

Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors

1 January – 31 December 2024



Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors

Financial market participant: Octopus Investment Limited ("OIL" or "we") is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. Octopus Investments Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Octopus Capital Limited. LEI: 213800D8ZGDJZPOC9180.

Summary: OIL considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors as part of its investment due diligence processes, ensuring that investments do no significant harm to any environmental or social objective.

The present statement is the consolidated statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors of OIL, specifically for the financial products that are in scope for SFDR, namely:

- Octopus Healthcare Fund (OHF)
- Octopus Affordable Housing Fund (OAHF)

This statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors covers the reference period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024. OIL considers that for real estate investments, the following principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors are the most material (Table 1).

Table 1: Identification of principle adverse impacts

Environmental Factors:

Carbon emissions: The Fund's tenants, which include care home operators and tenants within the Fund's residential homes, generate operational emissions. Across all new and existing care homes, we are exploring carbon reduction initiatives and, where possible, building these into ongoing site management strategies.

- GHG Emissions
- Carbon footprint
- GHG intensity of portfolio

Biodiversity: Both Funds' assets are usually built within existing communities, however we consider the impact of new and existing assets on the environment, mitigating potential adverse effects and enhancing biodiversity value where possible.

- Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas
- Natural species and protected areas

Social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and antibribery:

Health and Safety of workforce: Construction can be hazardous and keeping people safe is a priority of across all OIL real estate investments. We make sure that all operators and developers have appropriate health and safety policies in place.

We will encourage whistleblowing and maintain open communication channels between employees, partners, contractors and management. We will take action to remove counterparties who are not competent.

- Number of days lost to work related injuries, accidents, ill health and fatalities

Human rights: The real estate sector (like every other sector) is subject to human rights abuse that needs to be mitigated. We promote fair treatment of all employees, irrespective of matters such as race, gender, nationality, disability, political or religious beliefs. We work with suppliers to align to our supplier code of conduct. We will take action to exclude suppliers who do not meet our standards.

- Violations of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Guiding Principles including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the ILO Declaration and the International Bill of Human Rights
- Lack of a supplier code of conduct

Quality of care (for care homes): The social objective of delivery quality care was measured through the Care Quality Commission reports and ratings together with the in-house Quality Assurance Team's assessment and oversight strategies to provide clinical quality assurance.

- Clinical quality assurance

Adverse sustainability indicator Metric	Metric	Impact 2024	Impact 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, actions planned and targets set for the next reference period	
Climate and other environment-related indicators						
Greenhouse gas emissions	1. GHG emissions (of investee companies expressed in tonnes CO ₂ equivalent)	Scope 1 GHG emissions	N/A	N/A	GHG Scope 1 and 2 emissions are captured within Octopus Investments carbon foot printing Scope 3 GHG emissions were calculated in line with the GHG protocol.	Octopus are taking steps to reduce the Scope 3 carbon emissions through renewable energy solutions.
		Scope 2 GHG emissions	N/A	N/A		
		Scope 3 GHG emissions	12,149.71	10,500.81		
		Total GHG emissions	12,149.71	10,500.81		
	2. Carbon footprint	Total GHG emissions expressed as a ratio of all investments	6.3	6.2	Enterprise value calculated as NAV + Loan - Cash and cash equivalents. Current value as NAV.	
	3. GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG emissions expressed as a ratio of investee company's revenue	31.5	30.1	Rent used to calculate revenue.	
	4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	a) Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector b) Share of investments in companies active in the coal sector	a) 0 b) 0	a) 0 b) 0	Both OHF and OAHF have a no fossil fuel investments policies	N/A
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	a) Share of non-renewable energy consumption of investee companies from non -renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources b) Share of non -renewable energy production of investee companies from non -renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources	a) 51.65 b) 0	a) 49.56 b) 0%	Within OHF 4% of the assets have photovoltaic panels installed on the roof and 32%% of assets have 'renewable energy electricity contracts'. The Fund does not produce energy from non-renewable energy sources. Within OAHF no assets have photovoltaic panels installed and renewable contracts aren't measured.	Octopus are taking steps to increase the number of photovoltaic panels installed and therefore increase the amount of renewable energy produced by the homes.	
6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector	Impact Sector L 0.032562	Impact Sector L 0.036350	Using the NAV for the revenue of investee companies.	Octopus will continue to track energy consumption and encourage operators to install renewable energy solutions and green energy tariffs.	

Adverse sustainability indicator Metric		Metric	Impact 2024	Impact 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Biodiversity	7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas	0	0	All new build assets consider biodiversity metrics as part of planning consents, by measuring the degree to which the activities to be undertaken on the sites are likely to impact the local environment.	Octopus will continue to review all new sites in or near to biodiversity sensitive areas.
Water	8. Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested	0	0	Emissions to water are unlikely to occur as part of both Fund's normal activities.	N/A
Waste	9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested	0.12	0.08	Both OHF and OAHF encourage tenants to have dedicated waste facilities to encourage segregation of hazardous waste. OAH was not included in this calculation. There is no known radioactive waste in residential properties	Octopus will continue to improve the data coverage of operators hazardous and non-hazardous waste.
Indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters						
Social and employee matters	10. Violations of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Guiding Principles including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the ILO Declaration and the International Bill of Human Rights	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Guiding Principles including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the ILO Declaration and the International Bill of Human Rights	0	0	Both OHF and OAHF are regularly engaged with operators in a regulated industry and to the best of our knowledge none of our operators are engaged in any violations.	The Manager will continue to monitor Violations of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Guiding Principles including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the ILO Declaration and the International Bill of Human Rights.

Adverse sustainability indicator Metric		Metric	Impact 2024	Impact 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Social and employee matters	11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Guiding Principles including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the ILO Declaration and the International Bill of Human Rights	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Guiding Principles including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the ILO Declaration and the International Bill of Human Rights	0	0	The Adviser (instructed by the Manager) has carried out due diligence and in doing so ensured that human rights, equality and anti-bribery and corruption policies are in place alongside both Fund's own policies, so as to ensure that investments in the portfolio are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. As part of its ongoing assessment, the Manager will be seeking details of any processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.	Octopus will continue to adhere to the human rights, equality and anti-bribery and corruption policies that are in place alongside the Fund's own policies.
	12. Gender pay gap between female and male employees	Average gender pay gap between female and male employees of investee companies	0	0	Both OHF and OAHF engage with operators and managing partners on their approach to the gender pay gap. Within OHF a survey is sent to operators and helps the Fund understand whether they consider the broader stakeholders (employees, communities, customers, shareholders and the environment). The survey provides guidance to help tenants operate more responsible and efficient homes.	Both OHF and OAHF will continue to engage with operators on their approach to gender diversity.
	13. Management and supervisory board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male management and supervisory board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	0	0	Both OHF and OAHF engage with operators and managing partners on their approach to diversity.	Both OHF and OAHF engage with operators and managing partners on their approach to diversity.
	14. Amount of accumulated earnings in non-cooperative tax jurisdictions	Amount of accumulated earnings at the end of the relevant financial year from investee companies where the total consolidated revenue on their balance sheet date for each of the last two consecutive financial years exceeds total of EUR 750M in jurisdictions that appear on the revised EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes	0	0	The Company does not have any investments in non-cooperative tax jurisdictions.	N/A

Adverse sustainability indicator Metric		Metric	Impact 2024	Impact 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Social and employee matters	15. Exposure to controversial weapons	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0	0	There is no involvement in controversial weapons.	N/A
	16. Exposure to companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco	0	0	There is no exposure to companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco.	N/A
	17. Interference in the formation of trade unions or elections of worker representatives	Share of investments in investee companies without commitments on their non-interference in the formation of trade unions or election of worker representatives	0	0	The OHF and OAHF will continue to engage with operators and managing partners.	The OHF and OAHF will build in a question to the survey that will ask operators if they have commitments on their trade unions or election of worker representatives.
	18. Share of employees of investee companies earning less than the adequate wage	Average percentage of employees in investee companies earning less than the adequate wage	0	0	Given this is a new indicator, both OHF and OAHF have started to collect data but not a full coverage of operators or managing partners.	Minimum wage is a legal requirement and the care home operators are in a regulated industry.
The Fund will build in a question about the share of employees earning less than the adequate wage						
Indicators applicable to investments in real estate assets						
Fossil fuels	19. Exposure to fossil fuels through real estate assets	Share of investments in real estate assets involved in the extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels	0	0	The Company does not have any investments in the extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels.	N/A
Energy efficiency	20. Exposure to energy-inefficient real estate assets	Share of investments in energy-inefficient real estate assets	31.83%	39.85%	To complete the calculation, all OHF assets that completed in 24 were removed. Resulting in the value of real estate assets required to abide by EPC and NZEB rules being smaller. OAHF used the Resi PED and OHF used the non-Resi PED.	Octopus is taking steps to reduce energy intensity through renewable energy solutions.
Indicators applicable to investments in real estate assets						
Greenhouse gas emissions	21. GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions by real estate assets	N/A	N/A	GHG Scope 1 and 2 emissions are captured within Octopus Investments carbon foot printing, Scope 3 GHG emissions were calculated in line with the GHG protocol.	Octopus are taking steps to reduce the Scope 3 carbon emissions through renewable energy solutions.
		Scope 2 GHG emissions by real estate assets	N/A	N/A		
		Scope 3 GHG emissions by real estate assets	12,149.71	10,500.81		
		Total GHG emissions by real estate assets	12,149.71	10,500.81		

Adverse sustainability indicator Metric		Metric	Impact 2024	Impact 2023	Explanation	Actions taken, actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Energy consumption	22. Energy consumption intensity	Energy consumption in GWh of owned real estate assets per square meter	0.000158	0.000004	Both OHF and OAHF measure the electricity and gas consumption of the assets.	Both OHF and OAHF aim to increase the amount of renewable energy solutions.
Waste	23. Waste production in operations	Share of real estate assets not equipped with facilities for waste sorting and not covered by a waste recovery or recycling contract	0%	10%		Both OHF and OAHF will work with the operators and managing partners to encourage them to add waste sorting facilities.
Resource consumption	24. Raw materials consumption for new construction and major renovations	Share of raw building materials (excluding recovered, recycled and biosourced) compared to the total weight of building materials used in new construction and major renovations	0	0	Both OHF and OAHF consider this as part of the planning process.	Both OHF and OAHF seeks to work with developers who use low carbon processes in their developments (e.g. MMC).
Biodiversity	25. Land artificialisation	Share of non-vegetated surface area (surfaces that have not been vegetated in ground, as well as on roofs, terraces and walls) compared to the total surface area of the plots of all assets	0	0	Both OHF and OAHF consider this as part of the planning process.	Both OHF and OAHF will continue to work with the planning process.

Indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters

Human Rights	26. Lack of a human rights policy	Shares of investments in entities without a human rights policy	0	0	<p>The real estate sector (like every other sector) is subject to human rights abuse that needs to be mitigated. We promote fair treatment of all employees, irrespective of matters such as race, gender, nationality, disability, political or religious beliefs. We work with suppliers to align to our supplier code of conduct. We will take action to exclude suppliers who do not meet our standards.</p> <p>● Lack of a supplier code of conduct</p>	Both OHF and OAHF will continue to work partners to collect data.
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Description of policies to identify and prioritise principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

OIL has a responsible investment policy which is managed by the Responsible Investment Committee and reviewed on an annual basis. The heads of our investment teams are responsible for creating a responsible investment policy for each managed fund, which the Fund board or other shareholder representatives then approve.

These policies set out an approach to responsible investment that ensures potential adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered. The approach is aligned with Octopus Investments' three step approach, identifying sustainability outcomes associated with an investment, any sustainability issues that could impact the performance of an investment and reducing any negative impact that the investment could have on its wider stakeholders (customers, community, environment, employees). OIL seeks to embed the principles outlined in its firm- and fund-level Responsible Investment Policies into investment decisions and the ongoing management of investments.

It is the responsibility of the Investment Committee to ensure that principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered in the investment process and mitigated before that investment is approved. The assessment methodology can include two tools. One that the investment manager completes to identify key information that needs to be considered within the investment process. The operator completes the other to identify how sustainability issues are being mitigated. These surveys incorporate guidance from:

- The Impact Reporting and Investment Standards (IRIS+) which provides a framework to identify and manage alignment with sustainable outcomes.
- The Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB). framework which identifies financially material ESG risks

by asset class.

- EU Taxonomy which identifies taxonomy aligned investments and the DNSH criteria that should be considered.

During the reporting period data is collected to indicate presence or absence of a principal adverse impact. These indicators include those relating to:

1. Environmental damage (carbon, biodiversity, water and waste) and are mitigated through environmental impact assessment, habitat management plans, resource minimisation strategies, carbon reduction and measuring, alongside assessing counterparty; and
2. Investee company policies (or the counterparties managing the renewable assets) for social and employee matters (anti-bribery, corruption, human slavery, equality, diversity and opportunity), unfair advantage and community relations (engagement and community benefit initiatives).

The principle adverse impacts, those that in our experience are most likely to be material to real estate investments, are outlined in Table 1.

Ongoing data collection, in line with the PAI Indicators in Table 2, is requested from operators, managing partners or collected through the Perse Energy platform. Ongoing management and oversight of principle adverse impacts is the responsibility of the investment manager. Any issues are escalated to the Responsible Investment Committee, to whom the OIL board has delegated accountability for responsible investment.

To ensure the reliability and accuracy of the data, OIL works closely with specialised external advisors. These advisors have thorough due diligence performed on them, and the internal teams challenge the data they provide. These advisors thoroughly review OIL methodologies regarding

GHG emissions and PAIs, and offer valuable insights based on industry experience.

The data collection process:

- KPI data is primarily sourced directly from tenants and managing partners. This information is then complemented, as needed and where relevant, by the expertise of OIL's own investment managers, the Responsible Investment Committee, and external consultants. This information comprises a standardised set of KPIs, as well as qualitative factors such as health and safety, adherence to applicable laws and regulations, engagement with local communities, and biodiversity metrics, where relevant.
- Carbon footprint indicators are measured in adherence to the industry standard Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, utilising an operational control approach. Third-party consultants verify the calculations of emissions.
- OIL may need to resort to estimates or proxy data where data is unavailable. The proportion of estimates and proxies used varies depending on the investee company, but overall, the use of estimates and proxies is infrequent and constitutes only a minority of the data used. Estimates and proxies are still relied on for the Fund's carbon emissions, especially when calculating Scope 3 emissions. A breakdown of the percentage of estimates and proxies used for the carbon footprint is provided in the annual TCFD entity-level report. When estimated data is used, it is based on reasonable assumptions and appropriate comparators.

Engagement policies

OIL recognises the importance of active stewardship in responsible investment and is dedicated to engaging with stakeholders relevant to its portfolio of assets under management, ensuring each Fund continues to contribute to its sustainability objectives. OIL seeks to establish long-term value for its funds and its portfolio of relevant stakeholders through active management of its assets.

OIL's care home and affordable housing Funds provide capital to fund or purchase assets, which means that more traditional engagement or voting policies associated with holding publicly listed shares are not relevant. While the Manager does not follow a traditional engagement policy, the nature of investment means that the team is involved in setting the strategy, financial and non-financial performance and risk, capital structures, social and environmental impact and corporate governance as well as appointment of developers and the care home operators of the assets who are actively engaged with to ensure appropriate decision-making oversight.

OIL work with a range of external service providers to manage the portfolio of investments, for example construction managers, operations and maintenance providers, and external asset managers. To address any adverse impacts on a continuous basis, OIL actively engage with service providers, provide decision making oversight and carry out an annual review of care home operators and this includes reviewing policies in relation to human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery. This seeks to ensure that strategies to reduce any new adverse impacts are put in place in a timely manner.

Adverse impacts associated with health and safety are assessed and monitored continuously by the investment team and third party consultants who provide additional oversight and support. Where partners fail to meet the standards set, OIL will use its contractual rights to first look to improve the service provision, and if that is unsuccessful, terminate the service provider.

All investors are provided comprehensive reports on the performance of their funds. Every investor report includes related ESG information and KPIs.

References to international standards

OIL is investing in the people, ideas, and industries that can change the world. Broadly these investments target three themes, building a sustainable planet, empowering people, and revitalising healthcare.

OIL maintains a list of relevant responsible investment partner organisations and memberships which create potential synergies and provide valuable insights and benefits. OIL is currently a member or supporter of the following organisations:

- United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI).
- Operating Principles for Impact Management (Impact Principles).
- Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark (GRESB).
- B Corporation.
- Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) – we're in the final stages of validation on our SBTi near-term targets.
- Taskforce on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) – our TCFD statement, published on our website, includes information relating to climate risks and opportunities and the impact that they could have on our business. This includes detail around scenarios that have been

considered against our different asset classes.

We also utilise the following data sources:

- EU Taxonomy
- IRIS+
- Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB).

Historical comparison

Octopus first reported in 2023, therefore please find historical data from 2022 below.

Adverse sustainability indicator Metric	Metric	Impact 2024	Impact 2023	Impact 2022	
Climate and other environment-related indicators					
Greenhouse gas emissions	1. GHG emissions (of investee companies expressed in tonnes CO ₂ equivalent)	Scope 1 GHG emissions	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Scope 2 GHG emissions	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Scope 3 GHG emissions	12,149.71	10,500.8	9,205.3
		Total GHG emissions	12,149.71	10,500.8	9,205.3
	2. Carbon footprint	Total GHG emissions expressed as a ratio of all investments	6.3	6.2	6.58
	3. GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG emissions expressed as a ratio of investee company's revenue	31.5	30.1	29.3
	4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	a) Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector b) Share of investments in companies active in the coal sector	a) 0 b) 0	a) 0 b) 0	a) 0 b) 0
	5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production*	a) Share of non -renewable energy consumption of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources b) Share of non -renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources	a) 51.65 b) 0	a) 49.56 b) 0%	a) 94 b) 0%
	*2023/2024 calculation change from 2022 due to increase in tenant renewable energy contracts				
	6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector	Impact Sector L 0.032562	Impact Sector L 0.036350	Impact Sector L 0.0332

Adverse sustainability indicator Metric		Metric	Impact 2024	Impact 2023	Impact 2022
Biodiversity	7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas	0	0	0
Water	8. Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested	0	0	0
Waste	9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested	0.12	0.08	0.09
Indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters					
Social and employee matters	10. Violations of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Guiding Principles including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the ILO Declaration and the International Bill of Human Rights	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Guiding Principles including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the ILO Declaration and the International Bill of Human Rights	0	0	0
	11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Guiding Principles including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the ILO Declaration and the International Bill of Human Rights	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the UN Guiding Principles including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the ILO Declaration and the International Bill of Human Rights	0	0	0
	12. Gender pay gap between female and male employees	Average gender pay gap between female and male employees of investee companies	0	0	0
	13. Management and supervisory board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male management and supervisory board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	0	0	0
	14. Amount of accumulated earnings in non-cooperative tax jurisdictions	Amount of accumulated earnings at the end of the relevant financial year from investee companies where the total consolidated revenue on their balance sheet date for each of the last two consecutive financial years exceeds total of EUR 750M in jurisdictions that appear on the revised EU list of non -cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes	0	0	0

Adverse sustainability indicator Metric		Metric	Impact 2024	Impact 2023	Impact 2022
Social and employee matters	15. Exposure to controversial weapons	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0	0	0
	16. Exposure to companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco	0	0	0
	17. Interference in the formation of trade unions or elections of worker representatives	Share of investments in investee companies without commitments on their non-interference in the formation of trade unions or election of worker representatives	0	0	0
	18. Share of employees of investee companies earning less than the adequate wage	Average percentage of employees in investee companies earning less than the adequate wage	0	0	0
The Fund will build in a question about the share of employees earning less than the adequate wage					
Fossil fuels	19. Exposure to fossil fuels through real estate assets	Share of investments in real estate assets involved in the extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels	0	0	0
Energy efficiency	20. Exposure to energy-inefficient real estate assets	Share of investments in energy-inefficient real estate assets	31.83%	39.85%	26.1%
Indicators applicable to investments in real estate assets					
Greenhouse gas emissions	21. GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions by real estate assets	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Scope 2 GHG emissions by real estate assets	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Scope 3 GHG emissions by real estate assets	12,149.71	10,500.81	9,205.3
		Total GHG emissions by real estate assets	12,149.71	10,500.81	9,205.3
Energy consumption	22. Energy consumption intensity	Energy consumption in GWh of owned real estate assets per square meter	0.000158	0.000004	
Waste	23. Waste production in operations	Share of real estate assets not equipped with facilities for waste sorting and not covered by a waste recovery or recycling contract	0%	10%	3%
Resource consumption	24. Raw materials consumption for new construction and major renovations	Share of raw building materials (excluding recovered, recycled and biosourced) compared to the total weight of building materials used in new construction and major renovations	0	0	0

Adverse sustainability indicator Metric			Impact 2024	Impact 2023	Impact 2022
Biodiversity	25. Land artificialisation	Share of non-vegetated surface area (surfaces that have not been vegetated in ground, as well as on roofs, terraces and walls) compared to the total surface area of the plots of all assets	0	0	0
Indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters					
Human Rights	26. Lack of a human rights policy	Shares of investments in entities without a human rights policy	0	0	0



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