PANTHEON
INFRASTRUCTURE
PLC

Pantheon Infrastructure Plc

Sustainability Report

2022

Contents

Introduction

Welcome to the first Annual Sustainability Report of Pantheon Infrastructure Plc ("PINT") for 2022, prepared and issued by Pantheon Ventures UK ("PV UK" or "the Investment Manager", "PINT" or "the Company").*

The Board of PINT believes that sound ESG practices and operating sustainably are integral to building a resilient infrastructure business and creating long-term value for our shareholders and other stakeholders. Investing responsibly in infrastructure is central to PINT's business model.

PINT's Board is ultimately responsible for its sustainability, and established its ESG and Sustainability Committee in July 2023 to oversee and review its ESG and Sustainability policy, which can be found on PINT's website (www.pantheoninfrastructure.com). The Committee is chaired by Andrea Finegan, an Independent Non-Executive Director and consists of PINT's Board members and Pantheon's Global Head of ESG. Full biographies of the Committee members can be found at the end of this report.

The Board has appointed Pantheon as its Investment Manager who, amongst other responsibilities, is tasked with delivering this ESG and Sustainability policy day-to-day.

In turn, Pantheon maintains its own group-wide ESG Policy, which can be found on Pantheon's website (www.pantheon.com), the objective of which is to ensure that, wherever possible, ESG considerations are appropriately reflected in Pantheon's investment process.

Pantheon believes this is crucial to harnessing the potential for value creation, as well as in protecting the interests and reputations of its firm and clients. ESG due diligence findings are formally documented in investment recommendations, with potential concerns flagged for consideration by Pantheon investment committees. Following the closing of an investment, Pantheon actively monitors ESG and climate change risk, and proactively engages with its highly experienced general partners ("Sponsors") to advocate for improvement in the event of any negative incidents.

Pantheon is rigorous in assessing and managing sustainability-related risks in its managed portfolio and identifying opportunities. Equally, Pantheon is keen to invest in, and actively seek, opportunities arising from the development of solutions to global sustainability challenges. These long-term trends are aligned with PINT's strategy and investment mandate.

PINT is classified as Article 8 under the European Union's Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR"), and as such PINT must make available annual periodic reports, as detailed in the next paragraph. To support its promoted environmental/social characteristics, PINT has adopted an investment policy which restricts investments in specific excluded sectors as stated on p6.

As indicated in PINT's Annual Report & Accounts 2022, Pantheon has committed to publishing this Sustainability Report and is pleased to now present PINT's investments against set sustainability indicators. The results of PINT's investments' ESG performance are published in accordance with the requirements of Article 11 of the EU's SFDR, including in accordance with the regulatory technical standards set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288) at Appendix 1 – SFDR Periodic Report of this Sustainability Report.

* While the data included in this report mostly refers to the period calendar year 2022, there are references to actions undertaken in 2023 and intentions for future periods.

PINT and Pantheon's enhanced approach to ESG

Integrating ESG considerations into the selection and monitoring of our infrastructure assets is central to PINT's business model.

PINT recognises that its level of control of investments is limited, however where possible it will seek, through its Investment Manager and the management teams (Sponsors), to work with investee companies to improve their ESG performance.

The sustainability of a new potential investment into a portfolio company is assessed during the due diligence phase of the investment process, prior to any investment decision being made. This is done using the ESG Scorecard, as detailed on the next page.

Pantheon's approach to assessing ESG opportunities and risk on behalf of PINT is multi-faceted and includes a robust assessment of both Sponsor-level and asset-level factors. The investment team conducts extensive diligence at the Sponsor level using several ESG key performance indicators ("KPIs"). Pantheon's ESG analysis of potential infrastructure co-investments also involves assessment of ESG risk at the Portfolio Company level.

Pantheon's approach is based around four key aspects

1 **Transparency**

Enhanced **transparency** through improved ESG practices

2 **Integration**

Integration of ESG screening, due diligence and monitoring

3 **Engagement**

Consistent Sponsor, industry and investor **engagement** leads to improved ESG reporting

4 **Solutions**

Developing our capabilities to offer **solutions** that meet investors' ESG and sustainability requirements

Pantheon has developed its own ESG scorecard to provide a comprehensive view of each investment:

ESG Due Diligence Scorecards	
Sponsor rating	**Company & transaction rating**
ESG Integration	Industry sector
Reputation	Reputation
Climate	Climate
Diversity, equity & inclusion	Country
Biodiversity	Biodiversity
	ESG maturity
	SDG alignment

Pantheon opinion. For illustrative purposes.

Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs")

As part of its integrated ESG analysis in investment due diligence, Pantheon considers the alignment of each UN Sustainable Development Goal ("SDG") applicable to PINT's assets.

Sustainable Development Goals

Overview

The UN defines SDGs as: '...a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity[1]'. Pantheon believes that private sector investment is essential to achieving SDGs. Annual investment requirements across all sectors have been estimated at around $5-7 trillion to achieve the SDGs and therefore mobilising private capital at scale is critical[2].

Against this backdrop, Pantheon engaged an external ESG consultancy firm to support it through enhancing its investment screening and due diligence. Pantheon has also developed a bespoke and comprehensive ESG Scorecard to support manager and portfolio company ESG assessments. Pantheon's ESG Scorecard utilises various ESG data sources and leading ESG indicators – such as climate change performance index, World Bank carbon pricing benchmark, to assess managers and portfolio companies. These are completed by the investment team before taking a deal to Pantheon's investment committee.

SDG mapping methodology

Pantheon assesses whether a target company is aligned to the SDG using an SDG mapping tool which is integrated into the portfolio company ESG scorecard. Pantheon's SDG mapping tool is based on the Sustainable Development Investments ("SDI") Taxonomy. The SDI taxonomy was developed by the SDI Asset Owner Platform (SDI-AOP), whose mission is to help accelerate investments to deliver on the SDGs. Pantheon's assessment is conducted as follows[3]:

1. **Input:** For a target company, Pantheon selects from six predefined sectors: Food & Agriculture, Healthcare, Social Infrastructure, Energy and Resource efficiency, Sustainable Finance, and Sustainable Ecological practices and Tourism. A company may be involved in multiple subsectors, all of which may be selected.
2. **Mapping**: Within each sector, the potential core SDG-aligned activities are provided. The investment team determines whether the target company's core product or service is engaged in one or more of the SDG aligned activities. There are c.80 investible SDG-aligned attributes in the SDI taxonomy across the 17 SDGs. These include 'Transmission and distribution of renewable energy and alternative fuels' mapped to SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure).
3. **Output**: Pantheon's SDG mapping tool automates the mapping of core business activities, as relevant, to the SDI SDG-aligned investible attributes and consequently to the related SDGs. As such the tool provides both a headline view of which SDGs a company is likely to be contributing to, given its core product or service, and when all companies in the fund are factored in, an overarching high level assessment of a fund's alignment to the SDGs.

As part of its integrated ESG analysis and due diligence, Pantheon considers the alignment of each SDG applicable to PINT's assets.

[1] Source: www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals.
[2] Source: World Bank Group, February 2020.
[3] Further information can be found here: www.sdi-aop.org/.

Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs")
continued

Pantheon's ESG scorecard for single-company investments includes a tool which enables a high-level assessment of which SDGs the investment might contribute to.

Company	SDGs
Primafrio	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Calpine	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY; 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
CyrusOne	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Vantage	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Vertical Bridge	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Fudura	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY; 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE; 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
Delta Fiber	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE; 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
National Broadband Ireland	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE; 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES; 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
Cartier Energy	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY; 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Portfolio companies in which PINT had closed as of 31 December 2022.

Voluntary climate-related disclosures

For 2022, there was no mandatory requirement for PINT to make disclosures under the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD")*; however, the Company is making progress towards reporting fully against the TCFD categories of Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, and Metrics and Targets.

In order to improve and increase reporting on climate-related financial information, the Financial Stability Board (FSB) – an international body formed by the G20 that monitors and makes recommendations about the global financial system – established the TCFD. This was driven by concerns that the risks associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy were being mispriced by market participants.

This section of the report sets out how PINT incorporates climate-related risks and opportunities into its governance, strategy, risk management, metrics and targets and is guided by, but is not intended to comply with, the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures.

Governance

As set out on page 2 of this report, PINT's independent Board is ultimately responsible for PINT's sustainability, including its carbon emissions, and established its ESG and Sustainability Committee in July 2023 to oversee these activities as set out in the ESG and Sustainability Policy.

Additionally, PINT's Audit and Risk Committee ("ARC") monitors the integrity of the financial statements of the Company, including its annual and interim reports, including checking the sources of information relating to ESG and climate disclosures included therein. PINT is committed to sustainability throughout its supply chain. The appointment of third parties is overseen by the PINT Board and reviewed annually at the Management Engagement Committee.

PINT is classified as Article 8 under the European Union's Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, and as such has enhanced reporting requirements and an investment policy which restricts investments in specific exclusion sectors.

Strategy

As set out in the Company's launch prospectus and ESG and Sustainability Policy, PINT intends to be diversified across sectors that support the Company's promoted environmental characteristics including climate change mitigation.

PINT will not invest in infrastructure assets whose principal operations are in any of the following sectors:

- Coal (including coal-fired generation, transportation and mining)
- Oil (including upstream, midstream and storage)
- Upstream gas
- Nuclear energy
- Mining

* The Financial Stability Board created the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) to improve and increase reporting of climate-related financial information. Source: www.fsb-tcfd.org/.

Voluntary climate-related disclosures
continued

Risk management

As set out in its Annual Report & Accounts for 2022, the Company has a comprehensive risk and governance framework to ensure all risks, including ESG and climate-related risks are monitored and managed with due care and diligence. The Board exercises oversight of this framework, through its Audit and Risk Committee, and ESG risks and opportunities are additionally considered by the ESG and Sustainability Committee.

The Company is ultimately reliant on the risk management frameworks of the Investment Manager, Sponsor partners and other key service providers, as well as on the risk management operations of each Portfolio Company as set out on page 12 to 15 of this report.

PINT climate change risk analysis 2022

Pantheon engaged a third party ESG consultancy provider to support with an assessment of the climate-related exposure across 40 infrastructure sectors in which Pantheon is invested. The purpose of the assessment was to understand potential concentrations of risk/opportunity in the infrastructure investment portfolio to inform Pantheon portfolio management, including engaging with sponsors and portfolio companies on assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities. Conducted in 2020 and 2022, and carried out in alignment with the recommendations of the TCFD, the assessment:

- Considers the impact of climate-related drivers associated with both changing climatic conditions (physical) and the transition to a low carbon economy (transition) driven by policy, regulatory, market and technology changes.
- Utilises climate scenarios considering different timeframes:
  - Transition (2025, 2030, 2040): comparison of a low-carbon scenario aligned with an approximate 1.7°C global warming outcome by 2050 and 1.6°C by 2100, compared to pre-industrial levels, and a base case scenario with an approximate global warming outcome of 2°C by 2050 and 2.6°C by 2100; and
  - Physical (2030, 2040): the projected changes, relative to the present day, in physical climate events consistent with global warming of approximately 4°C by 2100

Voluntary climate-related disclosures
continued

Infrastructure scenario analysis (across Pantheon's portfolio)

Across 40 infrastructure sub-sectors (accounting for 90%+ of NAV[1]), evaluate:

Transition risks:
Threats related to the transition to a low-carbon economy (e.g. new regulators, or shifts consumer demand)

Physical risks:
Physical risk: Threats directly related to climate change (e.g. as a result of extreme weather)

How risks compare in a 4° versus 2° global temperature risk scenario

3 **Geographies** (North America, Europe and Australia)

3 **Time horizons** (2025, 2030 and 2040)

Transition risk/opportunity methodology:

- 22 scenario indicators have been selected for Pantheon's portfolio (e.g. oil demand, carbon price)
- They characterise the energy transition to a low-carbon path, and are assigned relevance weightings to each sector, from – 1.0 (risk) to 1.0 (opportunity)

Physical risk/opportunity methodology

- The Climate Portfolio Heat Map illustrates the incremental physical risk associated with global warming at 4°C
- A rating of 0.00-1.00 is assigned to the exposure of each physical event types (Drought, Hurricane etc) to the sector operations
- Along with the existing market to the sector, changes in the trends of the above event types are considered as a Hazard/Risk or Resource/Opportunity to each sector

This assessment has been undertaken at a regional and sector level to highlight key climate-related risks and opportunities across the portfolio. The analysis was not intended to comprehensively assess individual companies within each sector and therefore does not provide an assessment of absolute levels of risk/opportunity present across PINT's portfolio. Each company may be exposed to different levels of risk and opportunity based upon its individual operations, supply chains and market exposures. Similarly, management teams for each company could employ different strategies to mitigate risk and seize opportunities.

[1] NAV is calculated across all Infrastructure funds and accounts.

Voluntary climate-related disclosures
continued

Results and methodology: 2022

Transition risk		Physical risk	
Opportunity methodology	**Opportunity results**	**Opportunity methodology**	**Opportunity results**
▶ 22 scenario indicators have been selected for PINT's portfolio (e.g. oil demand, carbon price). They characterise the energy transition to a low-carbon path, and are assigned relevance weightings to each sector, from -1.0 (Risk) to 1.0 (Opportunity).	▶ In the medium to long term, **100% of PINT's portfolio is expected to see a neutral or positive transition impact. 87% of PINT's portfolio present an opportunity in the transition**, with 60% being a medium or high opportunity.	▶ The Climate Portfolio Heat Map illustrates the incremental physical risk associated with global warming at 4°C. A rating of 0.00-1.00 is assigned to the exposure of each physical event types (drought, hurricane etc) to the sector operations.	▶ In the long term, **no asset in PINT's portfolio is exposed to High Physical Risk**. 14% of PINT's portfolio is exposed to Medium Physical Risk in the long term. The Medium Physical Risk assets are at risk of cyclones, storms, extreme heat and floods.
▶ The risk/opportunity for each sector is a product of the relevance weighting and the delta between the scenario indicator's value in the Base case (4°C global warming) and the Low Carbon case (2°C global warming).	▶ Energy Efficiency is expected to have the strongest transition opportunity, as smart meters and other technologies and services are required to decarbonise the energy sector, and as digitisation of this sector unlocks new use cases.	▶ Along with the existing market to the sector, changes in the trends of the above event types are considered as a Hazard/Risk or Resource/ Opportunity to each sector.	▶ The remaining **86% of PINT's portfolio is exposed to minimal (neutral) or low Physical Risk**.

For further information regarding the climate change risk methodology, please refer to p7 and p8 of this report.

Voluntary climate-related disclosures
continued

Metrics and targets

As set out in its strategy, PINT restricts investments in certain sectors; however, as it invests in a diversified portfolio, it does not have an overarching portfolio emissions target.

PINT reports against the following climate related ESG key performance indicators:

- CO_2 gas emissions data (tCo2e)
- Year of emissions
- Carbon intensity per asset (tCo2e/£m revenue)
- Carbon footprint (tCO2e/£m NAV)

Pantheon's approach to climate change analysis in investing is set out on pages 20 to 23 of this report.

CO_2 emissions: Scope 1 & 2 disclosures – PINT's portfolio

- Scope 1 (direct emissions): emissions generated from activities directly controlled by portfolio companies (i.e. combustion of fuel and operation of facilities);
- Scope 2 (indirect emissions): emissions generated from portfolio companies' consumption of power (i.e. purchased electricity/heat)
- The top three CO_2-emitting portfolio companies (tCO2e) contribute 99% of PINT's Scope 1 and 2 emissions

	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1 + 2
GHG emissions (tCO2e)	439,519	6,406	445,926
Year of emissions	2022	2022	2022
Carbon intensity (tCO2e/£m revenues)	4,578	84	4,662
Carbon footprint (tCO2e/£m NAV)	1,457	21	1,478
Coverage (% of NAV reported)	100	100	100

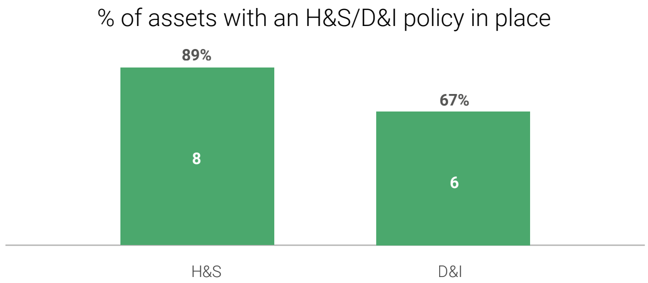
Notes: Coverage refers to the % of NAV for which Sponsors provided the GHG emissions value. None of the figures were estimated by Pantheon. All figures are actual data provided by Sponsors. Carbon intensity shown as a weighted average by NAV.

Revenue figures are latest available as at December 31, 2022. Emissions and NAV figures are as at December 31, 2022.

PINT's portfolio companies: Policies and diversity

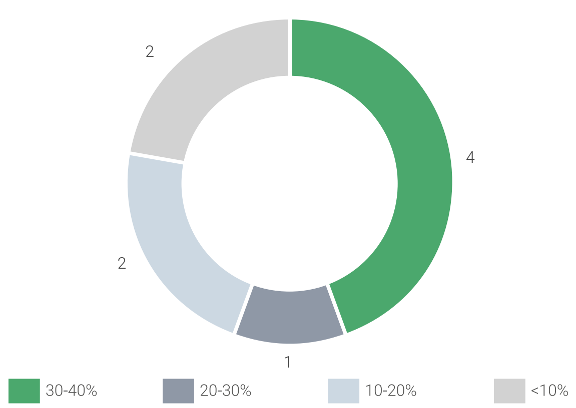
The charts below provide a summary of the proportion of PINT's portfolio companies with Health & Safety and Diversity & Inclusion policies in place, and of the gender diversity of their boards and full time employees.

Policies: Percentage of Portfolio Companies with a Health & Safety and Diversity & Inclusion policies in place

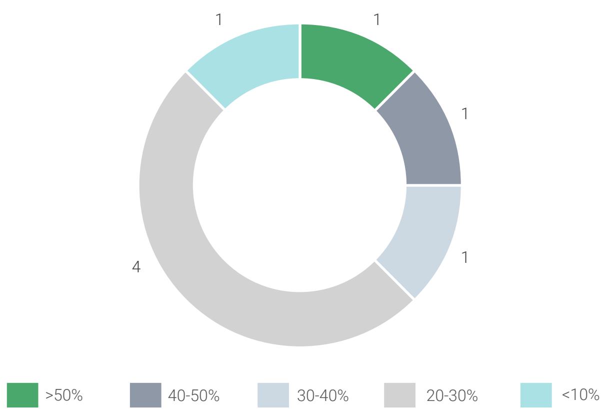


Diversity: Proportion of women Board members and full time employees across PINT portfolio companies

% of Women Board members



% of Women FTEs



Going forward, PINT and Pantheon will endeavour to work with Sponsors to ensure that portfolio companies which do not have the aforementioned policies work towards putting them in place.

Reliance is placed on the Sponsor's confirmation of Health & Safety and Diversity & Inclusion policies and has not received or reviewed the policies.
Number of women FTEs not provided for one portfolio company.

PINT and its suppliers

PINT is an investment company with no employees, and its major functions are sub-contracted. PINT is committed to working only with suppliers that meet all applicable labour laws and standards in the regions in which they operate. The appointment of third parties is overseen by the Investment Manager and reviewed annually by PINT's Management Engagement Committee.

PINT is committed to sustainability throughout its supply chain and considers the following, alongside the Manager in its operations and in the appointment of third-party suppliers:

Social issues

Diversity/Non-discrimination

We ask that all suppliers and service providers respect and implement non-discriminatory and diversity hiring practices.

Health and safety

PINT has a Health and Safety Policy adopted by the Board in April 2022. We ask that all suppliers and service providers implement health and safety policies.

Human rights

PINT supports the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact and upholds the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights and seeks to ensure that the Company is not complicit in human rights abuses.

Modern slavery

As an investment trust, the Company does not provide goods or services in the normal course of business, and does not have employees, customers or turnover. Accordingly, the Company is not in scope of the Modern Slavery Act (the 'Act') and is therefore not required to make any slavery or human trafficking statement under the Act. PINT's supply chain of predominantly professional advisers and service providers in the financial services industry is considered to be low risk in relation to this matter.

However, the Company has a zero-tolerance approach to modern slavery and as such has adopted its own Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement which was approved by the Board of Directors in May 2022.

Both PINT and Pantheon's ESG policies are aligned with a zero tolerance approach to modern slavery and trafficking. Pantheon's Modern Slavery Statement can be found on PINT's website (www.pantheoninfrastructure.com).

Anti-corruption and anti-bribery

PINT adopted its Anti-Bribery and Charitable & Political Donations Policy in April 2022. It has a zero-tolerance policy to bribery and corruption in all its forms and is committed to carrying out business fairly, honestly and openly. None of the Company or any of its Directors will engage in bribery in any form (whether direct or indirect) or accept any excessive gift or corporate hospitality.

Environmental factors

Greenhouse gas emissions

All PINT's activities are outsourced to third parties. As such, it does not have any physical assets, property, employees or operations of its own and does not generate any meaningful greenhouse gas or other emissions or consume any energy reportable under the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 or the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018, implementing the UK government's policy on Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting.

PINT and its suppliers continued

Governance factors

We are committed to ensuring responsible and fair governance at PINT and within our supply chain, with a focus on sound management structures, transparency, performance targets, competency, and remuneration.

Responsible and fair governance

PINT is committed to operating in compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory standards. Good governance ensures we act in the best interests of our shareholders, employees, clients, communities and the environment. We report annually on our compliance with the AIC Code of Corporate Governance.

Board diversity and composition[1,2,3]

	No. of Board members	% of the Board	No. of senior positions on the Board (SID and Chair)
Men	2	50	1
Women	2	50	1
Not specified/prefer not to say	–	–	–

	No. of Board members	% of the Board	No. of senior positions on the Board (SID and Chair)
White British	2	50	1
Other White (including minority white groups)	2	50	1

Investment Manager's Diversity and Inclusion

Pantheon is fully committed to progressing opportunities for all its staff and to optimising diversity within the firm. Pantheon believes that diversity amongst its people and a culture of inclusion powers its innovation and success. By combining truly inclusive policies, a united culture, and progressive partnerships across the industry, we are committed to building an environment where colleagues can be authentically themselves, which will help the company achieve its organisational goals, and its clients, colleagues and the wider global community to thrive.

Category	Male	Female	Prefer not to say
International Investment Committee	58%	42%	0%
Investment Team Heads	50%	50%	0%
Investment Team	64%	32%	4%

Source: Pantheon March 2023.

1 As of 31 December 2022
2 The composition of the Board is shown at the latest practicable date.
3 As an investment trust, the additional reporting relating to executive management under the Listing Rules is not applicable.

PINT and its suppliers continued

As the table demonstrates, Pantheon has achieved close to gender parity across its wider investment team and will continue to increase its focus on fostering a diverse and inclusive workplace.

Pantheon was the first private equity firm to publish gender diversity data, and in 2018, became one of the first private markets firms to sign the UK's government's Women in Finance Charter. In this regard, Pantheon set an annual target of achieving at least 33% women who are represented on its Executive Committee or are a Global Head of a Department. Pantheon's 2022 representation was 42%[1].

These disclosures demonstrate Pantheon's open and transparent approach to conducting its business, while recognising the increasing focus on diversity within the private markets industry and financial services more broadly. When compared to a recent (2022) industry survey by Level 20[2], Pantheon's diversity profile far outstripped that of the private equity cohort. For example, the survey found that women accounted for 9% of senior investment professionals[3], while at Pantheon, 50% of investment team heads are female[4]. In addition, Level 20 reported that the average composition of Pantheon's peers' investment teams as a whole was 18% female, whereas Pantheon's investment team is composed of 32% female members.

A similar industry survey from 2021, conducted by Level 20 and British Private Equity & Venture Capital Association ("BVCA"), also reported that 20% of individuals working in private equity and venture capital were from non-white ethnic backgrounds, while close to 39% of Pantheon's global workforce identifies as having a non-white ethnic background[4].

Transparency

PINT aims to be transparent in its reporting. The Board is responsive to queries from investors and other stakeholders. As an Alternative Investment Fund (AIF), premium listed company on the London Stock Exchange we are held to a high reporting standard.

PINT complies with and reports on, among others, the following standards and regulations: AIC Code, AIC SORP, UK Listing Rules, AIFMD, SFDR and TCFD.

Regular engagement with key stakeholders

We actively seek to engage with our key stakeholders on ESG and sustainability matters, including with our shareholders and service providers. We also run annual checks on our third-party providers.

PINT complies with and reports on, among others, the following standards and regulations: AIC Code, AIC SORP, UK Listing Rules, AIFMD, SFDR and TCFD.

1 Leadership data response rate is 100%. Data as of January 2023; data may be subject to rounding.
2 A not-for-profit organisation founded with the aim of improving gender diversity in the private equity industry (source: www.level20.org/who-we-are/why-we-exist/)
3 Source: Level 20 European gender diversity report 2022.
4 Source: Pantheon as of January 31, 2023.

Investments

Calpine*

Investments

US independent power producer

Critical and highly efficient natural gas electricity generation assets

- The young age and high efficiency of Calpine's combined cycle gas turbine ("CCGT") power generation assets enables the provision of efficient and reliable baseload power to communities
- CCGTs tend to be significantly more efficient than simple cycle gas turbines
- Critical to support grid reliability due to their proximity to load centres
- With ongoing coal power retirements, Calpine's natural gas generation will remain one of the most effective sources of baseload capacity in the U.S. with some reliance on gas generation needed to achieve net-zero goals

Calpine's Geysers are the largest renewable geothermal power plants in the US producing ~6 TWh/year, the Geysers account for ~5% of the renewable energy produced in the state of California in 2022

Strong focus on workforce safety and water management

- Calpine's **safety performance ranks among the best in the industry** based on lost-time and total recordable incident rates, the primary indicators of industrial safety performance
- Calpine's **water-sourcing methods conserve millions of gallons of cooling water daily.** Calpine uses technologies to limit usage of fresh water, including air cooled (vs. water cooled) equipment and use of recycled water for its gas-fired fleet and geothermal assets

Strong focus on continuing to drive decarbonisation efforts

Calpine's three decarbonisation focus areas are:

1. Sensible **sustainability process offered through its retail business** to help customers achieve renewable energy objectives
2. **Deploying large-scale energy storage and solar projects**, with significant development potential on Calpine-owned sites with existing interconnections, permitting strong community relationships, and little to no system upgrade costs. Calpine has >800 MW of storage capacity currently operating or under-construction across three sites in California: the Santa Ana Project, at the Geysers and at the Nova project
3. **Advancing carbon capture utilisation and storage technology**. Calpine is developing four carbon capture projects at its Deer Park, Sutter, Baytown and Delta power plants in Texas and California. All projects are designed to capture 95% or more of the total CO_2 emissions from the associated energy facility

* Source: Company data/www.energy.ca.gov/data-reports/energy-almanac/california-electricity-data/2022-total-system-electric-generation

Cartier*

Investments

Platform of eight district energy systems that provide diversified energy services such as steam, electricity, chilled water and hot water to buildings across the higher education, healthcare, commercial, manufacturing, hospitality, government and retail sectors

Delivery of reliable, cost-effective and sustainable energy to US customers to support the path to a low-carbon economy

Supporting the path to a low-carbon economy through efficiencies

- According to the United Nations Energy Program, a transition to **modern district energy systems could contribute up to 60% of required energy sector emissions reductions by 2050**, and reduce primary energy consumption by up to 50%
- District energy systems support the transition to a low-carbon economy through reducing the energy demand in cities. With the right management, **district energy systems are sustainable, resilient and energy-efficient**
  - On-site heating and cooling of space and water currently presents systemic inefficiencies that account for a significant proportion of energy consumption in many cities. District energy systems, such as Cartier's, contribute to reduce such inefficiencies through the aggregation of diverse load profiles and economies of scale
  - Opportunity to develop a variety of tools to optimise the system from end to end to increase energy efficiency
- **Cartier assets serve key sectors of the community: healthcare, higher education and government entities**
- Cartier operates in markets with a supportive regulatory environment and has a **history of delivering sustainable and cost-effective energy** alternatives for critical service providers

Leading efforts to accelerate ESG performance through decarbonisation and community impact

Active ESG asset management

- Active asset management supported by ESG targets leveraging the Sponsor's track record in European district energy technologies

Strategic initiatives to reduce the carbon footprint of the platform

- The current system is fuelled with natural gas, but Cartier is looking to implement a long-term strategy to include renewables in the energy mix and reduce its carbon footprint, while maintaining affordability

* Source: Company data, United Nations Energy Program. "Modernizing district energy systems could reduce heating and cooling energy primary consumption by up to 50% finds new report" — UNEP, 2015.

Fudura*

Investments

Provider of critical energy infrastructure, energy transition solutions, and decentralised power to businesses across the Netherlands

Future growth driven by electrification

Fudura is the country's largest provider of medium voltage electricity infrastructure and its future growth is driven by:

- The Netherlands' rapid electrification and Fudura's strong market position. Fudura serves its customers' increasing electricity demand by providing critical infrastructure to secure access to electricity
- Aims for Fudura to lever its strong position in its customers' electrical infrastructure systems, by further supporting customers' electrification process via added services including EV charging, battery storage, solar PV, heat solutions and energy analytics
- The Dutch government's aims to reduce the Netherlands' greenhouse gas emissions by 49% by 2030 and 95% by 2050 (vs 1990s levels). Fudura's ambition to accelerate electrification and provide renewable and decentralised electricity generation solutions to customers will contribute to the nation's carbon reduction targets

CO_2 emissions reductions

- Fudura reduced its CO_2 footprint by 32% between 2014 and 2020
- The core product provision of electricity transformers, metering and renewable energy solutions does not emit CO_2. Fudura's Scope 1 emissions are derived from the operational running of the company
  - Vehicle responses to customers/ provision of maintenance services (c.80% of Scope 1 emissions)
  - Office buildings usage (c.20% of Scope 1 emissions)
- Management objective to annually save 5% CO_2 per FTE of direct and indirect emissions compared to the previous year

* Source: Climate policy | Climate change | Government.nl_actieplan_def.pdf.

National Broadband Ireland (NBI)*

Investments

Fibre-to-the-premises network developer and operator working with the Irish government to support the rollout of the National Broadband Plan

Developing a fibre network across rural Ireland to provide access to affordable, high-speed broadband

- National Broadband Ireland (NBI) is working with the Irish government to deliver the National Broadband Plan, an ambitious plan to connect every premises in the country to affordable, high-speed broadband by 2027
- NBI was selected to design, build, operate and maintain a network covering 96% of the country's landmass and 23% of its population, supported by subsidies provided by the Irish government
- This project involves passing and connecting approximately 560,000 premises across the country, including its remote islands, and represents the largest investment in rural Ireland since electrification
- The network area will include public facilities such as schools and libraries, improving the services they provide to their local communities

Environmental impact

- NBI is actively transitioning towards decarbonisation, with the ambition to become carbon neutral (NBI operations) by 2030, and across its supply chain by 2035. The company already measures Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions and a plan with reduction actions is being put in place
- NBI achieved ISO 50001 certification (which focuses exclusively on energy) and is currently concentrating on ongoing and sustained improvements in energy efficiency as well as reductions in greenhouse gas emissions

Social benefit to rural Ireland

- The 'digital divide' has widened the inequality between those who could work remotely during the pandemic and those who could not due to the quality of their connection
- High-speed broadband is a key pillar of the European Commission's strategy for economic and social development, setting the target that all households should have access to gigabit capable broadband by 2030
- The unique characteristics of Ireland (low population density, high proportion of rural households and high proportion of people living in houses rather than apartments) significantly increase the cost per premises to deploy fibre and would not be commercially viable for the private sector without subsidies
- Estimated benefits of c.€5.9 billion from delivery of the National Broadband Plan, a significant increase post-pandemic due to the increase in home working
- NBI's partnership with the RISE Community Fund supports the company's strategic engagement with its rural stakeholders and demonstrates tangible support to boost the country's digital ecosystem and generate employment, factors which show NBI's support for key government policies

* Source: Welcome to National Broadband Ireland – NBI gov.ie – The National Broadband Plan (www.gov.ie) Connecting Irish rural communities with the National Broadband Plan | EY Ireland.

Primafrio*

Investments

European cold chain transport and logistics company

Primafrio targets to reach net zero emissions by 2030

Smart truck

- Developing the most advanced and energy efficient road transport fleet to reduce emissions and automate logistics activities

Smart building

- Highly automated and energy efficient logistics centres with zero emissions standards, connected in real time with Primafrio's fleet and planning department

Smart IT

- Latest technologies to automate processes contributing to the reduction of emissions whilst utilising data mining for daily operations

Smart training

- Improved driver training and vehicle monitoring reduces fuel consumption, improves energy efficiency and promotes safer operations and more higher quality services for customers

Achievements

Environmental

- Invest in sustainability-oriented infrastructure such as building new logistics facilities and operating a fleet of vehicles with the most fuel-efficient engines available on the market

Social

- 40% of Primafrio's executives are female
- Employee working conditions and wellbeing is an important consideration for Primafrio

Governance

- Focus on institutionalising the company, which has been family-owned since inception until the investment made by its Sponsor, Apollo

* Source: Primafrio.

Pantheon's approach to climate change analysis in investing

As part of its commitment to the 'E' of ESG, Pantheon believes that investors need clear and comprehensive information on the potential effects of climate change on investments. This includes understanding the implications of physical and transition risk.

Pantheon supported this endeavour and for the past three years has been working with a global sustainability-focused consultancy on climate change risk analysis. This analysis has initially been conducted across infrastructure and real assets portfolios, given the assets' physical nature and particularly long investment horizons.

Pantheon made the decision to engage global sustainability-focused consultancy ERM in 2019 to better understand climate change-related risks and opportunities. Additionally, Pantheon became a signatory to the TCFD in 2021.

Climate change analysis

Pantheon believes that infrastructure is a natural place to start in this process given the physical nature of the assets, the essential role of many of the types of assets typically invested in, such as utilities, and the long-term investment horizons. In addition, infrastructure is expected to play a central role in the transition to a low-carbon economy. The International Energy Agency (IEA) estimates that the majority (~70%) of clean energy investment will need to come from financiers, rather than government funding*, highlighting the key role that private capital has to play.

In the first instance, Pantheon has conducted the analysis for PINT's infrastructure portfolio. The objectives were to:

1. Better understand the investment implications of the transition to a low-carbon environment and how different sectors are likely to be impacted in the future.
2. Gain an understanding of the investment risks associated with climate change, including the potential impact of the changing intensity and/or frequency of physical climate events.
3. Assess how investments across current portfolios are likely to be affected by climate-affected risks and the potential implication for future strategy.

For further details please see the report 'Pantheon's approach to climate change analysis in investing' which may be downloaded from www.pantheon.com.

* Source: International Energy Agency, 'World Energy Outlook 2021 – Mobilising investment and finance'.

Pantheon's approach to climate change analysis in investing continued

A focus on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

In addition to the data provided in this report, Pantheon has engaged an external consultant to support it in estimating and analysing GHG emissions within Pantheon's infrastructure portfolio. As Pantheon generally does not invest directly into assets, it relies on information provided by the managers in its portfolio. Pantheon requests that each manager provides Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions (as per the GHG Protocol) for each individual asset.

There has been substantial progress in this area across the industry, something Pantheon expects to continue to develop. Pantheon uses estimated data to complement the information it receives to provide a more complete coverage. This should help Pantheon to (i) identify the relatively higher emitting assets, funds and Sponsors, (ii) prioritise Pantheon's engagement with these managers to better understand the likely drivers of such emissions, and (iii) identify trends by comparing 2022 results with 2021 results.

Pantheon's efforts are evidenced by increased coverage in GHG emission data collection in recent times. In 2022, Pantheon's Infrastructure platform received GHG emissions data from Sponsors equating to 66% of NAV in 2022, vs. 26% of NAV for 2021. In addition, 15 Sponsors mentioned they were calculating their GHG emissions and would submit them in 2022/2023.

Pantheon is focused on working with Sponsors to increase the coverage of assets with reported emissions, therefore reducing the number of estimates required, in order to create as accurate a picture for the portfolios it manages as possible. Looking forward, Pantheon expects to enhance its climate-related due diligence and monitoring processes. Pantheon expects these activities will further enhance the efficacy of its engagement with Sponsors and ultimately drive real world action by decreasing the carbon footprint of PINT's portfolio and other portfolios managed by Pantheon.

Future plans for climate risk assessment and due diligence integration

Pantheon plans to continue refining its climate risk/opportunity assessment capabilities. A potential next step will be to extend its current sector/geography-level climate risk assessment capabilities down to the asset level. Pantheon also continues to refine its integration of climate risk and other ESG considerations into its due diligence process. Eimear Palmer, Partner and Global Head of ESG, has begun a review of Pantheon's current ESG and climate due diligence procedures following her joining Pantheon in August 2022. This includes developing more comprehensive and standardised questions for Sponsors and management teams around their own ESG analysis and procedures to enable earlier identification of potential ESG and climate risks and opportunities, along with a deeper consideration of how those climate-related risks will be mitigated during the investment period.

It will be increasingly possible to engage with Sponsors through the capture of these ESG KPIs going forward and try to influence the carbon footprint of PINT's portfolio.

Pantheon's approach to climate change analysis in investing continued

Sector level – transition/physical risk rating 2030: PINT's current portfolio – Q4 2022

Transition risks: risks associated to transitioning to a lower-carbon economy, which may entail policy, legal, technology, and market changes to address mitigation and adaptation requirements related to climate change.

Physical risks: as well as bringing higher temperatures, changes in precipitation and a range of other impacts, climate change will also influence the likelihood and intensity of extreme weather events. Collectively, these 'physical risks', threaten the interests of investors and lenders.

Sector level risk exposure in 2030

Infrastructure sector	Transition	Physical
Fibre	Neutral	Low
Electricity (Natural Gas)	Neutral	Low
Data Centres	Neutral	Low
Energy Efficiency	Med Opp.	Neutral
Cold Storage	Neutral	Low
District Heating and Cooling	Neutral	Low
Towers	Neutral	Low
Not Covered	N/A	N/A
Overall PINT NAV Weighted Transition Risk Rating 2030	Neutral	

- Energy Efficiency sector has begun to see medium transition opportunities
- Physical risk remains low for the entire portfolio

Notes: **The risk/opportunity ratings may differ for a particular sector across the geographies. The illustrated risk rating is weighted by the portfolio's exposure across the geographies.** Coverage in NAV: 100%, Coverage in Portfolio Companies: 100%.

Pantheon's approach to climate change analysis in investing continued

Sector level – transition/physical risk rating 2040: PINT's current portfolio – Q4 2022

Sector level risk exposure in 2040

Infrastructure sector	Transition	Physical
Fiber	Med Opp.	Low
Electricity (Natural Gas)	Low Opp.	Low
Datacenters	Med Opp.	Moderate
Energy Efficiency	High Opp.	Neutral
Cold Storage	Neutral	Low
District Heating and Cooling	Low Opp.	Low
Towers	Med Opp.	Low
Not Covered	N/A	N/A
Overall PINT NAV Weighted Transition Risk Rating 2040	Med Opp.	

- The vast majority of the portfolio is expected to see net transition opportunities, and no sector is expected to be a net transition risk
- The share of sectors exposed to medium physical risks will have grown, but no sectors are exposed to high physical risks

Notes: **The risk/opportunity ratings may differ for a particular sector across the geographies. The illustrated risk rating is weighted by the portfolio's exposure across the geographies.** Coverage in NAV: 100%, Coverage in Portfolio Companies: 100%.

ESG integration into the investment process

Incorporating the topic into the Investment Manager's ESG due diligence procedures

As mentioned in the Sustainable Development Goal section of this report, Pantheon has developed an ESG screening and due diligence Scorecard, in order to incorporate its work on climate risk and other ESG considerations into its due diligence process. This scorecard covers categories including ESG reporting, country risk, reputational risk, and biodiversity risk. It also provides climate risk ratings for investment opportunities utilising various data sources such as ThinkHazard, Climate Change Performance Index and the World Bank Carbon Pricing dashboard. It also assesses potential for positive ESG contributions aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The output of each scorecard is an ESG rating which is based on Pantheon's assessment of these various criteria. If an opportunity is identified by the scorecard as presenting material ESG risk, Pantheon devotes further analysis to it in collaboration with the Sponsor and summarises its findings through additional materials in the final investment memo.

Pantheon was one of the first private equity investors to sign up to the United Nations-backed Principles for Responsible Investment in 2007 and has used these principles as a framework to develop its ESG policy across all its investment activities. Pantheon was rated A+ for its UNPRI Score in 2020 (Private Equity, Infrastructure and Strategy & Governance).

Over the past year, Pantheon has declined a number of transactions solely for ESG reasons, for example, care homes (lack of staff vetting process and safeguarding procedures) and a number of energy companies (business revenues derived from fossil fuels).

Incorporating ESG into the investment process: Across the full lifecycle of an investment

Screening	Due Diligence ("DD")	Monitoring	Reporting
Initial ESG Screen	**ESG DD Scorecards**	**Data Collection**	**Data Reporting**
✓ Primary Fund Commitment	✓ Sponsor	✓ Sponsor data collection and analysis	✓ Developing standard ESG reporting templates
✓ Single Asset	✓ Fund	✓ Portfolio company data collection and analysis	✓ Aiming to align with industry standards:
✓ Multi Asset	✓ Single Asset		▶ EU SFDR metrics
	✓ Multi Asset		▶ EUCI metrics
			▶ TCFD requirements
In Practice			
ESG maturity considerations are discussed	ESG maturity considered and documented	Data collection and storage are key	Data collection and analysis are key

Pantheon opinion.

Looking forward

This 2022 Sustainability Report is issued by the Investment Manager on behalf of PINT. In July 2023, PINT's Board formally constituted a separate ESG & Sustainability Committee, reflecting both the belief that sound ESG practices are integral to building a resilient business and the fact that the evolving regulatory and best practice guidance require the additional focus a committee brings.

During the year the following were achieved:

- Established an ESG & Sustainability Committee;
- Adopted a company ESG and Sustainability policy, which complements and builds on the investment manager's ESG Policy;
- Issued the first Sustainability Report.

Looking ahead, the company is aiming to improve data collection resulting in better disclosures and also improved ESG performance of investments. We acknowledge that as an investment company without control of the underlying investee companies, we are heavily reliant on Pantheon and the Sponsors for the collection of data and delivery of any ESG objectives. The focus over the next year will be very much on engagement with suppliers and Sponsors to develop the communication, data collection and disclosure. In particular:

1. Data and KPIs – increasing the capture of ESG data e.g. capturing actual Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions rather than relying on estimates through increasing engagement with Sponsors;
2. Disclosures – we will closely review the relevant TCFD product report which the Investment Manager is required to publish in the course of 2024. Additionally, we will monitor and keep up to date with the development of the TNFD ("Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures");
3. Climate risk assessment – Pantheon is working on enhancing its transparency of climate related risk analysis and it assesses each individual investment and climate-related risks
4. Supplier reporting – as a company we are reliant on the service providers we have engaged and intend to collect more information and data on the ESG focussed policies they have in place, as well as monitoring compliance reporting, with the aim of disclosing this information in the Sustainability Report.

We acknowledge that there is more to be done once we have achieved the level of reporting which will allow us to set meaningful targets for the years ahead. The Committee is grateful for the support of Pantheon, as a leading investment manager focused on ESG integration, in order to be able to implement the company's policy and achieve its goals. We look forward to engaging with our stakeholders on these topics, as we remain committed to keeping their interests at the centre of our decision making.

Andrea Finegan
Chair
ESG & Sustainability Committee

Biographies

PINT's ESG and Sustainability Committee: Biographies

Andrea Finegan
Chair of PINT's ESG and Sustainability Committee

Ms. Andrea Finegan is an experienced infrastructure asset management professional with over 30 years of sector experience. After graduating from Loughborough University, Andrea held investment banking roles at Deutsche Bank and Barclays Capital, before joining Hyder Investments as Head of the Deal Closing Team. Between 1999 and 2007, Andrea worked at Innisfree Limited, the investment manager of an £8 billion infrastructure asset portfolio, latterly as Board Director and Head of Asset Management. Andrea was subsequently Chief Operating Officer, ING Infrastructure Funds and Fund Consultant to Climate Change Capital. In 2012, Andrea joined Greencoat Capital LLP for the set up and launch of Greencoat UK Wind PLC, the renewable infrastructure Investment Trust, in 2013, then became Chief Operating Officer until 2018, a position that included structuring and launching another renewable energy infrastructure fund listed on the London Stock Exchange and Euronext Dublin (Greencoat Renewables PLC) and a number of private market solar energy funds. Andrea is currently Chair of the Valuation Committee of Greencoat Capital LLP a role she has held since 2015 and independent consultant to the Board of Sequoia Economic Infrastructure Income Fund Limited, working closely with the ESG & Stakeholder Committee and the Risk Committee. Andrea is a Fellow of the Institute of Directors.

Vagn Sørensen
Chair of PINT

Mr. Vagn Sørensen is an experienced Non-executive chair and director of listed and private companies. After attending Aarhus Business School and graduating with a MSc degree in Economics and Business Administration, Vagn began his career at Scandinavian Airlines Systems in Sweden, rising through numerous positions in a 17 year career before becoming Deputy CEO with special responsibility for Denmark. Between 2001 and 2006, Vagn was President and Chief Executive Officer for Austrian Airlines Group in Austria, a business with approximately €2.5 billion of turnover, 8,000 employees and listed on the Vienna Stock Exchange. Vagn also served as Chair of the Association of European Airlines in 2004. Since 1999, Vagn has been a Tier 1 Senior industrial Advisor to EQT, a private equity fund, and has been a Non-executive director or Chair to a number of their portfolio companies. Since 2008, Vagn has been a senior advisor to Morgan Stanley Investment Bank. Vagn is currently Chair of Air Canada (since 2017) and a Non-executive Director of CNH Industrial and Royal Caribbean Cruises. Notable previous non-executive appointments have included Chair of SSP Group (2006 to February 2020), Chair of Scandic Hotels AB (2007-2018), Chair of TDC A/S (2006-2017) and Chair of F L Smidth & Co (2009-2022).

Biographies continued

Patrick O'D Bourke
Chair of the Audit Committee

Mr. Patrick O'D Bourke is an experienced board member with more than 28 years of experience in energy and infrastructure. After graduating from Cambridge University, Patrick started his career at Peat Marwick, Chartered Accountants (now KPMG) and qualified as a Chartered Accountant. After that he held a variety of investment banking positions at Hill Samuel and Barclays de Zoete Wedd. In 1995, he joined Powergen plc, where he was responsible for mergers and acquisitions before becoming Group Treasurer. In 2000, Patrick joined Viridian Group plc as Group Finance Director and later became Chief Executive, appointed by the private equity shareholder following take-over in 2006. In 2011, he joined John Laing Group, a specialist international investor in, and manager of, greenfield infrastructure assets, as CFO until his retirement in 2019. While at John Laing, he was part of the team which launched the John Laing Environmental Assets fund on the London Stock Exchange in 2014. Patrick currently serves as Chair of Ecofin US Renewables Infrastructure Trust plc and as Chair of the Audit Committee of Harworth Group plc (a leading UK regenerator of land and property for development and investment). Patrick was previously Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee at Calisen plc (an owner and operator of smart meters in the UK) and Chair of the Audit Committee at Affinity Water.

Anne Baldock
Senior Independent Director

Ms. Anne Baldock is an experienced board member and lawyer with over 30 years' experience in the infrastructure sector. Anne graduated in law from the London School of Economics and was a qualified Solicitor in England and Wales from 1984 to 2012. Anne was a Partner at Allen & Overy LLP between 1990 and 2012, during which time she was Managing Partner, Projects Group London (1995-2007), Non-executive member of the firm's Global/Main Strategic Board (2000-2006) and Global Head of Projects, Energy and Infrastructure (2007-2012). Notable transactions included the Second Severn Crossing, Eurostar, the securitisation of a major UK water utility and several major PPP projects in the UK and abroad. Anne's current roles include Senior Independent Director for the Restoration and Renewal Delivery Authority Limited (the delivery body created by parliament to deal with the restoration of the Houses of Parliament), Senior Independent Director and Chair of Audit and Risk Committee for East West Railways Limited (the Government-owned company constructing the new Oxford to Cambridge railway) and Non-executive Director of Electricity North West Limited. Amongst previous roles, Anne was Non-executive Director of Thames Tideway Tunnel, Non-executive Director of Hydrogen Group (AIM-listed) and Trustee of Cancer Research UK.

Biographies continued

Eimear Palmer
Partner and Global Head of ESG, Pantheon

Eimear is a Partner and Global Head of ESG, with responsibility for overseeing and developing Pantheon's ESG strategy, frameworks and range of initiatives. Prior to joining the firm, Eimear worked for 14 years in private equity-focused ESG roles, including most recently as Managing Director and Head of Responsible Investment at Intermediate Capital Group (ICG). Before that she worked at the Carlyle Group, where she implemented an enhanced ESG framework for Carlyle Europe Partners. Eimear is recognised across the industry for engagement with key industry stakeholders and previously co-founded the UK network of Initiative Climat International, an investor-led platform focused on climate action among leading global private market organisations, of which Pantheon is a signatory. Eimear studied Sustainable Business at Cambridge University's Institute for Sustainability Leadership (CISL), is a Chartered Accountant and holds an undergraduate degree in Business Information Systems. Eimear is based in London.

Appendix 1 – SFDR Periodic Report

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: Pantheon Infrastructure PLC

Legal entity identifier: 213800CKJXQX64XMRK69

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

[tick and fill in as relevant, the percentage figure represents sustainable investments]

[ ] **Yes**	[X] **No**
[ ] It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ___%	[ ] It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of ___% of sustainable investments
[ ] in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	[ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
[ ] in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	[ ] with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	[ ] with a social objective
[ ] It made **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ___%	[X] It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

Through its investments in certain portfolio companies, Pantheon Infrastructure Plc ("**PINT**" or the "**Company**") invests across sectors with a focus on renewables and efficiency. In its capacity as Investment Manager to the Company, Pantheon and PINT's Sponsor partners work together to map the Company's investments to at least one of the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("**SDGs**") (together the "**E/S Characteristics**"):

Appendix 1 – SFDR Periodic Report continued

The table below sets out which of the above SDGs PINT's investments map to, using Pantheon's ESG Scorecard and Sponsor mappings for reference. In some cases, PINT's investments map to additional SDGs and these have been included below for completeness.

	SDGs				
Investments	7 Affordable and clean energy	8 Decent work and economic growth	9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure	11 Sustainable cities and communities	12 Responsible consumption and production
Primafrio	■		■		
CyrusOne			■		
Vertical Bridge			■		
Delta Fiber			■	■	
Cartier Energy	■		■		
Calpine	■		■		
Vantage			■		
Fudura	■		■	■	
National Broadband Ireland (also maps to SDG 10)			■	■	

The Company's strategy of co-investment, coupled with single asset secondaries, means that whilst the investment manager does not have direct control over assets, Pantheon measures and monitors PINT's investments against key sustainability indicators, as agreed with PINT's Sponsor partners at the time of investment. This ensures that we align ourselves with Sponsors who share our commitment to delivering positive outcomes on ESG issues.

Appendix 1 – SFDR Periodic Report continued

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

In order to ensure that the E/S Characteristics continue to be met, Pantheon uses the below sustainability indicators to monitor PINT's existing investments. The table below sets out the results of PINT's investments against the sustainability indicators.

(i) Environmental:

	Scope 1	Scope 2	Scope 1 + 2
GHG emissions (tCO2e)	439,519	6,406	445,926
Year of emissions	2022	2022	2022
Carbon intensity (tCO2e/£m revenues)	4,578	84	4,662
Carbon footprint (tCO2e/£m NAV)	1,457	21	1,478
Coverage (% of NAV reported)	100	100	100

Notes:
1. Coverage refers to the % of NAV for which the Sponsors have provided the GHG emissions value. Values provided by the Sponsors may be estimates or actuals. None of the figures were estimated by Pantheon.
2. Revenue figures are latest available as at December 31, 2022. Emissions and NAV figures are as at December 31, 2022.
3. Carbon intensity shown as a weighted average by NAV.

(ii) Governance

The table below sets out the percentage of investments with a Health & Safety ("H&S") or Diversity & Inclusion ("D&I") policy.

	# of assets	% of total
H&S	8	89%
D&I	6	67%

Appendix 1 – SFDR Periodic Report continued

(iii) Social

The table below sets out the gender diversity statistics at underlying Portfolio Company and board level.

	>50%	40-50%	30-40%	20-30%	10-20%	<10%
	#	#	#	#	#	#
Women Board members	0	0	4	1	2	2
Women FTE**	1	1	1	4	0	1

	>50%	40-50%	30-40%	20-30%	10-20%	<10%
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Women Board members	0%	0%	44%	11	22%	22%
Women FTE**	13%	13%	13%%	50%	0%	13%

Notes:
Number of women FTEs not provided for one portfolio company.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

…and compared to previous periods? N/A

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

N/A

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

N/A

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

N/A

- **How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?**
  N/A

- **Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:**
  N/A

Appendix 1 – SFDR Periodic Report continued

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

N/A

What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 1 January 2022 – 31 December 2022.

Please note, the proportions set out in the table below relate to the proportion of the assets in #1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics, as noted in the question below.

Largest investments	Sectors	% Assets	Country
Calpine	Power & Utilities	15%	North America
National Broadband Ireland	Digital – Fibre	15%	Ireland
Fudura	Renewables & Energy Efficiency	13%	Netherlands
Primafrio	Transport & Logistics	13%	Spain
Cartier Energy	Power & Utilities	11%	North America
Vantage	Digital – Data Centres	9%	North America
Vertical Bridge	Digital – Towers	8%	North America
CyrusOne	Digital – Data Centres	8%	North America
Delta Fiber	Digital – Fibre	8%	Netherlands

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

▶ **What was the asset allocation?**

As at 31-Dec-22, 63% of PINT's assets were aligned with the E/S Characteristics, and 37% of PINT's assets related to "other" investments (as described below)

Appendix 1 – SFDR Periodic Report continued

Investments

#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics

#2 Other

#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

As at 31-Dec-22, PINT's asset allocation was as follows (please note, the proportions set out below relate to the proportion of the assets in #1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics):

- Digital Infrastructure: 48%
- Power & Utilities: 26%
- Renewables & Energy Efficiency: 13%
- Transport & Logistics: 13%

To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Company does not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities as defined in the EU Taxonomy, and therefore the Company does not target investments in EU Taxonomy-aligned assets as part of its investment strategy. Therefore, in accordance with the European Commission's Decision Notice of 13 May 2022 (C(2022) 3051), Pantheon expects that PINT's investments will be 0% Taxonomy-aligned.

Appendix 1 – SFDR Periodic Report continued

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **Turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **Capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy
- **Operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

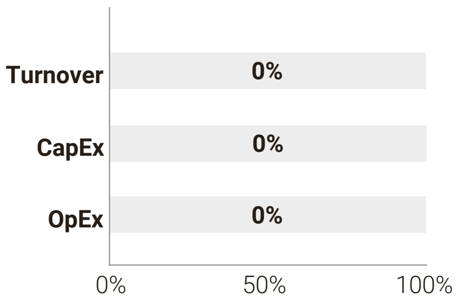
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

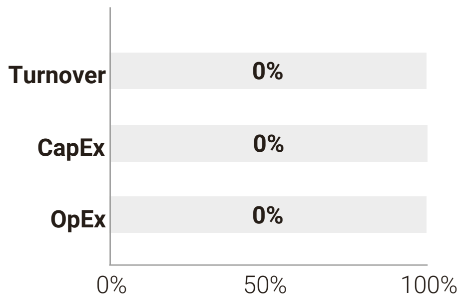
The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.

Taxonomy-alignment of investments
including sovereign bonds*



Non taxonomy-aligned

Taxonomy-alignment of investments
excluding sovereign bonds*



Non taxonomy-aligned

This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Appendix 1 – SFDR Periodic Report continued

Are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

N/A

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

N/A

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

N/A

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A

What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

In relation to "other" investments, as at 31-Dec-22, 37% of PINT's assets related to cash held and cash equivalents held in a money market fund. These assets were held for the purpose of liquidity.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The Company's strategy of co-investment, coupled with single asset secondaries, means that whilst the investment manager does not have direct control over assets, Pantheon measures and monitors PINT's investments against key sustainability indicators, as agreed with PINT's Sponsor partners at the time of investment. This ensures that we align ourselves with Sponsors who share our commitment to delivering positive outcomes on environmental, social and governance issues.

Pantheon has a long track record of managing Infrastructure investments, all of which are subject to its investment process with ESG formally integrated and are all performing in line with our expectations. Pantheon works with Sponsors to directly improve their ESG policies, influence company's ESG initiatives, and support strong ESG policies already in place.

Appendix 1 – SFDR Periodic Report continued

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

No reference benchmark was designated for the Company.

How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?

N/A

How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?

N/A

How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?

N/A

How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?

N/A

Disclosures

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PINT is disclosing in accordance with periodic reporting obligations under Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 (the "Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation" or "SFDR") in respect of funds that promote certain ESG characteristics in accordance with Article 8 of the SFDR.

To the best of Pantheon's knowledge, the data and information set out in this sustainability report are accurate, based on the data and information provided by PINT's portfolio companies. While Pantheon may undertake certain checks on data received, Pantheon ultimately relies on PINT's portfolio companies to ensure that accurate performance data (which is not usually subject to third-party verification) is provided. Pantheon does not perform any material verification of data received.

An investor in PINT will need to satisfy itself that any investment in PINT (including PINT's investments) is consistent with any obligations that the investor may have in respect of the SFDR and Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 (the "EU Taxonomy") (including the supplementary regulations/ delegated acts).

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