back Office

SÃO PAULO

- Global Agricultural Team

LUXEMBOURG

- Primary AIFM for GP/LP Funds
- Risk Officers

OUR GLOBAL FOOTPRINT

With teams based in Montreal, London, São Paulo, and Luxembourg, Cordiant brings together deep financial expertise with strong on-the-ground and operational experience in our key sectors. Our focus on a few high-impact, essential sectors is one of our key strengths. It allows us to capitalise on our deep, firm-wide expertise—helping us identify strong investment opportunities and share best practices across our portfolio.

At the same time, our investment professionals work closely with our dedicated ESG and Impact team to combine sector insight with a hands-on approach that helps our portfolio companies grow responsibly and profitably, to the benefit of investors. This effort is made possible by our dedicated middle-and back-office teams, who play a vital role in contributing to the smooth and effective running of our investment operations. Their close collaboration helps maintain the strength and reliability of our overall investment approach.

Our culture is the cornerstone of Cordiant's success. It fuels our ambition and pursuit of excellence, drives growth, and helps us seize new opportunities. We value deep expertise and a collaborative spirit, and we strive to foster a rewarding environment where talented people from around the world can thrive and do meaningful work.

30

Investment Professionals

05

ESG & Impact Professionals

25

Middle & Back Office Professionals





INTRODUCING THE 2024 RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT REPORT

Cordiant is pleased to present its third Responsible Investment Report. In this report, we aim to show all stakeholders how we have integrated sustainability principles into our investment practices, reinforcing our core strategy to deliver long-term value.

Prepared with a commitment to transparency, this report presents the results of our practices and stewardship engagement. It covers both our direct lending activities and the performance of Cordiant's managed private equity vehicle in digital infrastructure, Cordiant Digital Infrastructure Limited (LSE: CORD), an investment company listed on the London Stock Exchange.



We remain committed to high investee performance, transparency and the responsible deployment of capital. With a focus on value-creation, we provide growth capital and expertise to support investee companies as they build or enhance their sustainability practices and goals, ensuring the resiliency of their operations in a changing global economy.

Jean-François Sauvé
Executive Chairman



Supporting the World's Transition to a Net Zero

Supporting the world in decarbonising the economy is part of Cordiant's strategic vision. We believe that long-term social and economic resilience depends on our collective ability to transition to a low-carbon world, in line with commitments such as the Paris Agreement. This imperative is why we tackle the issue of climate change mitigation from two complementary angles. On the one hand, we invest in climate solutions – low-carbon energy technologies and infrastructures that facilitate the decarbonisation of energy systems and other pillars of the economy.

On the other hand, we actively engage with portfolio companies to support them – first in calculating their greenhouse gas emissions, and then in identifying viable pathways to reduce their GHG footprints.

These initiatives, in most cases, can bring immediate business benefits: cost reduction through efficiency gains, enhanced competitiveness via increased client attractiveness, and improved ability to withstand shifting regulations.

Engagement is at the Heart of What We Do

Engagement is core to Cordiant's investment approach. We recognise that, as investors, our areas of influence go beyond the deployment of capital, and that meaningful outcomes can be achieved through active collaboration with portfolio companies. By working closely with ESG and management teams, and drawing on the cross-sector insights we gain from engaging with reputable industry players, we can drive the adoption of best practices that deliver mission-critical infrastructure assets with sustainable operations.

This cross-pollination enables us to act as a catalyst for positive impact: sharing lessons learned from one company with others operating in the same space. Through regular and constructive engagement, based on mutually-agreed upon priorities and objectives, we support companies in enhancing their practices to unlock new opportunities and deliver sustainable value over time.





2024 SUSTAINABILITY HIGHLIGHTS

Net Zero by 2050



In 2024, as a testament to our support for the Paris Agreement and other global climate goals, Cordiant joined the Net Zero Asset Managers (“NZAM”) initiative. As a signatory, we pledge to gradually reduce both our operational emissions and those resulting from our investments until reaching net zero in 2050.

Though we continue to work towards the formalisation of a decarbonisation target in 2025, we can nonetheless report on progress made in 2024, as our absolute financed emissions decreased by 12% for our private equity investments and 8% for our direct lending activities since our last reporting period.

TNFD Early Adopter



In 2024, Cordiant became an early adopter of the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (“TNFD”). To better understand the impact of nature-related risks on our investments, Cordiant has undertaken to phase in a systematic integration of the TNFD framework into our investment strategy, with the ultimate goal of improving our risk management and asset allocation decisions to the benefit of both nature and stakeholders. In this report, we are proud to present our second year of reporting under the TNFD framework.



Group Sustainability Highlights¹

26%	Portfolio companies with an ESG dedicated action plan
90.7	GHG emission intensity per dollar invested (tCO ₂ e / \$m) – Direct lending
10.5	GHG emission intensity per dollar invested (tCO ₂ e / \$m) – Private equity



Agriculture Value Chain

844.3	Organically farmed land (Ha)
129,965	Fruit and vegetable production (metric tons)
79%	Share of exposure to companies with conservation/rewilding efforts



Digital Infrastructure CORD Assets²

73%	Share of renewable energy consumption
44.7	GHG emission intensity per consolidated million dollar of revenue (Metric tonnes tCO ₂ e/\$m revenue)
96%	Share of exposure to companies with ISO 14001 – Environmental Management certification



Energy Transition Infrastructure

8	Attributed projected installed capacity in new clean energy projects (MW) in 2024
316,454	Attributed renewable energy production (MWh) – since 2022
173,599	Attributed avoided emissions (tCO ₂ e) – since 2022

¹The figures presented on this page have been calculated using a different methodology from the previous year. For more information, refer to the section “Methodological note”. Additionally, figures presented on this page do not include companies in Cordiant’s vintage funds, which represent 6% of AUM.

²The figures presented do not capture Digital Infrastructure companies under our direct lending strategy, which represent 7% of Cordiant’s AUM.





APPROACH TO IMPACT GENERATION

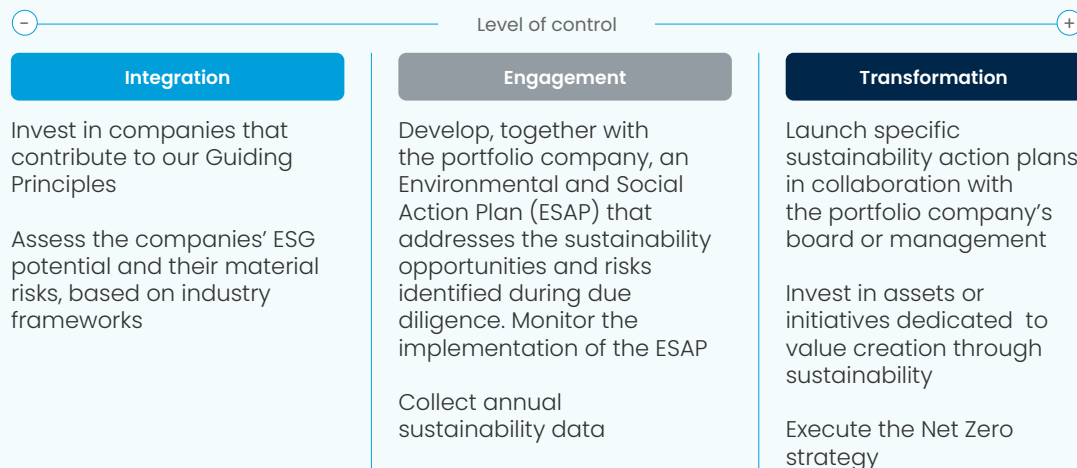
Our focus sectors are inherently impactful, playing a direct role in the systems that underpin modern society by enabling the energy transition, advancing more sustainable agricultural practices to feed a growing population, and supporting the digital backbone of the economy.

Through our investing activities, we aim to realise the intrinsic benefits of next-generation infrastructure, whilst minimising potential sustainability risks by adapting our objectives to the realities of each sector of the economy in which we invest.

Our Theory of Impact guides how we identify and support positive change, both through the way we allocate capital and how we engage with companies. ESG risks and opportunities are identified during due diligence to assess whether companies effectively mitigate financially material risks while capitalising on opportunities to drive positive impact. We actively and collaboratively engage with investee companies to provide guidance to improve ESG standards and practices, unlock opportunities, and generate and support positive environmental and social outcomes.

Where we have greater influence, such as within our private equity investments, we use our position to drive operational transformation, such as by integrating climate goals into business strategy, thus supporting much-needed system-level changes for decarbonisation efforts.

Influencing impact through our investment



Approach to Impact Generation

Cordiant's ESG expertise designed for global private markets



Create in-house ESG and impact expertise

By deploying strong ESG and impact expertise and capabilities, we can support our clients in meeting their own sustainability and impact objectives alongside their targeted financial return.

Continuous improvement

We are committed to continuous learning and seek to constantly improve and refine our approach to responsible investment practices in keeping with evolving market best practices.

Integration of ESG risks and opportunities

Assessing and managing financially material ESG risks and opportunities can lead to better investment outcomes and support the responsible management of our funds.

Active stewardship

Active stewardship is fundamental to managing ESG risks and opportunities and requires a tailored and collaborative approach.

Foster sustainability initiatives

By applying an impact lens to our investment activities and promoting sustainability initiatives within portfolio companies, we can better manage our portfolios in line with the ESG and impact goals identified in our sector-focused Guiding Principles and produce real-world impact.





The Evolution to Our Commitment

For over 25 years, Cordiant has understood that long-term value creation depends on responsible investment. We have always held the view that capital should be allocated responsibly, wisely, and with consideration for material sustainability topics. This conviction prompted us to join the UN PRI in 2008 and, more recently, to adopt specific sustainability disclosure frameworks such as the TCFD and TNFD. We have consistently remained dedicated to strengthening our investments by better understanding environmental and social risks and opportunities. We continue to refine our ESG practices and pursue tangible, real-world impact where it aligns with our key strategies. Essentially, as global issues evolve, so does our strategy.





OUR SECTORAL GUIDING PRINCIPLES

As a sector-focused investor, Cordiant tailors its objectives to the realities of each area of the economy in which it invests. Cordiant's investing actions and responsible investment approach in these focus sectors are framed by applicable Guiding Principles. We use these principles as a tool for the selection of our investments, with the ultimate objective that every new portfolio company contributes in some way to achieving the objectives we set out.



Agriculture Value Chain

Strive to be a good steward of natural capital by encouraging sustainable (maintaining) and regenerative (rebuilding) farming practices and more efficient land-use

Support dignified employment in the local farm communities that align with international and local labour standards

Promote agtech and farming practices that build climate resiliency and reduce emissions

Enhance food security by investing in the production of nutritious food

Support the production and consumption of cleaner fuels, renewable energy and biofuels

Prevent deforestation and promote reforestation



Digital Infrastructure

Reduce the carbon footprint of the digital economy through more efficient infrastructure assets and networks and the integration of renewable electricity into the energy mix

Create enhanced communications systems, that can diminish the need for travel and shrink pollution-causing congestion for the betterment of society

Better connect businesses and households to the digital economy, thereby supporting enhanced opportunity and economic activity



Energy Transition Infrastructure

Encourage energy security, grid resilience and distribution efficiency through multiple sources of (renewable and transitional) domestic supply and energy storage

Increase the use of renewable energy sources and replace carbon-intensive sources with transitional sources

Reduce the carbon footprint of the economy, contributing to the attainment of Net Zero by 2050, or earlier





OUR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

At Cordiant, we believe that supporting global sustainability initiatives such as the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI), the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) is the most effective way to advance responsible investment in the financial sector.

We recognise that meaningful progress towards sustainability depends on clear, collectively defined guidelines governing what constitutes good practice. Just as financial reporting standards provide investors with a common language for informed decision-making, sustainability-related disclosure frameworks should perform the same function: to support the assessment of the material impact that non-financial risks and opportunities can have on performance.

By participating in and aligning with these global standards, we hope to avoid the pitfalls of greenwashing, help drive the industry higher, and improve how we engage with our clients and portfolio companies. Ultimately, participation in these initiatives demonstrates our intent to provide transparent, decision-useful information to facilitate long-term value creation.



Cordiant became a signatory of the UN PRI in 2008 and has continued to publicly commit its support for the principles. As a signatory, Cordiant aims to work towards contributing to a more sustainable financial system.



Cordiant supports the recommendations of the TCFD and is actively working to improve its own reporting of climate-related risks and opportunities.



Cordiant was the first Canadian financial institution to be an early adopter of the TNFD and is leveraging the framework to develop best practices in reporting nature-related risks and opportunities.



Cordiant's adoption of SASB was undertaken in 2021 for two predominant reasons: firstly, to sharpen the focus on material industry indicators; and secondly, to enhance the measurement, monitoring and disclosure of financially material sustainability information.



Cordiant pledged its commitment to measuring and disclosing financed emissions within a three-year period, with the objective to align portfolios with the Paris Agreement. Additionally, Cordiant's ESG and Impact Senior Associate contributes to a PCAF working group.



Cordiant's membership in the GIIN serves as an invaluable resource by providing tools for impact measurement and management as Cordiant develops its tailored approach.



As a member of CAFIID, Cordiant joins a community of investors that understand the symbiosis of environmental and social impact with financial return.





ESG: BEYOND THE ACRONYM

Regardless of rising political resistance and the politicisation of “ESG”, the crux of what ESG stands for – identifying and managing financially material environmental, social, and governance risks – remains a fundamental component of prudent capital deployment, particularly for a company like Cordiant with a medium-to long-term investment focus.

As stated in our thought leadership piece [Weathering the Storm: The Enduring Logic of ESG in an Era of Political Headwinds](#), we see the current backlash as a pendulum swing, but history shows that such swings are cyclical. With time, economic fundamentals always reassert themselves. At its core, ESG should not be about ideology; it should be about incorporating into the investment decision a wider understanding of possible risks and opportunities across a broad spectrum. Climate change, resource scarcity, and shifting societal values are not abstractions, but actual forces with the ability to materially affect investment outcomes. Including these elements in the investment process is the evolution of fiduciary responsibility in a networked global economy.

ESG integration is not a hindrance to investing, but rather a catalyst for value creation. It creates more resilient long-term portfolios and, we believe, enhances risk-adjusted returns while driving innovation in the midst of regulatory and consumer pressures. As capital markets increasingly develop the ability to price externalities, ESG is becoming not only justifiable but a necessity for competitive success and sustainable capital stewardship. Ultimately, it is about identifying companies that are properly managed and capable of operating for long-term success.

ESG Integration into the investment practices

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Is long-term value creation guiding corporate decision-making?

Looking at directors' backgrounds and track records, the Board's independence and competence, transparency of corporate structure, executive remuneration, tax fairness, fair business practices, and lack of exposure to controversies.



MANAGING EXTRA-FINANCIAL RISKS

Is the company mitigating effectively its material ESG risks?

Assessing whether a company is using resources optimally and whether it is having a negative impact on nature, climate, or society. Identifying if a company is located in jurisdictions with increased sustainability regulations. Ensuring that a company fosters a good relationship with its employees and other stakeholders, including those in its supply chain.



CLIMATE GOALS

Is the investment supporting Cordiant's climate strategy?

Measuring the carbon intensity of companies and assessing whether a decarbonisation plan is necessary. Assessing if a company is exposed to transition- or physical-related risks. Identifying if, and how, the company—through its products and services—contributes to global decarbonisation efforts.



POSITIVE IMPACT GENERATION

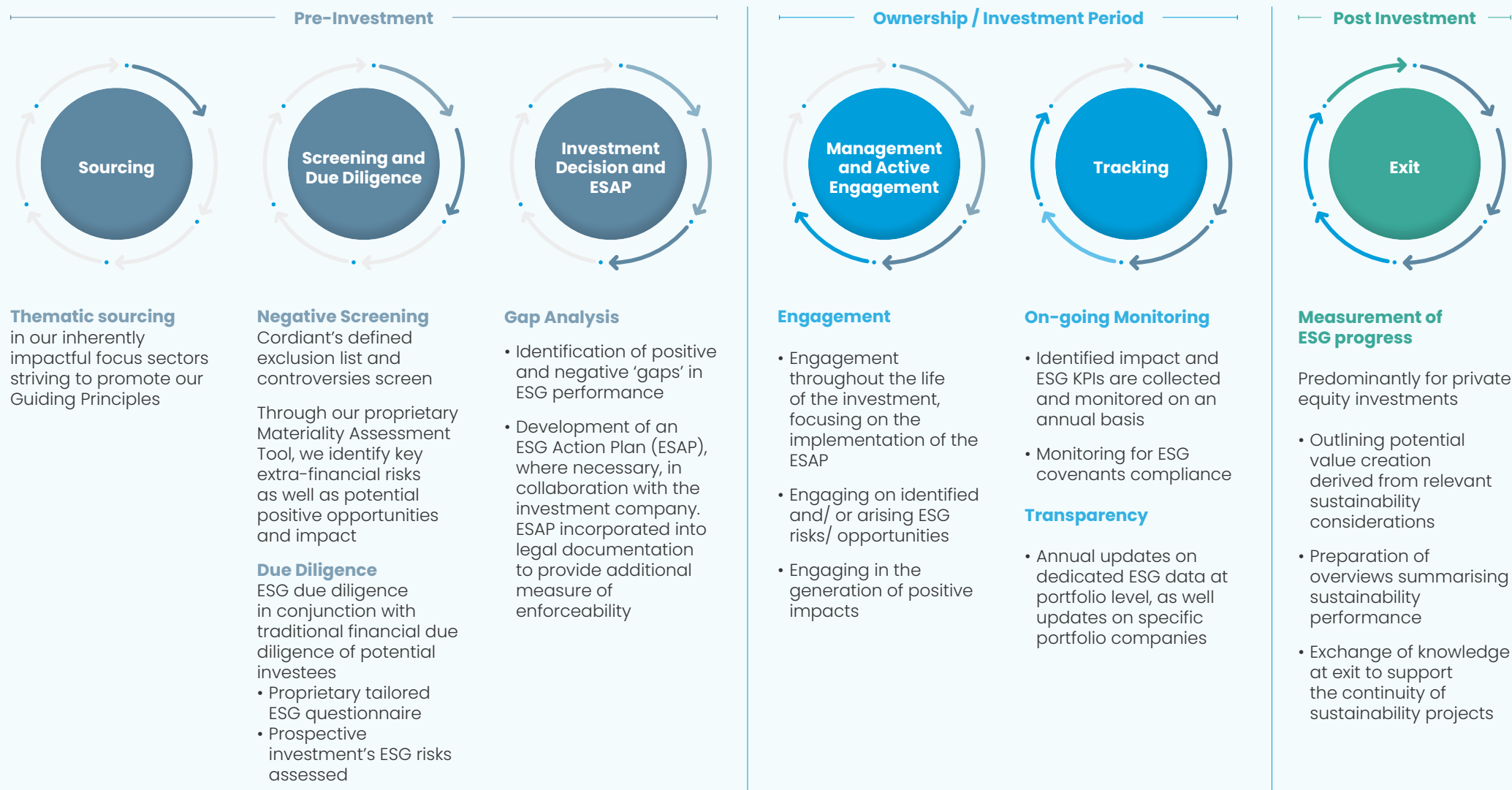
Is the investment opportunity aligning with Cordiant's Guiding Principles?

Looking at the share of the company's revenue and the dedicated use of proceeds that contribute to our Guiding Principles and selected SDGs.





INTEGRATION OF ESG CONSIDERATIONS INTO THE INVESTMENT PROCESS



OUR SUSTAINABILITY GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The ultimate responsibility for the integration of the responsible investment strategy resides with the firm's senior management. The Responsible Investment practice is overseen by the Head of ESG and Impact and is governed by Cordiant's Responsible Investment Policy. The Board of Directors provides strong oversight and guidance on Cordiant's responsible investment strategy, ensuring alignment with the firm's long-term objectives.

Figure 1:
Sustainability Governance Structure



* The Head of ESG and Impact is not a voting member of the investment credit committee, but participates in meetings and has a veto power if an investment is deemed in breach of our exclusion criteria and/or presents excessive material ESG risks

** Non-voting member

Board of Directors

Cordiant's Board of Directors is responsible for steering Cordiant's approach to responsible investing and sustainability, as well as overseeing and approving the policies and initiatives that govern our actions, such as our Net Zero strategy.

Executive Committee

Responsible for Cordiant's strategic direction and operational plans, the Executive Committee is the firm's central governance and decision-making body. The Committee meets regularly and oversees the implementation of Cordiant's long-term investment strategy, including the firm's approach to responsible investing.

Investment Team

Each sector-focused Investment Team is responsible for involving the ESG and Impact team early in the investment process, ensuring that proper due diligence is conducted, and supporting the ESG team throughout the investment life cycle to ensure adherence to our Responsible Investment Policy.

ESG and Impact Team

The ESG and Impact team is responsible for executing the integration of our responsible investment procedures and commitments into the investment process and within the firm, as highlighted in the Integration of ESG Considerations into the Investment Process section. In addition, the team is responsible for monitoring evolving industry best practices and raising awareness of material developments internally to Cordiant's senior management.

Sustainability Committee

The Sustainability Committee is entrusted with overseeing the implementation of Cordiant's sustainability strategy, as approved by the Board of Directors, and proposes recommendations to the Board on matters related to strategy, priorities, policies, practices, and corporate responsibility. It is chaired by Cordiant's Honorary Chairman and includes senior management and Investment Team members from each focus sector. The Committee members, together with members of the ESG and Impact Team, meet regularly throughout the year and maintain continuous communication on various sustainability topics.

The Sustainability Committee's mandate includes:

- Oversight of the ESG and Impact strategy
- Advisory and support for the ESG and Impact Team
- Ensuring the programme is aligned with Cordiant's long-term mission
- Sharing market and various stakeholders' feedback on sustainability issues to inform the strategy
- Reviewing and approving public disclosure statements, including Cordiant's Responsible Investment Report



OUR POLICIES



Responsible Investment Policy

Cordiant's commitment to responsible capital deployment is detailed in full in our [Responsible Investment Policy](#). Our policy describes our implementation strategy to foster the incorporation of environmental, social, and governance factor analysis and positive impact generation. It also outlines the different internationally recognised standards and organisations we have used to guide our overall integration framework. The policy is updated on an annual basis and approved by our Board of Directors



Engagement Policy

Cordiant's [Engagement Policy](#) was implemented to ensure our investees understand Cordiant's expectations and approach to meaningful and active engagement and management. This includes how we manage conflicts of interest related to responsible investment, how we engage with different stakeholders to contribute to the industry's knowledge, and how we work with our investees to improve overall ESG performance during the investment period.



Training and Capabilities

Cordiant seeks to ensure relevant team members have the necessary knowledge and skills to (i) properly integrate ESG procedures, processes, and tools into Cordiant's investment framework, and (ii) effectively monitor investments on an ongoing basis. For this reason, in addition to several ESG-focused ad hoc meetings and presentations, Cordiant conducts annual training sessions for all Investment Team members and other relevant staff. These sessions cover our Responsible Investment and Engagement Policies, our overall ESG and Impact strategy, and the latest trends and regulatory developments in sustainable investment.



OUR TEAM



At Cordiant, we strive to create a culture of excellence built on professionalism, collaboration and talent development. Success depends not only on the strategies that we pursue but also on the standards to which we hold ourselves on a daily basis. Our goal is to build a firm that is durable and thriving, and one that is capable of making a positive, long-term impact on the world around us.

Our employees are the foundation of all that we hope to achieve. As such, we place high value on employee growth and development by providing robust support for training and mentorship. Through these initiatives, we aim to empower our team to reach their full potential, fostering a culture of intellectual curiosity, continuous learning and professional advancement.

OUR CORPORATE CULTURE IS CENTRED ON



Intellectual curiosity and flexibility of thought



Acquiring and maintaining sector knowledge



Debate welcomed, civility a necessity



Sense of purpose: supporting sustainability



Work ethic and dependability



Cooperation and respect



Resilience



Entrepreneurial spirit

		2022	2023	2024
	Total Workforce	43	54	60
	Share of female in the workforce	21%	19%	22%
	Number of members in the Executive Committee	8	8	9
	Share of female members in the Executive Committee	13%	13%	22%

For the purposes of this disclosure, the workforce comprises both direct employees and selected consultants.



OUR GHG FOOTPRINT

In 2022, Cordiant developed its internal GHG inventory management system and expanded its accounting methodology, based on recognised standards such as the GHG Protocol and PCAF, to include its financed emissions. For more information regarding our approach to GHG accounting and the data quality categorisation system, refer to the [Cordiant Capital GHG Emissions Accounting Methodology 2024](#). We obtained external and independent limited assurance of our Scope 1, 2 and selected Scope 3 data for 2024 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from Carbon Footprint Ltd.

Data quality

- 01** | Audited GHG emissions or from primary energy source
- 02** | Non-audited GHG emissions data or from other primary source
- 03** | Proxy data using physical-activity based emissions
- 04** | Proxy data using economic-activity based emissions
- 05** | Estimated emissions using limited information

	2022	2023	2024	Data quality
Operational Emissions (tCO₂e)				
Scope 1	0.12	0.00	0.00	3
Scope 2 – Market based	8.47	17.33 ¹	25.07	3
Scope 3 – Employee commuting	14.85	25.26	22.71	3
Scope 3 – Business travel	109.26	282.38	233.11	3
Financed Emissions (tCO₂e)				
Scope 3 – Investment ²	97,266.10	99,705.64	90,969.14	2.64

¹ Figure has been updated from previous reporting period to reflect better data capture of energy consumption at the Sao Paulo office.

² Cordiant's financed emissions calculation does not cover vintage funds, which represent 6% of AUM.

282.2 tCO₂e
verified by
Carbon Footprint Ltd

566 tCO₂e
offset through

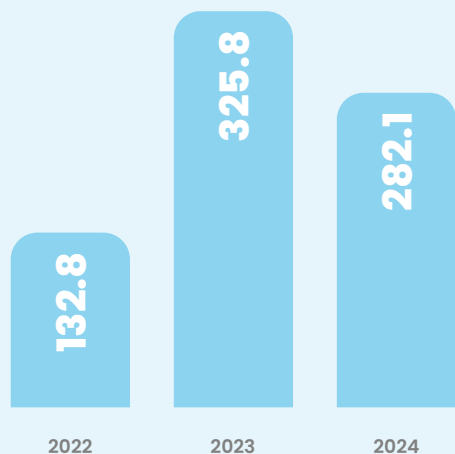




OUR GHG FOOTPRINT

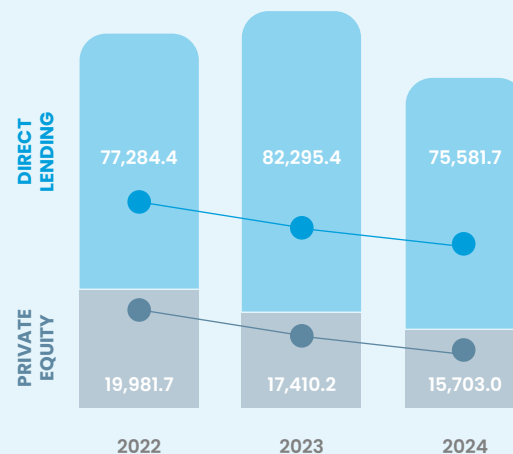
Operational Emissions

Expressed in tCO₂e



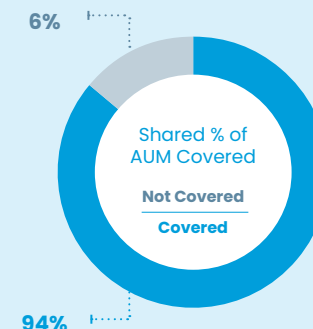
Financed emissions

Expressed in tCO₂e



90.72 tCO₂e / M\$ AUM
-20.8% from 2023

10.46 tCO₂e / M\$ AUM
-23.8% from 2023



PCAF data quality score
(weighted average)

2.64
(2023: 2.68)

EXPLANATION | 2024 marks the first year of reduction in Cordiant's operational emissions. This decrease is largely driven by a reduction in business- and first-class travel, both of which have higher emission factors, coupled with a greater preference for rail travel, when possible, over air travel for fundraising and due diligence activities. As Cordiant's workforce continued to grow, we recorded an increase in emissions associated with electricity consumption, particularly in our London office, while other offices continue to rely almost entirely on renewable energy. Emissions from employee commuting and working from home decreased due to more accurate data capture, which enabled the use of less conservative emission factors. We aim to continue this emissions-reduction momentum through 2025 and beyond.

For Cordiant's direct lending investments, the 8% reduction in absolute financed emissions and 21% reduction in financed emissions intensity is driven by a gradual repayment of older investments, some of which are higher emitters (compared to our current portfolio), and supported by an improvement in data quality. For Cordiant's private equity strategy, the comparative decrease (of 12% and 24%, respectively) is a testament to further increases in the share of renewable energy consumption and continued decarbonisation efforts of digital assets across the portfolio. Cordiant continues to engage with portfolio companies to enhance emissions reporting and establish reduction targets to align with our Net Zero ambitions.



OUR APPROACH TO CARBON OFFSET

At Cordiant, we see value in the role carbon credits can play, particularly in accounting for the externalities of our operations that would otherwise be left unaccounted for and uncompensated. At the same time, we acknowledge that the carbon credit market still faces growing pains, including insufficient transparency and inconsistent standards and methodologies. These challenges continue to impact the credibility of the space and hinder the potential benefits carbon credits can offer.

We also recognise that offsetting our operational emissions does not make us "Net Zero." In practice, Net Zero is not an absolute destination, as nearly every activity has a carbon footprint. Rather, our approach is grounded in accountability, and where we identify emissions in our direct operations, we seek ways to reduce them and then account for the residual emissions by supporting credible offset projects that help avoid or remove emissions elsewhere.

To do this responsibly, and to contribute to the advancement of a credible carbon credit market, we aim to select offset projects that carry respected certifications, align with market best practices, contribute to our Guiding Principles, and generate meaningful environmental and social benefits. This year, for a second year in a row, we have opted to double our emissions offset with the NaturAll ALM, Solifor-Monet IFM, and Petcacab IFM, offered by Carbonext, McGill Saint Laurent, and Carbon Direct, respectively.



NATURALL ALM | 27 tCO₂e

The NaturAll Carbon Project is an Anglo-Brazilian climate-tech initiative advancing regenerative agriculture in Brazil. Its pilot project covers 314 hectares and works with rural producers to adopt practices such as reduced tillage, crop rotation, and improved grazing to restore soils, enhance carbon sequestration, and lower livestock-related emissions. The program aims to expand to 500,000 hectares within five years, generating up to one million verified credits annually while supporting farmer incomes, food security, and sustainable agricultural practices. We support this project as it reflects our guiding principles of stewarding natural capital through regenerative agriculture and promoting climate-resilient, low-emission farming.



SOLIFOR – MONET FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECT | 256 tCO₂e

This voluntary conservation project in Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Québec, protects privately owned forestland within endangered woodland caribou habitat and traditional Indigenous territories. By preventing deforestation and preserving standing trees, it enhances carbon sequestration, restores wildlife habitat, and improves water and air quality. The project also supports local tourism and employment through partnerships with nearby outfitters. We selected this project as it aligns with our guiding principles of forest protection and restoration, biodiversity and community benefits, and adherence to strong methodologies and regulatory standards.



PETCACAB IFM | 283 tCO₂e

The Petcacab IFM Project in Quintana Roo, Mexico, conserves 13,001 hectares of sub-tropical forest under the Climate Action Reserve's Mexico Forest Protocol. Through improved forest management, it sustains native species, mitigates fire risk, and controls invasive plants. The project is governed by local ejidatarios (community members) and supported by technical oversight from Carbon Direct, ensuring ecological and social co-benefits. We support it as it aligns with our principles of preventing deforestation, protecting biodiversity and local livelihoods, and fostering community-led forest governance.



Our objective is not only to provide financing solutions, but also to drive long-lasting sustainable change



Our investments are diverse in terms of asset classes, the level of influence we have within our portfolio companies, the sectors and regions in which we invest, and the stage of each company's sustainability maturity. With each investment, we recognise that while a structured and consistent responsible investment strategy is essential, a case-by-case approach is needed to assess each portfolio company's sustainability profile. This allows us to better understand where our contribution can be most impactful, both in supporting the company's growth and in advancing our broader sustainability objectives.

In this section, we highlight key indicators across our three core sectors and illustrate their evolution. We are also proud to once again highlight a selection of the sustainability initiatives our portfolio companies are diligently undertaking.

What is impact for us

While we do not position ourselves as impact investors, our investments are inherently impactful by virtue of their ability to generate meaningful environmental and social benefits. By focusing on sectors that provide critical infrastructure and services—digital connectivity, sustainable agriculture, and energy transition—we position ourselves to support the generation of positive outcomes as a natural extension of our investment strategy. These sectors are inextricably linked to long-term growth and resilience, and as they evolve, we aim to support businesses that will be in a position to operate sustainably and deliver hard-earned value to the communities they serve.

Our role is to identify major trends shaping these sectors, apply a pragmatic emphasis on where we can make a difference, and remain committed to monitoring the outcomes to ensure that financial performance and sustainability go hand in hand.



As investors, we recognise the inherently impactful nature of our selected focus sectors and, as a result, our ability to contribute in a meaningful way to the attainment of environmental and social goals. We take our role as catalysts for success seriously and strive to work alongside investee companies that share our values and commitment to building strong and resilient operations.



Lori Trotter

Managing Director Head of ESG & Impact
Member of the Sustainability Committee

By focusing on sectors that provide critical infrastructure and services, we find ourselves supporting the **generation of positive outcomes as a natural extension of our investment strategy.**



PORTFOLIO FOOTPRINT

DIRECT LENDING

22

Reporting portfolio companies

46,737

Total portfolio company employees

44%

Share of female portfolio company employees

PRIVATE EQUITY

05

Reporting portfolio companies

973

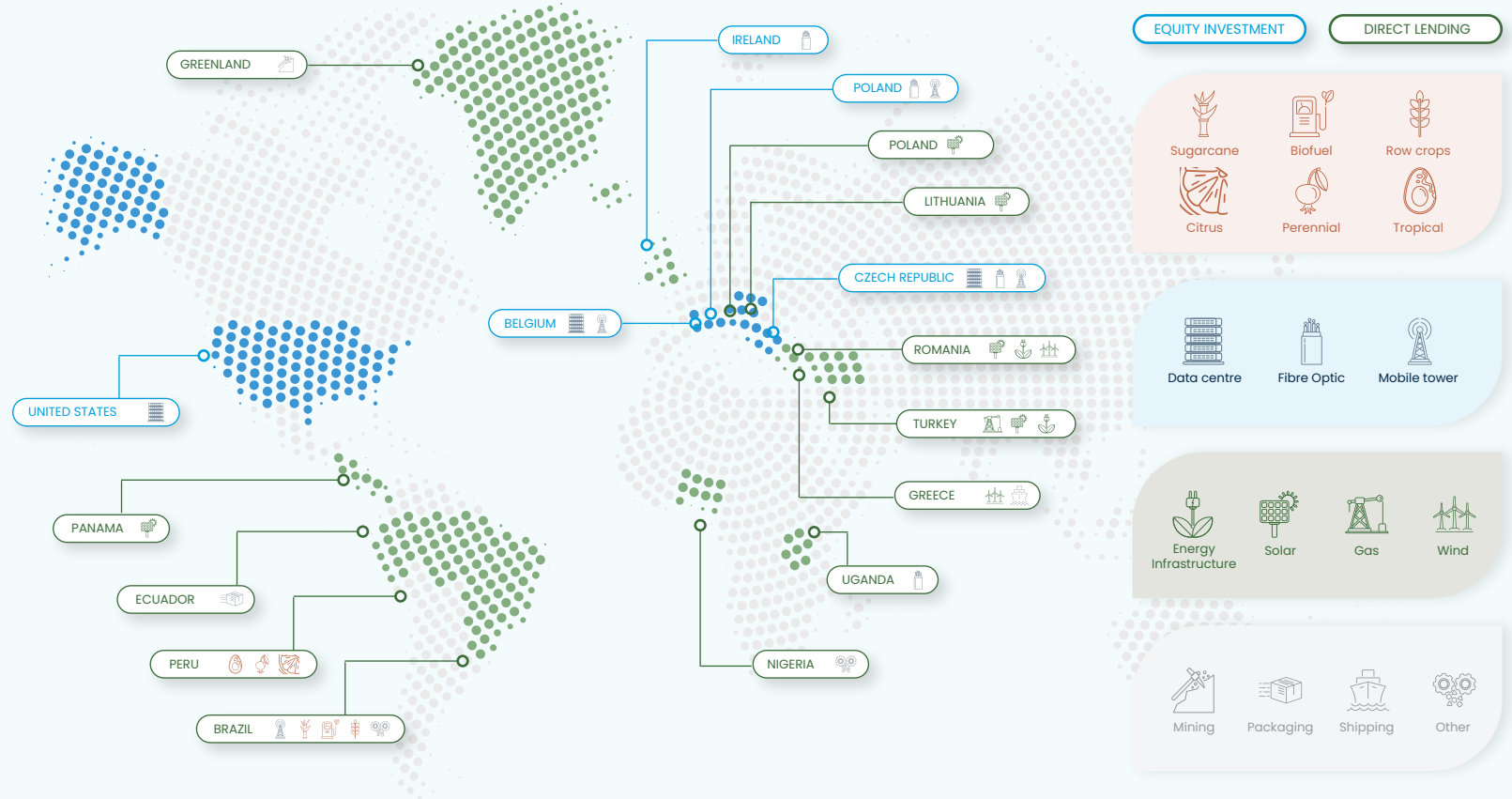
Total portfolio company employees

20%

Share of female portfolio company employees

The map includes, for our private equity investment, the acquisition of Datacenter United (DCU), a data centre operator based in Belgium, which was finalised at the end of 2024. Information from DCU has not been considered for the purpose of this specific report.

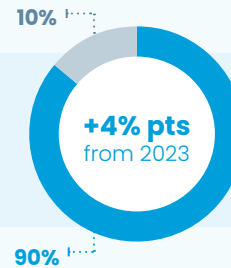
Please note: Select investments for which Cordiant has current exposure, does not include portfolio companies in Cordiant's older vintage funds representing 8% of total AUM at the end of the financial year 2024.



Fund sustainability classification

% of AUM at year end 2024

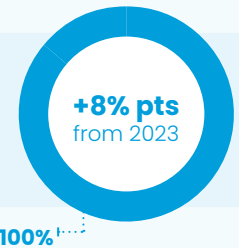
- Article 8: Promoting E&S characteristics
- Article 6 or Unclassified



Engagement with portfolio companies

% of portfolio companies in SFDR Article 8 Funds

- Did engage on ESG topics
- Did not engage on ESG topics





AGRICULTURE VALUE CHAIN

The global food system continues to navigate a challenging terrain, juggling the pressing need to shrink its environmental footprint with the rising pressure of feeding an exponentially growing population. In addition to facing the challenges arising from worsening resource scarcity and climate change, agriculture continues to be a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and water scarcity, all the while balancing the need for both profitability and sustainability.

At Cordiant, we view this as not just a challenge but an opportunity. It is our goal to improve food security and encourage more sustainable and resilient production models by making capital, farm technology, and operating expertise available to mid-sized farming businesses. Our investment approach has a core emphasis on responsible agricultural practices that increase yields, protect ecosystems, and provide long-term value creation.



We believe it is not only feasible but crucial for the agriculture industry to balance profitability and sustainability.

Impacts in Agriculture Value Chain



Nutritious food to feed global population



Carbon sequestration through more sustainable farming practices



Protect critical ecosystem services



Water conservation technologies



Dignified employment and sustainable economic growth



Increase renewable energy usage



As over one-quarter of global greenhouse gas emissions arise from the agriculture sector, and almost half of the planet's arable land is used for farming, the sector presents a powerful case for climate action and natural capital conservation. Our approach is twofold: we invest in operations using a mix of technologies capable of improving yield and producing more crops on the same acreage while using fewer precious resources; at the same time, we promote regenerative farming practices that support the health of soil and its ability to store carbon. Through this approach, Cordiant can deliver positive outcomes aligned with global climate and nature goals.



Cedric Garnier-Landurie

Managing Partner, CEO
Head of Agriculture Value Chain





Agriculture Value Chain Theory of Change

Increasing need for sustainable agricultural practices to meet growing global demand and address climate and biodiversity risks

Contribution	If we	Continuously and actively engage with portfolio companies to provide sector expertise and improve their operational efficacy, sustainability practices, and ESG risk mitigation. Additionally, perform a strict due diligence and ESG gap analysis to identify areas for improvement		
	And provide	Tailored and flexible capital solutions for global companies that align with our Guiding Principles		
Risk	Assuming	Portfolio companies can effectively access and implement technologies and best practices specific to their climate and region that enable them to be a steward of natural capital	Portfolio company can effectively implement agtech and tailored farming practices, whilst managing associated challenges with support from Cordiant and local companies	Portfolio company yield and quality is sufficiently great enough to have a significant positive impact on regional or global food security
What	We expect to	Strive to be a good steward of natural capital, by encouraging sustainable (maintaining) and regenerative (rebuilding) farming practices, more efficient land-use	Promote agtech and farming practices that build climate resiliency and reduce emissions	Enhance food security by investing in the production of nutritious food
How much	Impact achieved	Output: Amount of cultivated area implementing sustainable or regenerative farming practices, such as organic production, drip-feed technologies, or biodiversity conservation Outcome: Increase in water use efficiency and soil health Decrease in farming inputs, such as herbicides, pesticides, and fertiliser	Output: Amount of cultivated area employing agricultural technologies or climate adaptative measures Amount of cultivated areas subject to a climate-risk scenario analysis Outcome: Decrease in crop losses from climate events and supply chain disruptions Decrease in biogenic emissions	Output: Number of farmers increasing yield quality through access to long-term capital Outcome: Improved productivity, enhanced crop quality and increase market competitiveness
	UN SDGs	2.4, 6.4, 15.1	2.4, 12.6, 13.1	2.1, 2.4
Who	Benefitting	Customers, local communities, and the environment	Customers, local communities, suppliers and distributors, and the environment	Customers, local communities, and suppliers and distributors



Climate resilience as an imperative for the future of Agriculture

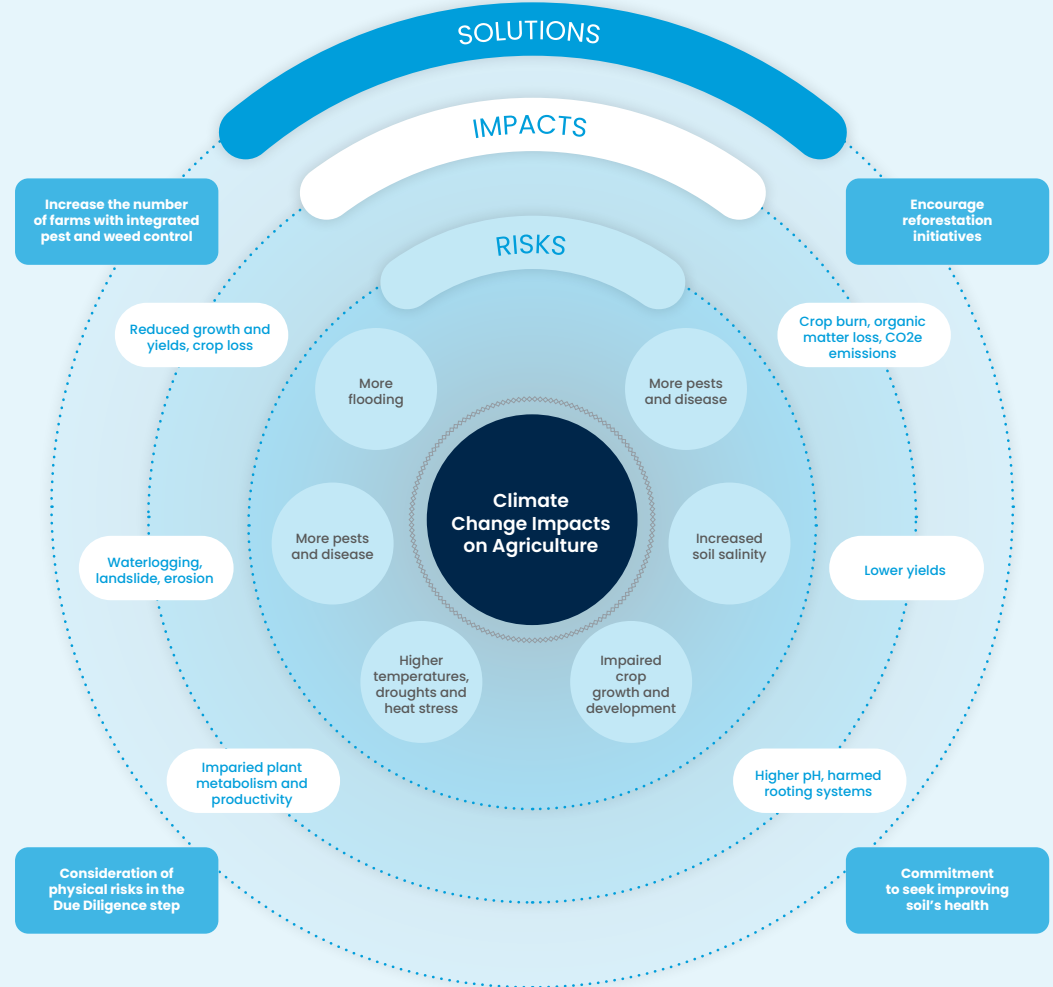
The increasing severity of extreme weather events highlights how climate change is disrupting economies worldwide. The World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2025 ranks climate inaction and extreme weather as top global threats over the next decade. Meanwhile, Swiss Re's 2025 climate resilience report estimates that climate-related damages are costing the global economy over US\$300 billion annually, most of which remains uninsured, increasing overall financial risk exposure.

In agriculture, the risks are particularly acute: severe droughts and floods linked to climate patterns such as El Niño have damaged crops and infrastructure across Latin America, threatening productivity and supply chains. Rising temperatures further stress crops, reducing yields and financial returns, particularly in sectors where price volatility cannot offset losses.

While often discussed at a macro level, these climate risks also have concrete, smaller-scale examples that can be observed and planned for. Rising temperatures can reduce yields by forcing plants to divert energy from fruit production to cooling, sometimes causing crop failure. Market reactions to these shocks vary—some crops, like blueberries, see price spikes that offset losses, while others, like avocados, do not, leaving producers more exposed. This highlights the need for investors and companies to plan ahead with financial strategies such as maintaining cash buffers or using market hedging tools where possible.

These climate-related risks (physical damage, disrupted operations, and evolving regulations) are driving investors to integrate climate considerations into investment decisions. This is especially important in agriculture, where both exposure and impact are high. Cordiant is actively working to address this challenge. We are developing proprietary tools to assess how climate extremes—such as heatwaves or floods—could affect our portfolio companies' financial resilience. In agriculture, this means helping companies strengthen their climate risk management and ensuring that our financial risk assessments, loan structures, and valuations reflect these realities. By being proactive, we aim to protect and grow asset value, supporting both portfolio companies and investors in the face of a changing climate. To learn more, read our Thought Leadership piece [Integrating Climate Risk in Private Markets: the New Imperative](#).

Climate Change Impacts on Agriculture and Mitigation Strategies





Agriculture Value Chain

02

Countries

22,143

Land under active cultivation (ha)

18

Different agricultural commodities

EXPLANATION

Most of the farms we finance operate with drip-feed irrigation systems, supporting stable production across key crops. In contrast, our portfolio company with the largest cultivated area—spanning over 13,000 hectares—is fully rainfed. The decline in grain output this year is primarily linked to that rainfed farm, where soy is the main crop and corn is planted in the off-season as a second crop. Because rainfall in the region is limited, and the farm has no irrigation infrastructure in place, yields for corn can vary significantly from year to year.

The uptick in vegetable production is driven by one company's recent investment in pepper crops bearing their first fruit, while growth in fruit production is mainly due to higher grape yields. The citrus producer we finance has also begun scaling up again after two difficult seasons caused by El Niño. The decrease in certified organic farmland is due to another company's decision to discontinue organic certification for avocados and mangoes in 2024, citing financial constraints and the inability to secure premium pricing. Finally, the increase in farmland with on-site composting reflects one company's adoption of on-site composting practices at a farm starting in 2024. It should be noted that this year's results exclude our sugarcane investment, which repaid its loan early in 2025, ahead of our ESG campaign launch.

Production (metric tons)



Vegetables

2023

414

2024

1,835



Grains

2023

62,551

2024

47,220



Fruits

2023

102,910¹

2024

119,829



Citrus

2023

6,896

2024

8,302

Indicators	2022	2023	2024	Change 2022-24
Certified organically farmed lands (hectares)	773	925	844	+9%
Area of farmed lands with drip-feed irrigation (hectares)	4,315	8,208 ²	8,182	+90%
Area of farmed lands with integrated pest and weed integrated management (hectares)	2,632	6,544	6,510	+147%
Area of farmed lands with on-site composting (hectares)	-	4,190	4,704	+12%

¹ Citrus was previously included under fruit production (109,809 last year) but is now reported separately.

² Updated from 9,795 to reflect updated figure from identified error from last reporting cycle

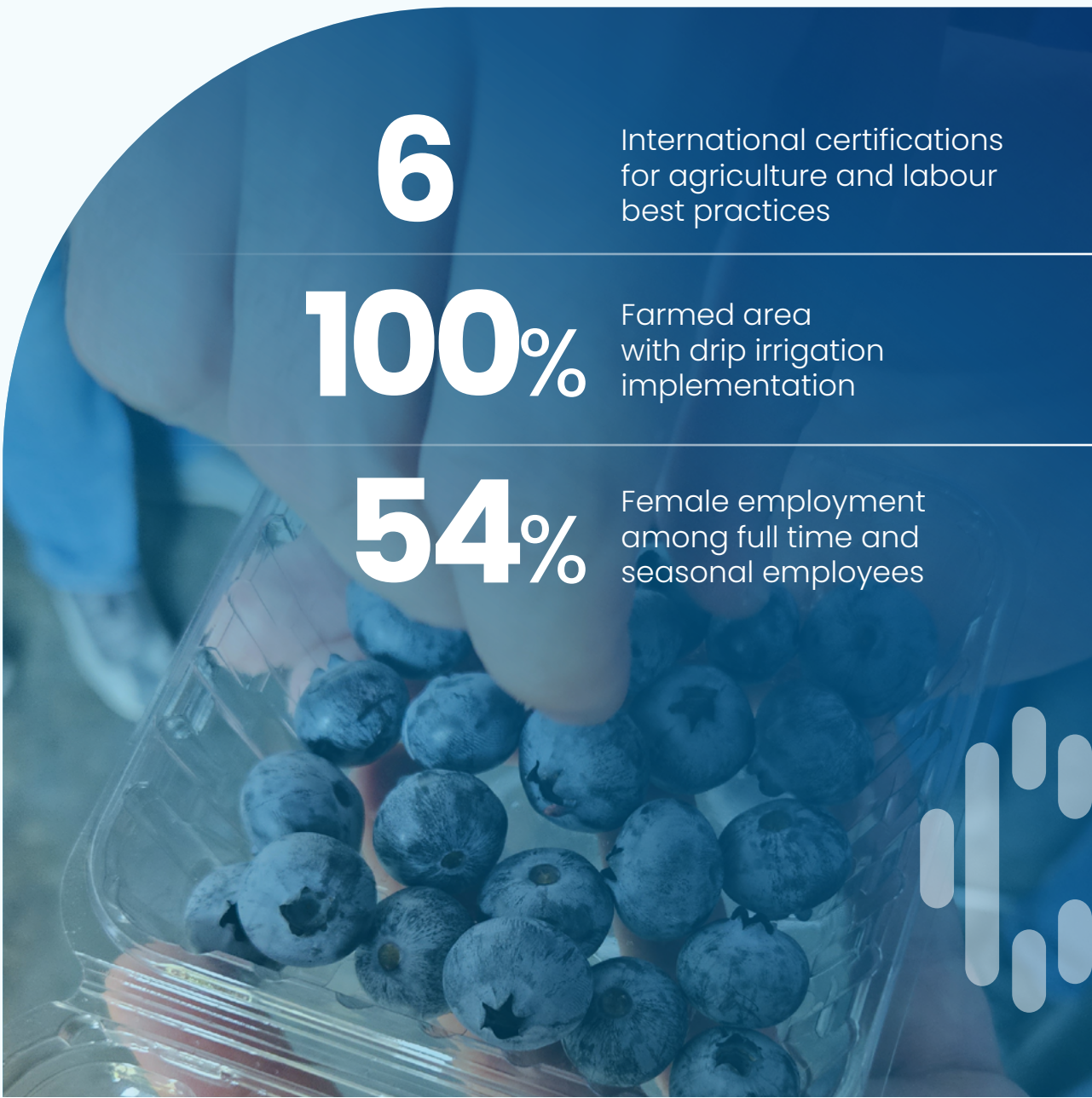


Inka's Berries:

Breeding Climate-resilient blueberries in Peru

In 2024, Cordiant investee company Inka's Berries—a leading Peruvian blueberry producer and agro-exporter—demonstrated resilience and a commitment to constant innovation in the face of the 2023–2024 El Niño weather cycle, which severely disrupted Peru's blueberry production. During the critical flowering stage, the lack of sufficient minimum temperature hours—normally needed to trigger synchronised blooming and proper fruit development—led to poor fruit set across many fields. Later in the season, heavy rains during ripening further compounded these issues by stressing plants and fruits. These combined impacts cut yields by up to 50% in some regions, delayed harvests, and lowered export quality. In response, Inka's Berries launched their next campaign with a strategic shift to more climate-resilient varieties—drawing on cultivars developed in their own breeding programme—that had proven better suited to the Peruvian climate and able to withstand such extremes.

For over a decade, Inka's Berries has pioneered natural blueberry breeding in Peru, with a focus on developing no-chill varieties tailored to diverse and warming climates. In 2024, this innovation attracted the attention of Bloom Fresh—a global leader in fruit breeding—which acquired a major stake in Inka's genetics operations. Both companies see no-chill blueberries as essential to future food security, particularly in regions vulnerable to climate change. Inka's Berries hopes the partnership will expand the programme's global influence, open new markets, and accelerate the adoption of climate-resilient cultivars worldwide.



6

International certifications for agriculture and labour best practices

100%

Farmed area with drip irrigation implementation

54%

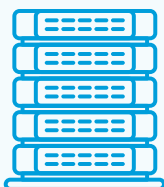
Female employment among full time and seasonal employees



DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Digital infrastructure is the underlying bedrock of the modern economy, supporting communications systems that are central to the functioning of society, governments, and businesses. Comprising data centres, communication towers, fibre-optic connections, and IoT sensors, these physical assets are the backbone of the digital world and are increasingly recognised as key to achieving many of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. With the world relying ever more on advanced technologies and data-driven functions such as AI integration, the demand for sustainable digital infrastructure has perhaps never been more critical.

Capitalising on this potential, our investment approach is aimed at lowering the carbon footprint of the sector through intelligent design, efficient cooling systems, and increased use of renewable electricity. In parallel, we aim to enhance digital access and contribute to the broader societal objective of reducing emissions across economies by minimising the need for physical mobility and facilitating the integration of automation technologies. We regard digital infrastructure not just as an enabler of connectedness but also as a powerful driver of economic inclusion, environmental sustainability, and long-term value creation.



As the world becomes more reliant on technology and data intensive processes such as AI integration, the importance of sustainable digital infrastructure has perhaps never been more critical.

Impacts in Digital Infrastructure



Promoting digital connectivity



Ensuring resilient infrastructures



Increase renewable energy usage



Enable the deployment of emissions-reduction technologies



Ensure access to critical services



Reduce digital emissions in the sector through efficient design



Sustainable digital infrastructure is about building systems that can deliver essential services reliably and efficiently for decades to come. Terrestrial broadcasting infrastructure, for example, offers clear advantages in cost-effectiveness and environmental impact, including its carbon footprint. Another way to achieve a lower environmental footprint while meeting growing data and connectivity needs is by repurposing existing assets and investing in energy-efficient technologies. Essentially, our strategy aims to build not just for today's demands, but for a more resilient and sustainable digital future.



Steven Marshall
Chairman
and Co-Founder
Cordiant Digital
Infrastructure





Digital Infrastructure Theory of Change

The imperative of climate change, coupled with risks of energy insecurity and grid capacity constraints, demands a transition towards low-carbon energy sources

Contribution	If we	Continuously and actively engage with portfolio companies to provide sector expertise and improve their operational efficacy, sustainability practices, and ESG risk mitigation. Additionally, perform a strict due diligence and ESG gap analysis to identify areas for improvement		
	And provide	Tailored capex programs or direct loan facilities with specific use of proceeds for global companies that align with our Guiding Principles		
Risk	Assuming	Portfolio company is capable of deploying technologies needed to upgrade infrastructure assets for enhanced efficiency and has access to consistent and adequate renewable energy	The portfolio company's operations effectively implement and maintain enhanced communications technology that promote an increasingly digital culture, such as through remote work and tele-health	Portfolio company can identify, access, and connect underserved communities and businesses by providing affordable and reliable digital infrastructure through various public and private collaborations
What	We expect to	Reduce the carbon footprint of the digital economy through more efficient infrastructure assets and networks and the integration of renewable electricity into the energy mix	Create enhanced, resilient and reliable communications systems, that can diminish the need for unnecessary travel and shrink pollution-causing congestion for the betterment of society	Better connect businesses and households to the digital economy, thereby supporting enhanced opportunity and economic activity
How much	Impact achieved	Output: Share of renewable energy in the energy mix Outcome: Decrease in emissions related to energy consumption Increase in energy efficiency of infrastructure assets	Output: Number of outages (black outs and brown outs) Share of network that adopted climate adaptative measures Outcome: Increase in effectiveness and bandwidth	Output: Share of coverage in remote locations Outcome: Decrease in the digital divide (rural vs. urban access) Increase in public and private partnerships enabling rural internet connectivity
	UN SDGs	7.2, 7.3, 13.2	9.1, 11.6	8.3, 9.c, 11.a
Who	Benefitting	Customers and the environment	Customers, local communities, and the environment	Customers and local communities



Betting on smart technologies

Accelerating the decarbonisation of digital infrastructure requires not only integrating more renewable energy into the grid and improving energy efficiency, but also investing in next-generation technologies that consume less power. Technologies such as 5G and LoRaWAN (Long Range Wide Area Network) enable more efficient data transmission, reducing the energy required to move information.

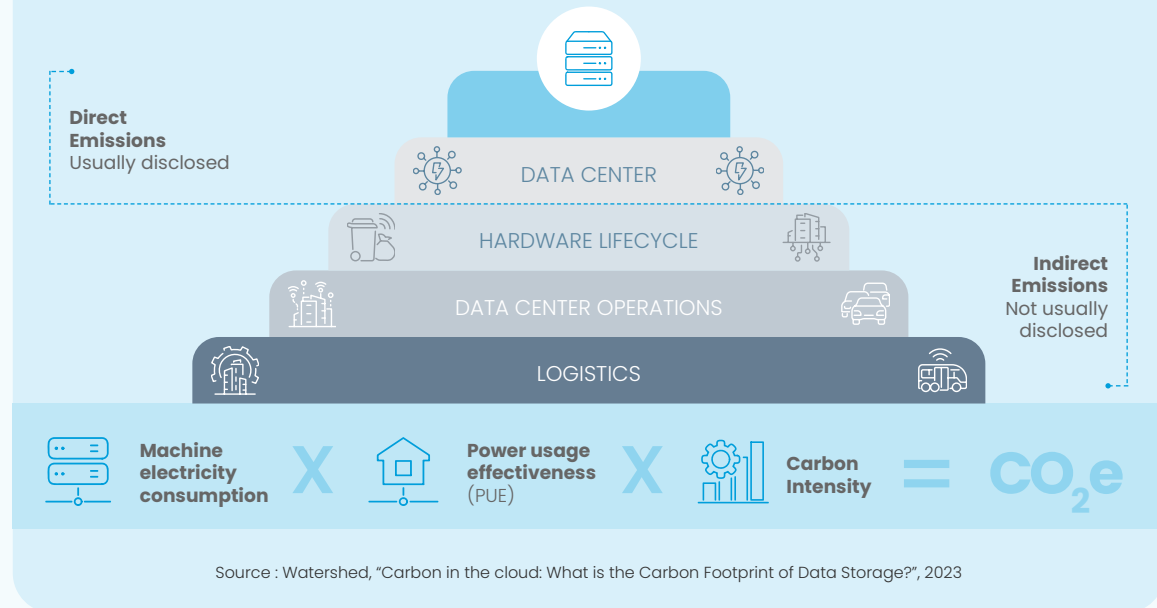
As generative AI drives a surge in computing intensity—particularly in data centres, where power demand is rising due to denser servers and continuous processing—smart, strategic investments are more critical than ever. These demands ripple across the entire digital infrastructure ecosystem, increasing the need not only for additional data centre space, but also for enhanced fibre networks and upgraded mobile data systems. This transformation presents both a challenge and an opportunity.

Meeting growing demand sustainably will require bold innovation, from technologies such as waste heat reuse systems to increased use of renewable energy. At Cordiant, we view this shift as a unique opportunity to back energy-efficient infrastructure, accelerate renewable integration, and strengthen the long-term resilience of the digital economy.

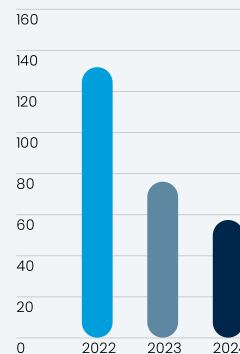
In 2024, Cordiant became a signatory of the Net Zero Asset Managers (NZAM) initiative, committing to assess the decarbonisation readiness of its investees and actively support them in advancing their climate strategies. Within Cordiant Digital Infrastructure Limited (CORD)'s equity portfolio, the impact of these ongoing efforts is evidenced through a 43% reduction in carbon intensity since 2022.

With Scope 2 emissions being the largest source of emissions for digital infrastructure assets, this achievement was largely driven by an approximate 15% increase in the share of renewable energy consumed by the portfolio companies. Some investees, such as CRA and SFG, have nearly reached their 100% renewable electricity targets, achieving consumption levels of 99% and 97% respectively. SFG has also started working on its own Net Zero strategy to ensure it is on track with Ireland's 2030 and 2050 climate goals. Other companies, such as Emitel, continue to increase their amount of self-produced renewable electricity every year.

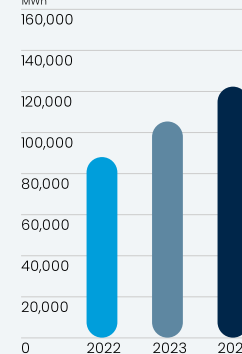
Data centres' main areas of impact



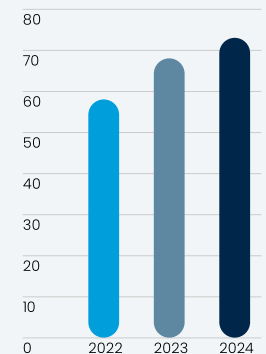
GHG emissions intensity
tCO₂e/Revenue (£m)



Renewable energy
(portfolio consumption)
MWh



Share of renewable energy
%





Digital Infrastructure

PRIVATE EQUITY

Cordiant Digital Infrastructure Limited (LSE:CORD), a UK-listed investment company, is the owner and operator of digital infrastructure assets in the UK, the EEA, and North America. Cordiant Capital Inc. acts as Investment Manager for CORD.

Indicators	2022	2023	2024	Change 2022-24
Area coverage of towers held by portfolio companies (km ²)	385,078	398,078	402,973	+ 5%
Length of fibre-optic network (leased and owned) (km)	4,368	10,813	11,778	+ 170%
PUE	1.43	1.43	1.43	-
% of energy consumption from renewable sources	58	68	73	+ 26%

EXPLANATION | During the reporting year, CORD's portfolio companies have increased the amount of renewable energy consumed, reaching 73% of the total energy consumed. The energy amounts are inclusive of both electricity and fuel consumption. The progress made reflects the achievements of some of the portfolio companies. CRA and SFG, in particular, achieved 99% and 97% renewable electricity levels, respectively, representing significant steps towards reaching their 100% renewable electricity targets. Renewable electricity consumed increased by 15% overall. Consequently, Scope 1 and 2 emissions at the portfolio level decreased by 21% compared to the previous year, to a level of 18,166 t CO₂e.

The current data centre portfolio has not registered any significant changes in terms of PUE. Nonetheless, during its last financial year, CORD recorded a new investment in a Belgian data centre provider DCU Invest NV ("Datacenter United", or "DCU") and the data centre business of Proximus Group. The combined entity has a target of achieving at least 50% renewable energy by the end of 2025.

DIRECT LENDING

Indicators	2022	2023	2024	Change 2022-24
Number of towers	1,203	1,425	1,609	+ 34%
Length of on-land fibre-optic network (leased and owned) (km)	12,500	17,128	20,051	+ 60%
Length of subsea fibre-optic network (leased and owned) (km)	5,100	5,095	5,495	+ 8%

EXPLANATION | Supported by Cordiant's Investment Teams, our portfolio companies continue to expand their business development opportunities and increase connectivity in their regions of operation. The increase in the number of towers under operational control, and the expansion of the fibre-optic network by portfolio companies, reflects their continued growth and coverage in emerging markets.



Speed Fibre Group: Leading Sustainable Telecommunications in Ireland

At the heart of Irish telecoms, CORD portfolio company Speed Fibre Group (SFG) marks its place with 6,537 km of fibre optic, including the Irish State's Metropolitan Area Networks (MANs), proprietary metro networks, a unique dark fibre backhaul infrastructure, and one of the largest licensed wireless networks in the country. In addition, it boasts over one million people benefiting from wholesale networks—including mobile phone users, students, residential broadband users, public sector workers, and staff in multinational organisations. It is the home of Irish telecommunications providers Enet and Magnet+.

In 2024, Speed Fibre's achievements were recognised by GRESB, a globally respected organisation providing validated ESG performance data and benchmarking for investors and asset managers. In the 2024 assessment, the company was awarded a five-star rating, scoring an outstanding 99 out of 100 and securing the top position in its sector across Europe. It was also named an Infrastructure Asset Sector Leader for the first time. As participation in the GRESB assessment is voluntary, it reflects Speed Fibre's commitment to transparency and accountability, providing investors and stakeholders with a clear view of its non-financial performance.

Through rigorous, evidence-based reporting, Speed Fibre has gained valuable insights and achieved tangible benefits, while fostering a culture of continuous improvement. Additional efforts in the past year include the development of ESG due diligence questionnaires for suppliers to reinforce responsible sourcing and procurement practices.

On the environmental front, Speed Fibre continued to make meaningful strides. It increased the share of renewable electricity in its operations, reaching 97% of its energy consumption being covered by renewable energy use, and reduced its Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 47%. The company also accelerated the transition of its vehicle fleet to more energy-efficient alternatives and pursued green energy tariffs to reduce its carbon footprint further.

Looking ahead, Speed Fibre remains committed to advancing along its Net Zero pathway, aligning closely with Ireland's national targets for carbon reduction by 2030 and 2050. Through a combination of strategic initiatives and stakeholder engagement, it is positioning itself as a leader in sustainable telecommunications.

97% Renewable electricity consumption

47% Reduction in Scope 1 & 2 GHG emissions

25% Of Speed Fibre's fleet now comprising mild hybrid vehicles



ENERGY TRANSITION

The energy transition is dynamic by nature, requiring constant adaptation to emerging technologies, shifting policy landscapes, and evolving market conditions. In a global context marked by political uncertainty and uneven climate commitments, aligning on effective climate risk management remains a challenge. Still, progress continues: 2024 was a record-breaking year for renewable energy deployment worldwide, yet the pace of progress continues to be shaped by grid congestion, regulatory complexity, and supply chain constraints. The scale of investment needed to meet global climate goals—estimated in the trillions annually—presents both a challenge and an unprecedented opportunity to reshape our energy systems for the better.



We are focused on enabling this transformation by supporting clean energy infrastructure that is efficient, adaptive, and built for long-term impact

At Cordiant, we are focused on enabling this transformation by supporting clean energy infrastructure that is efficient, adaptive, and built for long-term impact. From smart grid integration to energy efficiency and storage, we are committed to advancing a resilient energy future that delivers environmental benefits while supporting economic stability.

Impacts in Energy Transition



Increase access to clean source of energy



Power the low-carbon transition



Address intermittence through energy storage systems



Decarbonisation, energy security, and the exponential growth in AI-driven power demand are creating an unprecedented need for energy infrastructure investment. Cordiant's Energy Transition strategy is designed to meet this need by providing flexible capital—whether at the asset or platform level—to support construction, acquisitions, and project development. We believe that facilitating an orderly energy transition presents not only significant environmental and social benefits but also economic ones, as the cost of adaptation to future climate events is likely to far exceed the cost of the energy transition. This transition offers generational investment opportunities for firms like Cordiant.



Emmanuel Braoudakis

Managing Director & Head of Energy Transition





Energy Transition Theory of Change

The imperative of climate change, coupled with risks of energy insecurity and grid capacity constraints, demands a transition towards low-carbon energy sources

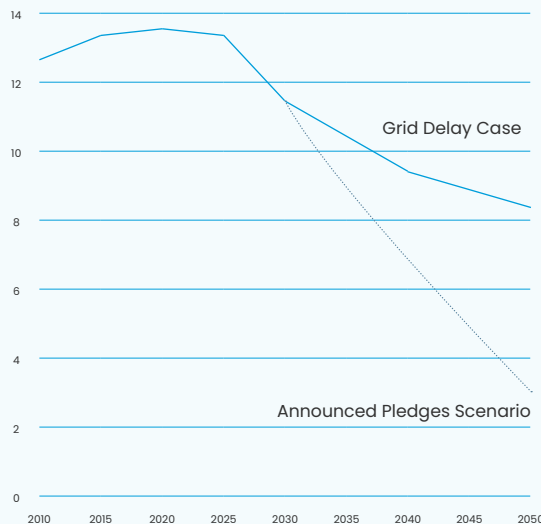
Contribution	If we	Continuously and actively engage with portfolio companies to provide sector expertise and improve their operational efficacy, sustainability practices, and ESG risk mitigation. Additionally, perform a strict due diligence and ESG gap analysis to identify areas for improvement		
	And provide	Tailored and flexible capital solutions for global companies that align with our Guiding Principles		
Risk	Assuming	The portfolio company operates in a stable regulatory and economic environment that supports the development and use of renewable and transitional energy sources	Portfolio company can offer low-carbon/ renewable energy solutions at a competitive rate, reducing demand for carbon-intensive energy sources	Portfolio company operates within a robust regulatory framework that supports their offering of advanced energy storage and grid management technologies, reducing the need for non-renewable or foreign energy sources
What	We expect to	Increase the use of renewable energy sources and replace carbon intensive sources with transitional sources	Reduce the carbon footprint of the economy, contributing to the attainment of Net Zero by 2050, or earlier	Encourage energy security, grid resilience and distribution efficiency through multiple sources of (renewable and transitional) domestic supply and energy storage
How much	Impact achieved	Output: Total renewable energy capacity installed, and total renewable energy produced, by source Outcome: Increase in renewable energy as a share of national energy mix	Output: Total renewable energy production in regions with carbon intensive electricity production Outcome: Increase in avoided emissions	Output: Share of assets that have undergone a climate risk analysis and adopted climate adaptative measures Total newly installed energy storage capacity Outcome: Reduction in frequency of brown outs / black outs
	UN SDGs	7.2, 13.2	9.4, 13.2	7.1, 9.1
Who	Benefitting	Local communities and the environment	Local communities and the environment	Customers, local communities, and the environment



Energy Transition

Share of renewable electricity generation by technology, 2000–2030

Power sector CO2 emissions worldwide in the Grid Delay Case and the Announced Pledges Scenario, 2010–2050



Source: IEA, "Renewables 2024. Analysis and forecast to 2030"

The energy transition, **critical to meeting global commitment to the Paris Agreement and achieving Net Zero**, will require substantive investment in grid modernisation and innovative solutions.

Energy infrastructure and the imperative of grid modernisation

In 2024, renewables supplied 47% of the EU's electricity, with some countries — such as Denmark and Portugal — exceeding 80% during certain periods. While this marks important progress towards Europe's and global decarbonisation goals, operational challenges remain for the full transformation of energy systems. As they integrate more renewables into their energy mix, ageing grid systems—originally designed for centralised power generation from fossil fuels and nuclear—with limited interconnections are struggling with inertia loss, supply variability, and infrastructure limitations.

The intermittent nature of renewables also complicates real-time balancing, especially in the absence of customer-side demand flexibility or storage systems. Long-term planning is further hindered by uncertainty from major electricity users such as data centres and heavy industry, many of which have not assessed how external impacts—such as climate-related changes, including rising cooling needs—could reshape demand. This leaves utilities without the long-term visibility required for resilient system design. These are all issues that must be overcome in the coming years, especially given the current socio-political context in which access to reliable and resilient sources of electricity is essential for national security.

To address these challenges, substantial investment in grid modernisation and innovative solutions will be needed to ensure power grids can effectively support the transition to lower-carbon energy sources, the electrification of sectors such as transport and industrial production, and the growing demand generated by the continued digitalisation of our way of life. In 2024, about 600 GW¹ of renewable energy capacity in late stages of development was awaiting grid connection globally, despite recent efforts worldwide to address this bottleneck through grid reforms. Strategic investments in solutions that would alleviate these issues—such as cross-border interconnections and battery energy storage systems (BESS)—have emerged as a critical component for maintaining grid stability, especially for sub-second contingency reserves. The ability of BESS to respond almost instantaneously to fluctuations in supply and demand makes them ideal for providing the frequency regulation that grids increasingly lack with higher renewable penetration.

These challenges present several investment opportunities across the energy transition infrastructure value chain, and we believe that global policies should embrace these new dynamics and enable regulatory environments favourable to the allocation of capital for grid modernisation and other much-needed solutions. At Cordiant, we recognise the urgent need for resilient, renewables-based energy systems in Europe and worldwide. We support projects that decarbonise grids while enhancing energy security and price stability.

1. International Energy Agency. (2024) Renewable 2024



Energy Transition

Indicators	2022	2023	2024	Change 2022-2024
Amount of wind renewable energy produced (MWh) - attributed	64,367	144,878	91,892	+43%
Amount of solar renewable energy produced (MWh) - attributed	0	0	12,079	-
Amount of biomass renewable energy produced (MWh) - attributed	0	0	3,239	-
Total amount of renewable energy produced (MWh) - attributed	64,367	144,878	107,210	+67%
Total amount of renewable energy installed capacity under construction (MW) - attributed	-	47	57	+21%
Battery storage capacity (MW) - attributed	-	13	7	-46%
GHG emissions avoided (tCO ₂ e) - attributed	33,574	71,951	68,073	+103%

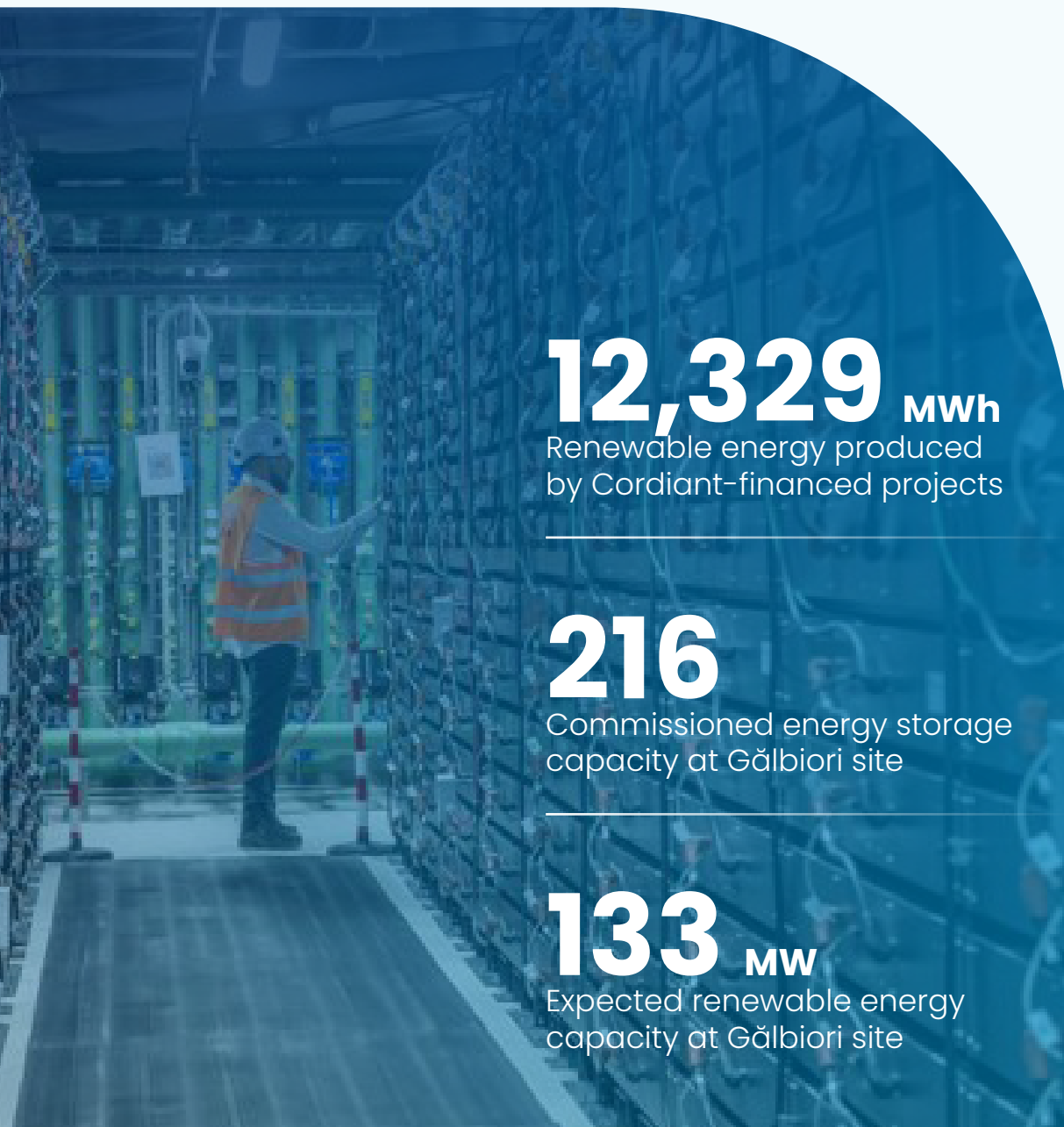
Explanation

The methodology used to calculate our energy transition indicators has changed this year. We now apportion our contribution using the same attribution factor applied in the PCAF methodology. This approach allows us to better reflect Cordiant's relative impact in alignment with developing market practices for assessing contributions to the energy transition. For more information, please refer to the Methodological Note section.

Cordiant's energy transition portfolio has grown significantly between 2022 and 2024, driven primarily by new investments in sophisticated developers operating in middle markets. The decrease observed in battery storage capacity reflects Cordiant's reduced exposure to a battery operator as they continue to repay their loan.

The installed capacity figures presented cover only assets currently under construction. They do not represent the full extent of our contribution to the energy transition, as Cordiant also invests in portfolios of projects that are at the ready-to-build stage or in earlier phases of development.





12,329 MWh
Renewable energy produced
by Cordiant-financed projects

216
Commissioned energy storage
capacity at Gălbiori site

133 MW
Expected renewable energy
capacity at Gălbiori site

Monsson

Building the largest BESS in Europe

In 2024, Cordiant investee company Monsson commissioned Romania's largest battery energy storage system (BESS) of 216 MWh, marking a significant milestone in the country's renewable energy transition. Installed at an existing 50 MW wind farm, the initial 24 MWh unit became operational in 2024 and was followed by an additional 48 MWh in January 2025. This storage system anchors Romania's first hybrid renewable project—integrating wind, solar, and storage—designed to balance energy from the wind farm, a new 35 MW solar project (Gălbiori 2), and the national grid. Engineered in-house, the hybrid system is fully automated and remotely operable, optimised for harsh climates, and incorporates Romanian-made lithium-ion batteries.

Monsson's BESS directly addresses a critical challenge in the energy transition: the inherent intermittency of renewable energy. By storing surplus power when solar and wind output is high and discharging when generation drops, the system helps smooth fluctuations, provides grid-balancing services, and supports energy trading activities. This not only strengthens national energy security and enhances grid stability but also positions Romania as a regional leader in renewable innovation.

As investors, we view this project as a scalable, climate-resilient blueprint for future infrastructure. It demonstrates how storage can unlock the full potential of renewables—the world's lowest-cost energy source—while lowering end-user energy costs and supporting EU decarbonisation targets. Monsson aims to deploy 1.5 GWh of BESS capacity across Romania by the end of the decade. The success of this modular pilot reinforces our commitment to backing clean energy technologies with replicable impact potential across emerging markets.

The Ecofer Case

Where Energy Transition Meets Sustainable Agriculture

Cordiant investee Ecogreen Enerji is a leading Turkish renewable energy firm with operations across solar, biogas, and biomass production, as well as planned expansions into solar and wind power projects integrated with battery storage systems. Committed to a sustainable future powered by clean energy, Ecogreen has developed a diversified portfolio geared towards meeting Türkiye's energy security needs and decarbonisation objectives.

Beyond its core activity of producing clean energy, Ecogreen is active in the agricultural value chain sector through its Ecofer Fertilizer and Biogas Plant—an integrated facility that converts agricultural waste into biogas and produces organic and organo-mineral fertiliser from the by-products. By establishing synergies between the two sectors and contributing to industrial circularity, Ecogreen operates at the intersection of two of Cordiant's investment strategies: Energy Transition and the Agriculture Value Chain. Moreover, Ecogreen's innovative organic fertiliser venture aligns effectively with Cordiant's Guiding Principles, as the production of biogas minimises agricultural waste sent to landfill while producing cleaner fuels. In addition, organic fertiliser production lowers the demand for chemical inputs, enhances soil fertility, and promotes climate-smart agriculture. In keeping with both Cordiant's and the company's commitment to decarbonisation initiatives, a portion of Cordiant's capital was allocated to supporting the expansion of rooftop solar panels and increasing the capacity of the Ecofer Plant, further reducing the plant's operational emissions.

Our investment in Ecogreen is representative of Cordiant's overall strategy to invest in exemplary businesses at the forefront of the energy transition. We were particularly impressed by the depth of Ecogreen's operational expertise—as builders of one of Türkiye's largest solar power plants—and by the company's commitment to sustainability, which is inherent to its business model and entrenched in both its operations and corporate culture. We were pleased to see Ecogreen surpass the initial scope of our jointly developed sustainability action plan by leading initiatives such as publishing its inaugural sustainability report, conducting a materiality analysis, adopting a range of internal sustainability processes, and committing to international standards such as the UN Global Compact. This investment demonstrates the power of dedicated capital deployment, when combined with mission-aligned partnerships and operational expertise to act as a catalyst for both strong financial performance and positive sustainability impact at the intersection of renewable energy production and sustainable agriculture.

118,600 MWh
Biomass energy produced

309,833 MWh
Solar energy produced

428,433 MWh
Renewable energy produced



Climate-related Disclosure

In today's world of global interconnectedness and heightened environmental awareness, climate change has become a crucial factor influencing investment decisions across all sectors. As an asset manager dedicated to sustainability and resilient investment solutions, we understand that addressing climate change is not just a global imperative; it is also essential from both a risk management and opportunity perspective. By recognising climate change as a key driver of financial performance and integrating these considerations into our investment strategies, we protect investors' capital and position ourselves to capitalise on the sustainable future we collectively aspire to create. Responding to climate change imperatives is not only about responsibility; it is essential for securing a resilient and profitable future for all.

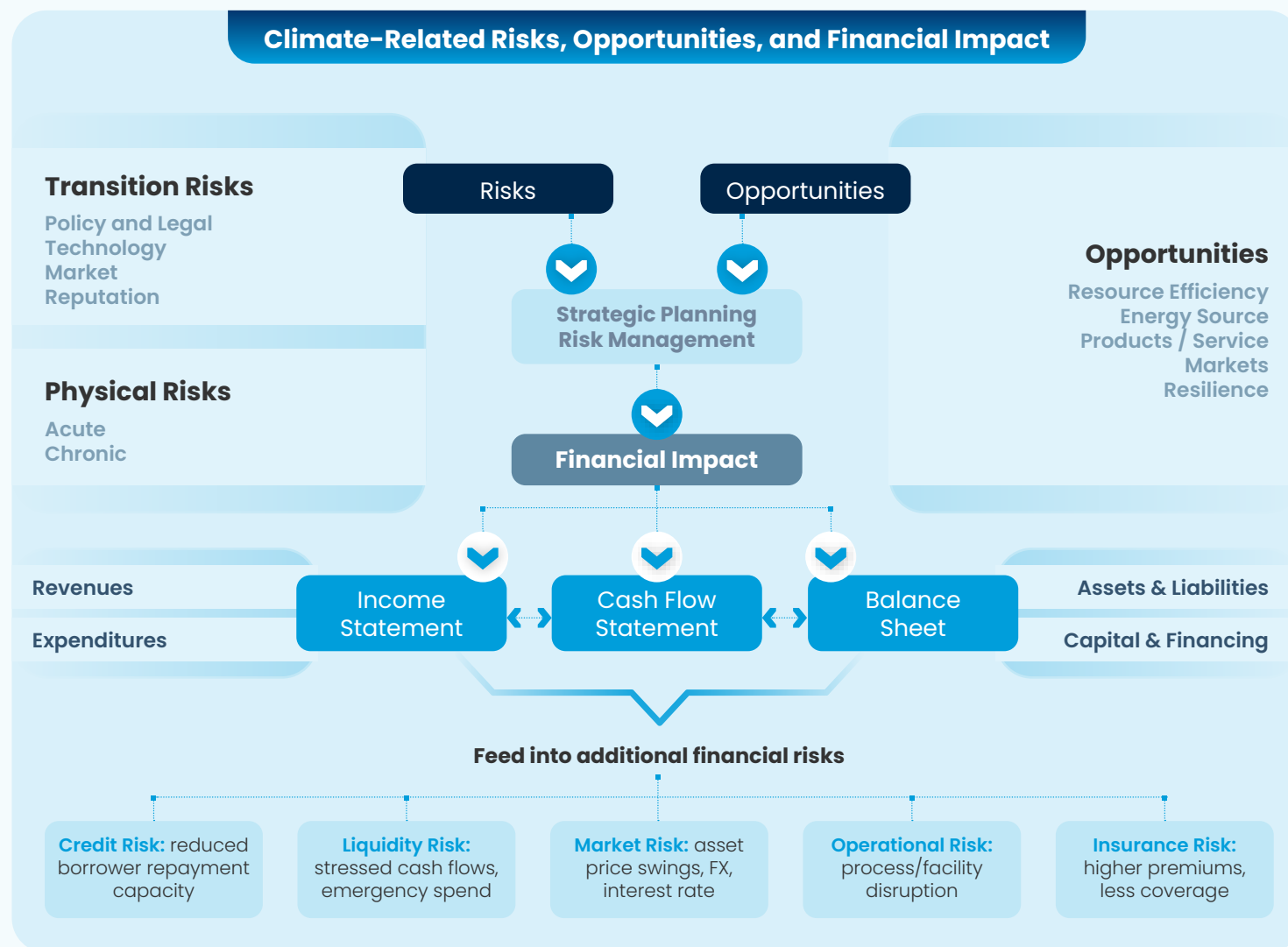


Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

At Cordiant, we invest in the backbone sectors of a sustainable economy. We believe that infrastructure, real assets, and technology-driven industries are critical to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. Our investment strategy is built to support sustainable, low-carbon growth and to ensure resilience in a rapidly decarbonising world.

In line with our commitment to transparency and best practice, Cordiant began reporting in 2023 against the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework—widely recognised as the global standard for climate risk and opportunity reporting. This report outlines how we identify, assess, and manage climate-related risks and opportunities across our operations and investments. It is structured around the four pillars of the TCFD: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets.

Over the past year, we have enhanced our approach with the development of sector-specific climate risk matrices to better capture the physical and transition risks most material to our portfolio. Looking ahead, we will deepen our scenario analysis and begin quantifying the financial impacts of priority risks. We are also progressing towards setting science-based decarbonisation targets and will continue to report on our progress as we work to align our investments with global climate goals.



Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

GOVERNANCE

Recommended Disclosures

Disclose the organisation's governance of nature-related risks and opportunities.

- Describe the board's oversight of Climate-related risks and opportunities.
- Describe management's role in assessing and managing Climate-related risks and opportunities

Climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into our investment strategies and processes, as well as our asset management. In this section, we outline our governance framework and approach to climate risks and opportunities, which are embedded within our broader sustainability governance. We also detail accountability and responsibilities at both the Group level and within our investment portfolio.

Board-level oversight

Cordiant's Board of Directors is responsible for guiding the firm's approach to responsible investing and sustainability, as well as overseeing the policies that govern these processes, including initiatives such as its climate commitments.

The Board has approved Cordiant's participation in the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative and the development of the firm's Net Zero Strategy. It retains final authority over the approval of climate targets and is regularly informed on progress towards their achievement. In the interim, the Board has approved Cordiant's emitters classification framework and engagement priorities, which include establishing a credible decarbonisation plan as a condition for investing in high-emitting assets.

The Board also provides strategic direction on sectoral focus and has chosen to invest in the energy transition both to seize emerging opportunities in the sector and to support the firm's broader climate objectives.

Management oversight

Cordiant's Executive Committee (ExCo) is responsible for Cordiant's strategic direction and operational plans, including climate-related considerations. This includes ensuring that appropriate checks and balances are in place for the effective assessment of investment opportunities against Cordiant's approach to climate change.

Cordiant's Investment Committee (IC) will be informed where a gap is identified between climate objectives and a portfolio company's performance, and escalation procedures will be proposed if deemed necessary, in line with Cordiant's engagement policy.

Cordiant's Sustainability Committee, which includes senior management and sector Heads from the investment team, and is chaired by Cordiant's Honorary Chairman, is tasked with guiding the effective integration of our ESG strategy, particularly in relation to climate change. On an annual basis, the committee reviews the results of Cordiant's GHG accounting exercise, including Scope 3 emissions related to our investments, and provides feedback on our decarbonisation strategy.

Cordiant's ESG and Impact Team, led by the Head of ESG and Impact, is tasked with the prompt integration of climate-related risks and opportunities throughout our investment process—from the preliminary due diligence phase, to portfolio management, and at exit. They ensure that climate-related topics are addressed with portfolio companies at least once a year.

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

STRATEGY

Recommended Disclosures

Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.

- Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium, and long term
- Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organisation's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.
- Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.

Cordiant's Operational Transition Risks

Market | With the expectation that markets will shift towards more responsible, low-carbon footprint products, companies will need to adapt and seek to reduce their GHG footprint. In 2024, Cordiant became a member of the NZAM initiative with the intention of setting decarbonisation targets for its investment activities.

Regulatory | Evolving climate and ESG disclosure rules may require additional resources for both Cordiant and its portfolio companies. We monitor these changes closely to ensure compliance and to support enhanced reporting. While tightening carbon regulations could affect high-emitting assets, current exposure remains limited.

At the same time, growing political and legal backlash, particularly in the US, has created uncertainty for asset managers aligned with climate goals. We manage this risk by ensuring our disclosures are transparent and grounded in robust methodologies, and by focusing on financially material risks and opportunities in alignment with fiduciary duties.

Reputational | Amid growing scrutiny around greenwashing, reputational risks related to climate disclosures are increasing. Cordiant is committed to transparent, accurate reporting and joined PCAF in 2022 in order to align with best practices in GHG accounting. Over the past year, we have assessed methodologies for setting science-based climate targets and remain committed to advancing credible approaches.

Approach to climate-related risks in its investment activities

Cordiant recognises that managing physical and transitional climate-related risks has tangible benefits for our investments. Physical risks, such as the increased frequency of extreme weather events, and transitional risks, such as changes in policy, regulation, and reputation, can have an immediate impact on asset performance and long-term value creation. As a prudent asset manager, we seek to mitigate these risks while actively pursuing climate-related opportunities as part of our investment strategy and working with portfolio companies to leverage them.

Beginning in 2024, we made our climate risk identification and management process more in-depth. Using operational insights from our investment teams and close interaction with our portfolio companies, we developed sector-focused climate risk matrices.

Supported by relevant research and current company information, the objective of the matrices is to enable structured assessment of the materiality of climate risks and opportunities. The analysis was updated based on data provided by portfolio companies up to Q4 2024.

When assessing the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities, we have relied on the scenarios described by the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). The Below 2.0°C scenario – a Delayed Transition – has been selected as the base case scenario to analyse the impacts, mitigants, and resilience measures. The sections that follow outline the most significant climate-related risks identified across our core sectors, including both physical and transition risks.

Cordiant defines short, medium and long term as:

- **Short term:** 0 – 2 years
- **Medium term:** 2 – 5 years
- **Long term:** 5+ years



Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) | Climate Risk & Opportunities Matrix

Agriculture Value Chain Risks

The agricultural sector, inherently dependent on climatic variability and weather patterns, is increasingly exposed to the risks associated with climate change. Altered rainfall and shifting weather patterns can lead to severe climate events—such as floods, storms, and prolonged droughts—that devastate crops and disrupt harvests. Rising temperatures are set to push many regions beyond their optimal growing conditions, severely impacting crop yields and threatening food security. As global warming continues, the combination of rising temperatures and extreme weather will not only challenge agricultural productivity but also threaten the livelihoods of farmers and communities that rely on stable weather for their incomes. The vulnerability of this sector to climate fluctuations highlights the urgent need for adaptive strategies to mitigate these risks.

These climate risks also impact financial institutions providing loans to farms, as the potential for reduced yields can affect repayment capacity. Cordiant's approach includes encouraging portfolio companies to better integrate climate-related risks into their financial and operational planning, and supporting farmers in adopting climate adaptation measures such as transitioning to climate-resilient crop rotations. To this end, Cordiant has started piloting a project with an investee company to better assess and forecast its climate-related variabilities through proprietary modelling, by gathering real-time data from on-site meteorological stations. Additionally, Cordiant aims to diversify the regions in which it invests to reduce concentrated exposure to specific microclimate-related risks, thereby enhancing resilience across its portfolio.

Physical risks	Subsector	Description	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	Mitigation and resiliency
Increased temperature and heatwaves impacting yields	Fruit production	Extreme heat events and increased temperature can cause flowers and immature fruits to abort and drop from trees, significantly reducing yields. Moreover, intense sunlight can cause sunburn on fruits leading to reduced marketability.	Moderate	Moderate	High	Mitigation measures for production impacts vary by fruit and generally involve targeted input application and adjustments in agricultural practices. For avocados and citrus, this includes sunblockers, amino acids, and chemicals to address abiotic stress, typically with minimal cost increases (around 1%). For grapes, measures focus on additional chemicals for quality assurance, reduced nitrogen fertilization, and less pruning to maintain volume and brix/acidity balance. Additionally, the crops we invest in tend to have inelastic demand, enabling portfolio companies to offset losses from decreased production by selling at higher prices.
Increased temperature impacting working conditions	All crops	Extreme heat and high temperatures can create unsafe working conditions and reduce productivity of workers.	Low	Low	Moderate	In extreme heat situations, labor-specific measures include adjusting work shifts to limit exposure during peak sun hours. Workers must wear full-coverage clothing and are provided with sun hats and sunscreen. Additionally, drinking water is made available throughout the field in appropriate quantities to ensure hydration.





Physical risks	Subsector	Description	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	Mitigation and resiliency
Decreased temperature and coldwaves impacting yields	Fruit production	When temperatures drop below a certain threshold for each fruit type, ice crystals can form in plant tissues, damaging or killing buds, flowers, and young fruits. Cold temperatures can also affect the activity of pollinators and lead to incomplete pollination.	Low	Low	Moderate	Mitigation measures to mitigate production impacts, vary between the fruits; however, they generally involve the strategic application of and adjustment to agricultural management practices. Additionally, the crops we invest in tend to have inelastic demand, enabling portfolio companies to offset losses from decreased production by selling at higher prices. Pollination can be enhanced by using pheromones or other attracting stimuli in the field. In Peru, some companies have successfully tested cost-effective pollinator drones as a complementary method.
Heavy rains and flooding impacting yields	All crops	Heavy rains and flooding can harm trees and crops by uprooting young trees, detaching fruits, causing bark splitting and damage. Prolonged exposure to floodwaters creates conditions for fungal diseases. Additionally, flooding disrupts field operations.	Low	Low	Moderate	Effective flood mitigation on farmland requires appropriate mapping of water drainage pathways. Passive measures include strategically placing trees and constructing drainage channels, while machine pumping is necessary for excessive water levels. Active measures include both pre- and post-event agricultural interventions, such as the application of chemicals to mitigate fungal activity in the root system and fruit, induced by excess humidity.
Heavy rains and flooding impacting transportation of goods	All crops	Flooding can damage roads and bridges, making them unsafe for deliveries and causing spoilage.	Low	Low	Moderate	The impact of road closures on fruit producers is of low probability in the regions we are invested in. Nevertheless, it can be partly mitigated by enhancing on-farm storage capacity, including the use of cooling systems, cold chambers, and wind tunnels to ensure prolonged preservation of crops. These measures would primarily benefit producers who use their own packing facilities.
Water stress leading to lower production	All crops	Water scarcity and drought conditions stress fruit trees by limiting soil water availability, which can lead to smaller fruit size and reduced overall yield. Moreover, overconsumption of water can lower the water table and increase salinity, negatively affecting certain crops.	Moderate	Moderate	High	Direct measures to prevent water stress primarily rely on government policies and stricter regulation. Some producers have initiated pilot projects to enhance water capture and retention through methods like reforestation and retention basins, though these efforts have had limited impact. Moreover, Cordiant ensures that all its agricultural operations are supported by proper irrigation infrastructure and does demand water availability studies during due diligence. Ideally, producers should operate at water usage levels 20% below supply capacity to buffer against fluctuations or stress. Reactive measures to address increasing water stress may involve transitioning from water-intensive crops, such as avocados, to less demanding crops like grapes or blueberries.





Transitional risks	Subsector	Description	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	Mitigation and resiliency
Changing customers behavior	All crops	As customers, generally large offtakers, pursue their own decarbonisation goals, producers who fail to adapt may lose market access, requiring investment in greener practices to remain competitive and retain loyalty.	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Cordiant invests in companies with a commitment to enhancing their sustainability credentials. Through our emitter categorisation approach, we also engage high-emission companies to help them develop decarbonisation plans.
Enhanced emissions reporting obligations	All crops	Enhanced emissions reporting obligations can increase compliance costs and require significant investment in monitoring systems.	Low	Low	Moderate	Cordiant is actively working with portfolio companies on GHG emissions reporting. We make emissions reporting a mandatory requirement for loan provision.





Agriculture Value Chain Opportunities

The agricultural sector is ripe with climate-related opportunities, particularly through the implementation of climate-smart practices and regenerative agriculture. Techniques such as cover cropping, agroforestry, and enhanced soil management not only bolster resilience against climate impacts but also increase soil carbon storage, contributing to global carbon reduction efforts. Companies that adopt these sustainable practices can also access financial benefits, including carbon credits and subsidies for sustainable farming initiatives.

Cordiant invests in companies already recognised for their commitment to good farming practices, and we are actively exploring ways to support them in shifting towards more regenerative approaches. While carbon credits present a promising avenue to offset the short-term financial burdens and higher risks associated with adopting sustainable agricultural methods, these opportunities can be constrained by factors such as the relatively small size of the farms we finance and the complexities of navigating regulatory frameworks and market access. Nonetheless, we remain committed to fostering sustainable practices that enhance both environmental resilience and long-term profitability for our portfolio companies.

Opportunities	Subsector	Description	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term
Changing customers behavior	All crops	Increased temperatures in certain regions present unique climate-related opportunities for the agricultural sector. Warmer conditions can extend growing seasons, allowing for multiple harvests per year and the cultivation of a wider variety of crops that thrive in higher heat. This shift can enable farmers to diversify their product offerings and tap into new markets, particularly for crops adapted to warmer climate conditions such as certain fruits and vegetables. Additionally, warmer temperatures may open up previously unsuitable land for agricultural use, creating opportunities for expansion.	N/A	N/A	Low
Enhanced emissions reporting obligations	All crops	Climate-smart agriculture offers substantial opportunities. Globally, regenerative cropping systems have the potential to sequester up to 12 gigatonnes of CO2 annually. This approach not only enhances soil health and biodiversity but also improves resilience to climate impacts, resulting in more stable yields. Financially, companies can capitalise on these opportunities by accessing carbon credits and sustainability-focused investments, which can offset costs and boost profitability. By adopting climate-smart practices, businesses contribute to environmental goals while positioning themselves competitively in a market increasingly driven by sustainability, ultimately enhancing their long-term resilience and viability. Moreover, companies can further decrease their operational emissions by producing on-site renewable energy, which could also lead to reduced electricity costs.	Low	Moderate	High
Climate-resilient crop varieties development	All crops	Climate-resilient crop development offers substantial opportunities by boosting agricultural productivity and stability amid changing environmental conditions. By engineering crops that can withstand drought, heat, disease, and soil salinity, farmers can achieve consistent yields and minimise losses. These innovations not only enhance food security but also decrease reliance on chemical inputs, fostering sustainable farming practices. Furthermore, resilient crops can create new market opportunities.	High	High	High





Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) | Climate Risk & Opportunities Matrix

Digital Infrastructure Risks

The digital infrastructure sector, long recognised as one of the pillars of modern society, faces significant climate-related physical and transition risks. Extreme weather events—such as hurricanes, floods, and heatwaves—can damage data centres, disrupt network connectivity, and cause prolonged service outages. Rising temperatures pose a particular threat to the cooling systems essential for maintaining optimal operating conditions in data centres, potentially resulting in overheating and equipment failure. In parallel, the transition to a low-carbon economy demands substantial investment in energy-efficient technologies and renewable energy sources, presenting both financial and operational challenges. As climate change advances, the combined pressures of physical damage from extreme weather and the imperative to adopt sustainable practices will test the resilience of digital infrastructure, underscoring the need for robust adaptation and mitigation strategies.

The Digital Infrastructure team's mitigation strategies focus on diversifying asset types and locations, and on working alongside portfolio companies to ensure they build efficient, resilient networks that incorporate climate-related considerations. Furthermore, greater integration of renewable energy will help mitigate transition risks, including the impact of increased regulation in European markets.

Physical risks	Subsector	Description	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	Mitigation and resiliency
Increased temperature and/or variability in temperature and humidity, increasing energy and cooling costs to maintain operational temperatures	Data Centres	Increasing fluctuations in or periods of increased temperature may increase energy demand to keep data centres at optimal operating temperatures. Meanwhile, higher average temperatures will increase cooling demands, leading to increased energy costs. Failure to control temperatures in IT operating windows could lead to downtime and/or equipment damage, resulting in losses from breaches of service level agreements (SLAs).	Low / Moderate	Low / Moderate	Moderate	Assets designed with more efficient cooling methods reduce energy requirements for cooling systems. Data centres typically implement energy cost pass-throughs on medium length contracts, limiting the direct impact of increased energy consumption, although this may have long-term competitive impacts. Investment in on-site renewable energy generation can reduce reliance on purchased electricity.
Increasing occurrence and severity of extreme weather events, damaging digital infrastructure and/or power networks causing service disruption	All	Extreme weather events, particularly storms, can impact digital infrastructure assets, such as by damaging towers and power networks and flooding data centres and underground fibre. This can drive asset repair costs, increase asset maintenance, disrupt service provisions from both direct damage and lack of power access and potentially result in fines for breaching SLAs and/or increasing capex to add resiliency to tower assets.	Low	Low / Moderate	Moderate	Due to asset diversification, assets being specifically designed to withstand extreme weather events and their low geographic density, the financial impact of weather event risks is reduced. The risk profile of weather events differs depending on the type of asset. For example, towers are predominantly large metal structures, designed to have strong loading capabilities, and fibre is designed to be water resistant. As critical infrastructure, key assets typically have power redundancy measures.





Transitional risks	Subsector	Description	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	Mitigation and resiliency
Carbon regulation and taxation	All	The introduction of carbon taxation and regulation would result in potentially significant impacts to profit and potential financial penalties for businesses with significant emissions. Delay in securing renewable energy supply, and increased demand for renewable energy could lead to increased operating costs.	Low	Moderate	Moderate	The primary source of Digital Infrastructure's GHG emissions is purchased electricity. For its private equity fund, Cordiant's strategy focuses on improving the amount of renewable energy used by the platforms within its portfolio.
Access to energy and grid systems	All	Data centres may be restricted in size, growth potential or ability to develop due to lack of available energy or market restrictions. Due to energy requirements, digital infrastructure assets are exposed to power prices, which may increase or become more volatile depending on markets and incentives for both fossil and renewable energy. Uninterrupted power supplies are required to minimise disruptions and prevent breaches of SLAs. The shift towards intermittent energy supply (solar and wind) could lead to periods of insufficient grid supply, potentially increasing the risk of breaching SLAs. Increased competition to procure renewable energy may increase energy costs.	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	For its private equity fund, Cordiant assesses both the power availability and grid capacity of facilities during due diligence, in addition to the redundancy measures installed relative to the size and criticality of the facility. Moreover, we engage with portfolio companies on hedging energy costs over the short to medium term and, where appropriate, on setting achievable energy targets, in line with their financial capabilities. As part of its strategy, the Digital Infrastructure team also promotes the installation of on-site renewable energy. Risk may also be reduced if renewable build-out occurs at a faster rate.
Data centre sustainability regulation	Data Centres	Data centres have significant energy requirements. Increasing regulation aimed at minimising their burden on the grid may lead to increased capex to retrofit or upgrade facilities to new standards. Failure to meet regulations may also lead to financial penalties. Limits and moratoria are being placed on data centre build-out. This may limit growth opportunities of select facilities. In addition to increased energy costs resulting from mandated renewable energy procurement.	Low	Low	Moderate	Cordiant's sustainability strategy aims to improve operational efficiency at the asset level. New data centres being built by portfolio companies are being designed to ensure a high level of operational efficiency. Cordiant is able to leverage the operational expertise of its team and the current portfolio companies to support improved efficiency.





Digital Infrastructure Opportunities

Digital infrastructure will be pivotal in the quest to reach Net Zero and will need to tackle the various and increasing climate-related opportunities. Notably, the sector plays an important role in facilitating the deployment of climate technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT). IoT technologies, including smart sensors, connected devices, and advanced analytics platforms, will allow several sectors of the economy to reduce their environmental footprint and climate resilience by enabling the collection and analysis of vast datasets for accurate climate predictions, disaster management, and adaptation strategies. Smart grids use IoT to optimise energy distribution and integrate renewable energy sources, while precision agriculture leverages IoT to enhance resource efficiency and reduce environmental impact. Additionally, as many organisations strive to decarbonise their operations, including their scope 3 emissions, assets with lower carbon footprints, such as green data centres, stand to benefit from a growing demand of low-carbon data.

The Cordiant Digital Infrastructure team has been capitalising on these opportunities with its strategy to reach near 100% renewable energy consumption across its private equity assets while improving the sustainability credentials of its assets. Moreover, over the past few years CORD has made strategic acquisitions in companies that have been supporting the integration of smart city applications, further enhancing their role in driving sustainable urban development.

Opportunities	Subsector	Description	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term
Increased demand for low-carbon products	Data Centres	Assets with superior sustainability credentials are better placed to capture customers demanding sustainability, in particular data centre assets with lower PUE and higher renewable energy percentages in their energy mix.	Moderate	Moderate	High
The deployment of climate technologies	All	Digital Infrastructure and the services it enables can reduce carbon emissions in other areas of society. Companies developing IoT networks that will make possible the development of smart cities, smart agriculture, smart waste management, smart industry and logistics will be able to capitalise on these opportunities.	Moderate	High	High





Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) | Climate Risk & Opportunities Matrix

Energy Transition Risks

While there has never been a more favourable time to deploy the technologies needed for the great energy transition—particularly with the levelised cost of energy for wind and solar reaching record lows in recent years—the sector remains exposed to certain climate-related financial risks, notably transition risks. One such example is curtailment risk, which arises when the grid cannot absorb excess energy produced by renewable sources, resulting in wasted potential and financial losses of material significance for renewable energy developers and their long-term financial planning. Similarly, existing grid infrastructure often struggles to accommodate the variable and decentralised nature of renewable energy, underlining the need for substantial upgrades and investment. In addition, recent years have seen increased competition in the renewable energy market as investors reallocate capital towards clean energy. At the same time, the ability of renewable energy projects to generate power is directly linked to weather and climate conditions, and fluctuations in these conditions can therefore affect their financial performance. In comparison, the generation of energy from fossil fuels is relatively independent of local weather conditions.

Our approach to mitigating these risks is anchored in several core strategies. We leverage the operational expertise of our team to navigate the complexities of the renewable energy market, while collaborating with technical advisory firms to gain deeper insights into market conditions and the physical aspects of projects—such as solar and wind potential under various scenarios. When modelling these factors, we adopt a conservative approach to ensure accuracy and reliability. Crucially, we also partner with power producers with proven track records, ensuring that our projects are managed by experienced and dependable teams. This comprehensive approach enables us to manage risks effectively while capitalising on opportunities in the energy transition sector.

Physical risks	Subsector	Description	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	Mitigation and resiliency
Increased temperature and heatwaves impacting production	Solar	Depending on the installation location, extreme heat can lead to a significant reduction in the output efficiency of solar panels by 10%-25%.	N/A	Low	Low	This risk is highly dependent on geographies, and we have currently limited exposure to countries that are expected to endure some intense heatwaves in the long-term. Nevertheless, we hire independent advisory firms to conduct project modelling taking into consideration different temperatures based on historical data. The risk would be non-optimal production levels but without a material financial impact on our investments.
Changing wind patterns	Wind	Changing wind patterns can lead to inconsistent energy production and increased maintenance costs for wind energy producers.	N/A	N/A	Low	The likelihood of changing wind patterns having a material financial impact on our investments is low. However, this risk can be mitigated by relying on historical data on wind power and fluctuations to inform our investment decisions.



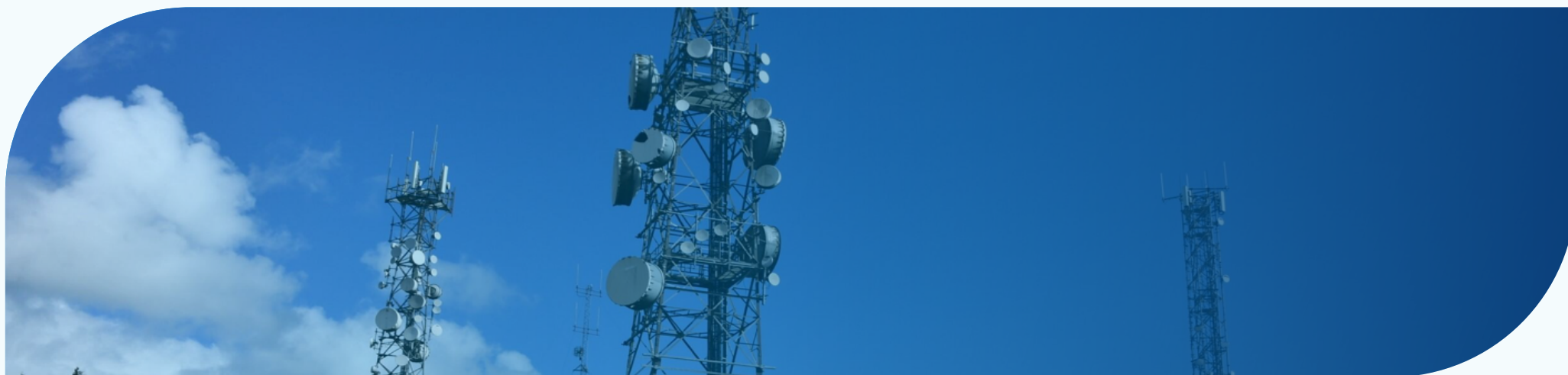
Physical risks	Subsector	Description	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	Mitigation and resiliency
Increase likelihood of extreme events	All	Climate-related events such as wildfires, earthquakes and storms can cause physical damage and disruptions to renewable energy projects.	N/A	Low	Moderate	We mitigate climate-related risks by investing in companies with diverse renewable energy portfolios across multiple locations and diversifying our own investments. Additionally, we ensure that portfolio companies have adequate insurance coverage to minimise financial impacts from extreme events.
Landslide and other geological instability	All	Renewable energy projects developed on mountains or hillsides can be susceptible to landslide and geological instability.	Low	Low	Low	All projects undergo comprehensive geological studies to identify potential vulnerabilities and mitigate risks. Furthermore, we require portfolio companies to have sufficient insurance coverage to minimise financial impacts from extreme events.

Transitional risks	Subsector	Description	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	Mitigation and resiliency
Policy inconsistency and delay in GHG pricing	All	Change in the political climate can create uncertainties around policies supporting the development of renewable energy such as subsidies and carbon pricing. Consequently, investment in renewable energy may be reduced due to the perceived uncertainty leading to higher cost of capital making projects harder to finance while impacting their profitability and attractiveness.	Low / Moderate	Low / Moderate	Moderate	As government subsidies in mature renewable markets have been gradually removed, more market-based solutions such as corporate purchasing power agreements (PPAs) have assisted in incentivising renewable energy project developers. To protect our investments against market volatility and fluctuations in energy prices, we tend to prioritise projects that already have PPAs in place or are in markets where demand is forecasted to grow. Given the current state of policies in our key investment markets, the environment is largely favourable for the energy transition. As a result, these policies present more of an opportunity than a risk.
Supply chain management	All – mostly solar	Supply chain constraints could hinder the development of new projects in which we are invested due to potential disruptions from global political events, such as political instability, regulatory changes, and international conflicts.	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	These risks have recently become increasingly challenging as renewable energy power producers struggle to secure stable pricing for renewable technologies such as solar panels, making financial planning more difficult and less reliable. While this is a risk that remains, we mitigate it by ensuring that prospective investees have a strong relationship with Tier 1 suppliers.





Transitional risks	Subsector	Description	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term	Mitigation and resiliency
Penetration of intermittent renewable technologies leading to curtailment	Solar and wind	Rapid growth of solar and wind energy generation can lead to oversupply, driving down electricity prices. This happens because increased output often coincides with peak generation times, flooding the market and reducing the value of additional renewable energy produced. As a result, producers may earn lower revenues, impacting profitability.	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	These risks are mitigated by evaluating both baseload and capture price curves, considering cannibalisation effects. The capture price is always a key factor in our assessments, and the risk landscape is improving. Additionally, we focus on storage solutions, with more projects incorporating storage infrastructure. Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) also serve as a significant risk mitigant.
Technological change and legacy infrastructure	All	Integrating large-scale solar farms into existing power grids can be challenging. In some cases, solar farm operators might underestimate the complexities of grid interconnection, leading to delays or additional costs. Incompatibilities between modern RES and legacy grid infrastructure can hinder the ability to sell generated electricity efficiently.	Moderate	High	High	These risks underscore the need for investments in grid management and interconnection to upgrade systems but can otherwise be mitigated through early engagement with grid operators and careful project design to prevent compatibility issues and reduce delays. Clear contractual terms for grid upgrades, along with options like phased commissioning or storage, can improve flexibility and ensure efficient delivery of electricity.





Energy Transition Opportunities

The renewable power sector is brimming with opportunities, driven by declining generation costs, rising demand for clean energy, and technological advancements. However, as more renewables are integrated into grids, managing intermittency becomes increasingly important, creating value for assets capable of providing grid-stabilising services. Advances in battery technology are enabling renewables to meet peak demand more effectively.

Global Net Zero ambitions present significant opportunities, with the energy sector—responsible for roughly three-quarters of global greenhouse gas emissions—at the centre of decarbonisation efforts. Regional and global incentives, such as the EU's REPowerEU Plan and COP28's goal to triple renewable power capacity by 2030, are accelerating renewable installations. At the same time, energy sovereignty and supply resilience are emerging as critical national security priorities, placing the establishment of independent, low-cost, Europe-based power generation high on the agenda.

The decentralisation of power production is fuelling demand for flexible platform capital, while innovation in areas such as energy storage and hydrogen calls for unconventional sources of funding. To address this, Cordiant focuses on providing flexible, enabling capital in underserved middle markets, maintaining an equal balance between investments in high-growth and mature economies. This approach ensures we are financing the transition to a cleaner, more resilient, and secure energy system where it is most urgently needed.

Opportunities	Subsector	Description	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term
Technological advancement	All	From breakthroughs in renewable energy generation and storage to advancements in energy efficiency and grid management, these innovations are reducing costs, enhancing reliability, and making clean energy solutions more accessible, thus generating a wealth of opportunity for profitable investments in line with international decarbonisation goals.	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Favourable policy aligned with Net Zero goal	All	Policies aligned with the Net Zero goal are fostering a promising market for renewable energy investments. Initiatives like the EU Green Deal offer incentives and support for clean energy projects, thereby reducing investment risks and attracting capital to the sector. Collectively, these policies are creating a more favourable environment for renewable energy investments.	High	High	Very High
Increased demand for low-carbon products	All	The growing demand for clean electricity presents numerous opportunities. As all sectors of the economy strive to access clean energy to meet decarbonisation targets, we anticipate customers to be increasingly willing to enter long-term contracts that support the financing and development of renewable energy projects.	Moderate	Moderate	High



Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

Climate Risk & Opportunities | Scenario Analysis



Cordiant's scenario analysis considers two key dimensions of climate-related risk:

- The severity of physical impacts resulting from global warming
- The pace and coordination of the transition to a low-carbon economy

Cordiant is committed to supporting the ambitions of the Paris Agreement, such as limiting global warming to 1.5°C. To this end, it aims to position its investment decisions on an orderly transition pathway—one that is forward-looking, co-ordinated, and enables investment in low-carbon, resilient assets—while also evaluating risks under more challenging or disorderly transition scenarios.

The following scenario analysis identifies the potential financial impacts of the most material risks outlined in the previous section, under various scenarios from the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). For comparison purposes, the Net Zero 2050 scenario and the Current Policies scenario have also been retained to evaluate the potential evolution of our risk exposure. Our assessment was performed assuming a long-term horizon of five years.

Climate Scenarios

Delayed Transition (base scenario): NGFS 2021 Delayed transition – 1.8 °C Scenario assumes that annual emissions continue to grow until 2030. The transition to reduce emissions is disorderly with strong policies and high regional variation.

Net Zero 2050: NGFS 2021 Net Zero 2050 – 1.5 °C

In this scenario, it is assumed that Net Zero is achieved. Global warming is limited to 1.5°C through orderly and rigorous climate policies, and innovation. It is assumed that some jurisdictions, make further progress.

Current Policies: NGFS 2021 Current Policies 3+ °C

Only currently existing policies are considered in this scenario. Lack of effective action leads to significant temperature increase and high levels of physical risks.

The Delayed Transition scenario was selected as the baseline for comparative purposes. It assumes that sufficient action to curb emissions will be taken, but not in an orderly fashion that would minimise transition risks. In selecting this scenario, we have taken into account the current status of transition efforts and emission levels since the NGFS Framework was published. We will reassess annually which scenario is most appropriate as the baseline.





Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

Climate Risk & Opportunities | Scenario Analysis

Cordiant's climate scenario analysis was conducted assuming a long-term horizon and incorporates broad assumptions across two pathways. The following table illustrates our risk levels for the Delayed Transition scenario (base scenario) and change from the base under Net Zero and Current Policies scenarios.

Under a Net Zero scenario, we assume a sharp increase in renewable energy production, potentially resulting in supply chain constraints and pressure on electricity grids to keep pace with demand for low-carbon energy. This scenario also includes a stronger global push for adaptation and investment in climate-resilient infrastructure—particularly in critical sectors where Cordiant is active, such as digital infrastructure, energy, and logistics. In contrast, the Current Policies scenario reflects a slower transition to low-carbon energy and limited progress on adaptation. In this pathway, continued reliance on high-emitting systems and underinvestment in resilience measures leave assets more exposed to chronic and acute physical climate risks.

Risks	Sector	Type	Delayed Transition	Net Zero 2050	Current Policies	Explanation & Mitigants
Increased temperature and heatwaves impacting yields	Agriculture Fruit production	Physical	Moderate			In a Net Zero 2050 we assume more adaptation efforts are being implemented as mandatory disclosures and increased demand from investors on climate-related risks encourage companies to assess exposure to these. Moreover, more funding schemes are available from government to protect agricultural companies from these risks.
Water stress leading to lower production	Agriculture All crops	Physical	Moderate			In a Net Zero 2050 scenario, we envisage governments to better control water intake and better enforcement of water-related regulations while in a current policies scenario we foresee a laissez-faire attitude exposing companies to heightening risks.
Changing customers behavior	Agriculture All crops	Traditional	Moderate			In a Net Zero scenario, we assume there will be more demand for low-carbon emissions products. Given Cordiant investees mainly in fruits and vegetables producers that have good farming practices we do not expect increased risks as a result of changing consumers behavior. Under a current policies, we see even less exposure to these risks from a financial standpoint. From a sustainability one, we identified agricultural producers not continuing efforts to obtain organic or related certifications in order to avoid cost and remaining cost competitive – a trend we are already seeing.



Risks	Sector	Type	Delayed Transition	Net Zero 2050	Current policies	Explanation & Mitigants
Increased temperature and/ or variability in temperature and humidity, increasing energy and cooling costs to maintain operational temperatures	Digital Infrastructure -Data centers	Physical	Low/Moderate			Under a Net Zero 2050 scenario, global mitigation efforts help limit temperature increases and reduce variability, leading to more manageable cooling demands for data centres. In contrast, under a Current Policies scenario, rising temperatures and humidity levels significantly increase cooling needs, driving up energy consumption and operating costs, and heightening risks to equipment performance and service reliability.
Increasing occurrence and severity of extreme weather events, damaging digital infrastructure and/or power networks causing service disruption	Digital Infrastructure - All	Physical	Moderate			While exposure to physical risks is harder to determine over the medium term, we believe that under a current policies scenario, fewer efforts and less capital are allocated to adaptation measures, with fewer insurance companies covering the financial impacts, thereby increasing financial exposure to these risks.
Access to energy and grid systems	Digital Infrastructure - All	Transitional	Moderate			Under a Net Zero 2050 scenario, while long-term improvements in grid resilience and decarbonisation are expected, in the next 5 years we are likely going to see growing competition for renewable electricity as more sectors commit to decarbonisation. For digital infrastructure with 100% RE targets, this could lead to challenges securing sufficient, high-quality renewable power at stable prices, increasing exposure to procurement and reputational risks. In contrast, under a Current Policies scenario, lower demand growth for renewables may reduce near-term competition, but long-term access to clean and reliable energy could be more constrained due to limited grid investments and slower decarbonisation.





Risks	Sector	Type	Delayed Transition	Net Zero 2050	Current policies	Explanation & Mitigants
Penetration of intermittent renewable technologies leading to curtailment	Energy Transition – Solar and wind	Transitional	Moderate			Under a Net Zero 2050 scenario, the rapid scaling of solar and other intermittent renewables increases the risk of curtailment in the coming years, as grid infrastructure and storage capacity may lag behind generation growth. This can impact revenue stability and reduce the effective utilisation of installed capacity. In contrast, under a Current Policies scenario, slower renewable deployment may delay curtailment issues in the near term, but structural underinvestment in grid modernisation could still limit long-term integration and scalability of solar projects.
Supply chain management	Energy Transition – All – mostly solar	Transitional	Moderate			Under a Net Zero 2050 scenario, accelerated global demand for solar technologies is likely to strain supply chains, driving up equipment costs, extending lead times, and increasing reliance on a limited number of suppliers or regions. These pressures may heighten procurement and construction risks for solar developers. Under a Current Policies scenario, more moderate deployment may ease near-term supply chain constraints, but lack of policy momentum and uncertainty could limit investments in domestic manufacturing capacity, perpetuating long-term supply vulnerabilities.



Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

RISK MANAGEMENT

Recommended Disclosures

Disclose how the organisation identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks

- Describe the organisation's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.
- Describe the organisation's processes for managing climate-related risks.
- Describe how processes for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organisation's overall risk management.

Cordiant acknowledges that global climate change poses system-wide and interconnected risks that can potentially have a material impact on portfolio performance. In our approach to risk management, we integrate the identification, assessment, and management of climate-related risks into our overall investment risk framework. This encompasses transition risks—such as regulatory changes, market shifts, and reputational impacts—and physical risks arising from extreme weather events and ongoing climatic changes.

To put this strategy into action, Cordiant classifies all portfolio companies as low, medium, or high emitters based on their emissions intensity. This classification is an essential input into our risk assessment process and determines the extent and nature of our engagement. For medium or high-emitting firms, we apply heightened due diligence and require climate action plans as a condition of investment. Following investment, we remain alert to climate-related risks and work closely with investees to implement mitigation and adaptation measures that respond to evolving regulatory and market requirements.

Cordiant has identified the following priorities for its sector focus to enhance climate risks mitigation and capitalise opportunities:



Agriculture Value Chain

Implement sustainable agriculture practices in order to ensure that any potential physical risks are mitigated and opportunities are fully utilised. Implement best practices in terms of supply chain management and respect of human rights.



Digital Infrastructure

Incorporating sustainable design elements and securing renewable or low-carbon energy sources, as well as supporting investments in resource efficiency and maximizing data usage efficiency.



Energy Transition Infrastructure

Assess wider opportunities in the energy value chain, such as advancing energy storage and infrastructure, promoting future energy innovations, improving energy efficiency.

Emitter Categorization Requirements

LOW | Engage on emissions reduction based on prioritization

MEDIUM | Engage on emissions reduction based on prioritisation

HIGH | Only invest with high emitters if decarbonization targets in line with 1.5 degree are already in place, or are expected to be within 6 months of investment





Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

Cordiant integrates climate-related risks, opportunities, and impact considerations throughout the investment process. The approach is anchored in four key pillars: screening and due diligence, which involves the systematic assessment of climate-related dependencies and potential impacts using sector-level tools and internal ESG screening checklists, including consideration of location-specific risks such as exposure to acute and chronic physical risks; investment decision and action planning, which focuses on identifying gaps and defining climate-related priorities through ESG Action Plans tailored to each investment; management and engagement, which entails ongoing engagement with portfolio companies to address identified risks, implement mitigation measures, and support opportunities to generate positive outcomes; and tracking, which includes the annual monitoring of GHG emissions and adherence to decarbonisation plans. This structured process ensures that our Net Zero commitment is embedded in investment decision-making and informs the ongoing management of risks and opportunities across Cordiant's portfolio.

Screening and Due Diligence

Negative Screening

- Assessing whether the project is in our exclusion list in terms for high emitting assets in the energy sector. Cordiant will not invest in Coal project or in oil & gas project that do not align with our fossil fuel policy

Due Diligence ESG due diligence on Climate-related topics including;

- Assessing emitter categories and the need for a decarbonization plan
- Assessing the disclosure of emissions data
- Assessing the company's plan to reducing its GHG emissions
- Assessing if climate issues are discussed at the management and Board level
- Assessing exposure to transition and physical risks of climate change
- Assessing the share of the investment and company's revenue that can be considered climate solutions
- Assessing how the investment would align with Cordiant's Net Zero objectives

Investment Decision and ESAP

Gaps Analysis

Development of an ESG Action Plan (ESAP) covering climate-related topics. If not already implemented, Cordiant will require;

- The reporting, and some cases, the audit of GHG emissions data for minimum scope 1 and 2
- The development of a decarbonisation plan for high emitters, and other emitters categories on a case-by-case basis
- The assessment of climate-related risks
- That climate issues be discussed at management level

Management and Active Engagement

Engagement

- Engagement throughout the life of the investment focus on the implementation of the ESAP including climate-related action items
- Cordiant will also support technical support in the calculation of GHG emissions. Cordiant's team has certification in the implementation of GHG management system
- Engaging over identified and/or arising climate-related risks/ opportunities
- Engaging in the generation of positive impacts including in relation to climate. E.g. Cordiant monitors potential opportunities for companies such as the installation of on-site solar projects

Tracking

On-going Monitoring

The monitoring of climate-related KPIs and information such as;

- Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions, at minimum striving for cope 3 disclosure
- Energy consumption
- Exposure to climate-related risks
- Production of renewable energy
- Other climate-relevant indicators on a case-by-case basis



Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

METRICS & TARGETS

Recommended Disclosures

Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities.

- Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.
- Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 GHG emissions, and the related risks
- Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.

Cordiant is a financial services company with a relatively low environmental footprint from its direct and operational activities. Nevertheless, we are focused on understanding and reducing our climate impact, both at the Cordiant level and that of our financed emissions. Since 2021, Cordiant's GHG emissions and approach have been verified by a third party (Carbon Footprint Ltd). Cordiant has twice offset its operational emissions with carbon avoidance and sequestration projects.

Metrics	Units	2022	2023	2024	Change 2022-2024
Scope 1	Metric tons (t) CO ₂ e	0.1	0	0	-
Scope 2 (Market-based)	Metric tons (t) CO ₂ e	8.5	17.3 ³	25.1	+195.3%
Scope 2 (Location-based)	Metric tons (t) CO ₂ e	6.1	10.8	34.2	+460.7%
Scope 3	Metric tons (t) CO ₂ e	97,403.9	100,014.1	91,226.2	-6.3%
Total GHG Emissions	Metric tons (t) CO ₂ e	97,412.6	100,031.5	91,251.3	-6.3%
Scope 3 - Financed emissions	Metric tons (t) CO ₂ e	97,266.1	99,705.6	90,969.1	-6.5%
Scope 3 - Financed emissions intensity	Metric tons (t) CO ₂ e / USD \$m invested	59.13	50.18	39.49	-33.2%
Financed emissions data quality score	-	2.86 ²	2.68	2.64	-7.7%
Amount of renewable energy produced by portfolio companies (apportioned to Cordiant's capital contribution ¹)	Megawatt hour MWh	64,367	144,878	107,210	+67%
Avoided emissions from renewable energy produced by portfolio companies (apportioned to Cordiant's capital contribution ¹)	Metric tons (t) CO ₂ e	33,574	71,951	68,073	+103%
Share of AUM in oil and gas sector	%	0.5	0.4	0.4	-

	Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions	Scope 3 emissions from Fossil Fuel & Mining Investments	Total emissions (S1+S2+S3 Fossil Fuel & Mining)	Emission intensity (S1+S2+S3 Fossil Fuel & Mining)	Weighted data quality score (High Quality = 1, Low Quality = 5)
	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e/USD \$m	#
Business Loans	73,658.0	1,923.7	75,581.7	90.7	3.78
Unlisted Equity	15,387.4	0.00	15,387.4	10.5	2.0
Total	89,045.4	1,923.7	90,969.1	39.5	2.68

1. Historical data has been revised to more accurately reflect the projects Cordiant finances and improved avoided emissions calculation.

2. Figure has been updated to align with current methodology.

3. Figure has been updated to reflect better data capture of energy consumption at the Sao Paulo office.



Nature-related Disclosure

Recognising the importance of nature is crucial to ensuring more resilient societies and economies today and in the future. With an alarming 69% decline in wildlife populations since 1970, there has never been a more critical time to invest in ways that both minimise the impacts on the natural world and enhance it. The agricultural sector, in particular, plays a vital role in safeguarding natural resources such as land and water. By prioritising the health of our ecosystems, we can support a functional and habitable planet for the human species and all other species living alongside us.

Using the TNFD Framework

As a proud member of the Cerrado Project since 2018, Cordiant's early adoption of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) represents a logical next step in our commitment to best practice standards in responsible investment and the continuous improvement of our processes. Through the adoption of the TNFD, we aim to make clear our commitment to transparency and our intention to disclose nature-related risks and opportunities. Cordiant recognises the essential symbiotic relationship between the environment and society and has begun further implementing measures to integrate the consideration of potential nature-related risks, which are detailed in this initial TNFD disclosure.

Looking ahead, Cordiant will work towards the full integration of the LEAP framework, including a more granular assessment of its exposure to biodiversity-related risks.

Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

STRATEGY

Disclose the organisation's governance of nature-related risks and opportunities.

- Describe the board's oversight of nature-related risks and opportunities.
- Describe management's role in assessing and managing nature-related risks and opportunities
- Describe the organisation's human rights policies and engagement activities, and oversight by the board and management, with respect to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, affected and other stakeholders, in the organisation's assessment of, and response to, nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.

Board-level oversight

Cordiant's Board of Directors is responsible for guiding the firm's approach to responsible investing and sustainability, as well as overseeing the policies that govern these processes, including initiatives related to its nature commitments.

The Board has approved, as part of Cordiant's exclusion list for investment screening, a prohibition on financing any projects or assets located in Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) that would result in adverse impacts on ecosystems. This includes activities that eliminate or significantly diminish the ecological integrity of the area or modify habitats to the extent that their ecological function is lost. In addition, the exclusion list prohibits financing projects that lead to deforestation or forest degradation anywhere in the world, particularly where no credible reforestation or restoration measures are in place. In KBAs, any activity resulting in deforestation is strictly excluded under all circumstances.

Management oversight

Cordiant's management is responsible for the overall integration of Cordiant's responsible investment strategy in the investment process and decision-making, including considerations related to nature and biodiversity impacts. This includes ensuring that appropriate checks and balances are in place for the effective assessment of investment opportunities against Cordiant's exclusion list, as well as the evaluation of financially material risks related to nature and biodiversity.

Approach to human rights and stakeholder engagement

Cordiant recognises human rights as a fundamental consideration and seeks to align its investment approach with internationally recognised standards such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the ILO Core Conventions. Cordiant avoids investing in companies that do not share this commitment.

Cordiant includes in loan documentation explicit prohibitions on the use of forced or child labour, as well as requirements to uphold human rights. As part of its due diligence process, Cordiant considers how prospective investees engage with key stakeholders, such as local communities, on various topics, including potential impacts on ecosystem services such as access to water. Cordiant also undertakes controversy screening to help identify potential misconduct and takes into consideration stakeholders' perspectives.

Where gaps or risks are identified, Cordiant works with investees to develop appropriate measures, which may include the establishment of grievance mechanisms or other remedial steps. Cordiant also seeks to monitor stakeholder engagement practices on an ongoing basis and may request periodic updates, including on any material issues such as human rights or reported conflicts with local communities. However, these assessments often rely on third-party reports and self-reporting.



Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

STRATEGY

Recommended disclosures

- Describe the nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities the organisation has identified over the short, medium, and long term.
- Describe the effect that nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities have had on the organisation's business model, value chain, strategy, and financial planning, as well as any transition plans or analysis in place.
- Describe the resilience of the organisation's strategy to nature-related risks and opportunities, taking into consideration different scenarios.
- Disclose the locations of assets and/or activities in the organisation's direct operations and, where possible, in its upstream and downstream value chain(s) that meet the criteria.

To inform our nature-related reporting, Cordiant applies the LEAP Approach – Locate, Evaluate, Assess, and Prepare. This framework supports organisations in carrying out the due diligence required to make disclosure statements in line with the TNFD recommendations.



Locate
The Interface
with Nature



Evaluate
Dependencies
and Impacts



Assess
Risks and
Opportunities



Prepare
To Respond
and Report

Locate | Identify assets in sensitive location

To identify its most material nature-related impacts and dependencies, we have initially focused on locating the assets situated in biodiversity-sensitive areas. Leveraging the Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) database, for the second year in a row Cordiant has mapped its assets located in KBAs. By utilising this database, we aim to prioritise our engagement efforts and resources to ensure and, if needed, enhance mitigation activities aimed at safeguarding the integrity of local ecosystems. Additionally, given the importance of water—both in terms of dependency and impact—for the agricultural sector, Cordiant has mapped the share of agricultural land in water-scarce regions among its portfolio companies.

Metrics	Units	Results 2023	Results 2024 ¹
# point of presence in KBAs – Direct Lending	Digital Infrastructure	In: 77 (4%) Near ² : 78 (4%)	In: 77 (4%) Near: 78 (4%)
# point of presence in KBAs – CORD Assets	Digital Infrastructure	In: 149 (26%) Near: 42 (7%)	In: 149 (26%) Near: 42 (7%)
Share of agricultural land in KBAs	Agricultural Value Chain	In: 0% Near: 3%	In: 0% Near: 3%
Share of land in Extremely high- and high-water risk	Agricultural Value Chain	51%	47%
# renewable energy projects in KBAs	Energy Transition	In: 1 (14%) Near: 0	In: 3 (9%) Near: 5 (15%)

¹Year-on-year changes primarily reflect adjustments to portfolio composition rather than operational or performance developments within the underlying portfolio companies. A reassessment of existing portfolio companies' footprint was not undertaken.

²Regarding the assessment of our interface with Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), Cordiant considers "Near" as within 2km of a KBA.



Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

Evaluate – Dependencies and Impact

To better understand the nature-related risks associated with our focus sectors, Cordiant has drawn on the ENCORE Heatmap, a third-party tool that estimates sector-level impact and dependency risks on nature and biodiversity. The heatmap, tailored to SASB sector classifications, assigns a score to nature and biodiversity impact and dependency factors, ranging from very low to very high. This analysis (pg 62) is supplemented by the internal expertise of our teams. These inputs help us assess the relative materiality of nature-related risks across economic activities relevant to our investment strategy.

Agricultural value chains—particularly the cultivation of perennial crops—are deeply reliant on natural assets and ecosystem services yet can simultaneously pose significant risks to their long-term viability. The activity depends on a range of high and very high material ecosystem contributions, including healthy and fertile soils, water supply, and global climate regulation to maintain stable growing conditions and protect against extreme weather. Perennial crops also rely on the continuous generation of biomass, the provision of purified water, and the supply of genetic diversity, the latter of which enables crop resilience through breeding for traits such as drought tolerance or disease resistance. In addition, natural pest regulation, achieved by harmonising operations with predatory insects and other species, can reduce reliance on chemical inputs. However, unsustainable practices—such as excessive irrigation, harmful pesticide use, and poor soil management—can degrade these very ecosystem services. For instance, overuse of water resources may deplete aquifers, while chemical inputs can harm pollinators and reduce biodiversity, ultimately undermining the productivity and resilience of the agricultural systems that depend on them.

Digital infrastructure presents certain nature-related risks, particularly during the construction and maintenance of physical assets. Activities such as laying fibre optic cables may require trenching, vegetation clearance, and the use of heavy machinery, which can temporarily disturb local ecosystems, compact soils, and affect species like amphibians, reptiles, and certain plants. Although digital infrastructure has a relatively lower dependence on nature compared to other sectors, its energy-intensive operations, particularly for data centres, can indirectly impact climate-regulating ecosystem services, underscoring the importance of managing emissions and land use responsibly.

Renewable energy infrastructures such as solar, wind, bioenergy and BESS support the transition to a low-carbon economy but can have localised impacts on nature, particularly during the construction phase. Solar farms often require significant land area, which may result in habitat modification or fragmentation. Wind farms, while occupying less surface area, can affect biodiversity—especially bird and bat populations—depending on their location and design. These impacts are typically site-specific and can be reduced through thoughtful planning and mitigation. While ongoing operations involve limited direct interaction with ecosystems, both technologies depend on relatively stable climate conditions to function efficiently, with extreme weather events posing potential risks to infrastructure and performance.

Assess – Risk and Opportunities

From an asset allocation perspective, Cordiant recognises that, while nature-related impacts must be factored into all sectors and investments, the agriculture sector is particularly prone to both opportunity and threat. The omission of natural factors, such as climate events or local water levels, from operational considerations can materially affect a company's ability to conduct business, thereby diluting its capacity to service debt or its long-term asset valuation. Accordingly, Cordiant conducts thorough due diligence to determine whether prospective investees have secure access to critical natural resources and are taking adequate measures to mitigate their environmental footprint, as well as to increase their resilience to climatic shocks and extreme weather.

Notwithstanding, we also see clear potential for positive impact. By investing in agriculture companies that employ more sustainable farming practices or advance conservation, reforestation, and ecosystem restoration initiatives, Cordiant aims to reduce environmental impacts and foster biodiversity. In the energy transition sector, we recognise the linkages between nature and climate, and view decarbonising the energy system as a driver for achieving co-benefits for both.

Within the realm of digital infrastructure, we see potential to support beneficial environmental outcomes. With data processing power and the integration of technologies such as satellite tracking, digital infrastructure can facilitate improved biodiversity monitoring, measurement, and management, thereby increasing transparency and informing nature-positive choices.

Assess – Risk and Opportunities

While nature-related risks are indirectly addressed through Cordiant's investment strategy and due diligence processes, the company has not yet developed a dedicated nature-related strategy or formally established the resources required for this purpose. During the reporting period, Cordiant's efforts have focused primarily on advancing its net zero strategy. Looking ahead, the company will consider developing a nature-related roadmap to further structure its approach. In the meantime, Cordiant intends to report annually in line with the TNFD framework and progressively enhance the quality and scope of its nature-related disclosures over time.



Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

Cordiant focus sectors' mapping of nature dependencies and impacts



- Agriculture Value Chain
- Energy Transition
- Digital Infrastructure

What are dependencies and impacts?

Dependencies are the aspects of nature that an organisation relies on to function. These include ecosystem services—such as freshwater, pollination, climate regulation, soil fertility, etc.—that are critical to an organisation's operations, value chains, or supply chains. A dependency can create a nature-related risk if access to that ecosystem service becomes disrupted, degraded, or more costly. Plotted along the y-axis, the placement indicates sectoral dependence on each ecosystem service – higher positions represent stronger dependence.

Impacts are the effects an organisation has on nature. These can be positive or negative and can occur through an organisation's direct operations or through its value chain. Impacts may affect biodiversity, land and ocean use, water quality and availability, climate regulation, etc. The further along a factor is on the x-axis, the greater the potential impact a sector may have on that ecosystem service.



Agrolatina: Spotlight on Biodiversity

Corporación Agrolatina, a Peruvian agricultural leader, is enhancing its environmental stewardship by integrating biodiversity conservation into its farming operations, with the ambition to combine productive agriculture with habitat protection and restoration.

In addition to increasing its adoption of sustainable farming practices, such as reducing the use of agrochemicals in favour of organic inputs, complementing water-efficient technologies like drip irrigation with percolation-reducing organic polymers, and enhancing soil health, Agrolatina is actively engaged in developing an on-site ecological restoration and pollinator conservation initiative. Their flagship project, launched in 2020 in collaboration with Huarango Nature, a local conservation specialist NGO, features 20 restoration islands planted with native species covering nearly three hectares of protected habitat alongside their farmland. These islands have become vital refuges for native wildlife, with regular monitoring confirming thriving plant growth and rich interactions between flora and native birds, insects, and other pollinators. The project site, Agrolatina's San Juan del Totoral farm in Nasca, has received the Bee Better Certification, marking Agrolatina as the first company in Latin America to receive the agricultural certification.

Integral to the continued success of the project, the company ensures an ongoing monitoring programme. In assessments carried out between September 2020 and November 2024, 1,244 bee specimens were recorded across twenty-two species, the majority of which are native to the region. This long-term monitoring indicates strong species richness in the islands, highlighting the effectiveness of habitat restoration in promoting native biodiversity. These conservation actions are helping build a resilient ecosystem while reducing reliance on introduced pollinators, which are integral to an abundant and high-quality fruit harvest.

Beyond the Bee Better Project, Agrolatina extends its environmental stewardship through its collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment for the conservation of a 22.5-hectare Huarango forest, aimed at enhancing biological diversity in San Juan de Totoral. Since 2017, the ecological restoration initiative has successfully regenerated remnants of ancient huarango trees, whose deep roots stabilise the ground to improve soil fertility and prevent erosion. Capable of living for over 1,000 years, these trees play a critical role in preserving dryland biodiversity and storing large amounts of carbon for centuries. Additionally, Agrolatina has a five-year agreement with SERNANP (Peru's National Service of Natural Protected Areas) to contribute to reforesting the San Fernando Reserve, through the donation of 30,000+ native huarango trees, the first 3,000 of which were delivered in 2024.

As investors, we are proud to support agricultural companies such as Agrolatina that demonstrate a commitment to natural stewardship and safeguarding native ecosystems. Looking ahead, Agrolatina continues to raise its sustainability ambition. In addition to implementing similar biodiversity initiatives at two other farms, the company aims to expand its adoption of on-site solar energy production to cover 100% of their operational needs, building on the successful implementation of a solar plant at its largest farm. Full renewable energy adoption will further reduce its environmental footprint while contributing to the decarbonisation of the agri-food sector.

100%

Farmland covered by integrated pest and weed management strategies

2.9 hectares

Cumulative size of biodiversity islands supporting native species

30,000+

Native Huarango trees to be donated over 5 years to Peru's natural protected areas



Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

RISK & IMPACT MANAGEMENT

Recommended disclosures

- (i) Describe the organisation's processes for identifying, assessing and prioritising nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its direct operations.
- (ii) Describe the organisation's processes for identifying, assessing and prioritising nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities in its upstream and downstream value chain(s).
- Describe the organisation's processes for managing nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities.
- Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, prioritising and monitoring nature-related risks are integrated into and inform the organisation's overall risk management processes.

Cordiant integrates nature-related risks, opportunities, and impact considerations throughout the investment process. The approach is anchored in four key pillars: 1) Screening and Due Diligence – systematic assessment of nature-related dependencies and potential impacts using sector-level tools and internal ESG screening checklists, including consideration of location-specific risks such as proximity to Key Biodiversity Areas; 2) Investment Decision and Action Planning – identification of gaps and definition of nature-related priorities through ESG Action Plans tailored to each investment; 3) Management and Engagement – ongoing engagement with portfolio companies to address identified risks, implement mitigation measures, and support opportunities to generate positive outcomes for nature; and 4) Tracking – annual monitoring of nature-related KPIs and incorporation of findings into the broader ESG risk management framework. This structured process ensures that nature-related factors are embedded in investment decision-making and inform the ongoing management of risks and opportunities across Cordiant's portfolio.

Screening and Due Diligence

Negative Screening

- Assessing whether the project or assets is located in a KBA and/ or will have adverse negative impacts on biodiversity

Due Diligence

- ESG due diligence on nature related topics including;
- Assessing water availability
- Assessing mitigation measures related to biodiversity
- Assessing all environmental permits are obtained

Investment Decision and ESAP

Gaps Analysis

- Development of an ESG Action Plan (ESAP) covering nature-related topics. E.g. Cordiant may require the company to develop a biodiversity or soil health policy

Management and Active Engagement

Engagement

- Engagement throughout the life of the investment focus on the implementation of the ESAP including nature-related action items
- Engaging over identified and/ or arising nature-related risks/ opportunities
- Engaging in the generation of positive impacts including in relation to nature and biodiversity. E.g. Cordiant monitor conservation and reforestation efforts

Tracking

On-going Monitoring

- Identified nature-related KPIs are collected and monitored on an annual basis such as water consumption, soil health indicators, sustainable farming practices



Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

METRICS & TARGETS

Recommended disclosures

- Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess and manage material nature-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process
- Disclose the metrics used by the organisation to assess and manage dependencies and impacts on nature.
- Describe the targets and goals used by the organisation to manage nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities and its performance against these.

NATURE-RELATED INDICATORS

Cordiant monitors a range of nature-related metrics to evaluate its exposure to nature-related risks and to understand how key nature-related topics are being addressed by portfolio companies.

While formal targets specific to nature have not yet been established beyond Cordiant's overarching Net Zero commitment, the firm actively engaged with portfolio companies on nature-related issues throughout the reporting year, with particular emphasis on agricultural businesses due to their significant impact on, and dependence upon, nature – especially with regard to water resources in the regions where we invest. Cordiant's objective is to ensure that all portfolio companies implement appropriate mitigation measures to manage their nature-related impacts and dependencies.



Nature related indicators
Agriculture

47%

Share of agricultural land in high water risk region

66%

Share of agricultural land in high-risk areas with water efficiency technologies (e.g. drip feed)

56%

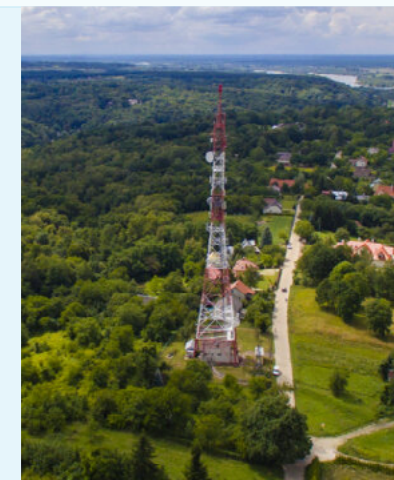
Share of agricultural portfolio companies with water conservation policy

Nature related indicators | Digital Infrastructure

Emitel | Minimising Environmental Impact from Electromagnetic Fields

Operators such as Emitel, which use telecommunications equipment, generate non-ionising EMF (electromagnetic fields), referring to radiation in the radiofrequency (RF) and extremely low frequency (ELF) ranges used in broadcasting and telecommunications. Scientific evidence increasingly shows that even at low intensities, ambient EMF can disturb flora and fauna, affecting migration, reproduction, orientation, genetic integrity, and overall ecosystem resilience.

To ensure its activities do not have any negative impact on the environment, Emitel measures its EMF strength. In 2023, its level was 1.83 V/m, only 7% of the recommended limit value in Poland and Europe. Emitel also ensures appropriate siting (with safe spatial buffers) and antenna configurations that limit downward radiation, and conducts annual measurements.





SASB Reporting

Recognising the critical importance of disclosing sustainability-related information, we are committed to transparency in all our operations. To align with international standards and support the development of a much-needed common framework for sustainability disclosure, Cordiant became a licensee of the SASB Standards in 2021. The SASB standards are now part of the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB).

This disclosure statement, part of Cordiant's Responsible Investment Report, covers the period from 01 January to 31 December 2024. We understand that providing clear and comprehensive sustainability data is essential for fostering trust and accountability with our stakeholders. As the ESG landscape continues to evolve, we are dedicated to enhancing our sustainability reporting practices to reflect the latest standards and best practices.

Accounting Metric	Code	Disclosure
Transparent Information & Fair Advice for Customers		
(1) Number and (2) percentage of covered employees with a record of investment-related investigations, consumer-initiated complaints, private civil litigations, or other regulatory proceedings	FN-AC-270a.1	Cordiant had no covered employees with a record of investment-related investigations, consumer-initiated complaints, private civil litigations, or other regulatory proceedings disclosed in the past 12 months.
Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with marketing and communication of financial product-related information to new and returning customers	FN-AC-270a.2	Cordiant sustained no monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with its marketing and communications to customers during the year. Cordiant will disclose all material legal and regulatory proceedings to its investors in a timely manner.
Description of approach to informing customers about products and services	FN-AC-270a.3	Cordiant communicates and informs customers using various methods depending on but not limited to the reason for the communication, the information being disclosed and the customer. The principal communication methods are via Cordiant's website, email and meetings (in-person or virtual). In the case of the Investment Trust that Cordiant provides investment management services to, comprehensive literature including the prospectus and periodic disclosures to existing and potential customers through the Investment Trust's website. Information is also available via financial intermediaries and Cordiant actively works with research analysts to ensure third-party coverage of the Cordiant Digital Infrastructure Limited.





Accounting Metric	Code	Disclosure
Employee Diversity & Inclusion		
Percentage of gender and racial/ethnic group representation for (1) executive management, (2) non-executive management, (3) professionals, and (4) all other employees	FN-AC-330a.1	Cordiant's Board is made up of three members and is 0% female 22% of Cordiant's executive management are female. 22% of Cordiant's workforce is female ¹. Cordiant holds firmly the belief that all employees, regardless of age, disability, gender, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, or any other distinction, are to be treated equally and with respect. Cordiant has a zero-tolerance policy regarding any form of discrimination. All employees receive equal pay for the same, or broadly similar work, or work rated as equivalent and work of equal value. The evident value of cognitive diversity when making investment decisions is widely understood, and as such Cordiant is committed to building an inclusive and diverse workplace.
Incorporation of Environmental, Social, and Governance Factors in Investment Management & Advisory		
Amount of assets under management, by asset class, that employ (1) integration of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues, (2) sustainability themed investing, and (3) screening	FN-AC-410a.1	90% of AUM employs ESG integration strategy 90% of AUM are promoting environmental and social characteristics (SFDR 8) 100% of AUM employs screening
Description of proxy voting and investee engagement policies and procedures	FN-AC-410a.3	Cordiant invests in private companies only and, therefore, proxy voting is not applicable. Cordiant views engagement as a vital component of its integration of ESG and impact into the investment process and seeks to proactively engage on ESG and impact risks and opportunities throughout the lifecycle of the investment. Cordiant's full approach to engagement is detailed in its engagement policy, the key aspects of which include: (1) discuss and implement ESG metrics and indicators for monitoring and reporting requirements; (2) implementation of remediation measures to improve or mitigate (and if not possible, reduce) any adverse ESG or impact outcomes; (3) development of ESG action plans if necessary to address highly material concerns; (4) engagement with investees' management to promote the adoption of policies, standards and best practice concerning governance and labour, this will include the principles included in Cordiant's matrix; and (5) periodically review management objectives, in the context of the impact the Company would like to achieve through the investment. In its provision of investment management services to Cordiant Digital Infrastructure Limited, Cordiant does not engage in proxy voting. Cordiant Digital Infrastructure Limited makes equity investments or investments with equity-like characteristics to private companies, seeking to take 100% ownership of portfolio companies.

For the purposes of this disclosure, the workforce comprises both direct employees and selected consultants





Accounting Metric	Code	Disclosure
Incorporation of Environmental, Social, and Governance Factors in Investment Management & Advisory		
Description of approach to incorporation of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors in investment and/or wealth management processes and strategies	FN-AC-410a.2	Cordiant integrates ESG risk management and impact management throughout the investment process. The approach is based on three key linchpins: 1) screening – process and check list due diligence for new investments; 2) management – monitoring ESG policy for compliance, risks, and opportunities, as well as monitoring impact for targeting positive outcomes and minimising or eliminating negative impact where possible; and 3) tracking – data capture and annual reporting. Screening Exclusion list – prospective investments are subjected to an initial negative exclusion screening process, outlining activities and operations that present significant ESG risks. ESG risk and impact identification – investments are evaluated based on the country(s) and sector(s) of operation to identify potentially material risk factors. Alignment to the SDGs is also assessed at this stage. ESG due diligence – Cordiant conducts an ESG due diligence process, covering sector-specific and sector-neutral sustainability factors. Due diligence is tailored for the investment and the sector. Risk categorisation – based on identified material risks, ESG due diligence and additional supporting information, a risk level is attributed to the prospective investment. Management Gap analysis – based on the ESG due diligence, Cordiant identifies negative and/or positive ‘gaps’ in an investment’s ESG performance. Necessary measures or appropriate remediation policies are outlined by the ESG team and communicated to the portfolio company. Engagement – Cordiant actively engages with portfolio companies concerning ESG and impact matters. As part of its engagement efforts, Cordiant seeks to aid portfolio companies: (i) identify and mitigate ESG risks; (ii) assess and act upon impact opportunities; (iii) improve ESG characteristics; and (iv) specify and build understanding on the indicators required to track ESG and impact performance. If concerns are highly material, an ESG action plan will be developed to improve a portfolio company’s ESG performance to meet Cordiant’s expectations. If required, the hiring of third-party E&S experts will be considered. Tracking Ongoing monitoring and evaluation – Cordiant conducts ongoing monitoring and evaluation to track the ESG and impact performance of portfolio companies and to ensure actions are consistent with agreed-upon ESG plans. Cordiant’s senior management and Investment Committee will be alerted to risks arising during the lifetime of an investment. Cordiant will conduct a yearly review of performance. Transparency – Cordiant discloses its approach to responsible investment and the integration of ESG risks and/or opportunities and impact objectives throughout the investment process.





Accounting Metric	Code	Disclosure
Business Ethics		
Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with fraud, insider trading, anti-trust, anti-competitive behaviour, market manipulation, malpractice, or other related financial industry laws or regulations	FN-AC-510a.1	Cordiant sustained no monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with fraud, insider trading, anti-trust, and anti-competitive behaviour, market manipulation, malpractice, or other related financial industry laws or regulations during the year.
Description of whistle-blower policies and procedures	FN-AC-510a.2	Cordiant has a Whistleblowing Policy. Cordiant expects and encourages employees to report any of the following to the appropriate authority: (1) a criminal offence; (2) danger to a person or group's health and safety; (3) a miscarriage of justice; and (4) cover-ups of wrongdoing.

Methodological Notes

Reporting period

ESG data included within this report covers the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024. Data has been included where a portfolio company was part of the portfolio and/or the acquisition had been completed by 31 March 2025 for CORD assets and before 31 December 2024 for companies in our direct lending portfolios.

Data collection

ESG-related data presented is self-reported by the portfolio companies. Cordiant has compiled and aggregated this data for reporting purposes. Not all aggregated data has undergone third-party auditing and/or verification. Consequently, while Cordiant strives to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information, it should be interpreted with due caution, recognising the inherent limitations of self-reported data and the absence of external audit or verification in certain instances. Moreover, The figure excludes information from non-performing loans which did not provide ESG-related information.

Financed GHG emissions

Cordiant is a signatory to the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), and the Company's GHG emissions have been calculated in accordance with PCAF's Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry. The current scope of reporting covers 94% of our AUM. For more information on the methodology applied, please refer to the 2024 GHG Calculation Methodology Report.

Methodological updates

SASB Reporting

For the indicator FN-AC-410a.1 (1) Integration of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues, since 2023 we have applied a portfolio-based approach. As such, while we may integrate ESG considerations and conduct ESG engagement in funds that are not classified as promoting environmental and social characteristics under SFDR, these activities are not included in the final reported figure. Therefore, the disclosed figure reflects only those funds formally promoting E&S characteristics in line with SFDR requirements.

Energy Transition indicators

The methodology used to calculate our energy transition indicators has changed this year. We now apportion our contribution using the same attribution factor applied in the PCAF methodology, including for all energy transition indicators. This approach allows us to better reflect Cordiant's relative impact in alignment with developing market practices for assessing contributions to the energy transition.

Where possible, we use granular information at the borrower level for ring-fenced investments, consistent with a "follow-the-money" approach. For avoided emissions, we rely on primary data from portfolio companies when available; where such data is not available, Cordiant applies national grid emission factors from the Ember database.

Disclaimer

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This document has been prepared using data and methodologies which are subject to certain limitations, including ongoing developments in: (a) applicable laws and regulations; (b) techniques and standards for measuring and analyzing relevant data; (c) judgments, estimations and assumptions; and (d) availability of relevant data. Information remains inevitably incomplete, based on data established at a specific time and may change. This material does not purport to contain a comprehensive overview of Cordiant's managed portfolios and may differ from the views and opinions of other departments or divisions of Cordiant and its affiliates. Past or historical performance and simulations based on these do not guarantee future results, nor are they reliable indicators of futures performances.

We have also included in this report statements that may constitute "forward-looking statements." Forward-looking statements are not historical facts or statements of current conditions, but instead represent only our beliefs regarding future events, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and outside our control. These statements are not guarantees of future results or performance and involve certain known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict and are often beyond our control. Factors that could cause our results to differ from the forward-looking statements include global socio-demographic and economic trends, energy prices, technological innovations, scientific developments, increased availability of relevant data, climate-related conditions and weather events, legislative and regulatory changes, and other unforeseen events or conditions.

This document, which has not been externally audited except where otherwise indicated, does not assess the merits of trading in any of the securities or loans of the companies that are mentioned and should not be relied on as a basis for any such transaction or for any other investment decision. We encourage you to consult with your professional advisor(s) on whether ESG is appropriate with your holistic investment strategy before considering any investment. The material is not intended to make representations as to the environmental and sustainability initiatives of any third parties, whether named herein or otherwise, which may involve information and events that are beyond our control. Local rules on which projects, activities or investments may be considered to be "sustainable," "green," "ESG" or similar terms vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and this document does not make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such descriptions and is subject to any specific disclosures that may be made in relation to any given project, activity, investment at the point of sale where applicable.

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The information contained in this document is deemed accurate as of September 2025.
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