HA Sustainable Infrastructure Capital, Inc

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

HASI is a climate positive investment firm that actively partners with clients to deploy real assets that facilitate the energy transition. With more than 12 billion in managed assets, our vision is that every investment improves our climate future. We invest in a variety of asset classes across our three primary climate solutions markets: -Behind-the-Meter ("BTM"): distributed building or facility projects, which reduce energy usage or cost through the use of solar generation and energy storage or energy efficient improvements including heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems (“HVAC”), lighting, energy controls, roofs, windows, building shells, and/or combined heat and power systems; -Grid-Connected ("GC"): projects that deploy cleaner energy sources, such as solar and wind to generate power where the off-taker or counterparty is part of the wholesale electric power grid; and -Fuel, Transport, and Nature ("FTN"): upgraded transmission or distribution systems, water and storm water infrastructure, seismic retrofits and other projects, that improve water or energy efficiency, increase resiliency, positively impact the environment or more efficiently use natural resources. We are internally managed, and our management team has extensive relevant industry knowledge and experience, dating back more than 30 years. We have long-standing relationships with the leading energy service companies (“ESCOs”), manufacturers, project developers, utilities, owners and operators. Our origination strategy is to use these relationships to generate recurring, programmatic investment and fee generating opportunities. Additionally, we have relationships with leading banks, investment banks, and institutional investors from which we are referred additional investment and fee generating opportunities. We completed approximately 2.3 billion of transactions during 2023, compared to approximately 1.8 billion during 2022. As of December 31, 2023, we held approximately 6.2 billion of transactions on our balance sheet, which we refer to as our “Portfolio.” For those transactions that we

choose not to hold on our balance sheet, we transfer all or a portion of the economics of the transaction, typically using securitization trusts, to institutional investors in exchange for cash and, in certain cases, residual interests in the trusts and ongoing fees. As of December 31, 2023, we managed approximately 6.1 billion in these trusts or vehicles that are not consolidated on our balance sheet. When we combine these assets with our Portfolio, as of December 31, 2023, we manage approximately 12.3 billion of assets, which we refer to as our "Managed Assets."
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 5 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:
☑ 5 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 5 years

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

319871000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

US41068X1000

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

41068X 100

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

HASI

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No
[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply
☑ United States of America

(1.15) Which real estate and/or construction activities does your organization engage in?

Select all that apply
☑ Other real estate or construction activities, please specify :We are a capital provider taxed as a Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT). Our investments have taken many forms, including equity, joint ventures, land ownership, lending, or other financing transactions.

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

HASI maps its value chain based on the approach to upstream activities that inform our direct business operations, and then downstream activities that our direct business operations influence.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

As a financial services company that invests in climate solutions, plastics do not play a large enough role in our value chain to warrant the level of scrutiny for mapping.
[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The 0-2-year time horizon is linked to the typical length of our strategic planning in the project development and planning stage, and any impacts or opportunities that arise during this period.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

9

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The 2-7-year time horizon is linked to the early-stage operation of the assets in which we invest, when such assets are in early-to-peak production form.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

35

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The 7-35-year time horizon represents the middle-to-end-of-life production of our assets, and informs our approach to paying off or selling such later-stage assets. [Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

☑ Risk models

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Wildfires

☑ Heat waves

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Changing wind patterns

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

☑ Impact on human health

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Local communities

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

HASI works together with the management team and employees from a variety of departments including Portfolio Management, Accounting, Legal, Investments, and inhouse Engineering to identify material climate change risks and opportunities affecting our direct business operations, our upstream value chain, as well as downstream of our business operations as and when the company requires, but at least once a year. Once identified, we stratify such climate-related risks and opportunities by their short-, medium-, or long-term impacts, before we run upside and downside scenarios on our cashflows to evaluate the nuances of particular physical risks. One such example of long-term time horizon climate risk identification, assessment, and response includes assuming an existing 100-year flood plain becomes a 10-year flood plain and that our assets in this 100-year flood plain would be subject to catastrophic flood effects during their useful life. By leveraging our internal enterprise risk management expertise to identify the risk, then applying the discipline of actuarial science to assess insurance premium fluctuations engendered by this flood-plain risk, we are in a position to respond to such a climate-related risk by adapting our short-, medium-, and long-term projections to this new financial reality as well as engineering physical safeguards to prolong the useful life of our investment in this climate scenario. By applying this assessment, identification, and response to our direct business operations, our upstream value chain, and downstream results, we adequately manage our exposure to climate-related risks. Case Study: We evaluate transition risks/opportunities over a short-medium term horizon, with a multi-disciplinary management team, such as the implementation of a carbon tax and the impact due to an associated increase in the cost of wholesale electricity that would increase the returns on our preferred equity investments in utility-scale wind farms. We run upside and downside scenarios on our cashflows by evaluating the particular risks and potential opportunities. We also manage our exposure to the implementation of a carbon tax by investing exclusively in assets that offset carbon emissions (or are neutral on carbon emissions), which positions us to potentially benefit in the event that a carbon tax is implemented because all of our investments reduce or avoid carbon emissions. Case Study: With respect to managing the physical risk of increased flooding events, we manage our exposure with a short-medium term horizon by ensuring we have insurance policies sufficient to cover the outstanding balance of our investment in the event of a catastrophic flood. HASI considers the risks associated with investing in low lying areas and the risk of asset impairment as a result of sea level rise. As an investor in wind assets, we pursue a geographically diversified portfolio of investments in order to mitigate the potential impacts of shifting wind patterns caused by climate change. We make these evaluations as part of our investment process. We have disclosed this in our 2023 Sustainability & Impact Report on page 41. This is also disclosed beginning on page 51 in our most recent Form 10-K filed with the SEC.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:
☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risk, and opportunities are assessed at both the origination of an investment as well as at the portfolio management stage on an ongoing basis. Identifying dependencies and impacts for both climate and biodiversity considerations factors into the investment due diligence process and often triggers the requirement of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), the results of which weigh into the investment committee's determination of whether to move forward with a given project. This process informs the organizational assessment of climate- and nature-related risks and opportunities by illuminating risk factors and value drivers that become apparent following the completion of an EIA. For example, the review of a project found to be

in a geographic location prone to wildfire risk engenders differential insurance considerations which could impact the margins of the project at hand, and impact the projected cashflows derived from the project, which could be found to be dependent on a specific location due to favorable exposure to sun or wild patterns for energy generation. From a Portfolio Management perspective, the ongoing assessment of dependencies and impacts is a focus that informs the evolving view of the risks and opportunities of an associated project. The performance of an operational project depends on such an ongoing assessment of these factors to mitigate any negative impacts to the cashflows associated with a project as well as to monitor any negative impacts a project might impose on its site that may not have been present or discernable at the time of the investment's origination.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Other location with substantive nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities, please specify **:** Ecological restoration projects are located in areas with substantive nature-related considerations. These projects are designed for improved water quality, wetland protection, ecological restoration, protected species habitat creation/restoration.

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Priority locations are identified through our client relationships. Clients who monitor areas sensitive to nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, conceive of projects to restore biodiversity and nature-related components in areas that have been degraded by human activity. Such areas are often found by

independent ecologists to be critical for biodiversity, including flora, fauna, and native populations. One such example of an ecological restoration project we have invested in is Lookout Slough, a multi-benefit project in the California's Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta estuary, which created 3,200 acres of tidal marsh habitat beneficial to Delta Smelt fish, a cornerstone prey species in the greater Sacramento River and San Francisco Bay ecosystem. This 40 million investment supported California's compliance with the Endangered Species Act by modifying levees, grading, placement of fill material, and revegetation to reduce flood risk in the region. This investment of is underpinned by cash flows generated by pay for-performance contracts with the California Department of Water Resources.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Asset value

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

1000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We define impacts to be of substantive financial or strategic significance when such impacts exceed a threshold of 1.0 million of financial implications on our business. Therefore, when identifying or assessing climate-related risks, risks and opportunities with potential financial implications above 1.0 million per year are considered substantive. Quantifiable indicators that inform our identification and assessment of such substantive financial or strategic impacts include USD revenue projections, climate scenario analysis measured by temperature fluctuations, increased insurance costs due to climate-related risk appraisals, and our portfolio's exposure to changes in the market price of power due to increased demand driven by climate change.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Asset value

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

1000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

We define impacts to be of substantive financial or strategic significance when such impacts exceed a threshold of 1.0 million of financial implications on our business. Therefore, when identifying or assessing climate-related risks, risks and opportunities with potential financial implications above 1.0 million per year are considered substantive. Quantifiable indicators that inform our identification and assessment of such substantive financial or strategic impacts include USD revenue projections, climate scenario analysis measured by temperature fluctuations, increased insurance costs due to climate-related risk appraisals, and our portfolio's exposure to changes in the market price of power due to increased demand driven by climate change.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(3.1.3) Please explain

Due to our limited exposure to risks associated with plastics within our business operations, as well as up- and down-stream activities, we have not begun an exploration of an evaluation process to identify environmental risks specific to plastics.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

With the geography of our managed assets limited primarily to the United States, extreme weather events such as earthquakes, floods, severe convective storms (including tornados and hail) and wildfire have the greatest potential to impact our investments. Increased severity and frequency of both have been modelled along with financial implications. Analysis results found below:

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased asset value or asset useful life leading to write-offs, asset impairment or early retirement of existing assets

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Decreased asset value or asset useful life leading to write-offs, asset impairment or early retirement of existing assets

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

10000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

18000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

We mitigate our liability to extreme weather events through geographic, technology and finance structure diversification. We also ensure that we have sufficient liability insurance to cover our investments against severe flooding or cyclone events. To protect against the potential impact of customary and climate change induced natural disasters on asset value and revenue, our assets typically all have construction and operational risk insurance that covers physical damage (to replacement cost) and business interruption (typically to one year of annual revenue) with specific sub limits for windstorm, earthquake, and flood, along with other usual and customary sub limits. For new investment opportunities, we evaluate risks related to climate change induced natural catastrophe damage through internally developed tools, external models (such as those referenced above), and diversification of assets by technology and geography. As of 31 December, 2023, our assets in 48 of 50 U.S. states are dispersed among nearly 10 different asset classes. When underwriting our investments, we also negotiate structural projections to mitigate any loss we may incur from operations or inability of the projects to operate. For example, wildfires and floods are a natural occurrence within wetlands. Any natural catastrophic event that damages the property such that the performance standards cannot be met may require a review of the event and a determination of fault and necessary corrective actions (if any). One example of our management of a meteorological event was the restructuring of a mezzanine debt investment in a wind project located in Illinois following major flooding of the project during the construction period. After the flood, the insurance assessor re-evaluated the site's flood risk, which materially increased the projected cost of insurance. In response to the projected increased cost of insurance, we reduced the size of our debt investment to insulate our portfolio from the additional risk and insurance expense. Cost of response calculation: Our portfolio management team of about 29 employees allocates approximately 10% of its time to such evaluation and management on an annual basis. Our median employee salary as disclosed in our latest Proxy Statement was 246,024. We multiplied this median salary figure by 29 employees (7.1 million), multiplied by 10% of the total median salaries to determine the response cost of approximately 0.71m provided above.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Other diversification, please specify :We mitigate our liability to extreme weather events through geographic, technological and financial structure diversification. We also ensure that we have sufficient liability insurance to cover our investments against severe flooding events.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

713469.6

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Our portfolio management team of about 29 employees allocates approximately 10% of its time to such evaluation and management on an annual basis. Our median employee salary as disclosed in our latest Proxy Statement was 246,024. We multiplied this median salary figure by 29 employees (7,134,696), multiplied by 10% of the total median salaries to determine the response cost of approximately 0.713m provided.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To protect against the potential impact of customary and climate change induced natural disasters on asset value and revenue, our assets typically all have construction and operational risk insurance that covers physical damage (to replacement cost) and business interruption (typically to one year of annual revenue) with specific sub limits for windstorm, earthquake and flood, along with other usual and customary sub limits. For new investment opportunities, we evaluate risks related to climate change induced natural catastrophe damage through internally developed tools, external models (such as those referenced above) and diversification of assets by technology and geography. As of 31 December 2023, our assets located across nearly all U.S. states are dispersed among nearly 10 different asset classes. When underwriting our investments, we also negotiate structural projections to mitigate any loss we may incur from operations or inability of the projects to operate. For example, wildfires and floods are natural occurrences within certain geographies where our assets are located. Any natural catastrophic event that damages the property such that the performance standards cannot be met may require a review of the event and a determination of fault and necessary corrective actions (if any). One example of our management of a meteorological event was the restructuring of a mezzanine debt investment in a wind project located in Illinois following major flooding of the project during the construction period. After the flood, the insurance assessor re-evaluated the site's flood risk, which materially increased the projected cost of insurance. In response to the projected increased cost of insurance, we reduced the size of our debt investment to insulate our portfolio from the additional risk and insurance expense.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Changing wind patterns

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Increased variability in wind speeds and potential shift from historical wind patterns due to climate change pose a threat to our wind power projects. Additionally, with our investments' geographic context limited to the United States, a portion of our portfolio is comprised of different types of solar PV projects. Rising mean temperatures decrease the efficiency of those panels because solar panel efficiency is degraded by higher temperatures. In addition, the increase in mean temperatures could result in wildfires causing damage to some of our investments. There could also be an impact on water scarcity, which could reduce the efficiency of our panels due to lack of water for cleaning the panels.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

As of 31 December 2023, 37% of our 6.2 billion balance sheet portfolio was comprised of grid-connected projects. Expected yields from a subset of projects are directly connected to the productivity of the projects. Several recent industry studies along with independent engineer reports suggest that chronic increases in global temperatures impact the efficiency of solar and wind energy generating equipment as a result of ambient temperatures affecting both equipment (especially in the case of solar) and air density (primarily in the case of wind); however, at the current time, we do not believe that we have experienced a material degradation in project performance as a result of these temperatures. Chronic temperature increase can, however, also increase the requirement to repair and maintain equipment,

thus increasing operating costs. Our internal analysis (based on independent engineer reports) suggests that if there were both a decrease in production of 5% and higher operating expenses of 5%, our cash flows from wind equity and solar equity investments would be expected to decline by 5% and 16% respectively. Typically, we evaluate these impacts based on the weighted average life of our assets, which stood at 17 years as of the end of 2023.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

2904000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

9294400

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*As of 31 December 2023, 37% of our 6.2 billion balance sheet portfolio is comprised of grid-connected projects. If the productivity of these projects were to decrease by 5% and operational costs were to increase by 5%, our cash flows from wind equity and solar equity investments would be expected to decline by 5% and 16% respectively (i.e. financial impact of 3mn to 9mn as calculated as follows: 2023 Distributable Earnings of 157mn * 37% allocated to such projects * 5% or 16% decline in cashflows equals 2.9mn to 9.29mn in negative annual financial impact). We have disclosed the perceived impacts in our scenario analysis disclosed in accordance with TCFD in our 2023 Sustainability & Impact Report.*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☑ Other diversification, please specify :HASI seeks to diversify its portfolio of wind assets geographically in order to reduce exposure to changes in wind patterns and impacts on financial returns.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

713000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Our portfolio management team of about 29 employees allocates approximately 10% of its time to such evaluation and management on an annual basis. Our median employee salary as disclosed in our latest Proxy Statement was 246,024. We multiplied this median salary figure by 29 employees (7,134,696), multiplied by 10% of the total median salaries to determine the response cost of approximately 0.713m provided.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

When underwriting our investment opportunities, we make conservative assumptions regarding performance and operational expenses that protect our returns from a predetermined level of unexpected performance and operation issues in the future. We actively manage our existing portfolio to pre-emptively and proactively address any operational or maintenance issues. Specifically, our portfolio management team monitors performance on at least a monthly basis, and on this basis, we adjust our assumptions. For example, on a wind farm investment in West Texas, we noticed a decline in electricity output and increase in operating expenses that motivated weekly calls with the onsite management teams to identify and rectify the operational issues through additional maintenance procedures, among other modifications. Through our review, amendment, and approval of the operating budget, our portfolio management team continues to work to address the project issues. Another example was a set of solar investments in Cape Cod, where natural rainfall was insufficient to clean the bird droppings off of our solar investment, which caused a degradation in performance. To rectify this issue, we worked with the project operator to install a safe laser system that dissuaded the birds from soiling our solar panels, thus improving performance.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Due to the physical factors previously discussed and our investments' geographic context limited to the United States, we may see an increase in insurance premiums.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

In anticipation of climate change related physical risks, projects related to our investments in particularly vulnerable regions, such as low-lying coastal areas may face increases in insurance costs. An increase in insurance costs may reduce the cash flows and financial returns from these investments and may cause us to reduce the amount of financial leverage we utilize and cause a decline in our overall profitability.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

1161800

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

2000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*An increase in insurance costs would drive an increase in total expenses. We have estimated that an increase in operating expenses of 5% would be expected to reduce our cash flows from wind equity and solar equity projects by 2% (i.e., financial impact calculated as 2023 Distributable Earnings of 157mn * 37% allocated to such projects * 2% decline in cashflows equals 1mn in negative annual financial impact).*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Increase insurance coverage

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

713000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Our portfolio management team of about 29 employees allocates approximately 10% of its time to such evaluation and management on an annual basis. Our median employee salary as disclosed in our latest Proxy Statement was 246,024. We multiplied this median salary figure by 29 employees (7,134,696), multiplied by 10% of the total median salaries to determine the response cost of approximately 0.713m provided.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We negotiate insurance policies and structural protections into our investment agreements. We require that the projects in which we invest are insured against certain natural catastrophe events, such as flood, severe convective storm and hail and fire that could impact our cash distributions.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

18600000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

23370000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 100%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

*Approximately, 1% of the Total Insurable Value (TIV) of the 12.3 billion (which includes projected replacement value and one year of annual revenue) of the projects in our portfolio is located in high fire risk locations, high or very high risk locations for severe convective storm and hail, or Special Flood Hazard Areas. Our investments' geographic context is limited to the United States. It is highly unlikely that all assets would be impacted by increased meteorological events at the same time; however, indicatively, if 19% of the assets in high-risk fire locations were impacted at the same time, the TIV impacted would be 23.3 million (i.e. 12.3bn * 1% * 19% 23.3m).*
[Add row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Other products and services opportunity, please specify :Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

With our full investment portfolio geographically limited to the United States, HASI's core business is to provide financing for renewable energy and energy efficient assets that reduce emissions. Increased demand for renewable energy and energy efficiency assets would increase the potential pool of investments in which HASI can invest. We have disclosed the perceived impacts in our TCFD scenario analysis, which is included in our 2023 Sustainability & Impact Report.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

With our full investment portfolio geographically limited to the United States, HASI's core business is to provide financing for renewable energy and energy efficient assets that reduce emissions. Increased demand for renewable energy, energy efficiency and water-use efficiency assets would increase HASI's total addressable market.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

35331751

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

51967000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*As a result of increasing global awareness of and aversion to climate change impacts, we believe the sustainable infrastructure markets in which we invest, and investment in climate solutions more broadly, will continue to grow as the impact of climate change increases. In July 2024, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ("NOAA") reported that 2023 was the warmest year on record, with 10 of the warmest years on record having occurred since 2014. Further, communities across the globe are increasingly experiencing the destructive economic impacts of climate change, which are only expected to increase in frequency and severity. According to the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ("NOAA"), there were 28 natural disaster events in the United States in 2023, with an estimated individual cost of greater than 1 billion and an aggregate cost of approximately 93.1 billion. BloombergNEF ("BNEF") reported in January 2023, that carbon solutions investment exceeded 1.1 trillion annually with 239 billion being invested in the United States. In its Energy Efficiency 2023 report, the International Energy Agency ("IEA") estimates global spending on energy efficiency at approximately 380 billion. Given that many projects are often self-financed (especially energy efficiency), we believe our total addressable market is likely a subset of these overall industry estimates. However, we believe these estimates are reliable indicators of market trends. These positive industry trends coupled with the increasing environmental and economic imperative to reduce carbon emissions are expected to further broaden our investable universe. A corporate objective of ours is to grow Distributable Earnings per Share by 7% to 10% per year. The growing investable universe in climate change solutions will help us achieve this objective. Given Distributable Earnings of 157 million in 2023 (and assuming – for the purpose of this analysis – a constant share count), we anticipate this opportunity to support annual growth in Distributable Earnings of at least 35.3 to 51.9 million by the end of the next three years (i.e., 157m * ((1.073)-1) 35.3m and 157 * ((1.103)-1) 51.9m).*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

32172000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Cost to realize calculation: Approximately 50% of HASI's employees (including our management, legal, and investment teams) are directly working full time to capture this opportunity. The assumed cost equals 50% of our 64.3 million in compensation and benefits in 2023.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

For over 20 years, HASI has been fostering relationships with the largest engineering firms and project development companies in the world. These companies, including ENGIE, Ameresco, Trane, Clearway, Schneider Electric, Siemens, and SunPower (to name a few), have a proven track record of specialization in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. HASI has and continues to develop financing structures and master transaction documents with these firms and developers that can be utilized to streamline financial closings and make HASI our clients' preferred financing partner. Our investment team manages a greater-than 5 billion pipeline, 52% of which is related to Behind the Meter "BTM" assets and 30% of which is related to Grid-connected "GC" assets, with the remainder related to other sustainable infrastructure (as of the end of 2023). We prefer investments where the assets have a long-term, investment-grade rated off-taker or counterparties. In the case of BTM, the off-taker or counterparty may be the building owner or occupant, and we may be secured by the installed improvements or other real estate rights. In the case of GC, the off-taker or counterparty may be a utility or electric user who has entered into a contractually committed agreement, such as a power

purchase agreement ("PPA"), to purchase power produced by a renewable energy project at a minimum price with potential price escalators for a portion of the project's estimated life. We believe we have available a broad range of financing sources as part of our strategy that are designed to increase potential returns to our stockholders. We may finance our investments through the use of non-recourse debt, recourse debt, or equity and may also decide to finance such transactions through the use of off-balance sheet securitization structures. We believe that our long history of sustainable infrastructure investing, the experience, expertise and relationships of our management team, the anticipated credit strength of the obligors or investees involved in our investments and the size and growth potential of our market, position us well to capitalize on our strategy.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Assets

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1230000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 100%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Because all of our assets are climate solutions with calculable avoided carbon emissions or other tangible environmental benefits such as reducing water consumption, we maintain that 100% of our assets under management (AUM) is aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

HASI values the contribution that diversity brings to our Board of Directors. Diversity encompasses a wide range of factors, including, but not limited to, subject matter expertise, business experience, education, relevant skills, age, gender identity, race, ethnicity, LGBTQ identification, veteran status and ability.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

HASI-Sustainability-and-Impact-Report-2023_vf.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
☑ Board-level committee
☑ President

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Our Sustainability and Impact Governance Policy is a public policy on page 14 of our 2023 Sustainability & Impact Report (https://www.hasi.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/HASI-Sustainability-and-Impact-Report-2023_vf.pdf#page=14).

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis
☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

We recognize the importance of incorporating, evaluating and monitoring sustainability-related opportunities and risks as integral components of our overarching vision and strategy. HASI's Board is charged with officially adopting our Sustainability and Impact policies and monitoring Sustainability and Impact risks and opportunities. The Nominating, Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee (NGCR) assumes a pivotal role in consistently reviewing our strategies, activities, policies and ensuing disclosures on a quarterly basis. This comprehensive review encompasses key documents such as our Sustainability Investment Policy, Environmental Policies, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, Human Rights Statement and Human Capital Management Policies. Through this robust Sustainability and Impact governance structure, we affirm our steadfast commitment to remaining aligned with our Sustainability and Impact objectives. Our CEO is responsible for overseeing the execution of our Sustainability and Impact initiatives and ensuring internal resources are mobilized and deployed to forward our

Sustainability and Impact goals. An internal cross-functional Sustainability and Impact Leadership Team implements these strategies and policies, while a Sustainability and Impact Frameworks Reporting Committee meets quarterly to assess the environmental impact of our investments. The success of our business strategy, focused on investing in solutions to climate change, is reflected in a portion of our employees' compensation. Beginning in 2023, we required each employee to set one specific Sustainability and Impact objective to support corporate goals. For additional information regarding our governance structure and Sustainability and Impact best practices, please see our 2023 Form 10-K item 1 – Business – Sustainability, Impact and Corporate Governance and our proxy statement for our 2024 annual meeting.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ No

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Our Board of Directors has approved the exploration of conducting analysis and reporting findings of comprehensive environmental assessments in line with the Task Force for Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). These assessments will enable us to identify and mitigate material biodiversity risks, including proximity to protected areas and endangered species.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

☑ Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

☑ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Chief Executive Officer oversees the allocation, prioritization, and oversight of staff and company resources dedicated to the implementation and integration of climate-related issues into the broader Company strategy. Responsibilities include overseeing climate-related employee incentives, monitoring the Company's climate transition plan, guiding the firm's overall climate strategy and reviewing the budget expenditures necessary to support the Company's climate strategy. The CEO communicates progress on such activities to our Board of Directors, as climate-related issues are fully integrated into the Company's business operations.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Our Board of Directors has approved the exploration of conducting analysis and reporting findings of comprehensive environmental assessments in line with the Task Force for Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). These assessments will enable us to identify and mitigate material biodiversity risks, including proximity to protected areas and endangered species. The CEO plans to report these findings to the Board upon completion of the biodiversity assessment.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

90

(4.5.3) Please explain

Executive compensation is implicitly linked to ESG performance due to our focus on investments in climate solutions, which drive growth in key compensation-linked financial metrics. The resulting Distributable EPS and Distributable ROE exceeded our predetermined target, which entitled the NEOs to receive 159% of their target corporate performance bonus amounts, which was 90% of NEO incentive comp. See page 42 of the HASI 2024 Proxy Statement for further details.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Board approval of climate transition plan

☑ Other strategy and financial planning-related metrics, please specify :Executive compensation is implicitly linked to Sustainability & Impact performance due to our focus on investments in climate solutions, which drive growth in key compensation-linked financial metrics.

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

The HASI Corporate Executive team is incentivized to make progress toward our climate goals with compensation increases approved by the Board. The Board takes into account both the financial and environmental performance of our climate solutions investments, including impacts on cashflows and the efficiency with which these investments avoid CO2, as calculated using CarbonCount.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

HASI's executive compensation is linked to making climate positive investments that pass our Sustainability Investment Policy screen, which mandates that all investments must either reduce or be neutral on carbon emissions, or have some other tangible environmental benefit such as reducing water consumption. Because our business plan relies on making profitable investments in climate solutions, our executive compensation is in part based on the financial performance of each of these climate positive investments, which financial performance is used to determine the monetary rewards for our executive team.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The HASI Environmental Policies cover Executive and Board governance, Emissions Reduction and Climate Change, Renewable Energy Targets, Energy Efficiency, Environmental Supply Chain Management, Green Building, Waste Reduction and Sustainable Management, Water, and Biodiversity. This document is publicly disclosed at: https://www.hasi.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/HASI-Environmental-Policies.pdf

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

☑ Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion

☑ Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of renewable electricity procurement practices

☑ Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

HASI-Environmental-Policies.pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Ceres

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

☑ UN Global Compact

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Ceres: The aim of our organization's funding for Ceres is to strengthen its position as a nonprofit organization focused on steering the economy toward a sustainable future by solving the world's greatest sustainability challenges through equitable market-based and policy solutions. NZAM: Public commitment to manage our assets toward Net Zero. PCAF: Financial Institution association to standardize and regulate carbon accounting, with an emphasis on financed emissions PRI: UN-supported network of investors who works to promote sustainable investment through the incorporation of ESG factors into investment practices across asset classes SBTi: Public disclosure of science-based emissions reduction targets. TCFD: Public disclosure of assessment climate change-related risks and opportunities. UN Global Compact: Support of universal sustainable business principles and UN Development Goals
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

HASI-Sustainability-and-Impact-Report-2023_vf.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

☑ Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

Pioneer Public Affairs, HASI's current and sole contracted federal policy lobbyist (our registered lobbying firm since 2021, per the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 - Sec. 4), submits quarterly lobbying reports as required by the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 - Sec. 5. These reports can be found on the U.S. House of Representatives (https://disclosurespreview.house.gov/) and U.S. Senate (https://lda.senate.gov/) disclosure websites (search "Hannon Armstrong").

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

Our Climate Lobbying Commitment on page 31 of our 2023 Sustainability & Impact Report (attached): In keeping with our Sustainable Investment Policy only to invest in assets that improve our climate future, we have consistently aligned our climate change lobbying activities with the objective of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels, as articulated in the Paris Agreement. We firmly believe that constraining global temperature rise to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels represents the foundational corporate response to the pervasive global risks posed by climate change. The members of our Leadership Team bear the ultimate responsibility for defining our policy priorities and overseeing our climate change lobbying practices. The direction they set is informed by regular reviews that actively involve our stakeholders, whose views help to shape our positions on specific policy issues. In adherence to this commitment, we annually release a comprehensive Policy Engagement Report. This report outlines our climate change lobbying activities and sheds light on the efforts of the associations and coalitions to which we proudly belong.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables
☑ Renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

237000

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The IRA is the most significant piece of climate legislation in U.S. history, and ensuring its effective implementation is a top priority for HASI. Throughout the year, we engaged with federal policymakers regarding swift and favorable implementation of the tax credits and bonus credits created by the IRA. Additionally, HASI supported the Climate United collaborative's proposal to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the 14 billion National Clean Investment Fund (NCIF), a component of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) passed by Congress in the IRA.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

SEC Climate Risk Disclosure Requirements

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental impacts and pressures

☑ Emissions – CO2

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ United States of America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Several HASI recommendations (provided in 2022) for mandatory climate disclosures by public companies were included in the U.S. SEC’s final rule on March 6, 2024, requiring registrants to provide comprehensive climate risk disclosures.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement
[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America
☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :American Clean Power (ACP)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:
☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

American Clean Power (ACP) is an association of clean power sector companies that aims to provide cost-effective solutions to address climate. The majority of the climate solutions in which HASI invests are supported and advanced by American Clean Power.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

125000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The aim of our organization's funding for ACP is to strengthen its position as a climate policy advocate through our membership contribution.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

☑ Other trade association in North America, please specify :National Association of Energy Service Companies (NAESCO)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The National Association of Energy Service Companies, (NAESCO) is the leading advocacy and accreditation organization for Energy Service Companies dedicated to modernizing America's building infrastructure through performance contracting.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

23000

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

The aim of our organization's funding for NAESCO is to strengthen its position as a climate policy advocate through our membership contribution.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply
☑ Paris Agreement
[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization’s response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Public policy engagement

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

https://www.hasi.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/HASI-Sustainability-and-Impact-Report-2023_vf.pdf

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

HASI-Sustainability-and-Impact-Report-2023_vf.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our sixth annual Sustainability and Impact Report details our approach, targets and performance across a broad array of material Sustainability and Impact issues, in accordance with the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) reporting framework.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

https://investors.hasi.com/filings-financials/all-sec-filings/content/0001561894-24-000009/0001561894-24-000009.pdf#page47

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

0001561894-24-000009.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

TCFD Scenario analysis detailing risks, opportunities, dependencies and impacts found on pages 47-53 of the 2024 HASI 10-K.
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ IEA 450

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Sensitivity of capital (to nature impacts and dependencies)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In our implementation of ISSB (preceded by TCFD) and evaluation of the prospects and challenges linked to climate change, we have taken into account the Paris Agreement's goal to maintain the global average temperature below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and strive to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Our analysis demonstrated the potential effects on our investment portfolio as of December 31, 2023, resulting from the physical impacts of climate change employed internationally recognized greenhouse gas concentration trajectories to conjecture how climate-related physical risks could impact our operations. Adopted by the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) model greenhouse gas emissions increases that instigate higher global temperatures contributing to climate change-related risks. Time horizons in the scenario analyses span up to the years 2050 and 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Given the assessments of the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other leading climate research organizations regarding the probability of limiting the global temperature increase to 1.5 Celsius and likely serious climatic impacts even with aggressive emissions reduction initiatives, we believe our investment portfolio will be impacted by physical risks regardless of the actions taken. We assume the types of risks to which our investment portfolio is exposed will be similar under scenarios RCP 1.9 or RCP 6.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 6.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 3.0°C - 3.4°C

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

☑ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

As an investor in clean energy and energy efficiency, HASI is focused on being well prepared for the potential growth and driving factors in our market. As such we have modeled a bespoke transitional scenario to most accurately assess climate-related impacts on our business. To analyze how climate-related transition risks can impact our operations, we evaluated scenarios compatible with both 1.5 degrees C and below 2 degrees C. One such scenario involved an increase in the price of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) or similar structures due to implementation of aggressive renewable energy targets. As per our analysis, if REC prices increase by 5%, there will not be material impact to the overall cash flows from existing investments due to lower value of RECs compared to power prices in markets where the investments are located. The second scenario evaluated is the implementation of a carbon pricing mechanism that might influence power prices, operating costs for certain entities and the competitive landscape for renewables. Our analysis showed that cashflows from wind equity investments will increase by 6% if the carbon tax drives up power price by 10%. However, there would not be a material impact on solar equity, renewable energy debt, or energy efficiency investments. Another scenario assessed is the impact of global temperature increase on the operational performance of projects in which we invest. The analysis showed that solar and wind projects can be affected by an increase in global temperature. If the efficiency of solar grids decreases by 5%, the expected cash flows from solar equity investments drop down 11%. Similarly, high temperature faults create more wear and tear on wind turbines. A decrease of wind production by 5% negatively impacts the cash flows from wind equity investments by 7%. These scenario analyses have informed our strategy to increase our focus on energy efficiency investment in commercial buildings given this is predicted to be an area of large growth. Scenario analyses have also influenced management's objective to build our asset management's ability to monitor and manage wind investments. For example, given estimated increases in wind project investments, we have licensed a portfolio modeling tool to help us best monitor and optimize the investment opportunities suggested by IEA and other similar scenarios. Time horizons in the scenario analyses span up to the year 2050 and 2100.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The parameters of our bespoke transitional scenario dictated an increase in the prices of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) or similar instruments due to implementation of aggressive renewable energy targets. As per our analysis, the implementation of a carbon pricing mechanism might influence power prices, operating costs for certain entities and the competitive landscape for renewables. Our analysis showed that cashflows from wind equity investments will increase by 6% if a carbon tax drives up power prices by 10%. However, there would not be a material impact on solar equity, renewable energy debt or energy efficiency investments.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

We assessed the RCP 1.9 physical scenario to understand the impact of global temperature increase on the operational performance of projects in which we invest. The analysis showed that solar and wind projects can be affected by an increase in global temperature. If the efficiency of solar grids decreases by 5%, the expected cash flows from solar equity investments decrease 11%. Similarly, high temperature faults create more wear and tear on wind turbines. A decrease of wind production by 5% negatively impacts the cash flows from wind equity investments by 7%. Scenario analyses have also influenced management's objective to augment our ability to monitor and manage utility-scale solar and wind investments with advanced software tools. For example, given estimated increases in grid-connected investments,

we have licensed a portfolio modeling tool to help us better monitor and optimize the investment opportunities suggested by International Energy Agency (IEA) and other similar scenarios. The parameters of the RCP 1.9 transitional scenario dictated an increase in the prices of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) or similar instruments due to implementation of aggressive renewable energy targets. As per our analysis, the implementation of a carbon pricing mechanism might influence power prices, operating costs for certain entities and the competitive landscape for renewables. Our analysis showed that cashflows from wind equity investments will increase by 6% if a carbon tax drives up power prices by 10%. However, there would not be a material impact on solar equity, renewable energy debt or energy efficiency investments.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

The transition to a low carbon economy requires innovative financial solutions. This creates opportunities for us to address the persistent challenges of clean energy access for low- and medium-income households, which has in turn influenced our business strategy. For example, in 2023, we financed community solar projects at a discount to retail rates that led to the accessibility and adoption of clean energy for a diverse array of communities. We also invest in sustainable infrastructure such as seismic retrofits, stormwater mitigation and other energy efficiency projects to improve the sustainability of cities and communities. We actively leverage commercial property assessed clean energy (CPACE) financing programs to provide services to under-served markets. Additionally, our strategy also focuses on

investments to deploy innovative energy efficiency technologies. In addition, the HASI Foundation established the HASI Climate Solutions Scholarship Program to provide financial assistance for high-achieving, sustainability-focused students from underrepresented communities. Applications for the scholarship program are open to rising undergraduate juniors and seniors who have demonstrated interest in sustainability. The needs-based scholarships typically cover the balance of full-year tuition and room and board expenses for undergraduate students interested in pursuing careers related to climate action and sustainability. At launch, the participating schools include Baltimore-based Morgan State University and Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, fully administer the scholarships, and recipients are encouraged to seek mentorship opportunities with HASI employees. As per our estimate, our investments support over 400,000 jobs in the clean energy sector across 48 U.S. states. The importance of climate action and awareness is regularly emphasized in company meetings and communications. In addition, HASI offers relocation bonuses if employees move to the immediate area surrounding our office, which incentivizes shorter and less environmentally impactful commutes.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ We do not have a feedback mechanism in place, but we plan to introduce one within the next two years

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

HASI is a climate positive investment firm that actively partners with clients to deploy real assets that facilitate the energy transition. With more than 12 billion in managed assets, our vision is that every investment improves our climate future. We invest in a variety of asset classes across our three primary climate solutions markets: Behind the Meter (Residential Solar & Storage, Community Solar and Commercial & Industrial Solar, Energy Efficiency), Grid-Connected (Utility-Scale Solar, Onshore Wind, Battery Energy Storage Systems), and Fuels, Transport, and Nature (Renewable Natural Gas, Fleet Decarbonization, Ecological Restoration). The successful operation of our business facilitates hundreds of thousands of tons of incremental carbon avoidance each year through our investments.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

IN FY23, our investments avoided 20% more incremental carbon emissions (767,000 MT CO2) than in FY22 (615,000 MT CO2).

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

HASI-Sustainability-and-Impact-Report-2023_vf.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

In assessing our operational and financial performance, we calculate the environmental profile of our business operations and infrastructure investments using a combination of well-established reporting protocols and proprietary tools for measuring carbon emissions and water savings. Estimated water savings from our investments are calculated as the sum of the direct annual estimated water savings from energy efficiency measures such as low-flow water fixtures and the annual indirect water savings associated with the annual kWh generated and saved by our investments. The annual kWh of electricity generated and saved by our investments are multiplied by the amount of water withdrawn and not returned to local water systems based upon the project's location and the existing grid electricity generating units in that region. Indirect water savings is estimated using data prepared by the U.S. Government's Energy Information Administration and the Union of Concerned Scientists. In addition, our portfolio also includes investments in stormwater remediation and ecological restoration, which reduce pollution runoff into downstream waterways, restore wetlands and streams and ensure equitable access to clean water resources. We actively seek additional investment opportunities in this space to drive positive environmental and social impact through our client relationships with leading environmental development firms.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Increased awareness of the impacts due to climate change, reputational risks, and internalization of climate change risks in the businesses are driving increased demand for low-carbon products and services. HASI has one of the biggest opportunities to have a positive impact on the environment through deploying and mobilizing climate positive investments. Our investments are focused on energy efficiency projects, solar and wind power projects, as well as sustainable infrastructure projects (seismic retrofits, water and storm water infrastructure and upgraded transmission and distribution networks). We have long-standing relationships with leading energy service companies, manufacturers, project developers, utilities, owners and operators to ensure that we generate recurring, programmatic climate positive investments and fee generating investments. Our strategy considers the short-term, medium-term, and long-term horizon (0-18 years). For example, the expansion of our energy efficiency projects, sustainable infrastructure and solar and wind portfolios since 2013 demonstrate our significant strategic investment decisions driven by climate-related risks and opportunities. In 2013, we became the first capital provider to evaluate the efficiency by which each of our investments reduce carbon emissions through our proprietary tool CarbonCount. As of December 31, 2023, our portfolio consisted of over 360 investments, of which approximately 50% was invested in BTM assets and approximately 37% in GC assets, which include our land holdings. The portfolio accounts for a cumulative capacity of more than 22 GW of renewables across the U.S. to date.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The value of our firm is derived through our relationships with suppliers and other significant stakeholders such as the engineering firms that develop renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. We have integrated the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics Policy in the value chain of our business. In addition, our Sustainability & Impact Leadership Team continually reviews environmental and social issues in the supply chain and leads initiatives to integrate with the business process. We are a signatory to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the United Nations Global Compact, and we strive to promote human rights in our value chain, which includes suppliers and the communities where we operate. We have also initiated conversations with suppliers on disclosing the Sustainability & Impact-related aspects of their businesses. Through transparent disclosures, we seek to promote diversity, equity, and inclusion in our value chain. Time horizon of strategy: Our strategy considers the short, medium, and long-time horizons (0-10 years). As an example, the company made the decision several years ago to actively reflect HASI's climate and Sustainability & Impact ethos in our procurement strategy, primarily in our decisions not to serve meat in the staff canteen of our headquarters and to re-locate our office to new energy efficient premises. In addition, we achieved our 100% renewable energy procurement target several years ago in 2018. Launched in 2013, our CarbonCount scoring tool is also integral to our value chain investments. We only work with clients who develop assets that are neutral to negative on carbon emissions (as determined by our CarbonCount scoring tool).

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The transition to a low carbon economy requires innovative financial solutions. This creates opportunities for us to address the persistent challenges of clean energy access for low- and medium-income households, which has in turn influenced our business strategy. For example, in 2023, we financed community solar projects at a discount to retail rates that led to the accessibility and adoption of clean energy for a diverse array of communities. We also invest in sustainable infrastructure such as seismic retrofits, stormwater mitigation and other energy efficiency projects to improve the sustainability of cities and communities. We actively leverage commercial property assessed clean energy (CPACE) financing programs to provide services to under-served markets. Additionally, our strategy also focuses on investments to deploy innovative energy efficiency technologies. Our strategy considers short, medium, and long-time horizons (0-10 years). An example case study is our significant investment in the deployment of innovative building technologies is our 85 million investment in the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island facility. We financed a bundled energy solution, including efficiency upgrades, lighting upgrades, chiller improvements, an Energy Management Control System, on-site solar

PV generation and battery storage. In addition, the HASI Foundation established the HASI Climate Solutions Scholarship Program to provide financial assistance for high-achieving, sustainability-focused students from underrepresented communities. Applications for the scholarship program are open to rising undergraduate juniors and seniors who have demonstrated interest in sustainability. The needs-based scholarships typically cover the balance of full-year tuition and room and board expenses for undergraduate students interested in pursuing careers related to climate action and sustainability. At launch, the participating schools include Baltimore-based Morgan State University and Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, fully administer the scholarships, and recipients are encouraged to seek mentorship opportunities with HASI employees. As per our estimate, our investments support over 400,000 jobs in the clean energy sector across 48 U.S. states.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Given we are a financial services firm with approximately 139 employees, our direct day-to-day operations are unlikely to be significantly impacted by climate change. However, climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our operations in several ways. In response to physical climate risks, we are increasingly investing in upgrading transmission and distribution systems, stormwater infrastructure, seismic retrofits, and other similar projects. As part of our effort to rethink strategies to use energy efficiently, we are in the process of getting our office building certified as per LEED standards. The emissions due to electricity consumption for office operations are negligible or zero. This is because the electricity comes from the supplier who provides renewable energy by purchasing Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) to offset 100% of the electricity usage. Additionally, to encourage employees to reduce emissions due to their commute, we have launched an employee clean transportation incentive for the purchase of Electric Vehicles (1,000 per employee). We also recycle 50-75% of the office paper used. Our strategy considers the short, medium, and long-time horizons (0 to 10 years). For example, we have set operational targets to minimize our direct impact on the climate. These targets are continuously discussed and assessed in the ESG committee meetings to align our business with the scientific consensus of limiting the temperature boundary within 1.5-2 degree Celsius. This involves reducing energy usage, procuring renewable electricity for operating offices, efficient consumption of water and periodic employee surveys to find opportunities to reduce emission hotspots due to commuting. In 2022 and 2023, our total scope 1 and 2 (market-based) emissions totaled to zero. This has been due to practically zero scope 1 emissions and zero emissions from scope 2 (due to 100% renewable energy procurement and the purchase of renewable energy credits (RECs).
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☑ Assets
- ☑ Revenues
- ☑ Liabilities
- ☑ Access to capital
- ☑ Capital allocation
- ☑ Capital expenditures
- ☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☑ Risks
- ☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- ☑ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Capital expenditure and revenue: Our climate positive investments represent our biggest opportunity to drive significant positive environmental impacts. These capital deployments are a part of our financial planning process because there are better risk-adjusted returns and revenues realized by investing in projects that are beneficial for the environment. Since 2013, we have invested approximately 12 billion on climate change adaptation and mitigation solutions, covering solar and wind projects, energy efficiency projects and sustainable infrastructure projects. We completed approximately 2.3 billion of transactions during 2023, compared to approximately 1.8 billion during 2022. As of December 31, 2023, we held approximately 6.2 billion of transactions on our balance sheet, which we refer to as our "Portfolio." When combined with our Portfolio, as of December 31, 2023, we manage approximately 12.3 billion of assets, which we refer to as our "Managed Assets." These incremental investments are a part of our targets over the years which demonstrate our commitment to address climate change impacts. We have achieved

the targets that we have set over the years with impactful results, that include at present over 22 GW of renewables and over 360 energy efficiency investments across U.S. The significant growth in our managed assets shows the significance of the opportunity to our strategy. The weighted average life of assets in our portfolio is 17 years (as of the end of 2023), and there is a consistent time scale for assessing our assets. Operating costs: We have direct operating costs related to internal resources, who work together in collaboration to effectively manage risks and opportunities presented to our business due to climate change. Acquisitions and divestments: HASI has made the active decision to exclusively acquire assets that are neutral or negative on carbon emissions as part of our financial planning process. Access to capital: We currently have a large base of ESG-focused investors that purchase our publicly traded shares driven in part by the positive impact of our investments on the environment. These ESG investors help to broaden our access to capital and provide a stable base of long-term focused investors. Liabilities: We believe that there could be direct impacts on our suppliers, facilities, or product lines due to climate change risks. Our assumptions regarding increasing wind variability as a result of climate change drives how
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:
☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Total across climate change mitigation and climate change adaption

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

100

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

100

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

100

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

100

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

100

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

0

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition

As mitigants of and adaptations to climate change, because of our investments' carbon avoidance, carbon neutrality, or other tangible environmental benefit, such as reducing water consumption, we maintain that 100% of our revenues are generated from Eligible and Aligned activities as defined by the EU taxonomy.
[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:
☑ Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:
☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Adapted activity

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

418200000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

100

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

18

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

18

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

CarbonCount is a proprietary scoring tool for evaluating the efficiency by which the company's invested capital reduces carbon emissions, which uses U.S. EPA & IEA emissions factors (expressed on a CO2 equivalent basis) to calc the MT CO2e avoided.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Solar-energy generation assets significantly contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by displacing fossil fuel-based electricity generation. Such assets were also found to promote the transition to a low-carbon economy by harnessing renewable energy sources. Lifecycle Analysis: Lifecycle analyses showed that solar investments resulted in lower life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions compared to fossil fuel-based electricity generation. Resource Efficiency: Solar energy generation demonstrate efficient use of resources, including land, to minimize environmental impacts. Pollution Control: Solar assets, including panels and associated infrastructure were manufactured and managed to minimize pollution and waste generation. Human Rights: Human rights diligence was conducted through the project developers to ensure the greatest extent of human rights compliance throughout each project's lifecycle, including labor rights and community consultation. Environmental Impact Assessment: Comprehensive EIAs are conducted to identify and mitigate potential environmental impacts, such as land use changes and habitat disruption, among other biodiversity considerations.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

A robust DNSH analysis for electricity generation from solar photovoltaic technology under the EU taxonomy regulation found that the activity avoids significant harm to environmental and social factors.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity generation from wind power

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Adapted activity

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

110700000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

100

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

5

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

5

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

CarbonCount is a proprietary scoring tool for evaluating the efficiency by which the company's invested capital reduces carbon emissions, which uses U.S. EPA & IEA emissions factors (expressed on a CO2 equivalent basis) to calc the MT CO2e avoided.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

Wind-energy generation assets significantly contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by displacing fossil fuel-based electricity generation. Such assets were also found to promote the transition to a low-carbon economy by harnessing renewable energy sources. Lifecycle Analysis: Lifecycle analyses showed that wind investments resulted in lower life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions compared to fossil fuel-based electricity generation. Resource Efficiency: Wind energy generation demonstrate efficient use of resources, including land, to minimize environmental impacts. Pollution Control: Wind assets, including panels and associated infrastructure were manufactured and managed to minimize pollution and waste generation. Human Rights: Human rights diligence was conducted through the project developers to ensure the greatest extent of human rights compliance throughout each project's lifecycle, including labor rights and community consultation. Environmental Impact Assessment: Comprehensive EIAs are conducted to identify and mitigate potential environmental impacts, such as land use changes and habitat disruption, among other biodiversity considerations.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

A robust DNSH analysis for electricity generation from wind power under the EU taxonomy regulation found that the activity avoids significant harm to environmental and social factors.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Electricity generation from renewable non-fossil gaseous and liquid fuels

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Transitional activity

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

86100000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

100

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

3

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

3

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

CarbonCount is a proprietary scoring tool for evaluating the efficiency by which the company's invested capital reduces carbon emissions, which uses U.S. EPA & IEA emissions factors (expressed on a CO2 equivalent basis) to calc the MT CO2e avoided.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

By converting methane to renewable natural gas, these assets preclude emissions-intensive methane from entering the atmosphere in favor of relatively cleaner natural gas. Our comprehensive substantial contribution analysis for electricity generation from renewable non-fossil gaseous and liquid fuels under the EU taxonomy regulation demonstrated how these assets advance climate change mitigation goals through technological innovation, efficiency gains, and adherence to minimum safeguards. This approach ensures that electricity generation from renewable non-fossil gaseous and liquid fuels contributes positively to environmental objectives while meeting social and governance criteria outlined by the EU taxonomy.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

A robust DNSH analysis for electricity generation from renewable non-fossil gaseous and liquid fuels under the EU taxonomy regulation found that the activity avoids significant harm to environmental and social factors.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

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Row 6

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

☑ Urban and suburban transport, road passenger transport

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

☑ EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

☑ Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

☑ CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

☑ Transitional activity

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

86100000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

100

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

3

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

3

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

CarbonCount is a proprietary scoring tool for evaluating the efficiency by which the company's invested capital reduces carbon emissions, which uses U.S. EPA & IEA emissions factors (expressed on a CO2 equivalent basis) to calc the MT CO2e avoided.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

In line with the EU taxonomy regulation for urban and suburban road passenger transport assets, our substantial contribution analysis assessed how these assets contributed to environmental objectives, particularly sustainable mobility, while adhering to minimum safeguards. Sustainable Mobility: Our sustainable school transport assets contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions support the transition to low-carbon urban mobility systems and improve air quality in the cities where such assets operate. Efficiency: Optimization of the bus routes resulted in a 25% decrease in the number of total miles driven per year compared to traditional bus fleets.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Our comprehensive DNSH analysis for urban and suburban road passenger transport under the EU taxonomy regulation ensured that the activities of our transportation assets contribute positively to environmental sustainability and social well-being while avoiding significant harm.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

HASI-Sustainability-and-Impact-Report-2023_vf (1).pdf
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

General Considerations for All Asset Classes: Climate Change Adaptation: Consider resilience to climate change impacts in project design and operation. Sustainable Use of Resources: Promote efficient use of resources (energy, water, materials) throughout the lifecycle of the asset. Transparency and Reporting: Ensure transparency in reporting on environmental and social impacts, as well as adherence to taxonomy criteria. Each analysis should be supported by evidence and documentation demonstrating compliance with these minimum safeguards. This approach ensures that the activities align with the EU taxonomy's criteria for sustainable economic activities, promoting transparency, environmental protection, and social responsibility across different sectors.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Because we a US-based company with real assets located exclusively within the US and US-administered territories, we voluntarily evaluated and report our eligibility and alignment with the EU taxonomy.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

☑ No

(5.4.3.4) Please explain why you will not be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Because we a US-based company with real assets located exclusively witin the US and US-administered territories, we voluntarily evaluated and report our eligibility and alignment with the EU taxonomy and expect to seek external verification of our assessment in the future.
[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

As an investor in climate solutions, HASI has deployed capital in a number of investments in novel climate solutions technologies that have advanced the development of these technologies and encouraged wider-spread applications to facilitate the broader energy transition. The sum of HASI investments in school bus fleet decarbonization platform Zūm (132,000,000), innovative building technologies at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island facility (85,000,000), and electricity grid monitoring software company REsurety (15,000,000) collectively comprise our Research & Development investment over the past years. This total deployment of 232,000,000 as of 12/31/2023 comprises what we consider our R&D investment to date. Note that because we do not plan our R&D investments independent of prospective deals in our pipeline, we are unable to provide specific percentage projection of the average total R&D investment over the next 5 years. [Fixed row]

(5.5.6) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for real estate and construction activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Transportation Technology/Bus Electrification

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Full/commercial-scale demonstration

(5.5.6.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

57

(5.5.6.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

132000000

(5.5.6.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

0

(5.5.6.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The transition to a low carbon economy requires the commercial demonstration of innovative transportation solutions. HASI's 132,000,000 investment in initiatives spearheaded by modern student transportation platform Zūm has improved the efficiency of public school bus fleets in Los Angeles, Spokane (WA) and Howard County (MD). Zūm has also now decarbonized the bus fleet of the Oakland (CA) Unified School District, making Oakland the first public school district in the U.S. to transition to 100% electrified school buses through ground-breaking vehicle-to-grid technology. Note that because we do not plan our R&D investments independent of prospective deals in our pipeline, we are unable to provide specific percentage projection of the average total R&D investment over the next 5 years.

Row 2

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Building integrated photovoltaic systems

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Applied research and development

(5.5.6.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

37

(5.5.6.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

85000000

(5.5.6.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

0

(5.5.6.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

A significant investment in the deployment of innovative building technologies is our 85 million investment in the Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island facility. In line with our climate commitment to invest in carbon-avoiding technologies, we financed a bundled energy solution, including efficiency upgrades, lighting upgrades, chiller improvements, an Energy Management Control System, on-site solar PV generation and battery storage. Novel iterations and applications of these established technologies constitute applied R&D as we gauge system performance and communicate impact to our stakeholders, including developer partners and investors. Note that because we do not plan our R&D investments independent of prospective deals in our pipeline, we are unable to provide specific percentage projection of the average total R&D investment over the next 5 years.

Row 3

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Application of Locational Marginal Emission (LME) data to more accurately measure and report avoided emissions impacts.

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Pilot demonstration

(5.5.6.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

6

(5.5.6.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

15000000

(5.5.6.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

0

(5.5.6.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our investment in REsurety advances the active piloting of the application of Locational Marginal Emissions (LME) data to more accurately measure the emissions and avoided emissions impacts of energy infrastructure projects that corporates rely upon to achieve their energy procurement goals. As the number of projects and forums working on electricity GHG emissions accounting grows, this R&D investment encourages a group of practitioners, companies and organizations actively procuring renewable energy and other decarbonization solutions in the voluntary markets to improve emissions accounting accuracy and ensure clean energy investments maximize electricity decarbonization. Note that because we do not plan our R&D investments independent of prospective deals in our pipeline, we are unable to provide specific percentage projection of the average total R&D investment over the next 5 years.
[Add row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
☑ Internal fee

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

☑ Benchmarking against peers

☑ Scenario analysis

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

At the end of each year, we sum the Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (including Category 15) carbon emissions from the prior year. We then net the avoided emissions associated with our investments as of the end of the most recent year against only our Scope 3 Category 15 emissions, if any. If the result of this calculation is less than zero, we simply assign a value of zero to this subtotal. Note that we do not net avoided financed emissions (Scope 3 Category 15) against Scope 1 or Scope 2 emissions.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 - Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 - Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 - Waste generated in operations

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

100

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

100

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

100

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Each year, the total internal fee for CO2 emissions is donated to the HASI Foundation as a component of the company's annual Social Dividend. Additional details can be found at the following link: https://www.hasi.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/HASI903_Internal-Carbon-Price.pdf
[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

The threshold for classifying suppliers as having dependencies and/or impacts on pollution levels is whether they have disclosed Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions and demonstrated a sensitivity to addressing the emissions impact of their business activities through concrete actions such as renewable energy or REC procurement. Of our 40 Tier 1 suppliers assessed, we report 50% meeting the stated disclosure threshold, which meets our threshold for successful for this assessment.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

20
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Reputation management

☑ Other, please specify :Alignment with material Sustainability and Impact issues as defined in the HASI Sustainability and Impact Materiality Assessment.

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We endeavor to engage our business partners, including our suppliers, customers and clients, on climate and sustainability issues to address shared risks and identify impact opportunities. Our Materiality Assessment guides our evaluation of various aspects of our partners' activities, including reputational and legal controversies. This due diligence significantly contributes to our human rights assessment by proactively identifying potential high-profile human rights risks stemming from our business relationships.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our Business Partner Code of Conduct outlines the recourse for non-compliance: https://www.hasi.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/HASI-Business-Partner-Code-of-Conduct.pdf
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Environmental disclosure through a public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply
☑ First-party verification

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply
☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

In 2023, we conducted due diligence on our top 40 business partners, which represents 100% of our material partnerships and as in years past, surpasses our internal target of over 50% engagement. Partners include finance parties, vendors, clients and legal entities. We assessed operational context, climate progress, industry influence and regional factors. This aligns with our U.S.-based Business Partner Engagement Program to address Sustainability and Impact issues across our value chain. While we operate almost exclusively in the U.S., our suppliers and vendors are sometimes found to operate as multinational entities, and thus the impact of conducting such supplier assessment activities is to ensure that our respective Sustainability and Impact priorities are aligned.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Engaging corporate buyers of renewable energy credits (indirect consumers) on HASI's co-founding of the Emissions First Partnership to minimize impact from electricity use.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :This engagement approach educates suppliers on making impactful purchases of Renewable Energy Credits to mitigate their Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce environmental impacts

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Engaging clients (direct customers) on HASI's co-founding of the Emissions First Partnership to minimize impact from electricity use.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Engaging our top clients (direct customers, by transaction volume) on our collaborative effort to update the GHG protocol accounting standards prioritizes emissions impact of electricity, moving past ineffective megawatt-hour matching. We surpassed our 50% growth threshold of success by growing membership by 160% of the Emissions First Partnership HASI cofounded, contributing to broader diffusion of our collective efforts to influence GHG accounting standards. There are currently 26 member organizations, up from the 10 original founders.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Educating investors and shareholders on our environmental initiatives, impact metrics, and progress toward our climate-related goals provides decision-useful data that can be used to inform these investors' and stakeholders' investment strategies, attracting capital that enhances our market capitalization and increases our ability to finance impactful climate solutions projects.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

This engagement implicitly encourages investors and stakeholders to evaluate the performance of our investments, and thus the performance of our organization, by connecting the dots between climate solutions as environmentally positive investment vehicles and the underlying cashflows that distinguish such investment vehicles as attractive places to grow investment capital. This growth in our earnings from 1.88 Distributable Earnings per Share (EPS) in 2022 to 2.23 per share in 2023, surpassing our public guidance compound annual growth rate of 10-13% with Distributable EPS growth of 16% in this 24-month time period.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Other value chain stakeholder, please specify :HASI Foundation grantees

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

The HASI Foundation engages with value chain stakeholders beyond our direct business operations including local and disadvantaged communities, as well as programs targeted at historically underrepresented communities and communities impacted by climate change and/or the energy transition, which provide training for careers in climate solutions and education on climate change impacts.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

HASI Foundation focuses its philanthropic leadership at the intersection of climate action and social justice. In 2023, the HASI Foundation granted approximately 900,000 to 12 organizations. (As of the end of 2023, HASI has contributed more than 6.5 million to the Foundation since its inception.) Initiatives supported by HASI Foundation grants included: (1) Energy efficiency and solar-plus-storage investments for nonprofits providing essential services to local communities; (2) Scholarships and fellowships for several young professionals from disadvantaged backgrounds seeking to enter the climate and sustainability fields; (3) Critical support for local organizations promoting economic and climate resilience, among others. Our threshold for success is funding at least 10 different grantees, which we surpassed by funding a total of 12 distinct organizations.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Equity share

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As an asset manager and investor, we view the percentage of equity share as the most applicable and accurate consolidation approach for our business operations.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As an asset manager and investor, we view the percentage of equity share as the most applicable and accurate consolidation approach for our business operations.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As an asset manager and investor, we view the percentage of equity share as the most applicable and accurate consolidation approach for our business operations. [Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*Data and information supporting the Scope 2 GHG emissions statement are historical in nature.*

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We have determined that HASI has no Scope 1 emissions that our organization owns or controls..

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

75.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 Location-based emissions are the result of our office space's electricity consumption, which is based on energy bill statements and then converted to MT CO2e using the relevant EPA eGrid emissions factors for the corresponding year.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.12

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Due to our procurement of renewable energy, we have determined that HASI has negligible (near-zero) Scope 2 Market-based emissions.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculated Purchased Goods and Services using an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimate of average waste mix, assuming 1.24/lbs of waste per employee per day (CalRecycle's Waste Disposal and Diversion Findings for Selected Industry Groups). Based on the waste mix, we employ volume-to-weight conversion factors from the EPA, multiplied by the EPA emissions factors for Product Manufacturing (MTC02e per short ton of waste), multiplied by the proportion of the year that the office is open, multiplied by the percentage of our 139 employees in the office each day (38%).

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculated Waste Generated in Operations using an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimate of average waste mix, assuming 1.24/lbs of waste per employee per day (CalRecycle's Waste Disposal and Diversion Findings for Selected Industry Groups). Based on the waste mix, we employed volume-to-weight

conversion factors from the EPA, multiplied by the EPA emissions factors from landfilling (MTC02e per short ton of waste), multiplied by the proportion of the year that the office is open, multiplied by the percentage of our 139 employees in the office each day (38%).

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

326.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculated Business Travel emissions by first identifying the USD-amount the company spent on air, train, and car travel, respectively, over the previous year. For air and train travel, we employed a Passenger Revenue per Available Seat Mile conversion factor developed by MIT (https://web.mit.edu/airlinedata/www/2020%2012%20Month%20Documents/Traffic%20and%20Capacity/System%20Total/Total%20System%20Passenger%20Revenue%20per%20ASM.htm) and the US Bureau of Transportation Statistics (https://www.bts.gov/content/energy-intensity-amtrak-services), respectively. For train travel, we additionally employed the total Amtrak ticket revenue for the previous year to arrive at a Passenger Revenue per Available Seat Mile figure. To develop this figure for car travel, we developed a Cost per Mile metric based on an Uber trip from New York's Penn Station to the city's Financial District, by which figure we divided the total HASI spend on car travel. We then multiplied the numbers for each of these modes of transportation by the corresponding conversion factor (kg CO2/passenger mile), and summed all three figures to arrive at our final, third-party verified tally.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

167.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

To calculate Employee Commuting, we first surveyed our employees to determine their primary modes of transportation. We applied the results of our 60% response rate to our entire employee based to determine a percentage breakdown of employees who commuted to the office via ICE vehicles, EVs, HEVs, Subway, Bicycle or Walking. We then calculated the average roundtrip commute mileage per mode of commute vehicle. Based on vehicle type, we divided the total mileage by the average miles-per-gallon of each vehicle mode using stats of the US Department of Energy's FuelEconomy.gov website. We then employed the relevant EPA-developed conversion factors to arrive at our final, third-party verified tally.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2021

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

29066.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculated the majority of our Scope 3, Category 15 (financed) emissions in line with the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) standards to support our Net Zero Asset Managers (NZAM) commitment.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
Reporting year	*0*	*Date input [must be between [10/01/2015 - 10/01/2023]*	*N/A - As a climate solutions investor, we have zero scope 1 emissions.*
Past year 1	*0*	*12/31/2022*	*N/A - As a climate solutions investor, we have zero scope 1 emissions.*
Past year 2	*0*	*12/31/2021*	*N/A - As a climate solutions investor, we have zero scope 1 emissions.*
Past year 3	*0*	*12/31/2020*	*N/A - As a climate solutions investor, we have zero scope 1 emissions.*
Past year 4	*0*	*12/31/2019*	*N/A - As a climate solutions investor, we have zero scope 1 emissions.*
Past year 5	*0*	*12/31/2018*	*N/A - As a climate solutions investor, we have zero scope 1 emissions.*

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

154

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Location-based methodology is based on office energy consumption multiplied by state-specific emissions factors. The market-based methodology is based on our procurement of Renewable Energy Credits.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

63

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Location-based methodology is based on office energy consumption multiplied by state-specific emissions factors. The market-based methodology is based on our procurement of Renewable Energy Credits.

Past year 2

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2021

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Location-based methodology is based on office energy consumption multiplied by state-specific emissions factors. The market-based methodology is based on our procurement of Renewable Energy.

Past year 3

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

66

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2020

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Location-based methodology is based on office energy consumption multiplied by state-specific emissions factors. The market-based methodology is based on our procurement of Renewable Energy.

Past year 4

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

75

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2019

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Location-based methodology is based on office energy consumption multiplied by state-specific emissions factors. The market-based methodology is based on our procurement of Renewable Energy.

Past year 5

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

0

(7.7.3) End date

12/31/2018

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Location-based methodology is based on office energy consumption multiplied by state-specific emissions factors. The market-based methodology is based on our procurement of Renewable Energy.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

28

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We calculated Purchased Goods and Services using an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimate of average waste mix, assuming 1.24/lbs of waste per employee per day (CalRecycle's Waste Disposal and Diversion Findings for Selected Industry Groups). Based on the waste mix, we employ volume-to-weight conversion factors from the EPA, multiplied by the EPA emissions factors for Product Manufacturing (MTC02e per short ton of waste), multiplied by the proportion of the year that the office is open, multiplied by the percentage of our 139 employees in the office each day (38%).

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a financial services firm, we do not have emissions associated with capital goods.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a financial services firm, we do not have emissions associated with fuel-and-energy-related activities.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a financial services firm, we do not have emissions associated with upstream transportation and distribution.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We calculated Waste Generated in Operations using an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimate of average waste mix, assuming 1.24/lbs of waste per employee per day (CalRecycle's Waste Disposal and Diversion FIndings for Selected Industry Groups). Based on the waste mix, we employed volume-to-weight conversion factors from the EPA, multiplied by the EPA emissions factors from landfilling (MTC02e per short ton of waste), multiplied by the proportion of the year that the office is open, multiplied by the percentage of our 139 employees in the office each day (38%).

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

250

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We calculated Business Travel emissions by first identifying the USD-amount the company spent on air, train, and car travel, respectively, over the previous year. For air and train travel, we employed a Passenger Revenue per Available Seat Mile conversion factor developed by MIT (https://web.mit.edu/airlinedata/www/2020%2012%20Month%20Documents/Traffic%20and%20Capacity/System%20Total/Total%20System%20Passenger%20Revenue%20per%20ASM.htm) and the US Bureau of Transportation Statistics (https://www.bts.gov/content/energy-intensity-amtrak-services), respectively. For train travel, we additionally employed the total Amtrak ticket revenue for the previous year to arrrive at a Passenger Revenue per Available Seat Mile figure. To develop this figure for car travel, we developed a Cost per Mile metric based on an Uber trip from New York's Penn Station to the city's Financial District, by which figure we divided the total HASI spend on car travel. We then multiplied the numbers for each of these modes of tranportation by the corresponding conversion factor (kg CO2/passenger mile), and summed all three figures to arrive at our final, third-party verified tally.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

167

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

To calculate Employee Commuting, we first surveyed our employees to determine their primary modes of transporation. We applied the results of our 60% response rate to our entire employee based to determine a percentage breakdown of employees who commuted to the office via ICE vehicles, EVs, HEVs, Subway, Bicycle or Walking. We then calculated the average roundtrip commute mileage per mode of commute vehicle. Based on vehicle type, we divided the total mileage by the average miles-per-gallon of each vehicle mode using stats of the US Department of Energy's FuelEconomy.gov website. We then employed the relevant EPA-developed conversion factors to arrive at our final, third-party verified tally.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a financial services firm, we do not have emissions associated with upstream leased assets.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a financial services firm, we do not have emissions associated with downstream transportation and distribution.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a financial services firm, we do not have emissions associated with the processing of sold products.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a financial services firm, we do not have emissions associated with the use of sold products.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a financial services firm, we do not have emissions associated with end of life treatment of sold products.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a financial services firm, we do not have emissions associated with downstream leased assets.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

As a financial services firm, we do not have emissions associated with franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

80916

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Investment-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

44

(7.8.5) Please explain

In 2020, we joined the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF), a global financial industry-led coalition of values-based financial institutions, standard setting organizations, and leading climate groups. In November 2020, PCAF implemented a global standard for a consistent and transparent disclosure framework to report carbon emissions and avoided emissions resulting from financed assets: the first edition of the Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry. While the vast majority of our portfolio produces zero associated emissions, we are still in the process of quantifying emissions associated with the remaining 45% of our Assests Under Management (AUM). As always, all investments must pass our Investment Committee's strict screening process with negative or neutral incremental impact on emissions. Our company's emissions targets reflect this organizational commitment. Our stated actual performance for Scope 3 emissions does not include the avoided emissions as a result of our investments. The first year estimated carbon emissions avoided as a result of our investments originated in 2023 is 767,000 MT. We look forward to continuing to report these results and using this information to inform our climate strategies. Though we have assessed 55% of our AUM's financed emissions, we expect to implement our reporting in full accordance with PCAF (i.e. 100% of our balance sheet portfolio) by 2024.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

17

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

226

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

67

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

42604

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A

Past year 2

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2021

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

12

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

41

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

63

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

49052

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A

Past year 3

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2020

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

7

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

70

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

32

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

3616

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A

Past year 4

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2019

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

37

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

326

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

167

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A

Past year 5

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/31/2018

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

30

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

2

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

183

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

150

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

HASI-GHG-2023-Verification-Statement-Limited.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

1 (public link: https://www.hasi.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/HASI-GHG-2023-Verification-Statement-Limited.pdf)

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

HASI-GHG-2023-Verification-Statement-Limited.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1 (public link: https://www.hasi.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/HASI-GHG-2023-Verification-Statement-Limited.pdf)

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

HASI-GHG-2023-Verification-Statement-Limited.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

1 (public link: https://www.hasi.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/HASI-GHG-2023-Verification-Statement-Limited.pdf)

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3: Business travel

☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3: Investments

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

HASI-GHG-2023-Verification-Statement-Limited.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

1 (public link: https://www.hasi.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/HASI-GHG-2023-Verification-Statement-Limited.pdf)

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Remained the same overall

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

91

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

144

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

In FY23, HASI experience a 18% growth in employee headcount as well as an 11% increase in the number of employees who inhabited the office on a daily basis. These two factors contributed to our increased gross global emissions over the previous reporting year.
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
United States of America	*0*	*154*	*0*

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By facility

☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Hannon Armstrong Capital LLC*	*0*

[Add row]

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

24 W 40th Street, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10018

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

40.73061

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-73.935242

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

1 Park Place, Ste. 200, Annapolis, MD 21401

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

38.981283

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-76.541571
[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Financing Sustainable Infrastructure Projects*	*0*

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By facility

☑ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Hannon Armstrong Capital LLC*	*154*	*0*

[Add row]

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

	Facility	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*1 Park Place, Ste. 200 Annapolis, MD 21401*	*145*	*0*
Row 2	*24 W 40th Street, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10018*	*9*	*0*

[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Financing Sustainable Infrastructure Projects*	*154*	*0*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

145

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

Our accounting team is located exclusively in our Annapolis, MD, office, which associated emissions figure comprises all business teams in that location.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

This emissions figure comprises Scope 2 location-based emissions from our business activities in the New York office.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Not relevant as we do not have any subsidiaries

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

505

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

505

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

505

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

505
[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

506

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.14.10) Comment

Our 0 MT CO2e emissions figure can be attributed to 100% renewable energy procurement and the purchase of renewable energy credits (RECs). These RECs are attributable to the independence wind facility in the US state of Iowa, which was commissioned in 2021. (public link: https://www.bherenewables.com/projects/wind) The serial numbers attesting to the retirement of these RECs have been confirmed by the M-RETS organization Peak 5 Energy. The vintage of these RECs is 2023. [Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

505

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

505.00
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

319871000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

0

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :No Change

(7.45.9) Please explain

Using our market-based Scope 2 emissions, we report an emissions intensity of 0.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :The carbon emissions avoided by the renewable energy, efficiency, and other sustainable infrastructure in which we invest per $1,000 invested by our firm in the calendar year. Also, referred to as CarbonCount.

(7.52.2) Metric value

767000

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

767,000 MT CO2e avoided by our investments in 2023

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

2,300,000,000 invested in 2023.

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

20

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Our investments avoided 20% metric tons of carbon emissions in FY23 than in FY22.

Row 2

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :The carbon emissions avoided by the renewable energy, efficiency, and other sustainable infrastructure in which we invest per $1,000 invested by our firm in the calendar year. Also, referred to as CarbonCount.

(7.52.2) Metric value

615000

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

615,000 MT CO2e avoided by our investments in 2022

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

1,800,000,000 invested in 2022

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

14

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Our investments avoided 14% fewer metric tons of carbon emissions in FY22 than in FY21
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/20/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 15 – Investments

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.28) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.001

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.001

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.001

(7.53.1.49) Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

99

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

99

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

01/01/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.73) Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This scope 3 asset class level target covers 100% of base year activity (kWh) for Electricity Generation Project Finance using the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach (SDA) method. Target language: "Hannon Armstrong commits to continue providing project finance in the power sector for only renewable electricity through 2030."

(SBTi target validation letter: https://www.hasi.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Target-language-and-summary_Hannon-Armstrong.docx.pdf). NOTE: This target was set prior to our financed emissions accounting methodology aligned with the PCAF standard. The 0.001 figure provided in the "Base year Scope 3 Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons C02e)" column represents our de minimus appraisal of our financed emission in the disclosed target based year. We have since become a PCAF signatory and have reported our financed emissions in line with the PCAF standard since 2020, expanding the proportion of our AUM assessed with each year. We maintain that each of our investments results in avoided carbon (or carbon neutrality, or some other tangible environmental benefit such as reducing water consumption), and therefore attribute a de minimus value to our financed emissions. The 0.001 (metric tons C02e per unit of activity) emissions figure disclosed in column "Intensity figure for base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments" represents the de minimus financed emissions attributed to our investments in carbon-avoiding climate solutions projects.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Providing project finance in the power sector for only renewable electricity through 2030.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Headline target: Hannon Armstrong's portfolio targets cover 81.7% of its total investment and lending activities as of December 2019. To achieve our target, we plan to continue making climate positive investments that are neutral-to-negative on incremental carbon emissions or have some other tangible environmental benefit, such as reducing water consumption. NOTE: Though we employed the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) methodology to set our inaugural Net Zero target, this target has not yet been validated by the SBTi due to the fact that SBTi is currently developing a validation Financial Institution Net Zero (FINZ) standard that is expected to be released in late 2025. (Public link attesting to FINZ standard development precluding SBTi validation at this time: https://sciencebasedtargets.org/net-zero-for-financial-institutions)

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Target-language-and-summary_Hannon-Armstrong.docx.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/20/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.12

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.120

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100.0

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

01/01/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

HASI set a target to have zero scope 1 and scope 2 emissions in 2018 and achieved this target. (We have assumed base year emissions as 0.01 TCO2e as the base year emissions were negligible. We have no direct onsite operations so scope 1 emissions were zero. Market-based scope 2 emissions were zero due to the purchase of 100% renewable electricity.)

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Reducing absolute scope 1 GHG emissions 100% by 2030 from a 2019 base year.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Our purchase of 100% renewable electricity to power our office site has resulted in achievement of our target.

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Target-language-and-summary_Hannon-Armstrong.docx.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

07/20/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/31/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

75.0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

75.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100.0

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

01/01/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We intend to reduce our location-based scope 2 emissions. Since we have zero market-based scope 2 emissions, we have set this target to further improve our footprint and enhance our impact towards carbon neutrality.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Reducing absolute scope 2 GHG emissions 100% by 2030 from a 2019 base year.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

(7.53.1.86) List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

Even as we have grown our employee headcount, with our flexible working environment, the number of employees commuting to the office at any one time has decreased, which has contributed to our Scope 2 location-based emissions reduction.
[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

11/01/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 15: Investments

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/31/2022

(7.53.2.29) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.001

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0010000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0010000000

(7.53.2.50) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

99

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

99

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

01/01/2050

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000000000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

(7.53.2.76) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.0000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Portfolio decarbonization for assets with assessed emissions by 2050. Though we disclose 100% coverage of our emissions intensity figure, this figure corresponds to the 42% of our AUM that we have assessed to be already managed in line with the Net Zero standard. The 0.001 (metric tons C02e per unit of activity) emissions intensity figure disclosed in column "Intensity figure for base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments" represents the de minimus financed emissions attributed to our investments in carbon-avoiding climate solutions projects.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

0 tCO2e/1mn USD (or de minimis) revenue.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We arrived at our quantified target to be achieved by our 2050 target year by pairing the avoided emissions methodology we use to assess the financed emissions impact of each investments with our financial forecast models to determine the revenue weighted average carbon intensity figure for our net zero target.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply
☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

11/01/2023

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

☑ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

01/01/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Portfolio decarbonization for assets with assessed emissions by 2050.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

0 tCO2e/1mn USD (or de minimis) revenue.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Planned milestones include increasing the portion of our assets managed in line with Net Zero from 42% at the end of 2022 while simultaneously growing our total assets under management (AUM). Because HASI only invests in projects focused on reducing the impacts of, or increasing resiliency to, climate change (including assets that either avoid carbon emissions or are carbon neutral), we aim to work with our project development partners and project managers to increase data availability for a greater number of assets, which will in turn strengthen the impetus to invest in such assets whose operations are already aligned with our Net Zero goals.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

We plan to review this target annually to ensure that our portfolio composition evolves to accommodate this goal.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*3*	*100.03*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☑ Other, please specify :We maintained a flexible work-from-home (WFH) policy that enables employees (with manager approval) to work remotely for a certain percentage of their time.

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

81.83

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

150000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

*Though our flexible working arrangement will reduce our employee commuting emissions on a longer time horizon, our year-over-year increase of full-time employees from 114 to 139 (an 18% expansion in the workforce) combined with a greater proportion of employees returning to work in office, our overall employee commuting emissions increased in 2023. Through our in-office policy, employees are able to work remotely up to 49% of the time, which we believe, all else equal, will reduce employee commuting emissions over a longer time horizon. We estimate that our flexible working arrangements have saved up to 32.83 tons CO2e due to our employees' ability to work from home up to 49% of the time. We achieved this calculation by multiplying our 2023 employee commuting Scope 3 emissions of 167 MT CO2e by 49% of the time employees are required to be in the office to arrive at 81.83 estimated tons CO2e saved annually. (i.e., 167 * 0.49 81.83)*

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Other, please specify :To encourage employees to reduce emissions due to their commute, we have launched an employee clean transportation incentive for the purchase of Electric Vehicles ($1,000 per employee).

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

16.7

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

5000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We provide 1,000 subsidy to employees who switch from ICE to electric vehicles (EVs), to reduce our per employee commuting emissions. Last year, 3.5% of our employees took advantage of this program, resulting in an aggregate spend of 5000 on EV subsidy programs. Resulting carbon emission savings are assumed to be approximately 10% of gross total commuting emissions. In an internal survey conducted at the end of 2023, approximately 31% of employees reported that they use EVs or HEVs for their office commute. However, our overall employee commuting emissions were shown to have increased in 2023 due to our hiring of 25 additional employees year-over-year, a 17.9% staffing increase in a single year. To determine our estimate, we reverse calculated the total 2023 employee commuting Scope 3 emissions of 167 MT CO2e to include the 10% CO2e emissions savings (based on respective emissions factors for EVs and HEVs) to arrive at 16.7 MT CO2e annual savings. (i.e., a 10% reduction in emissions to arrive at 167 MT CO2e would posit that the emissions without the EV subsidy would be approximately 183.7 MT CO2e).

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation

☑ Teleworking

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1.5

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

As of 12/31/2023, HASI employed 139 people, of which 54 attended work in-office daily, on average. This 39% office occupancy resulted in the avoidance of 85 laptops drawing power from the electricity system. According to an estimate from EnergySage (https://www.energysage.com/electricity/house-watts/how-many-watts-does-a-computer-use/), a typical laptop uses 30 watts of electricity when plugged in. Excluding weekends and holidays, the HASI office was open for 250 out of 365 days of 2023, which equates to 2,000 hours of work per employee for those 250 days. Using 30W, 8 hours a day for 250 days, equates to 60 kWh per year of energy use per laptop. 60 kWh per laptop per year multiplied by the 85 employees who remain out of office each day equals 5,100 kWh of avoided in-office energy use. Converted to megawatt hours per year (i.e. 5.1 MWh per year), and multiplied by the EPA-approved CO2 factor of 652.5 lbs/MWh, equals 3,327.75 lbs of CO2. Multiplied by 0.45359237 kg per pound, this figure equals 1.5 metric tons of CO2e saved from HASI's 3rd-party verified Scope 2 location-based 167 MT CO2, a figure that would have otherwise totaled an estimated 168.5 MT CO2 if not for the flexible work arrangement Scope 2 emissions reduction initiative.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Employee engagement

(7.55.3.2) Comment

The importance of climate action and awareness is regularly emphasized in company meetings and communications. In addition, HASI offers relocation bonuses if employees move to the immediate area surrounding our office, which incentivizes shorter and less environmentally impactful commutes.
[Add row]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Green Bond Principles (ICMA)

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Solar PV

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

“Eligible Green Projects” means projects intended to reduce carbon emissions or provide other environmental benefits in the following categories: - Behind-the-Meter (“BTM”): Distributed building or facility projects that reduce energy usage or cost through the use of solar generation and energy storage or energy-efficient improvements, including heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems (“HVAC”), lighting, energy controls, roofs, windows, building shells, and/or combined heat and power systems;- Grid-Connected (“GC”): Projects that deploy cleaner energy sources, such as solar and wind to generate power where the off-taker or counterparty is part of the wholesale electric power grid; and- Fuels, Transport & Nature (“FTN”): Projects that decarbonize high-emitting economic sectors beyond electricity use, including renewable natural gas (RNG) plants, transportation fleet enhancements, and ecological restoration projects, among others. As part of our investment process, we intend to calculate the ratio of the estimated first year of metric tons of carbon emissions avoided (or that will be avoided) by the investment divided by the capital to be invested to understand the impact the investment is expected to have on climate change. We utilize the net proceeds of such green debt offerings to acquire or refinance, in whole or in part, Eligible Green Projects. Further details on Eligible Green Projects: https://www.hasi.com/esg/green-bonds/

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :HASI calculates avoided emissions for investments using CarbonCount, a decision tool to evaluate climate positive projects to determine the CO2 equivalent (CO2e) emissions avoided per $1,000 of investment.

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate + end-of-life stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Metric Tons of CO2e Offset Annually per 1,000 Invested

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

CarbonCount multiplies the Annual Hourly MWh Generation Avoided by Underlying Renewable Energy and/or Efficiency Project (s) by Location-Specific Hourly Grid Emissions Factor Metric Tons of CO2e/MWh, which is then divided by the Total Capital Cost of the Project(s)

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

767000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

*The avoided emissions associated with HASI's corporate green bonds were calculated by dividing the issued volume disclosed on our corporate site (https://www.hasi.com/esg/green-bonds/) by 1,000. That figure was then multiplied by its associated CarbonCount (also disclosed at the aforementioned link; CarbonCount measures the MT CO2e avoided per 1,000 invested, as outlined here: https://www.hasi.com/esg/carboncount/), which yielded the total MT CO2e avoided by the issued Green Bond. For example, a Green Bond with an issued volume of 375,000,000/1,000 375,000 * 0.35 131,250 MT CO2e avoided.*

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

100

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

☑ Other, please specify :Financing for GHG-reducing projects including distributed solar and wind, energy efficiency upgrades, energy storage solutions, and other sustainable infrastructure projects.

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

HASI's business is solely dedicated to investments in climate change mitigation ("climate solutions"), providing capital to assets developed by leading companies in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and other sustainable infrastructure markets.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify : CarbonCount is a proprietary scoring tool for evaluating the efficiency by which the company's invested capital reduces carbon emissions, which uses U.S. EPA & IEA emissions factors (expressed on a CO2 equivalent basis) to calc the MT CO2e avoided.

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

MT CO2e avoided

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

CarbonCount comprises the carbon emissions avoided by the renewable energy, efficiency, and other sustainable infrastructure in which we invest per 1,000 invested by our firm in the calendar year.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

767000

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

*The CarbonCount calculation is expressed as: (Annual Hourly MWh Generation Avoided by Underlying Renewable Energy and/or Efficiency Project(s) * Location Specific Hourly Grid Emissions Factor Metric Tons of CO2/MWh) / Total Capital Cost of the Projects Metric Tons of CO2 Offset Annually per 1,000 invested. Though HASI does not generate revenue directly from CarbonCount, we employ the proprietary calculation to quantify our avoided emissions impact of each investment, which in turn allows HASI to obtain a financially advantageous lower cost of capital.*

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

100

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Assessment of dependencies and impacts of our asset footprint on biodiversity.

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ No	*None of our investments are sited in legally protected areas.*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ No	*None of our investments are sited UNESCO World Heritage sites.*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ No	*None of our investments are sited in UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves.*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*None of our investments are sited in Ramsar sites.*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*We are currently evaluating the overlap between our asset footprints and Key Biodiversity Areas.*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Not assessed	*We are currently evaluating the overlap between our asset footprints and other areas important for biodiversity.*

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Base year emissions

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Apex Companies LLC, (Apex) was engaged to conduct an independent verification of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reported by Hannon Armstrong Sustainable Infrastructure Capital, Inc. (HASI) for the period stated below. This verification opinion declaration applies to the related information included within the scope of work described below. The determination of the GHG emissions is the sole responsibility of HASI. HASI is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the GHG emissions statement in accordance with the criteria. Apex's sole responsibility was to provide independent verification on the accuracy of the GHG emissions reported, and on the underlying systems and processes used to collect, analyze, and review the information. Apex is responsible for expressing an opinion on the GHG emissions statement based on the verification. Verification activities applied in a limited level of assurance verification are less extensive in nature, timing, and extent than in a reasonable level of assurance verification.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

HASI-GHG-2023-Verification-Statement-Limited.pdf
[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information	Attachment (optional)
	2023 HASI Sustainability & Impact Report	*HASI-Sustainability-and-Impact-Report-2023_vf (1).pdf*

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

President & CEO

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)