

TCFD REPORT 2025

The purpose of this report is to disclose how we assess and manage the exposure of our clients’ investments to climate-related risks and opportunities, as well as our strategic resilience to climate risks.

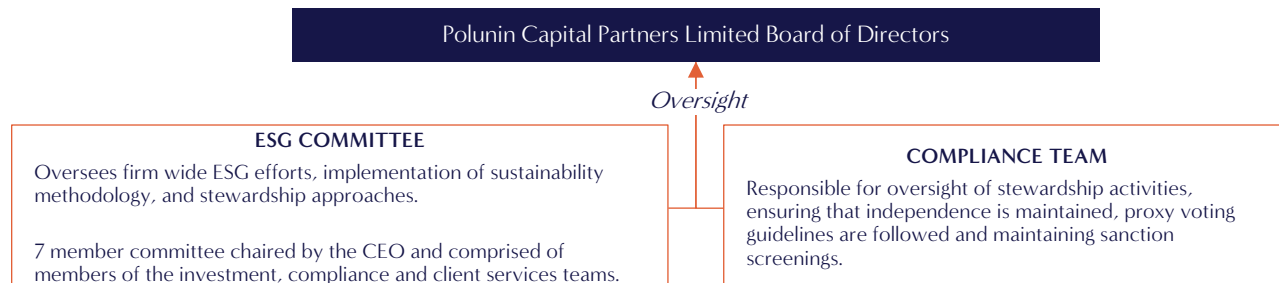
Polunin Capital Partners Limited (“PCPL”, “Polunin”, “the Firm”) is pleased to publish its Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (“TCFD”) Report, for the year ended 31 Dec 2025.

The Firm invests in Developed Market, Emerging Market, and Frontier Market equity securities, and all climate analysis on our assets under management (“AUM”) refers to this asset class. Polunin uses Institutional Shareholder Services (“ISS”) climate data as input for climate scenario analysis.

In line with TCFD’s recommendations, this report comprises of 4 sections:

1. Governance

Disclose the organisation’s governance around climate related risks and opportunities



The PCPL Board of Directors has oversight of the company’s strategy and investment objectives and has ultimate responsibility for management of climate and sustainability-related risks and opportunities within the strategic focus of our operations. This report, and our 2025 financed emissions metrics and climate risks analysis have been reviewed by the Board.

Our responsible investment methodology, policy and reporting are overseen by the ESG Committee, which is chaired by our CIO, with four members from the investment, compliance and client service teams. The Committee meets quarterly to review the responsible investment policy development, including monitoring transition and physical risk, and other relevant sustainability risks. The Committee also sets the engagement priorities related to managing portfolio-related climate risks.

The compliance team is responsible for oversight of stewardship activities, ensuring that independence is maintained, and proxy voting guidelines are aligned with our approach to sustainability. Compliance monitors and ensures that investment processes and products comply with regulations and investment management agreements. Compliance matters are formally reviewed every three months by the Compliance Committee, which includes three members of senior management.

The minutes from meetings of the ESG Committee and Compliance Committee are presented for review and discussion at the Firm’s quarterly Board meetings.

2. Strategy

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

Material **climate-related risks** can be split into:

Transition risks – arise from *policy, legal, technology and market* changes as part of climate change mitigation, and transition to a low carbon economy. Transition could result in increased capital expenditures, increased stranded-asset risk, and decreased demand for certain goods and services that affect value of portfolio companies. Shifts in regulation and investment preferences may pose varying financial and reputational risks to organisations.

Physical risks – arise from more frequent and *acute* (event-driven) disruptions such as cyclones, floods, wildfires, heat wave and droughts, and *chronic* (longer-term) gradual impacts such as higher average temperatures, sea level rises, and spread of vector-borne diseases. Effects can include property damage, supply chain disruption, and increased operating costs.

We have identified ways in which climate risks and opportunities could impact portfolio companies:

RISK	DESCRIPTION	TIMEFRAME ¹	IMPACT ON PORTFOLIO COMPANIES	PORTFOLIO RISK MEASUREMENT TOOLS
PHYSICAL: ACUTE	Risks from increased severity of extreme weather events, including cyclones, floods, wildfires, heat waves and droughts	Long-term	Increased write-offs, capital costs, and insurance premiums due to physical asset damage; decreased revenues due to supply chain disruptions	Climate Value-at-Risk (CVaR)
PHYSICAL: CHRONIC	Risks from increased variability in weather patterns, including precipitation and rising mean temperatures; and rising sea levels	Long-term	Increased operating costs from variable weather patterns and temperatures; decreased revenues due to lower output/ disruptions; increased insurance premiums in high-risk locations	CVaR
TRANSITION: POLICY	Risks from climate transition regulation that can affect a company's direct operations, suppliers, or customers	Short, medium, and long-term	Stranded asset risk; increased operating costs	CVaR
TRANSITION: TECHNOLOGY	Risks from failing to create or transition to new low carbon emissions technologies	Short, medium, and long-term	Stranded asset risk; decreased demand for products and services	CVaR, IEA and OECM sector carbon budget alignment pathway
TRANSITION: MARKET	Risks from changing consumer behaviour, increased costs of raw materials and uncertain market signals	Short, medium, and long-term	Decreased demand for goods and services due to shift in consumer preferences; increased production costs due to higher input prices and waste treatment costs	IEA and OECM sector carbon budget alignment pathway

TRANSITION: REPUTATION	Risks from negative stakeholder feedback, and stigmatisation of sector	Short, medium, and long-term	Decreased demand for goods and services; decreased revenue from workforce attraction/ retention issue; decreased capital availability	Controversy screens
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1. Short-term: 1 year, medium-term: 2-5 years, long-term: >5 years.

Climate change also brings about change in market returns and business models, as well as creates **opportunities** as we transition from carbon-intensive to renewable driven industries.

Opportunity	Description	Timeframe ¹	Impact on portfolio companies	Portfolio risk measurement tools
RESOURCE EFFICIENCY	Opportunities from efficiency in use of water and raw materials	Long-term	Reduced operating costs	Engagement reporting
ENERGY SOURCE	Opportunities from use of lower emissions sources, supportive policy incentives and new technologies	Short, medium, and long-term	Reduced operating costs, decreased sensitivity to energy prices	IEA and OECM sector carbon budget alignment pathway
PRODUCTS & SERVICES, RESILIENCE	Opportunities from development of climate mitigation and adaptation solutions	Short, medium, and long-term	Increased revenue through demand for climate mitigation and adaptation solutions, increased reliability of supply chain	CVaR
MARKETS	Access to new markets, use of public-sector initiatives	Short, medium, and long-term	Increased revenues due to access to subsidies and tax credits	Engagement reporting

1. Short-term: 1 year, medium-term: 2-5 years, long-term: >5 years.

Climate scenario analysis

As of 31 Dec 2025, the **transition** Climate Value at Risk (“CVaR”) of our total AUM, based on the IEA’s Net Zero 2050 scenario, is estimated to be 4%.

Currently 20% of the portfolio companies by value have committed or approved Science Based Targets (“SBT”). Another 43% have set reduction targets, whilst the remaining 37% do not have a carbon reduction target.

The sector-level attribution of the transition CVaR is estimated as follows:

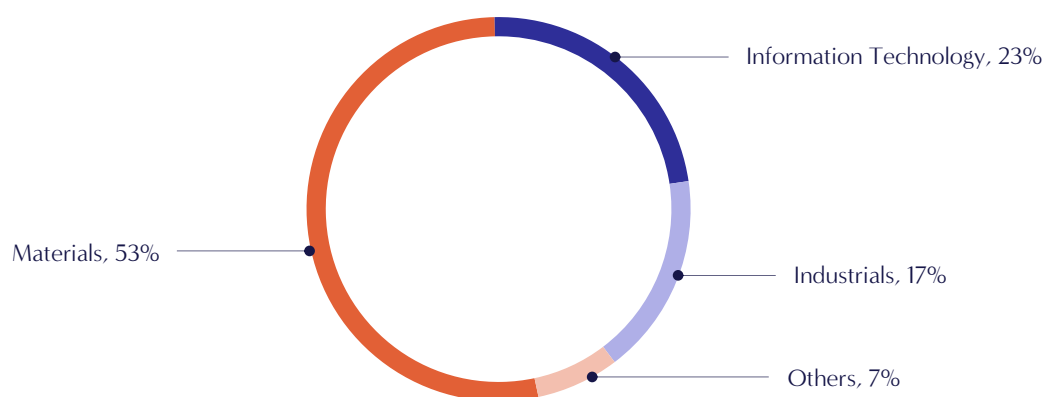


Figure 1: N.B. ISS estimates

Physical Climate Value at Risk (CVaR) of the most likely scenario (RCP 4.5) and the worst-case scenario (RCP 8.5) are estimated as:

SCENARIO	PROJECTION OF AVERAGE RISE FROM 2081 TO 2100		PHYSICAL CVAR
	IN TEMPERATURE	IN SEA-LEVEL	ALL AUM
RCP 4.5	2.4C	0.59cm	2.5%
RCP 8.5	4.5C	0.89cm	3.8%

N.B. ISS estimates, using their proprietary EVA model on property, plant & equipment, including rented and leased PP&E (operational risk) and revenue (market risk) impacts by location. The analysis covers hazards including tropical cyclones, coastal and river floods, wildfires, heatwaves, and droughts.

3. Risk Management

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

Engagement plays the biggest part in our approach as many portfolio companies are still in the process of assessing their environmental risks and management policies. Noting the transition CvaR reflects that over one-third of the portfolio holdings do not have carbon reduction targets, we are asking all our portfolio companies to implement the following in a 4-year time frame:

1. Start publicly reporting on environmental impact such as greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions, water usage, waste generation etc;
2. Set targets on absolute emission reduction (in particular interim targets over 2026-35) and report on progress;
3. Report on and commit to mitigating processes for physical climate risks;
4. Introduce board-level oversight of sustainability risk management.

If the company has made no effort to improve after 2 years, we will take action to escalate — e.g. by voting against election of board members — and disposal of shares could commence if there is no significant progress after 4 years.

In addition, thermal-coal mining and power generation companies are subjected to accelerated engagement. Companies that do not have coal exit plans by 2030 in OECD countries, and 2040 worldwide, will be flagged as presenting ESG risks to which material financial risks attach, and a recommendation will be made to the CIO to review the overall case for disposal. We do not have any significant exposure to Arctic drilling, fracking, oil sands, or shale, given the ESG financial risks that attach to these activities at present, and we do not foresee increasing our allocations to these industries going forward.

Apart from direct engagement and escalation, we also engage collaboratively through sign-on letters, and as a member of Climate Action 100+.

Given our value-oriented investment style, the portfolio is naturally tilted towards carbon-intensive, hard to abate sectors such as materials (chemicals, steel, cement, aluminium), and transportation (aviation, shipping). Both the supply side of energy transition, and the demand side of adaptive innovations need to happen in order to reduce transition climate risks. While we have seen some rapid progress in developing low carbon technologies amongst our investees, policy advocacy will play a more important part in future, as government commitment and incentives are key to accelerate real-world transition.

4. Metrics and Targets

Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material

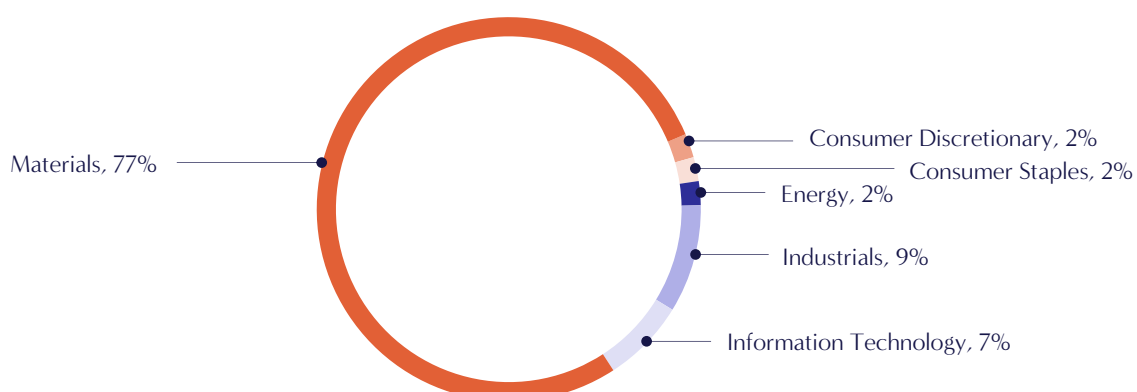
Financed emissions of all listed equities assets, versus the benchmark weighted by asset ("Benchmark"), as of 31 Dec 2025, are as follows:

	DISCLOSURE	EMISSION EXPOSURE		RELATIVE EMISSION EXPOSURE	
	WEIGHTS	tCO ₂ e		tCO ₂ e/INVESTED	tCO ₂ e/REVENUE
	HOLDINGS	SCOPE 1 & 2	INCL. SCOPE 3	RELATIVE CARBON FOOTPRINT	WEIGHTED AVG CARBON INTENSITY
PORTFOLIO	84.3%	3,012,002	16,123,265	397.50	334.74
BENCHMARK	96.9%	1,233,814	7,054,979	169.39	245.94

The scenario alignment analysis leverages sectoral and regional emissions pathways from various models (IEA, NGFS & OECM) to derive company specific carbon budgets. Performance is shown as the percentage of assigned budget used by the portfolio and benchmark.

Our total portfolio AUM has an implied temperature increase of 2.3°C, based on calculation using ISS estimates, whereas the Benchmark has a potential temperature increase of 2.4°C. Both are misaligned with a Net Zero scenario by 2050.

Emission contribution by sector can be broken down into:



N.B. ISS estimates

The Firm's 2025 operational carbon emissions are estimated as below:

CATEGORY	SOURCE		2024 GHG EMISSIONS (tCO ₂ e)		
			LONDON	SINGAPORE	
SCOPE 1	fuel combustion		0.0	0.0	Not applicable
SCOPE 2	electricity (location-based)		8.7	11.7	London: taken from the audited SECR disclosures; Singapore: based on consumption data and published Operating Margin ("OM") Grid Emission Factor ("GEF")
	electricity (market-based)		N/A	N/A	Not calculated currently as we do not have separate renewable energy supply
SCOPE 3	business travel	air	145.6	37.5	Based on ICAO Carbon Emissions Calculator ("ICEC")
		rail	0.1	0.2	Based on the UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero ("DESNZ") and former Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy ("BEIS") emissions factors
		road	N/A	N/A	Not captured currently
	water and waste	water	N/A	N/A	Not captured currently
		waste	N/A	N/A	Not captured currently
	employee commuting	commuting	20.3	2.5	
		wfm	N/A	N/A	Not captured currently
	capital goods		N/A	N/A	Not captured currently
TOTAL	SCOPE 1,2 & 3, LOCATION-BASED		226.6		

Targets

There has been a 14% decrease in annual operational carbon emissions, owing to a decrease in business air travel. Currently energy efficiency measures are centrally managed by building management and largely out of our control. However, we intend to minimise our environmental impact where possible.

To increase the proportion of portfolio companies that are climate resilient and transition aligned, we will engage with companies to focus on setting interim carbon reduction targets.

There is a lack of long-term visibility and government commitment on climate policy and renewables investments in many countries where our investees operate. As such we intend to continue being more active in policy engagement and standard setting.

Appendix

Scope 1 & 2 emissions for companies

The emissions methodology was developed over three years with the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology and includes about 800 sector and sub-sector specific models, allowing ISS ESG's researchers to calculate the GHG emissions of companies based on those criteria that are most relevant to their line of business.

The process is summarised as follows:

1. Self-reported emissions data is collected from all available sources;
2. Self-reported numbers are evaluated for trustworthiness and, where necessary, discarded;
3. All companies are classified according to the proprietary ISS ESG CICS (Carbon Industry Classification System) – i.e. companies are classified in light of their carbon-profile, allowing ISS ESG to benchmark non-reporting companies against their reporting peers;
4. ISS ESG applies its 800 sub-sector specific models to estimate the emissions of non-reporting companies according to sector-relevant financial or operational metrics.

Scope 3 emissions

ISS ESG's methodology conceptually differentiates between two sources of Scope 3 emissions: a.) emissions from a company's upstream and downstream supply chains and b.) emissions from the "use phase" of a company's product or service.

Supply chain: For supply chain emissions, ISS ESG uses an Economic Input-Output Lifecycle Assessment table that models cash flows between sectors within an economy. The method uses information on industry transactions, such as the purchase of materials, to estimate total emissions throughout the supply chain.

Product use phase: The "use phase" GHG emissions of representative products per industry are calculated based on Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) available through the Swiss Centre for Life Cycle Inventories (Ecoinvent) and other databases. ISS ESG uses LCA for representative products of the sectors to estimate, on average, the ratio between Scope 1 & 2 / use phase per activity.

For most sectors, Scope 3 emissions are "sector representative" emissions and should not be used for stock picking. They can, however, be used for quantifying the order of magnitude of a full portfolio assessment. Thus, considering Scope 3 emissions allows investors to focus their efforts on those sectors where Scope 3 data matters most and that might fall under the radar screen when just looking at Scope 1 & 2 emissions.

Emission exposure – Calculated using the following formula for Scope 1 & 2. The same approach is used for calculating Scope 3 emissions:

$$\sum_t^n \text{Position Ownership Ratio} \times \text{Position Scope 1\&2 Emissions}$$

Relative carbon footprint:

$$\frac{\text{Emission Exposure}}{\text{Total Analysis Value}}$$

Weighted average carbon intensity:

$$\sum_i^n \text{Position weight} \times \text{Position Carbon Intensity}$$

Where, carbon intensity:

$$\frac{\sum_i^n \text{Position Ownership Ratio} \times \text{Position Scope 1\&2 Emissions}}{\sum_i^n \text{Position Ownership Ratio} \times \text{Position Revenue}}$$