Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures Report 2025

Wealth & Investment Management

W1M at a glance

W1M is a leading international wealth and investment management firm, formed in 2024 through the merger of Waverton Investment Management Group Limited and London and Capital Group Limited. W1M specialises in working with high-net-worth and ultra-high-net-worth individuals and families, charities, trusts, institutions and financial advisers.

Who we are

£24.5bn
Assets under management*

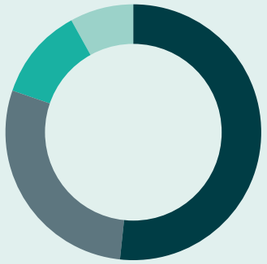
c.350
Employees

30
Person Investment team

20
Years' average experience

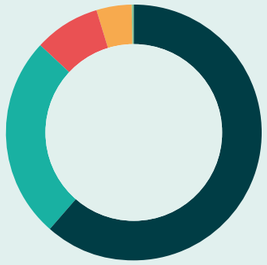
*As at 31st December 2025

AUM by business area



Private Client Group	51.8%
Adviser Solutions	28.6%
Insurance Solutions	11.8%
Charities	7.8%

AUM by asset class



Equities	61.4%
Bonds	25.6%
Alternatives	8.4%
Cash	4.4%
Diversified investment funds	0.2%

Source: W1M. As at 31.12.25

Partnerships

CDP

Climate Action 100+

Carbon Neutral Britain

greenly

Signatories of

PRI Principles for Responsible Investment

UK Stewardship Code

W1M (through the Waverton Investment Management business) has been a signatory to the PRI since 2019 and the UK Stewardship Code since 2022

Contents

As long-term investors and responsible stewards of our clients' capital, we fully recognise our responsibility to help drive positive environmental change.

Foreword

Climate change is reshaping economies, markets and the operating context for every sector. For a long-term investment manager, that means climate considerations cannot sit alongside the investment process – they must be integrated within it.

This report sets out how W1M identifies, assesses and responds to climate-related risks and opportunities across governance, strategy, risk management and metrics, in line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework. It is the first time we are reporting on our combined W1M business, following the merger of Waverton Investment Management and London & Capital in 2024.

Our approach remains pragmatic and evidence led. We build climate analysis into fundamental research and security selection, using a bespoke materiality framework to focus on the issues most likely to influence companies' competitive position and long-term cash flows. We pair this with active stewardship – engagement and voting – to understand companies' direction of travel and to encourage credible transition plans where they matter most. Recognising that data and models are still evolving, we prioritise disclosure that is decision-useful and not easily distorted by methodological volatility. For financed emissions, we have therefore developed our own model in conjunction with FactSet, drawing primarily on MSCI data and supplementing it with investee corporate disclosures, to improve the data quality.

This year we have expanded financed emissions reporting to include corporate bonds, applying a consistent methodology across both direct equities and corporate bond holdings and covering more than 61% of total firm AUM.

We also introduce scenario-based heatmaps using MSCI's evolving Climate Value at Risk (CVaR) model and the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenarios, to help illustrate where sensitivities sit across sectors under different plausible futures– while being clear about the limitations and uncertainty inherent in forward-looking modelling.

Alongside financed emissions, we continue to manage our corporate operational footprint: residual Scope 1 and 2 and business travel emissions are neutralised through verified carbon credits, and our migration of IT operations to Microsoft Azure supports a more energy-efficient, renewable-powered infrastructure.

We publish this report to support our clients and stakeholders with clear, comparable information on how climate considerations are embedded in W1M's investment and risk oversight. As standards, datasets and best practice continue to develop, we will keep improving our analysis and disclosures – while remaining focused on what matters most: disciplined investment decisions, robust risk management and constructive engagement that supports long-term value creation.

Guy McGlashan
Chief Executive Officer

Governance

Governance overview
W1M's Board has ultimate responsibility for managing climate-related risks and opportunities, with sustainability a standing agenda item at Board meetings.

Oversight of responsible investment and corporate stewardship, including climate matters, is delegated to the Board Sustainability Committee (SusCo). SusCo is chaired by a Non-Executive Director (NED) and includes a second NED alongside the CEO, COO and Head of Equities, meeting at least quarterly. It includes standing invitations to the Corporate Sustainability Manager, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Marketing Officer and Chief People Officer.

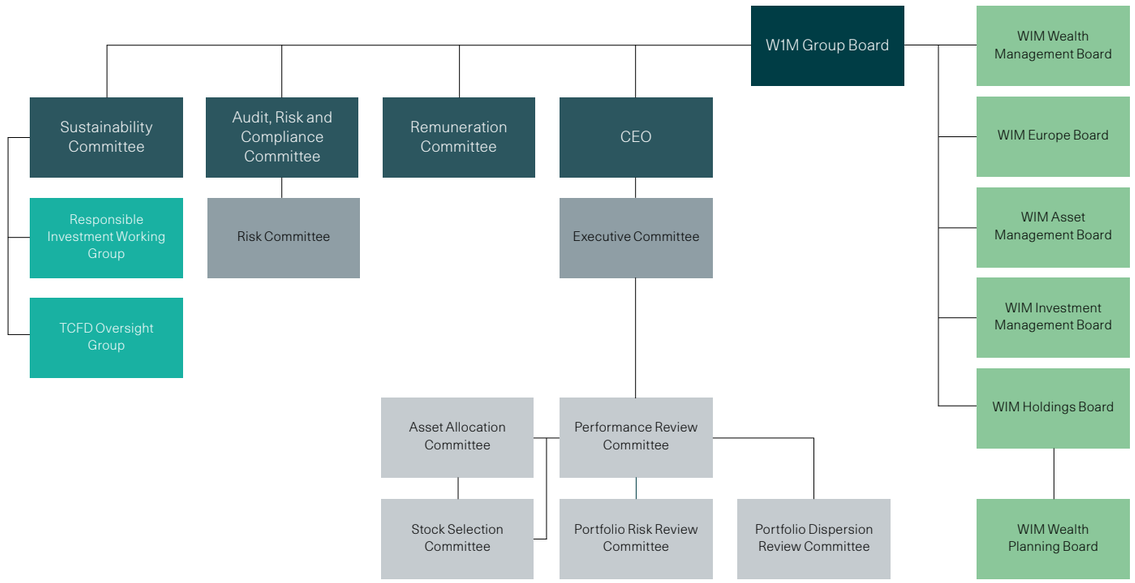
Our TCFD Oversight Group sets W1M's climate-related direction and brings together leadership from across the business. Members include the COO, Head of Equities, Head of Equity Research, ESG Analyst, Head of Performance & Risk, Operations Risk Manager, Responsible Investment Manager and Corporate Sustainability Manager.

Day-to-day climate risk oversight is integrated across several committees that monitor risk at security, portfolio and corporate level. Climate factors form part of their mandates, and they receive quarterly reporting on key metrics for direct equity holdings. These committees report into our Executive Committee (ExCo) and the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (ARCC).

From an investment perspective, climate analysis is undertaken by W1M's Investment team as part of our integrated ESG approach. Given that financed emissions dominate W1M's overall footprint, this team is central to identifying and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Responsible Investment Working Group (RIWG) continues to refine and implement our ESG approach, including engagement and voting. The RIWG comprises six members of the Investment team—three reporting directly to the CIO—and represents all asset classes.

Stewardship governance structure



Strategy

Strategy overview
W1M has a well-established risk framework, which has been expanded for the purpose of our climate-related risk assessment. We consider different climate-related scenarios, assign materiality risk ratings and identify mitigating controls, with the aim of effectively managing any risk. Once identified, we are better able to integrate climate risks and opportunities into our business strategy and financial planning, as and when required.

Risk register
As a business, we are most exposed to transition risk. Key material issues in relation to climate include regulatory compliance, effective ESG integration and stewardship, and GHG emissions. From a physical perspective, we do not foresee any major risk to our own operations in the short (0-2 years) to medium (2-10 years) term and will continue to monitor longer term risk (>10 years) as it arises.

Timeframe	Risk category	Material Climate-related risk	Risk mitigation and opportunities
Short 0-2 years	Transition risk: Policy and Legal	Failure to meet existing and emerging climate-related regulatory and policy requirements	W1M's Sustainability Committee (SusCo) monitors regulatory developments with the aim of identifying those that are relevant to W1M.
		Inadequate governance and oversight of climate-related risk and opportunities as part of W1M's – Business strategy – Business planning – Financial planning	Maintaining industry standards, meeting client requirements and demonstrating W1M's approach to the assessment of risks and opportunities in our investment process (including those related to climate) are key components of our business strategy and financial planning. Climate-related risks and opportunities are incorporated into our decision-making and risk oversight where relevant. In addition to SusCo, our Risk Committee and ARCC also monitor our GHG emissions and sustainability compliance.
	Transition risk: Investments	Failure to adequately assess material climate-related risks as part of our security selection process	Consideration of climate factors are an integral part of our detailed fundamental analysis on potential new investments, and assessed in the same way as any other factor that has the potential to impact (positively or negatively) a company's competitive position and ability to grow free cash flow over the long term. The Investment team (across asset classes) utilises a materiality framework to help identify key sustainability risks faced by specific industry groups in a more consistent manner, and engages with companies in all industries to better understand their business model and direction of travel.

Continued...

Strategy *continued*

Timeframe	Risk category	Material Climate-related risk	Risk mitigation and opportunities
Medium 2-10 years	Transition risk: Policy and Legal	Introduction of mandatory carbon credit in the UK	Regulatory developments are monitored and reviewed by SusCo quarterly.
	Transition risk: Investments	Failure to adequately assess the impact of evolving climate-related risks and opportunities on investee companies	Climate risks and opportunities measured in financial terms are predominantly longer-term in nature, with the potential for increased severity over time. Our selection criteria favour companies with strong governance standards and management that are forward-thinking in their allocation of capital, continually assessing innovative technology and practices to mitigate and adapt to climate risks and opportunities. We are long term investors and look to build constructive relationships with management teams, with our direct and high conviction investment approach enabling more detailed knowledge of each investment and better management of risk over time.
Long term >10 years	Transition risk: Policy and Legal	New government policies to ensure net zero pathway or intervention following extreme weather event	Regulatory developments are monitored and reviewed by SusCo quarterly.
	Physical risk: Acute	Direct (W1M) and indirect (investments) impact of extreme weather events (floods, power outage, heatwaves etc.) on business continuity	W1M has robust business continuity plans in place to deal with unforeseen circumstances, and the business is fully set up to function and operate remotely and digitally if required. From an investment perspective, our selection criteria tend to favour well-managed companies with effective business contingency plans in place in the event of severe weather-related damage and disruption.
	Physical risk: Chronic	Rising temperatures and more frequent extreme weather events could cause severe disruption to companies, financial markets and economies, with significant implications for growth, working practices and ability to attract and retain talent	W1M is aware that there may be future implications of climate-related changes both directly and indirectly. We will continue to monitor changes over time.

Sustainable operations

We recognise our responsibility to support positive environmental outcomes and have an established sustainability strategy focused on the material issues facing the business, with the objective of creating long-term stakeholder value. Climate-related considerations form a core part of this approach, as reflected in the risk register.

While financed emissions represent the majority of W1M's total GHG footprint, we also actively manage emissions from our own operations. Residual Scope 1 and 2 emissions, together with business travel emissions, are neutralised through the use of verified carbon credits, supporting our operational carbon-neutral position. Emissions are measured with the support of Greenly, with carbon credits sourced via Carbon Neutral Britain, alongside an ongoing focus on emissions reduction.

Since 2024, our IT operations have been fully supported by Microsoft Azure, benefitting from highly energy-efficient, renewable-powered data centre infrastructure. We are in scope for the Energy Saving Opportunity Scheme (ESOS) regulated by the UK Environmental Agency. An energy audit of our headquarters was completed in 2024, with the Phase 3 progress report submitted in December 2025. Measures implemented during the year include expanded LED lighting and passive infrared sensors on our occupied floors (which increased in number during the year following the merger between Waverton Investment Management and London & Capital), alongside continued use of renewable-sourced electricity.

Residual Scope 1 and 2 emissions, together with business travel emissions, are neutralised through the use of verified carbon credits, supporting our operational carbon-neutral position.

Risk management

Risk management overview

Building on progress in 2024, we have expanded our reporting of financed emissions to include corporate bonds. We apply the same methodology to calculate the combined distribution of financed emissions across both W1M direct equity and corporate bond holdings, covering more than £15bn of total AUM (approximately £13bn direct equities and £2bn corporate bonds). While direct equities account for the majority of financed emissions, corporate bonds represent over 10% of the total and have therefore become a material component of our climate risk assessment.

The Investment team continues to apply a bespoke materiality framework to support the consistent identification and prioritisation of climate-related (and other ESG) risks and opportunities within our investment decision-making. This framework ensures that the ESG issues most relevant to specific sectors are assessed in a structured manner and provides a formal foundation for our engagement activities. Read more about our engagement activity on pages 11 to 13.

Carbon data

To support our fundamental investment analysis, W1M's Performance & Risk team produces quarterly reports using MSCI ESG and carbon portfolio analytics, covering our fund range and the Global Recommended Portfolio (model equity portfolio). These reports assess a range of carbon-related metrics at security level, including absolute and intensity-based emissions, fossil fuel reserves and carbon risk management indicators, benchmarked against relevant market indices.

Consistent with prior years, while MSCI GHG emissions data remains the primary input to our carbon calculations, we supplement this with data drawn directly from investee company disclosures and CDP where available. In some cases, this provides more timely, accurate and consistent information, and supports improved data quality over time.

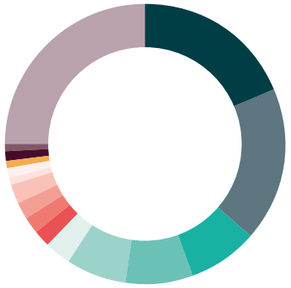
The charts opposite illustrate the distribution of reported financed emissions for W1M's top 15 contributors, both by sector and by company. As in previous years this highlights the level of concentration, with 60% of our total financed emissions derived from just five companies and more than 75% from the top 15 contributors.

Fig 1. Distribution of top 15 contributors by sector

Industrials	47.6%
Energy	25.1%
Financials	12.0%
Consumer discretionary	8.2%
Materials	4.1%
Consumer staples	2.9%

Source: W1M. As at 31.12.25

Fig 2. Top 15 contributors to total W1M combined financed emissions



Shell*	19.0%	Air Liquide	1.8%
GE Vernova	17.8%	FLSmidth	1.7%
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group*	8.1%	Smurfit Westrock	1.3%
Hitachi	7.9%	Unilever*	1.3%
Siemens AG*	6.6%	General Motors*	1.2%
Toyota Motor*	2.6%	Shinhan Financial	1.0%
Yum China	2.4%	Asahi	1.0%
CATL	1.8%	Other	24.5%

*Include both equity and corporate bond holdings; the remainder are equities only.

Source: W1M. As at 31.12.25

Climate risk

There are various metrics used to identify, measure and report on the climate-related risks of companies. Regulatory disclosure requirements and a full understanding of the data have been key considerations for our metric selection and information disclosure. Avoiding anything that could be subject to significant recalculation on an annual basis, misleading or misinterpreted, has been a primary focus. In previous years' TCFD reports, we outlined our stance on the two theoretical models that are commonly used: Implied Temperature Rise (ITR) and Climate Value at Risk (CVaR).

While we remain wary of these metrics as reliable and realistic measures of risk (see rationale from 2023 and 2024 TCFD reports available on our website), the evolution of MSCI's CVaR model means that in this year's report, we are adding heatmaps to provide a visual indication of where the risks are the highest and lowest under five different climate change scenarios. This considers climate change impacts from four factors, as shown in figure 4 overleaf. While the MSCI CVaR model now includes macroeconomic impacts, it does not yet reflect the costs associated with potential supply chain disruptions.

The NGFS (Network for Greening the Financial System) scenarios we have selected bookend the outputs of "different plausible futures" (i.e. the best and worst outcomes) and indicate the range of possible outcomes (see figure 3 below). However, it is important to note there is no assessment of which scenario should be considered the best, or most feasible. Furthermore, the models are based on historic assumptions and data inputs that may be up to 24 months old.

While countries' ambitions (NDCs - Nationally Determined Contributions) increased compared to the NGFS Phase 4 model, starting emissions for NGFS 5 are higher, indicating that emissions have not been declining and are likely to have increased further. The next model phase is due at the end of 2026, and the starting point is probably worse once again.

In the meantime, the change of US government (Trump inauguration in January 2025) has brought about dramatically different climate change policies. Even the EU is diluting its ambitious climate change goals and debating reforming the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) - with greater emphasis on industrial competitiveness and slower phase-out of free allowances - and delaying the introduction of the ETS2 (covering more sectors). The impacts from the Iran war on emissions and energy security will no doubt alter future government policy priorities further, as well as corporate strategies and outlooks.

Fig 3. NGFS transition scenarios explained

NGFS transition scenarios	Temp rise	Assumptions
Orderly	1.5°C	Climate policies are introduced early and become gradually more stringent. Both physical and transition risks are relatively subdued.
Low Demand	1.5°C	Significant behavioural changes - reducing energy demand - in addition to carbon price and technology-induced efforts, would mitigate pressure on the economy to reach global net zero carbon emissions by 2050*.
Disorderly	2.0°C	No additional climate policies are implemented until 2030. Strong policies are then needed to limit warming to below 2°C. Negative emissions are limited.
Fragmented	3.0°C	A delayed and divergent climate policy response among countries globally, leading to high physical and transition risks. Countries with net zero targets achieve these only partially (80% of the target), while the other countries follow current policies.
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	3.0°C	NDCs include all pledged targets even if not yet backed up by implemented effective policies.
Current Policies	3.0°C	Only currently implemented policies are preserved, leading to high physical risks.

* In these scenarios, some jurisdictions (e.g. US, EU, UK, Canada, Australia and Japan) reach net zero for all GHGs.

Risk management *continued*

Quantifying risks and opportunities would be largely speculative; however, the heatmaps can at least give investors a sense of where the key sensitivities lie, including:

- The greatest technology opportunities come from a scenario whereby government and business do everything that is possible to deliver a 1.5°C world.
- However, this would also require both a significant shift in policy and high carbon prices to force the changes necessary to limit global temperatures. Perhaps this could be viewed as the most unrealistic outcome given current circumstances.
- At the other extreme, current policies (perhaps considered too weak) with warming rising to 3°C above pre-industrial levels, will mean the highest physical risks but very acute impacts on the global economy in particular.

The heatmap below (figure 5) is designed to help understanding of how these aggregated risks and opportunities are distributed across a diversified global portfolio by sector. The analysis below refers to all W1M holdings, combined equities and corporate bonds. Note the colour spectrum is illustrative of relative negative impacts (high to low). Only for the Technology Opportunities shown in Fig 4, does pale coral mean positive benefits. In the case of Policy Risk of which the carbon price is the biggest factor, the Current Policies scenario is the baseline against which impacts are measured and is, therefore, not shown in Fig 5.

Fig 4. Illustration of CVaR under different NGFS scenarios

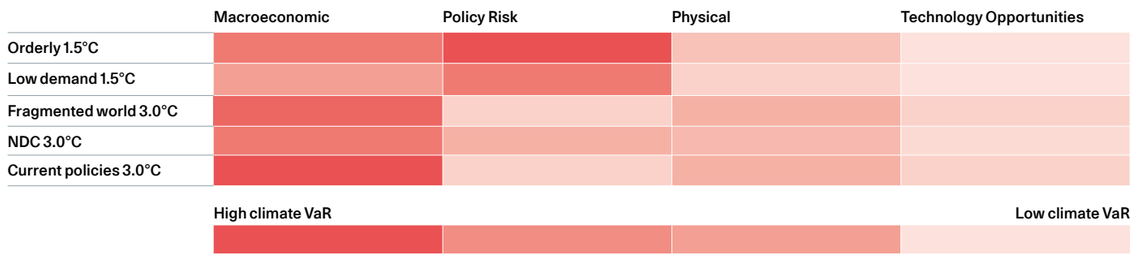
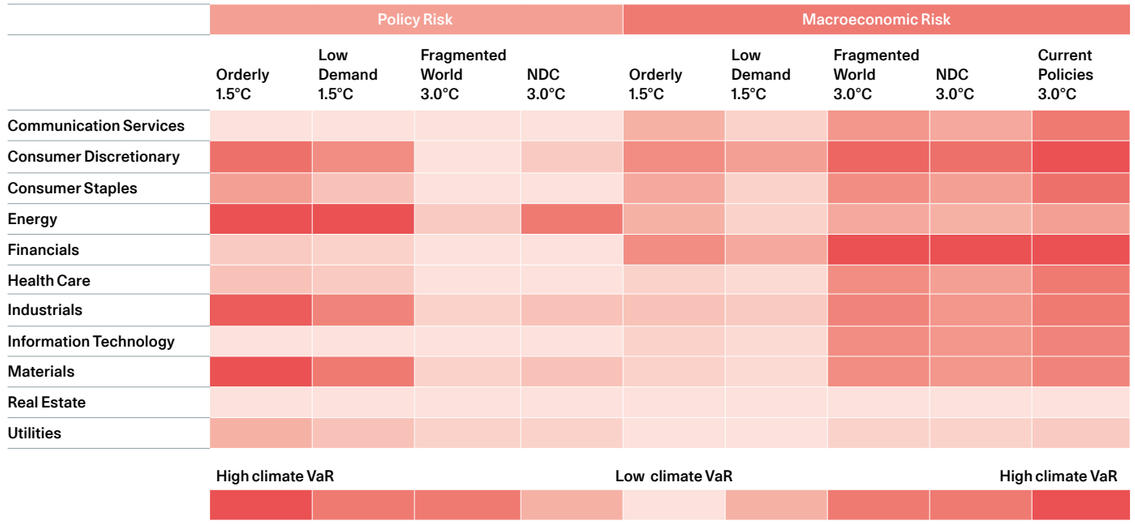


Fig 5. Distribution of aggregated risks and opportunities across sectors



Case study

Engagement on climate

Addressing the impacts of climate change remains critical for companies and wider society, as the consequences are increasingly tangible and disruptive. The severe weather events experienced in 2025 — including heatwaves, flooding, droughts, wildfires and storms across multiple regions — underscored the growing risks to human safety, infrastructure, supply chains and economic stability.

Continued action on climate change is therefore essential not only to mitigate future risks, but to support sustainable economic growth, protect communities and ensure that organisations are equipped to operate responsibly in a rapidly changing environment.

Issue

As long-term investors and responsible stewards of our clients' capital, we fully recognise our responsibility to help drive positive environmental change. We also acknowledge that meaningful change on a global scale will take time and believe this necessitates a pragmatic approach, where we actively engage with companies in all sectors and focus on their direction of travel.

Action

During 2025, we sought to target engagement with those companies that had reported emissions above their absolute emission reduction pathways. We have been monitoring and reporting annual progress as part of our obligations under TCFD since 2023. All have different emission profiles and explanations for their reported progress.

In 2024 and 2025, we engaged with 24 companies regarding their climate transition plans and emission reduction targets. Of these, we engaged with seven in both 2025 and 2024, and six were new conversations in 2025. Overall, we have engaged with firms that contribute at least 50% of the total financed emissions for both W1M and across the Waverton* Fund range.

Outcomes

Overleaf, we highlight some examples of discussions we had during the course of 2025. These serve to demonstrate the challenges companies still face measuring and tackling their emissions (across Scopes 1, 2 and 3), and the importance of engaging with the respective company management teams to gain a more detailed understanding of their ambitions and targets. Where there are significant deviations from their reduction pathways, it is important that we fully understand why and ensure we are comfortable that they remain on track to achieve their long-term targets. Given our 3-5+ year investment horizon, these conversations are therefore ongoing.

*At this stage, our Fund range has retained its Waverton brand name.

During 2025, we sought to target engagements with those companies that had reported emissions above their absolute emission reduction pathways.

Kongsberg Gruppen is an international technology company, headquartered in Norway, and a longstanding holding in our European Dividend Growth Fund. The company supplies advanced systems to the defence, maritime and aerospace industries. In 2024, it significantly increased the disclosure of Scope 3 emissions coming from the "use of sold products". This was not only a reflection of the refinement of its calculation methodology, but also the expansion of the base of product sales included in the calculation.

99% of its emissions come from three product categories (predominantly ship propellors), of which a third came from variable pitch propellors. The emissions disclosed, however, have to include those of the customer's entire vessel over the 25-year life of Kongsberg's propellor. This meant that emissions from "use of sold products" almost doubled in 2023 (versus previous disclosure), and the 2021 base year data (on the which Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) approved targets were based) increased by 128%. As a consequence, Kongsberg is reviewing its emissions data and targets and had planned to resubmit its SBTi targets in 2026.

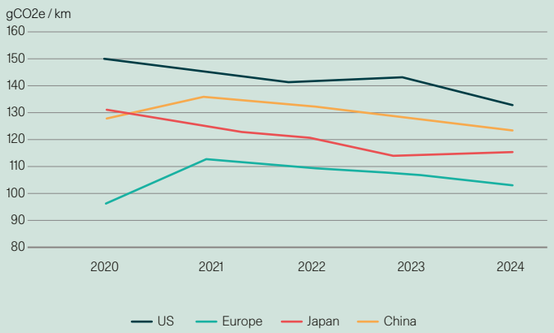
However, the separation of Kongsberg Maritime from Kongsberg Defence & Aerospace announced in October 2025, means this will not happen until new plans for each company have been formulated. The maritime business argues that lower International Maritime Organisation (IMO) adjusted figures are more realistic, given the long life of propellors. However, adopting IMO targets mean ships will need to be retrofitted with new technologies (e.g. new engines, e-fuels, AI for ship routing and electrical systems when docking etc) in order to improve ship operating efficiency.

The challenge for Kongsberg is that its reported emissions and the achievement of its Scope 3 reduction targets will now be beholden to the shipping industry delivering future improvements. Thus, the company will need to devise new approaches and metrics to measure progress, and we will continue to engage with them on this topic.

Toyota Motor is the world's largest automobile manufacturer and a leader in hybrid technologies. The stock is widely held across our client portfolios and the company has been a long-standing focus of our engagement, with eight meetings held in 2025 to discuss a wide range of ESG topics. We have reported previously on the company's climate transition plans and vehicle electrification strategy. Toyota's approach centres on hybrid electric vehicles to meet diverse customer needs across global markets - balancing affordability, sustainability and practicality - while progressively expanding its battery-electric vehicle (BEV) offering through new platforms and technologies. We believe this strategy remains well-founded.

Toyota's sustainability framework is anchored in achieving carbon neutrality across the full vehicle life cycle, recognising that manufacturing emissions from standard EV batteries are significantly higher than for hybrid batteries, and that BEV emissions are heavily influenced by the carbon intensity of the electricity grid in the region of manufacture. However, our primary concern from a financed emissions perspective is that Toyota's absolute emissions, including Scope 3, continue to rise even though Scope 1 and 2 emissions are declining and remain below their target pathway.

Fig 6. Toyota – new passenger vehicle $gCO2_e$/km



Source: Toyota/W1M

Toyota's SBTi target for Scope 3 emissions (i.e. those generated from the "use of sold products") is a reduction of 33% by 2030 (versus 2019) per vehicle per kilometre driven. Without projections, disclosure of assumptions about future vehicle production, sales mix and kilometres driven, however, it is impossible to derive an absolute emission pathway to 2030 (based on the intensity targets) against which we can assess progress.

Nevertheless, historic data does indicate that in most major markets, emissions intensity is trending downward. The 4-year compound annual growth rates (CAGR) ranges from plus 1.7% in Europe to minus 3.2% in Japan – see chart below. This compares to a required overall global average reduction of around 3.6% per annum (11-year CAGR from 2019 to 2030 to deliver a 33% total reduction). While Toyota is therefore not far behind its stated ambition, absolute emissions will remain elevated until the provision of low-carbon electricity generation globally, expands materially.

Yum China is one of China's largest quick-service restaurant operators. It is considered an industry leader in climate disclosure due to its early adoption of ambitious SBTi targets, including a 66.3% absolute reduction in Scope 3 emissions by 2035 and net zero by 2050. However, while emissions intensity per restaurant has improved, absolute emissions have continued to increase as a result of rapid store expansion. Our engagement focused on this disconnect, as well as the removal of emissions metrics from executive incentives. The company explained that emissions reductions will not follow a linear trajectory, with around 75% of emissions arising from purchased goods, particularly meat and poultry. In response, Yum China is pursuing improvements in animal feed, strengthening supply-chain-wide carbon targets and training, and increasing renewable energy use, which rose by 370% in 2024. Progress toward absolute emissions reduction is expected to be increasingly influenced by these initiatives alongside the pace of renewable energy deployment across China. We will continue to monitor its emissions pathway closely to ensure its improving store metrics become more clearly evident in absolute emissions in coming years.

Autoliv is the world's largest automotive safety supplier, manufacturing airbags, seatbelts and steering wheels for major vehicle manufacturers. While its emissions reduction targets are based on a 2018 baseline, full organisational alignment to its net-zero ambition was only completed in 2022. As a safety-critical supplier, Autoliv's products rely on specific materials, design and testing requirements, limiting the scope for near-term changes. Vehicle manufacturers are often unwilling to fund supplier-led emissions reductions that could affect safety or reliability, while delivering only marginal reductions at vehicle level. Although Autoliv continues to work with its supply chain to identify efficiencies, progress in reducing absolute emissions is likely to be gradual, particularly given rising market share and vehicle production volumes across both electric and internal combustion models.

Heineken is a Dutch brewing company that produces a portfolio of premium beers and ciders, including low alcohol lager. Its emissions are on track to meet its reduction targets, based on its SBTi approved target control boundary. However, we engaged with the company to understand why its fully disclosed Scope 3 emissions are 19% higher than the SBTi boundary figures including all categories of Scope 3, and with "use of sold products" being almost double. Unfortunately, we were not able to obtain a full explanation, but it is apparent that the main contributor to the higher figures comes from the refrigeration of beer by third parties (including at home), which is beyond Heineken control and dependent upon the electricity power grid mix used by the retailer and consumer. Our engagement also included discussions around water efficiency and promotion of non-alcoholic beer.

Metrics and targets

GHG emissions

2025 reflects the combined W1M business; 2024 data relates to the Waverton Investment Management business prior to the merger with London & Capital.

Operational emissions

Emissions tCO_2e	2024	2025
Scope 1	11	11
Scope 2	43	77
Total Scope 1 & 2	54	88
Scope 3 excluding financed emissions	1,453	3,089
Total operational emissions	1,507	3,177

- The organisational footprint was calculated for reporting period 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024 and 01.01.2025 – 31.12.2025.
- Calculations were based on GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.

Emissions intensity	2024	2025
Scope 1, 2 and 3 - tCO_2/employee	8	9
Scope 1, 2 and 3 - tCO_2/sqm	1	1

- Scope 3 excludes financed emissions.

Energy use	2024	2025
Heating – kWh	42,652	57,648
Electricity – kWh	219,212	281,150

- 2025 energy use is estimated due to data reporting limitations, following the integration of facilities to support the newly merged business.
- 2025 heating represents W1M Wealth Management and excludes W1M Europe and W1M Wealth Planning where heating is captured within electricity data.

Financed emissions

Emissions tCO_2e	2024	2025	% change
Scope 1 & 2 Financed Emissions tCO_2e	548,398	573,453	+ 4.6
Scope 3 Financed Emissions tCO_2e	6,550,244	7,340,292	+ 12.1
Total Portfolio Financed Emissions tCO_2e	7,098,642	7,913,745	+ 11.5
Total Carbon Footprint tCO_2e / £m Invested Capital	759	526	- 30.7
Total Portfolio Sales Intensity tCO_2e / £m Sales	2,542	1,714	- 32.6
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity tCO_2e / £m Sales	2,916	1,706	- 41.5
AUM for which financed emissions calculated £m	**9,347**	**15,044**	**+61.0%**

Profile of emissions data availability - % of AUM	2024	2025	% change
Scope 1	97.1	99.4	+ 2.2
Scope 2	95.4	99.4	+ 4.0
Scope 3	91.4	95.9	+ 4.5

15 largest contributors to financed emissions

	Weight (%)	Latest Available Emissions Fiscal Year	Share of Co Total Emissions tCO_2e	% of Total Portfolio Financed Emissions	Scope 1&2 tCO_2e	Scope 3 tCO_2e	Total (Scope 1, 2 & 3) tCO_2e
Shell#	1.9	2024	1,500,044	19.0	58,000,000	1,084,000,000	1,142,000,000
GE Vernova	1.6	2024	1,412,444	17.8	428,213	796,000,000	796,428,213
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group#	2.0	2024	641,733	8.1	82,000	891,920,000	892,002,000
Hitachi	2.3	2024	626,809	7.9	600,000	205,820,000	206,420,000
Siemens AG#	1.7	2024	521,955	6.6	441,000	416,758,000	417,199,000
Toyota Motor#	1.0	2024	204,056	2.6	4,970,000	584,520,000	589,490,000
Yum China	1.5	2024	188,461	2.4	2,277,259	10,244,146	12,521,405
CATL	1.7	2024	144,982	1.8	5,951,853	112,350,996	118,302,849
Air Liquide	1.5	2024	140,428	1.8	34,932,610	23,243,928	58,176,538
FLSmidth	0.0	2024	133,369	1.7	30,638	68,100,000	68,130,638
Smurfit Westrock	0.9	2024	104,573	1.3	10,372,000	9,452,000	19,824,000
Unilever#	1.5	2024	99,103	1.3	690,000	56,610,000	57,300,000
General Motors#	0.3	2024	97,556	1.2	2,309,657	388,443,359	390,753,016
Shinhan Financial	0.9	2024	76,873	1.0	93,258	57,510,181	57,603,439
Asahi	1.1	2024	75,398	1.0	633,000	8,315,000	8,948,000

#Includes contribution from both equity and corporate bonds. General Motors is 99% corporate bonds.
Source: W1M, MSCI, FactSet, Company data. As at 31.12.25.

Metrics and targets *continued*

Methodology
The methodology used to calculate financed emissions and intensity metric is in line with the methodologies outlined in the TCFD, FCA ESG Sourcebook and PCAF.

A key consideration in applying the formulae shown below is the consistency between the calculation of enterprise value including cash (EVIC) and the value of portfolio holdings, which determines the share of GHG emissions. We have found in some third-party models this rigour is absent.

Therefore, we have created our own model for firm and product level reporting, developed in conjunction with FactSet, predominantly utilising MSCI GHG emissions data and FactSet financial data.

The MSCI GHG emissions data is supplemented by data taken directly from the latest investee company disclosures, which in some cases is more up to date, or judged to be more accurate.

Equations to calculate financed emissions
The financed emissions of a loan or investment in a company are calculated by multiplying the attribution factor by the emissions of the respective borrower or investee company. The total financed emissions of a listed equity and corporate bonds portfolio are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Financed emissions} = \sum_{c} \text{Attribution factor}_c \times \text{Company emissions}_c$$

The attribution factor represents the proportional share of a given company – that is, the ratio of the outstanding amount to EVIC for listed companies.

For listed companies:

$$\text{Financed emissions} = \sum_{c} \frac{\text{Outstanding amount}_c}{\text{Enterprise value including cash}_c} \times \text{Company emissions}_c$$

c = borrower or investee company

Glossary

Term	Description
Carbon footprint	The amount of greenhouse gases (GHGs), expressed as CO_2 equivalents, that are emitted directly or indirectly as a result of a specific activity.
Carbon intensity	A measure of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, expressed as CO_2e, per unit of activity.
Carbon neutral	A state where CO_2 emissions are counterbalanced by carbon offsets without necessarily having reduced emissions.
CDP (Formerly Carbon Disclosure Project)	CDP is a not-for-profit charity that runs the global disclosure system for investors, companies, cities, states and regions to manage their environmental impacts.
Financed emissions	The indirect GHG emissions that are attributed to an investor based on its ownership percentage of the company that emits those GHG's. Attribution is based on an equity ownership approach, whereby the investor 'owns' an equal percentage of a company's GHG emissions as it does of a company's total market capitalisation.
Greenhouse gases (GHGs)*	Gases that absorb and trap heat from the Sun in the Earth's atmosphere. Includes the following gases that are covered by the UNFCCC/ Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3).
Implied Temperature Rise (ITR)	Environmental indicator which aims to estimate the global temperature risks associated with the GHG emissions of a single emitter.
Net zero*	A state of balance between anthropogenic emissions and anthropogenic removals. It can refer to net zero CO_2 emissions or net zero GHG emissions, which also includes non- CO_2 GHGs. Net-zero GHG emissions must be achieved at the global level to stabilize temperature increase, and targets set using the SBTi Net Zero Standard must cover all NFCCC/Kyoto GHG emissions.
Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)	The SBTi is a collaboration between the CDP (formerly Carbon Disclosure Project), the United Nations Global Compact, the We Mean Business Coalition, World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). SBTi defines and promotes best practice in emissions reductions and net zero targets in line with climate science.
Scope 1	Direct GHG emissions occur from sources that are owned or controlled by the company.
Scope 2	Indirect emissions from purchased electricity, heat, and steam for use in business operations.
Scope 3	All other indirect emissions that are a consequence of the activities of the company but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company (e.g. supply chains and customers).
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI)	The weighted sum of carbon emissions per million euro of revenue.

*As defined by the Science Based Targets Initiative

W1M
16 Babmaes Street
London SW1Y 6AH

T +44 (0) 20 4617 2000
invest@w1m.com

w1m.com

Important Information
Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The value of investments and the income derived from them may rise as well as fall, and investors may not get back the amount originally invested. Capital security is not guaranteed. This material is provided for informational purposes only and does not constitute investment advice or a recommendation. It should not be considered an offer to buy or sell any financial instrument or security. Any investment should be made based on a full understanding of the relevant documentation, including a private placement memorandum or offering documents where applicable.

W1M Wealth Management Limited is authorised and regulated by both by the Financial Conduct Authority of 12 Endeavour Square, London E20 1JN, with firm reference number 120776 and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission of 100 F Street, NE Washington, DC 20549, with firm reference number 801-63787. Registered in England and Wales, Company Number 02080604.