

INVESTOR DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT

Information disclosure for the purposes of Article 23 AIFMD and SFDR by and in respect of

Gresham House Energy Storage Fund plc

(the “**Company**”)

(a Public Limited Company incorporated in England and Wales under registered number 11535957
and Legal Entity Identifier 213800MSJXKH25C23D82)

May 2025

DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

This section of the Document sets out the meaning of certain defined terms used in the Document and makes provisions regarding the interpretation of certain references in the Document.

1. Definitions

In this Document, the following capitalised terms shall have the following meanings:

- (A) “AIF” means an alternative investment fund (or AIF) for the purposes of and as defined in AIFMD.
- (B) “AIFM” means an alternative investment fund manager (or AIFM) for the purposes of and as defined in AIFMD or EU AIFMD (as the context requires).
- (C) “AIFMD” means the UK version of Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers as it forms part of the law of England and Wales by virtue of the EUWA, as amended by UK legislation.
- (D) “Annual Report” means the Company’s latest annual report, which is available on the Website.
- (E) “Company” means Gresham House Energy Storage Fund PLC.
- (F) “Document” means this Investor Disclosure Document.
- (G) “EEA” means the European Economic Area.
- (H) “EU” means the European Union.
- (I) “EU AIFMD” means Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers.
- (J) “EUWA” means the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018.
- (K) “Manager” means Gresham House Asset Management Limited, the AIFM of the Company.
- (L) “Prospectus” means the most recently published prospectus of the Company, as amended or supplemented by any Supplementary Prospectus from time to time, issued or to be issued by the Company, which may be found on the Website.
- (M) “SDR” means the UK Sustainability Disclosure Requirements and Labelling Regime.
- (N) “SFDR” means the EU Regulation on Sustainability-related Disclosures in the Financial Services Sector (2019/2088).
- (O) “Supplementary Prospectus” means a supplementary prospectus submitted under section 87G of FSMA, which, if applicable, may be found on the Website.
- (P) “Website” means www.greshamhouse.com/gresham-house-energy-storage-fund-plc.

Certain other terms are defined in this Document.

2. Interpretation

References to any statute or statutory provision, directive or regulation will include any subordinate legislation or regulatory technical standards made under it and will be construed as including references to such statute, statutory provision, directive, regulation and/or subordinate legislation.

Unless the context otherwise requires and except as varied or otherwise specified in this Document, words and expressions contained in this Document shall bear the same meaning as in the Prospectus provided that, if there is any conflict between words defined in this Document and the Prospectus, this Document shall prevail.

GENERAL

1. Purpose of this Document

This Document, when read together with the Prospectus, is intended to satisfy the requirements to make certain particular information available to investors in the Company before they invest, in accordance with the requirements of Article 23 of AIFMD and EU AIFMD and also of the SFDR in respect of the Company. It is not being issued for any other purpose and, to the fullest extent permitted under applicable law and regulation, the Company and the Manager, and their directors will not be responsible to persons other than the Shareholders for their use of this Document, nor will they be responsible to any person (including the Shareholders) for any use which they may make of this Document other than to provide information to invest in the Shares.

As such, the Manager will make this Document available to each prospective investor in the UK and in each EEA member state where the Company is marketed before that investor invests in the Company.

This Document does not purport to provide complete details of the Company and potential investors should not solely rely upon this Document when determining whether to make an investment.

Furthermore, investors should refer to the risks and disclaimers contained within the Annual Report.

Further information relating to the Company can be found on the Website.

2. Material Changes

The Manager shall inform investors of any material changes to the information contained in this Document in accordance with AIFMD, EU AIFMD, SDR and SFDR, as applicable.

The latest version of this Document is available for inspection on the Website.

Existing investors in the Company who make further investments in the Company should ensure that they obtain and review the latest version of this Document prior to making such further investments.

3. Regulatory status of the Company and the Manager

Gresham House Energy Storage Fund PLC is an “alternative investment fund” (“AIF”) for the purposes of AIFMD and EU AIFMD and the Company has appointed Gresham House Asset Management Limited (the “Manager”), to act as its AIFM. The Manager is authorised and regulated by the FCA as a “full scope UK AIFM” for the purposes of AIFMD.

The Shares are admitted to trading on the Specialist Fund Segment of the main market of the London Stock Exchange. The Company is subject to the Articles, the Listing Rules, the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules, the Act and FSMA.

The provisions of the Articles are binding on the Company and Shareholders. The Articles set out the respective rights and restrictions attaching to the Shares. These rights and restrictions apply equally to all Shareholders. All Shareholders are entitled to the benefit of, and are bound by and are deemed to have notice of, the Articles. The Articles are governed by English law.

AIFMD AND EU AIFMD DISCLOSURES

1. Investment strategy, policy and objectives of the Company, types of assets the Company may invest in, investment techniques and investment restrictions

The Company's investment strategy, objectives and restrictions are set out in the Prospectus.

The way in which the Company's portfolio of assets is managed by the Manager is governed by its investment objective and policy and other rules set from time to time by the Board.

Material changes to the investment objective and policy can only be made with the approval of Shareholders. In considering what is a material change, the Company must have regard to the cumulative effect of any changes since Shareholders last had the opportunity to vote. In certain circumstances FCA approval may also need to be obtained, where a change is considered to be material under AIFMD.

2. Risks and risk management

The principal risks currently facing the Company are set out under the heading "Principal and Emerging Risks and Uncertainties" of the Annual Report.

In accordance with AIFMD, the Manager will ensure that the current risk profile of the Company and the risk management systems employed by the Manager to manage those risks in relation to the Company's portfolio of assets is published in the Annual Report.

The Manager has established risk management systems in order to manage key risks. Further details regarding the risk management process is available from the Manager, on request.

3. Leverage

The circumstances in which the AIF may use leverage as well as the types and sources of leverage permitted and the associated risks, and the restrictions on the use of leverage are set out in the Annual Report.

Although the restrictions set forth in the Annual Report will be complied with, in accordance with AIFMD, the Board has set leverage limits of 220% under the gross method (representing the aggregate of all the Company's exposures other than cash balances held in Sterling) and 220% under the commitment method (which takes into account the effect of different treatment of certain cash and cash equivalent items and of offsetting instruments between eligible assets to reflect netting and hedging arrangements in line with regulatory requirements).

The Company will ensure that any change to the maximum level of leverage which the Manager may employ on behalf of the Company as well as any right of the re-use of collateral or any guarantee granted under the leveraging arrangement and the total amount of leverage employed by the Company is published in the Annual Report. In addition, the Company will notify Shareholders of any such changes, rights or guarantees without undue delay by issuing an announcement via an RIS.

4. Information on the Manager, Depositary and other Service Providers

AIFM

Gresham House Asset Management Limited.

The Manager provides alternative investment fund management services to the Company.

The Company also reimburses the Manager for reasonable expenses properly incurred by the Manager in the performance of its obligations under the AIFM Agreement.

Depositary

INDOS Financial Limited is the Depositary of the Company.

The Depositary is responsible for safekeeping, cashflow monitoring and oversight services in accordance with AIFMD. It will delegate its safe-keeping function in relation to financial instruments, in the event that the Company holds any such assets.

The Depositary has not contractually discharged itself of liability in accordance with Regulation 30 of The Alternative Investment Fund Managers Regulations (SI 2013/1773).

The Depositary may not use or re-use the Company's securities or other investments without the prior consent of the Company.

Auditor

BDO UK LLP.

The auditor provides audit services to the Company and is responsible for auditing the Company's annual financial statements and for providing its report to Shareholders in the Annual Report.

Administrator

JTC (UK) Limited.

The Administrator provides day to day administration of the Company and acts as company-secretary and administrator to the Company including, maintaining accounts, preparing interim and annual accounts of the Company and calculating the Net Asset Value.

Management Services

Gresham House New Energy Limited

GHNE provides operational, management and administrative services to each Project Company.

Security Trustee, Bond Administrator, Bond Registrar and Bond Receiving Agent in relation to the Bond Offering

JTC Registrars (UK) Limited

In connection with the Bond Offering the Company's subsidiary, Gresham House Energy Storage Holdings plc, appointed JTC Registrars (UK) Limited to provide security trustee and administration services in relation to the Bond Offering.

Corporate broker and financial adviser

Jefferies International Limited.

Jefferies provides corporate broking and associated financial advisory services to the Company.

Registrar

Computershare Investor Services PLC.

The Registrar maintains the Company's register of members and undertakes related services.

The fees payable to the Registrar are based on the number of Shareholders on the register and the transactions in the Shares plus properly incurred expenses, subject to an annual fee.

Additional fees payable by the Company to those set out above include; legal fees, broker commissions, directors' fees and other professional services fees.

Shareholders do not bear any fees, charges and expenses directly, other than any fees, charges and expenses incurred as a consequence of acquiring, transferring, redeeming or otherwise selling Shares.

5. **Fees, charges and expenses**

For the provision of alternative investment fund management services under the AIFM Agreement, the Manager is entitled to receive an annual fee to be calculated as percentages of the Company's net assets (1 per cent. on the first £250 million of Net Asset Value, 0.9 per cent. on Net Asset Value in excess of £250 million and up to and including £500 million and 0.8 per cent. on Net Asset Value in excess of £500 million, exclusive of VAT).

The Company also incurs annual fees, charges and expenses in connection with administration, directors' fees, promotional activities, auditors' fees, lawyers' fees, depositary fees and charges, asset management services, registrar services and the services of its other service providers. The Company's ongoing charges (including the Manager's fee summarized above) for the period to 31 December 2020 was 1.26%.

Shareholders do not bear any fees, charges and expenses directly, other than any fees, charges and expenses incurred as a consequence of acquiring, transferring, redeeming or otherwise selling Shares.

6. **Purchases and sales of Shares and the contractual relationship between the Company and investors, applicable law and the enforcement of judgements**

The issue of new Shares by the Company, either by way of a fresh issue of Shares or by way of the sale of Shares from treasury, is subject to the requisite Shareholder authorities being in place and all Listing Rule requirements having been met. Shares can also be bought in the open market through a stockbroker or other financial intermediary. Further information on how Shares may be purchased is set out in the section headed "How to Invest" on the Website.

The agreement between the Shareholders and the Company for the acquisition of Shares is governed by English law and, by purchasing Shares, Shareholders agree that the courts of England have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any disputes. Investors who acquire Shares will do so subject to the Articles. The liability of Shareholders for the debts and other obligations of the Company is limited to the amount unpaid, if any, on the Shares held by them. All communications in connection with the purchase of Shares will be in English.

The UK has acceded to the Hague Convention on Choice of Courts Agreements 2005 (the "Hague Convention") which applies between the EU member states, Montenegro, Denmark, Mexico, Singapore and the UK and provides for the recognition of foreign judgments in respect of contracts which contain an exclusive jurisdiction clause. The UK has also applied to re-join the Lugano Convention 2007 which would permit for the recognition of judgments based on contracts under the laws of member states regardless of whether the contract contains an exclusive or a non-exclusive choice of law clause in the states that are parties to that convention (i.e. EU member states and Iceland, Norway and Switzerland). However, each member of the Lugano Convention (EU member states, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) has a veto on the accession of new members and UK accession may not occur.

7. **Professional liability risks**

The Manager covers potential professional liability risks resulting from its activities as AIFM by holding professional indemnity insurance against liability arising from professional negligence which is appropriate to the risks covered, in accordance with the AIFM Rules.

8. **Valuation procedures**

The Company's approach to the valuation of its portfolio of assets is set out in the Notes to the Financial Statements of the Annual Report.

The Administrator and Company Secretary is responsible for calculating the NAV which is presented to the Directors for their approval and adoption.

The calculations are carried out on at least a quarterly basis as at 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December, based on valuations provided by the Manager, each year.

The calculations of the NAVs as at 30 June and 31 December each year are supported by independent valuations prepared for the purposes of the Company's interim and annual financial statements.

All NAV calculations by the Administrator and Company Secretary are made, in part, on valuation information provided by the Manager. Although the Administrator and Company Secretary evaluates all such information and data, it may not be in a position to confirm the completeness, genuineness or accuracy of such information or data.

The Board reviews the operating and financial assumptions, including the discount rates, used in the valuation of the Company's underlying portfolio and approves them based on the recommendation of the Manager.

As part of the annual audit, the Auditor reviews the valuation model used by the Manager, including the discount rate.

The Board may determine that the Company shall temporarily suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value per Share when the prices of any investments owned by the Company cannot be promptly or accurately ascertained; however, in view of the nature of the Company's proposed investments, the Board does not envisage any circumstances in which valuations will be suspended.

Any suspension in the calculation of the Net Asset Value will be notified to Shareholders through a Regulatory Information Service as soon as practicable after such suspension occurs.

9. **Liquidity risk management and redemption rights**

The Manager maintains a liquidity management policy to monitor the liquidity risk of the Company. Shareholders have no right to redeem their Shares from the Company but may trade their Shares on the secondary market. However, there is no guarantee that there will be a liquid market in the Shares.

Further details regarding the liquidity management is available from the Manager, on request.

In accordance with AIFMD, the Manager will ensure that the following information in relation to the Company's portfolio of assets is published in the Annual Report:

- the percentage of the Company's assets which are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature; and
- any new arrangements for managing the liquidity of the Company.

10. **Fair treatment of investors**

The Manager has procedures, arrangements and policies in place to ensure compliance with the principles more particularly described in AIFMD relating to the fair treatment of investors.

The Manager maintains and operates organisational, procedural and administrative arrangements and implements policies and procedures designed to manage actual and potential conflicts of interest.

As at the date of this Document, no investor has obtained preferential treatment or the right to obtain preferential treatment.

11. **Annual Report**

Copies of the Company's latest annual and interim reports may be accessed on the Website.

12. **Latest Net Asset Value**


The Net Asset Value per Share is published quarterly via an RIS announcement and can be found on the National Storage Mechanism at <https://www.fca.org.uk/markets/primary-markets/regulatory-disclosures/national-storage-mechanism>.

13. **Historical performance of the Company**

Details of the Company's historical financial performance are provided in the Company's annual reports and quarterly factsheets, which are available on the Website.

Investors should note that past performance of the Company is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Investors may not get back the amount invested.

ESG PRE-CONTRACTUAL DISCLOSURES FOR SDR

SDR Label	
Sustainability Focus	 <p>invests mainly in assets that focus on sustainability for people or the planet.</p>
Sustainability Objective	
Sustainability Objective	The Company invests in a portfolio of utility-scale Energy Storage Systems (“ESS”), which utilise batteries across Great Britain and the Overseas Jurisdictions. The Company’s aim is to invest in ESS assets that facilitate the transition towards a more resilient and lower carbon energy system by storing excess energy that would otherwise be lost (the “ <u>Sustainability Objective</u> ”).
Investment Policy and Strategy	
Robust, evidence-based standard that is an absolute measure of environmental and/or social sustainability	<p>For an asset to contribute to the Sustainability Objective, it must derive at least 80% of its revenue from activities directly related to ESS that support the transition to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy systems, in alignment with UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7.</p> <p>The 80% revenue threshold aligns with the Company’s commitment to invest a minimum of 80% of gross asset value in line with the Sustainability Objective. This threshold has been informed by internal due diligence and analysis of the Manager, which evidences that a sufficient amount of the Company’s assets have a clear and measurable connection to the Sustainability Objective.</p> <p>The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were chosen as the evidence-based framework for classifying whether or not assets align to the Sustainability Objective due to their global recognition and relevance to the energy transition.</p>
Independent Assessor	The Manager’s dedicated Sustainable Investment team will undertake a regular assessment of the standard of sustainability, to ensure that this remains appropriate.
Assets that are aligned with the Sustainability Objective	The Company will invest a minimum of 80% of the gross value of the Company’s assets in line with the Sustainability Objective.
Assets that are not aligned with the Sustainability Objective	<p>The Company may also invest up to 20% in cash, other investments and instruments that will not be aligned with the Sustainability Objective but otherwise fall within the Investment Policy, provided that they do not conflict with the Sustainability Objective. These assets will be held for diversification, risk management and liquidity purposes. Examples of such investments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash or cash equivalents as more particularly described in the Company’s investment policy. • Solar panels procured for the use on ESS projects with co-location arrangements. • A legacy asset that uses gas engine technology, primarily to ensure electricity supply security by providing reliable sources of capacity under a capacity market contract. This asset could help prevent a system blackout in case the electricity system experiences a shortage of generation. The Company is committed to not investing in equivalent assets going forward. • Investment in developers of ESS projects.
Sustainable Investment Policy & Strategy	Energy infrastructure has historically been built for use with fossil fuels, but as we transition to a net-zero emission economy, the global approach to electricity generation is shifting from carbon intensive coal and gas-fired power stations towards an energy mix dominated by renewable energy. The Company is

	<p>committed to directly creating and operating new ESS, as well as maintaining the Company's current ESS projects. The Company invests in ESS projects which are a size that allows them to feed into the National Grid, EirGrid or similar electricity distribution networks (often referred to as 'utility scale').</p> <p>ESS play a crucial role in enabling the growth in renewable energy sources. The intermittent nature of renewable sources necessitates the deployment of ESS to ensure a reliable and continuous energy supply. ESS facilitate the transition towards a more resilient and lower carbon energy generation system by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing loss of renewable generation: in periods of high renewable generation, without the ability to store the energy, any excess renewable generation would be lost through curtailment. • Reducing reliance on fossil fuels: In periods of low renewable generation the system must rely on high carbon emitting fossil-fuel generation plants to bridge the gap in supply to meet demand. If the excess renewable power can be stored instead of curtailed then the stored power can be released back in to the system during lower renewable supply periods and avoid the need to resort to high carbon alternative generation. This supports the decarbonisation of energy generation. • ESS also enhances the stability of the power grid by providing ancillary services such as frequency regulation and voltage support. This reduces the risk of blackouts and contributes to more resilient energy infrastructure. <p>Each MWh of ESS capacity that the Company's investment generates enables an additional MWh of renewable power to be stored and not lost during peak renewable generation. This stored power can then be used during lower renewable generation periods to avoid the need to use carbon intensive generation which otherwise would have been required. This additional MWh is possible through each renewable peak to trough cycle, daily for solar generation and typically over a few days for wind generation.</p> <p>The Company invests primarily in ESS projects using lithium-ion battery technology as such technology is considered by the Company to offer the best risk/return profile. However, the Company is adaptable as to which energy storage technology is used by the projects in which it invests and will monitor projects and may invest in projects with alternative battery technologies such as sodium and zinc derived technologies, or other forms of energy storage technology (such as flow batteries/machines and compressed air technologies), and will consider investments (including combinations thereof), where they meet the Company's investment objective and policy.</p> <p><u>Additional Selection Criteria</u></p> <p>Where a potential investment meets the standard of sustainability described above, the Manager's Investment Committee will also assess the investment on additional criteria as described below.</p> <p>The Manager's Investment Team (the "<u>Investment Team</u>") employs a proprietary ESG Decision Tool (the "<u>Tool</u>") to evaluate each investment's contribution to the Sustainability Objective, as well as its broader Environment, Social, Governance ("<u>ESG</u>") risks and opportunities.</p> <p>While the Tool is designed to assess ESG factors across all investments, it has been specifically enhanced to incorporate selection criteria relevant to the specifics of the Sustainability Objective. This ensures that each investment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates a clear contribution to the Sustainability Objective, measured by the capacity of energy storage in MW and MWh.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the transition to a low-carbon energy system, by enabling greater penetration of renewable energy sources and reducing curtailment. • Does not have fossil fuel generation capacity. • Aligns with regulatory and industry best practices, including environmental permitting, responsible sourcing of battery materials, and end-of-life management. <p>As part of the investment due diligence process, the Tool requires the Investment Team to evaluate, document and justify each asset's alignment with the Sustainability Objective. An example criterion within the Tool is: "Are the positive energy impacts of the asset understood, quantified and monitored?". This structured assessment ensures a rational, replicable and transparent approach to ESG integration, enabling informed investment decisions while upholding the Company's sustainability commitments.</p> <p>The findings from the Tool are incorporated into the investment decision-making process, informing the Investment Committee's deliberations and providing a structured framework (the "Framework") for ESG risk management and stewardship activities throughout the holding period. The Tool highlights material ESG risks and opportunities, which are then assessed and managed as part of the investment strategy.</p> <p>Details of how the Tool is applied to the Company's ESG integration approach can be found within the Sustainable Investment Policy.</p> <p><u>Sustainable Investment Policy:</u></p> <p>The Gresham House Limited group of companies ("Gresham House" or "our") has an overarching Sustainable Investment Policy (the "Policy") which describes our approach to sustainable investment and our commitments to investing sustainably while meeting our overall business objectives. Beneath the Policy, there are asset-specific Sustainable Investment Policies that describe approaches relevant to each asset class, in this instance the Energy Transition Sustainable Investment Policy.</p> <p>Please see the Gresham House overarching Policy and underlying Energy Transition Sustainable Investment Policy. The purpose of the Policy is to set out the manner in which the commitments we have made at a group level to integrate ESG considerations throughout our business will be implemented within the Energy Transition investment strategy of the Manager. For ESS investments this involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying the Framework to structure analysis, monitoring and reporting of ESG risks and opportunities within the lifecycle of investments to drive rigour and consistency. • Ensuring that divisional teams understand the imperative for effective ESG management and are empowered and equipped to carry this out through management support and training.
Actual/expected material effect of pursuit of Sustainability Objective on financial risk and return	There is no anticipated material effect on the financial risk and return of the Company as a result of the Manager applying the Sustainability Objective.
KPIs, Monitoring and Stewardship	
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	<p>The sustainability related key performance indicators ("KPIs") that the Company measures, monitors and reports on are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of gross asset value invested in assets aligned with the

	<p>Sustainability Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational ESS capacity (MW) • Operational ESS capacity (MWh) • ESS capacity under construction (MW) • ESS capacity under construction (MWh) <p>Operational assets are those that have reached site energisation and operational ESS capacity (MW) is the maximum power export of these assets at any one time to the National Grid (or equivalent). Operational ESS capacity (MWh) is the maximum volume of energy these assets have the capability to store.</p> <p>ESS capacity under construction (MW) is the maximum power export of the assets under construction at any one time to the National Grid (or equivalent). This includes both the construction of new assets and upgrades to existing assets. This measurement indicates potential capacity once under construction assets are operational, meaning this metric will show the pipeline of investment into ESS. ESS capacity under construction (MWh) is the maximum volume of energy the assets under construction have the capability to store. This includes both new assets and upgrades to existing assets.</p> <p>Site diagrams, site specifications and connection agreements will be used to obtain the capacities (in MW and MWh) of ESS assets (both under construction and operational). All asset specifications are approved within the engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) agreements.</p> <p>Though the capacity meters are physically on the Company's ESS sites, the meters do not belong to the Company, and are run by the meter operators, enabling the Manager to get independent and consistent metrics.</p> <p>The percentage of gross asset value invested in assets aligned with the Sustainability Objective, the full list of construction and operational projects and their MW and MWh capacities will be reported annually.</p>
Governance, Stewardship and Monitoring	<p>The Manager has been delegated the investment management responsibilities on behalf of the Company's Board of Directors. The Manager is therefore responsible for the day-to-day management, monitoring and oversight of the Portfolio, including ensuring that the Company operates in compliance with its investment objective and the Sustainability Objective. The Manager is responsible for the ongoing monitoring of the Sustainability Objective and will track progress against the key performance indicator (outlined in the Sustainability Objective).</p> <p><u>Governance</u></p> <p>The Board of the Company, the Investment Team and the Manager's Group Management Committee (the "<u>GMC</u>"), are committed to the implementation of the Sustainable Investment Policy, and the Manager is committed to making appropriate resources and support available to its team to implement this policy. In addition, the Manager will conduct a regular review of its approach and how well the Manager is meeting the commitments to the Energy Transition policy and update it accordingly.</p> <p>Gresham House is a signatory to the UK Stewardship Code. In July 2024, it was announced that Gresham House has met the expected standard of reporting for 2023 and remained a signatory to the UK Stewardship Code 2020 for the fourth year in a row.</p> <p>Gresham House has been a signatory to the United Nations supported Principles of Responsible Investment since February 2018. For 2024, Gresham House was awarded four or five stars, out of a maximum of five stars, for all relevant modules. Gresham House scored significantly higher than its peer group for each of the six modules. For infrastructure specifically, Gresham House scored 93% versus a median for the sector of 85%.</p> <p><u>Stewardship</u></p>

	<p>For ESS Projects that are under construction, construction phase risks are managed through consistent dialogue with and oversight of our chosen construction partners. The Manager will project manage the construction process and will monitor the Engineering, Procurement and Construction and Balance of Plant contractors at a minimum of a monthly basis. The Manager will be the client under Construction, Design and Management Regulations and so will be monitoring ESS Projects closely to ensure that all assets within the Company meet the Sustainability Objective through the storage of energy that would otherwise be wasted.</p> <p>For ESS Projects that have been constructed, once the Take Over Certificate is issued, the Manager's asset management team will then take on responsibility for monitoring the ESS Project for the rest of the asset's life. There will be an O&M contractor to perform day to day O&M activities and monthly reports will be issued by it to the Manager. The Manager will also be able to access the control system of the sites to see real time performance data.</p> <p>If the plant comprised in the ESS Project is not operating as expected, the asset management team will liaise with the O&M contractor or equipment manufacturers to ensure that steps are taken with a view to improving the under-performance dependant on the circumstance.</p> <p>The energy stored in battery storage sites is managed by a specialist third-party company under an optimisation contract. This means they are responsible for deciding when to charge and discharge the battery to maximise its efficiency and financial returns. These specialists continuously monitor the battery system in real time to ensure it operates safely and within its agreed limits. If they detect any issues or anything that could pose a risk to the site, they will immediately inform the Manager's asset management team. The management team will then work directly with the site's maintenance provider to resolve the issue as quickly as possible, ensuring the battery continues to operate smoothly and safely.</p> <p><u>Monitoring</u></p> <p>The Manager operates a comprehensive programme of activities to gather and analyse the data necessary for effective investment decision making and risk management. Its management regularly reviews and assesses business operations across all divisions to determine that reporting and monitoring mechanisms are used and effective in managing the operations of the business, controls, and related risks.</p> <p>The KPIs will be measured, monitored and reported on an annual basis. The full list of construction and operational projects and their MW and MWh capacities are reported annually. Though the capacity meters are physically on the ESS sites, the meters do not belong to the Company, and are run by the meter operators, enabling the Manager to get independent and consistent metrics.</p> <p><u>Escalation</u></p> <p>The Investment Team has a robust governance framework to ensure that the Company meets its investment objectives, including the Sustainability Objective, as required. The Manager operates on a first line of defence (the Investment Team) and second line of defence (independent risk and compliance teams) monitoring model.</p> <p>First line of defence ("1LOD") – general governance</p> <p>The Investment Team has overall responsibility for the day-to-day management of activities and investment in line with the Sustainability Objective of the Company. The Investment Team implements an appropriate, documented and regularly updated due diligence process when investing on behalf of the Company, according to the investment strategy, objectives and risk profile of the Company, including the Sustainability Objective and associated metrics and ensures that the risks associated with each investment of the Company and their overall effect on the Company's ability to achieve the Sustainability Objective can be properly identified, measured, managed and monitored on an ongoing basis, including through the use</p>
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	<p>of appropriate stress testing procedures. The selection criteria detailed above is part of the pre-investment due diligence process which identifies whether or not capital can be deployed into proposed investments at the level of the Investment Committee. The Investment Team will not deploy capital into an investment which contradicts or conflicts with the Sustainability Objective and will monitor the proportion of capital deployed in alignment with the standard of sustainability to ensure that it does not fall below commitment.</p> <p>The Investment Team exercises direct controls over ESS projects by engaging the services of a variety of specialist subservice organisations, over which the Manager has robust operational risk management controls, including third-party due diligence, and regular operational risk assessments.</p> <p>Internal operational incidents, emerging risk events, and potential regulatory breaches are reported via the Incident & Breaches Reporting tool to the Incident & Reporting Working Group (Risk, Compliance, Operations). Reports provide an important data point for the ongoing assessment of the Manager's control environment. The working group determines if further remediation action is required, what internal escalation or external notification may be required and produces regular MI for the Group Management Committee, and the Company's Board of Directors.</p> <p>Second line oversight ("<u>2LOD</u>")</p> <p>The Investment Team are supported by their functional teams, as well as cross-functional committees which oversee certain Company level commitments. Over and above the Incidents & Breaches Working Group, the below formal committees meet periodically and gather management information about the Company's achievement of investment objectives including the Sustainability Objective.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AIFM Risk Committee: the AIFM Risk Committee at Manager level meets quarterly. Management information is produced, including information around allocation and deployment and alignment to the Sustainability Objective which is reviewed by the Risk Committee. If there is a risk that the Sustainability Objective will not be met, or where it is identified that deployed capital has not been invested in alignment with the sustainability criteria, this will be tested and reported to the Manager's Product Governance Oversight Sub-Committee who will determine whether further escalation is needed to the Company's Board dependent on the nature of the risk. • Product Governance Oversight Sub-Committee (a sub-committee of the New Product Development Committee): the Company is reviewed on an annual basis. One of the inclusions in the Company's questionnaire is the attainment of its' Sustainability Objective. The management information for the committee is produced by the Investment Team alongside other relevant teams, including the sustainable investment team, who assist the Investment Team with operationalising their sustainable investment management approach and data gathering and reporting. If any material issue relevant to the Company's attainment of its Sustainability Objective is escalated by the AIFM Risk Committee, the product governance sub-committee is able to meet ad-hoc or as a standing meeting, quarterly, to discuss such issues. • New Product Development Committee: any thematic or material issues are able to be escalated directly to the New Product Development Committee which is comprised of the GMC and the Head of Compliance. <p>Sustainability Objective Monitoring Summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1LOD is responsible for day-to-day monitoring of the Sustainability Objective key performance indicators.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Investment Committee will track whether or not capital is invested in line with, and contributes to, the Sustainability Objective.• On a quarterly basis, the 1LOD will report to the Manager’s AIFM Risk Committee a confirmation of compliance with the Sustainability Objective including KPIs.• The proportion of deployed capital that is contributing to the Sustainability Objective will be monitored by the Investment Team and will be reported as a metric to the Manager’s AIFMD risk committee on a quarterly basis.• Aligning with the year end for the Company, the Product Governance Committee will receive a confirmation from the AIFM Risk Committee that the Sustainability Objective key performance indicator, “Percentage of gross asset value invested in assets aligned with the Sustainability Objective“ , was found to be within tolerance for the period. The information will be reported to the Company’s Board of Directors.						
Escalation Plan							
Escalation	<p>Escalation and Associated Reporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If capital is deployed into an investment that conflicts with the Sustainability Objective, the 1LOD must promptly escalate the issue to the 2LOD, which may convene an ad-hoc meeting of the Manager’s AIFM Risk Committee.• This must also be reported immediately via the Manager’s Incident & Breaches tool, which alerts the members of the Incident & Breaches working group (the “<u>working group</u>”). The working group is chaired by the Head of Compliance and will determine the correct escalation in line with the Manager’s policy, including considerations such as severity of the breach, and remediation prospects. The escalation avenues could be one or more of the Product Governance Committee, the GMC and/or any internal Gresham House Boards.• The Incident & Breaches working group will require the 1LOD to create a remediation plan covering root cause for the breach, specific actions to remediate the breach, responsible parties, a timeline for resolution, and any reporting requirements to the parties to whom the matter was required to be escalated.• The remediation plan is reviewed and approved by the Manager’s AIFMD Risk Committee to ensure it is adequate and aligns with the Manager’s risk management framework.• Progress against the remediation plan is monitored by the Incidents & Breaches working group on a bi-weekly basis (the frequency the working group meets), with quarterly updates to the Risk Committee. <p>Ongoing Monitoring and Review:</p> <p>If there is a breach of the Sustainability Objective for more than one quarterly review period of the AIFM risk committee, additional measures may be required, including escalation to the Company’s Board of Directors. The Head of Compliance shall make the appropriate escalation. We will implement remedial actions according to our escalation plan within one year where possible or aim to do so.</p>						
Consideration of Material Negative Environmental or Social Outcomes							
	<table><tr><th>Theme</th><th>Summary</th><th>Mitigation or Action</th></tr><tr><td>Environmental</td><td>Resource extraction for Battery production requires materials like lithium, cobalt and nickel, which are</td><td>The Company invests primarily in ESS Projects</td></tr></table>	Theme	Summary	Mitigation or Action	Environmental	Resource extraction for Battery production requires materials like lithium, cobalt and nickel, which are	The Company invests primarily in ESS Projects
Theme	Summary	Mitigation or Action					
Environmental	Resource extraction for Battery production requires materials like lithium, cobalt and nickel, which are	The Company invests primarily in ESS Projects					

	battery materials	often mined in environmentally sensitive areas. Mining these resources can result in habitat destruction, water pollution, and high carbon emissions.	using lithium-ion battery technology as such technology is considered by the Company to offer the best risk/return profile. The Company is adaptable as to which energy storage technology is used by the projects in which it invests and will monitor projects and may invest in projects with alternative battery technologies such as sodium and zinc derived technologies, or other forms of energy storage technology (such as flow batteries/machines and compressed air technologies), and will consider investments (including combinations thereof), where they meet the Company's investment objective and policy.
	Chemical and toxic waste	The construction of ESS can release toxic chemicals and heavy metals into the environment, which may contaminate soil and water.	The Company has a Supply Chain policy for working with manufacturers and contractors to ensure that ESS are sourced from high quality production facilities. In construction, environmental impact assessments, groundwater studies, and hazardous waste assessments must be carried out as part of the planning process.
	Fire risks	Batteries especially lithium-ion, can pose fire and explosion risks if not properly managed. This can lead to environmental contamination and air quality issues if fires release hazardous emissions	The Company adopts the latest fire safety guidance, using only the equipment that meets the latest safety standards. Additionally, the site will adopt recommendations for minimum distance, fire walls etc. as required to meet planning conditions.
	End of life management	Batteries have a limited lifespan and can produce significant amounts of hazardous waste when they reach end-of-life. The challenge of recycling or safely disposing of old batteries is a growing environmental concern.	The importer of ESS have a legal requirement to dispose of the batteries at end of life.

	Emissions from generation assets	The Company's legacy asset includes gas engine technology, primarily used to ensure electricity supply security by providing reliable sources of capacity under a Capacity Market contract. This asset could help prevent a system blackout in case the electricity system experiences a shortage of generation (System stress event). The Company is committed to not investing in equivalent assets going forward.	<p>The Company will phase out the use of generators and takes the following actions to address the environmental impact of the legacy asset:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Close Monitoring: Regularly assess the performance and emissions of the legacy asset to ensure compliance with environmental standards. - Emission Reduction Strategies: Implement measures to minimise emissions from gas components, such as limiting the number of usage hours, optimising operational efficiency and exploring cleaner fuel alternatives.
		The National Grid, EirGrid and similar electricity distribution networks can have an energy mix that includes fossil fuels	In periods of low renewable generation the system must rely on high carbon emitting fossil-fuel generation plants to bridge the gap in supply to meet demand.
Social	Human rights concerns in the supply chain	Mining of critical battery materials, such as cobalt, can occur in regions with poor labour practices, including child labour and unsafe working conditions. This poses serious human rights issues within the battery supply chain.	The Company has conducted supply chain audits on its key ESS suppliers. Additionally, the Company has a policy on Modern Slavery and require all suppliers to sign up to the Company's ESG terms as part of the contract.
	Health and safety risks	If battery systems are located near residential areas, they can present risks to nearby communities due to potential fires, explosions, or leakage of toxic chemicals in the event of a malfunction or accident.	Fire safety and planning conditions are adhered to and assessments made on each ESS Project during the planning stage. Most sites are located away from residential areas and next to major electricity distribution infrastructure instead.
	Land use conflicts	Large-scale ESS installations require land, which may lead to conflicts over land use in densely populated or agriculturally productive areas. This can lead to displacement or reduced land	Land used is often less favourable for residential purposes such as in industrial estates or rural locations next to

		availability for other uses.	electricity distribution infrastructure. Planning processes will identify conflicts, and local councils will approve planning permission for sites.
	Community conflict	ESS could be seen to be unsightly, and communities may not want the assets within view of their homes or communities.	Covered under planning conditions, most sites include fencing to hide the sites from view, further work can be actioned where indicated in planning processes as being required but often sites are away from residential areas. Other mitigating measures usually implemented near residential areas are acoustic fencing to dampen facility noise and natural landscaping planning requirements.

SFDR DISCLOSURES

1. The manner in which sustainability risks are integrated into the investment decisions of Gresham House Asset Management Limited (the “Manager”) in relation to the Company

As detailed in the New Energy Sustainable Investment Policy, specific to the Manager’s investment division, the Manager integrates ESG (“sustainability”) risks and opportunities into the investment process.

The Manager integrates sustainability risks and opportunities through the completion of the ESG Decision Tool prior to investment. The Tool supports the identification of potential material ESG risks that need to be managed and mitigated during the investment period of the asset. The Tool also determines if there are any reasons why the asset may not be invested in at this stage for ESG reasons.

Post-investment, material sustainability risks identified through the ESG Decision Tool or as part of the division’s assessment of material sustainability risks to its assets, are monitored and managed on an ongoing basis. The Manager will also monitor ESG related data, where available, to support the ongoing management of sustainability risks for assets.

2. The likely impacts of sustainability risks on the returns of the Company

The Manager has determined that the sustainability risk (being the risk that the value of the Company could be materially negatively impacted by an environmental, social or governance event or condition) faced by the Company is low to medium. The Manager has put in place processes and checks to minimise ESG-related risks associated with the manufacturing and sourcing of the components used in energy storage plants, as well as the construction and operation of these plants.

3. No consideration of adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors

The Manager has elected to exercise its discretion under Article 4(1)(b) of SFDR not to commit to considering the adverse impacts of investment decisions of the Company on sustainability factors in the manner specifically contemplated by Article 4(1)(a) of the SFDR but will continue to consider and manage these impacts in line with its Sustainable Investment Policy.

4. Environmental and social characteristics

The Company is committed to investing in and increasing battery energy storage system (BESS) capacity to support the decarbonisation and electrification of energy systems. Battery energy storage systems (BESS) play an essential role in supporting the decarbonisation of energy systems and consequently the broader economy. The Company, in this way, aims to contribute positively to climate change mitigation and net zero strategies.

The Manager will assess adherence to the characteristic through measuring and monitoring:



- total operational battery energy storage capacity (megawatts (MW) and megawatt hours (MWh))
- total battery energy storage capacity under construction (megawatts (MW) and megawatt hours (MWh))





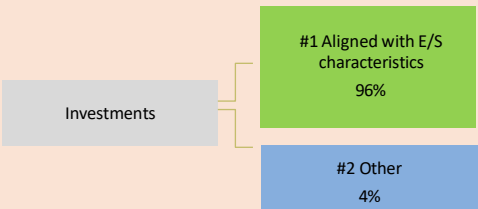

The Manager also intends to measure, monitor, and report on carbon emissions avoided (tCO₂e) as a result of the operation of BESS and increase in BESS capacity. The Manager is in the process of finalising a robust methodology to estimate the carbon emissions avoided through the increased adoption of BESS in energy systems.

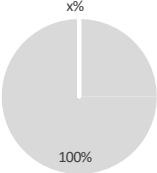
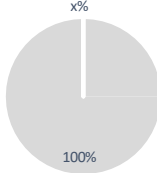

Information about the environmental characteristics of the Company is set out in the Appendix to this document.

APPENDIX

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

	Product name:	Gresham House Energy Storage Fund	Legal entity identifier:	Company number 11535957
<p>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.</p>	Environmental and/or social characteristics			
	Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?			
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective : __%	<input type="checkbox"/>	It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of __% of sustainable investments
	<input type="checkbox"/>	in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input type="checkbox"/>	with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
<p>The EU Taxonomy is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities.</p> <p>That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input type="checkbox"/>	with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
			<input type="checkbox"/>	with a social objective
	<input type="checkbox"/>	It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective : __%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments
	What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?			
	The Company is committed to investing in and increasing battery energy storage system (BESS) capacity to support the decarbonisation and electrification of energy systems. Battery energy storage systems (BESS) play an essential role in supporting the decarbonisation of energy systems and consequently the broader economy. The Company, in this way, aims to contribute positively to climate change mitigation and net zero policies.			
<p>Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.</p>	<input type="radio"/> What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total operational battery energy storage capacity (MW and MWh) Total battery energy storage capacity under construction (MW and MWh) <p>The Manager also intends to measure, monitor, and report on carbon emissions avoided (tCO₂e) as a result of the operation of BESS and increase in BESS capacity. The Manager is in the process of finalising a robust methodology to estimate the carbon emissions avoided through the increased adoption of BESS in energy systems.</p>			
 <p>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.</p>	Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
	What investment strategy does this financial product follow?			
<p>The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as</p>	The Company seeks to provide investors with an attractive and sustainable dividend over the long term by investing in a diversified portfolio of utility scale energy storage systems, which utilise batteries, located in Great Britain, and the Overseas Jurisdictions. The Company aims to do this through the construction, development, acquisition, management and operation of battery energy storage system (BESS). BESS assets are managed by the Manager to provide several integral functions to energy systems that will enable the decarbonisation of the grid through increased renewable energy generation and generate varied revenue streams. Functions include "Trading", providing energy through the			

investment objectives and risk tolerance	<p>“Balancing Mechanism” to the grid, and “Ancillary Services”/“ Frequency Response”, which maintains electrical stability by responding to deviation in frequency flowing through a network.</p> <p>The Manager integrates sustainability risks and opportunities into the pre-investment process for all assets through the completion of the ESG Decision Tool prior to investment. Post-investment, material sustainability risks identified through the ESG Decision Tool or as part of the division’s assessment of material sustainability risks are monitored and managed on an ongoing basis.</p> <p> What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product</p> <p>As detailed in the Prospectus, the Company will only invest in the acquisition, development and operation of energy storage systems (primarily lithium-ion battery energy storage). In this way, all investments will support the attainment of the ambition to roll out energy storage systems and contribute to the decarbonisation of energy systems.</p> <p>As part of pre-investment due diligence, the Manager will assess sustainability risks and opportunities through implementation of the ESG Decision Tool. The Tool supports the Manager in assessing any material sustainability risks that need to be managed and determining if there are any reasons why the asset may not be invested in at this stage for ESG reasons.</p> <p>In line with the Company’s focus on supporting decarbonisation of the economy, the Manager will consider any climate-related risks and opportunities within the acquisition and construction phase and aim to mitigate or minimise risks. Climate-related risks may include physical risks such as flood risk or technology risk from extreme temperatures, and transition risks such as risks linked to carbon footprint of assets and regulation phasing out certain asset types. Climate-related opportunities may include regulation or policy supporting the demand for BESS technologies or increase in energy prices.</p>
Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.	<p> What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?</p> <p>There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy.</p> <p> What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?</p>
	<p>The Company invests in individual battery energy storage projects. All projects are companies that sit within special purpose vehicles invested in by the Company. Projects may either be operational or under construction at time of acquisition. Due diligence is carried out prior to acquisition for all projects. As noted above, this includes completion of the ESG Decision Tool to assess potential sustainability risks and opportunities. In addition, all projects will be assessed to ensure the project compliance to all relevant legal and regulatory requirements. The projects do not have management structures, employees, or tax policies in the way “investee companies”, as understood by the EU SFDR, might have.</p>
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.	<p>What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?</p> <p>At least 96% of the Company’s investments, based on connection capacity (MWs), are aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics of the Company (i.e. investment in the acquisition, development and operation of battery energy storage systems). The Company does not commit to making sustainable investments. Investments in the “#2 Other” category include investments and other instruments of the Company that cannot be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics of the Company. Between 0% and 4% of the Company’s investments might at any point in time qualify as “#2 Other” investments.</p> <p> How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?</p> <p>Non-applicable, as the Company does not use derivatives to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Company.</p>
<p>Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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. 	<div data-bbox="692 1368 1171 1576">  <pre> graph LR A[Investments] --> B[#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics 96%] A --> C[#2 Other 4%] </pre> </div> <p>#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.</p> <p>#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.</p>
<p>Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.</p> <p>Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission</p>	<p> To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?</p> <p>Non-applicable, as the Company does not commit to making sustainable investments.</p>

<p>levels corresponding to the best performance.</p>	<p><i>The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.</i></p> <div data-bbox="466 286 1465 600"> <div> <p>1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*</p>  <p>* Taxonomy-aligned</p> <p>* Other investments</p> </div> <div> <p>2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*</p>  <p>* Taxonomy-aligned</p> <p>* Other investments</p> </div> </div>
	<p>★ For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures</p>
<p>are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.</p>	<p>● What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?</p> <p>The Company does not commit to making any Taxonomy-aligned investments. The minimum share is therefore 0%</p> <p>● What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?</p> <p>The Company does not commit to making sustainable investments. The minimum share is therefore 0%</p>
	<p>● What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?</p> <p>“#2 Other” may include other investments and instruments of the Company that cannot be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics of the Company. For the Company, “Other” investments constitute a legacy asset that uses mostly gas engine technology to provide power to the grid. This investment also has a small amount of battery energy storage capacity used as a primary source of energy before gas engines are used and a small amount of diesel generators used primarily as back up for Capacity Market requirements. Under the investment policy, only ESS assets (primarily BESS) will be invested in and as such the Company will not invest in equivalent assets going forward. 4% is included in the 'What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?' section above, which reflects the % portfolio MW connection capacity of the aforementioned asset as of June 2022.</p>
	<p>Where can I find more product specific information online?</p> <p>More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://greshamhouse.com/real-assets/new-energy/gresham-house-energy-storage-fund-plc</p>