IFM Investors

SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT

Powering a more sustainable future: How renewables can advance the UN SDGs

July 2026

Swift Current Energy, Tres Bahias (USA)

Swift Current Energy team performing a safety toolbox talk at a solar farm in North America

Contents

Letter to stakeholders

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IFM Investors ("IFM" or "we") are pleased to share with you our *Powering a more sustainable future: How renewables can advance the UN SDGs* report.[1] The report focuses on IFM's infrastructure investments in the renewables and renewable natural gas[2] (RNG) sectors and the role these companies play in contributing to certain United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).[3] Key highlights in 2025 include:[4]

- Announcing the establishment of Mobius Renewables, a global RNG platform scaling biomethane development and distribution across North America and Europe;
- Increasing installed renewable capacity from 1.4 GW to 1.5 GW[5] (+c.6% vs 2024);
- Producing more than 2,600 GWh of renewable energy in 2025 (+c.15% vs 2024), equivalent to powering approximately 460,000 homes;[6]
- Avoiding approximately 1,115,000 metric tons of CO_2e in 2025[7] (+c.20% vs 2024). These figures are equivalent to approximately 260,000 cars being taken off the road;[8]
- Treating more than 26,700 million litres of biogenic wastewater in 2025 (+c.141% vs 2024), equivalent to approximately 10,500 Olympic-sized swimming pools; and
- Supporting more than 1,350 direct jobs[9] in the renewables sector over 2025.

[1] This report provides activity updates for the 1 January 2025 - 31 December 2025 calendar year unless otherwise stated. The information as set out in this report is subject to important disclaimers that should be reviewed in tandem; for more information see p.14 at the end of the report.
[2] RNG means pipeline-quality fuel produced by purifying biogas, typically derived from decomposing organic waste such as manure, food waste, and landfill sludge.
[3] SDG contribution reflects thematic relevance of activities and should not be interpreted as a quantified contribution to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.
[4] In the bullet points below, all figures relating to renewable energy, powered homes and emissions avoided have been calculated following an equity approach, and only represent the portion of investee companies which is attributable to equity investments by IFM.
[5] As at 31 December 2025
[6] Estimated using the United States Environmental Protection Agency GHG Equivalencies Calculator where direct asset data was unavailable.
[7] Avoided emissions are emission reductions that occur outside of a product's life cycle or value chain, but as a result of the use of that product. See GHG Protocol for further details.
[8] Estimated using the United States Environmental Protection Agency GHG Equivalencies Calculator.
[9] Direct jobs meaning the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) workers, as per local definition, working for investee companies as in-house employees or contractors' employees at the end of the reporting period unless there is seasonal variation.

Looking ahead

We believe the renewable energy sector is entering a pivotal phase shaped by two converging trends: the rapid electrification of industry and the growing need for firm, low-carbon and secure energy sources. While wind and solar remain central to global decarbonisation efforts, the market appears to be increasingly recognising the role of RNG as a drop-in replacement to fossil gas usage, which can convert waste into value through circular energy systems.

We believe IFM's strategic expansion in the RNG space through Mobius Renewables helps position us to deliver both environmental and economic value by providing fossil gas alternatives, reducing methane emissions, and supporting industrial decarbonisation while strengthening energy security. RNG generally provides a drop-in solution for existing natural gas users and can reduce reliance on imported fuels and exposure to supply volatility. Over time, RNG may be repurposed as part of a broader transition to a lower-carbon economy, supporting industries with extensive, critically located fixed infrastructure in meeting customer needs and sustainability goals. We believe this diversification strengthens our ability to meet rising demand for clean energy while continuing to contribute to SDGs.

Overview

As of 31 December 2025, IFM's infrastructure investments in the renewables and RNG sectors comprised four diversified renewable energy platforms: SQ Renewables, Swift Current Energy, Nala Renewables and GreenGas. Together, these "Investee Companies" operate more than 200 underlying renewable assets.

ERG SQ Renewables		**European renewables platform and top-10 onshore wind producer in Europe** **~4 GW** operating capacity across wind, solar and battery storage
SWIFT CURRENT ENERGY		**US-based renewables platform** **~1.4 GW** operating and **~125 MW** under construction across wind, solar and battery
nala renewables		**UK-headquartered global renewables platform** **~350 MW** operating, **~290 MW** under construction across wind, solar and battery storage
GreenGas		**US-based fully integrated RNG platform** **~1,900 MMBtu** per day operating and **~1,200 MMBtu** per day under construction

Source: Company information

Swift Current Energy, Prospect Power (USA)

Reach in 2025

As of 31 December 2025, the Investee Companies had a footprint across 16 countries in Europe and the Americas.[10] They comprised a diversified set of renewable technologies including solar, onshore wind, battery energy storage systems and RNG, with a total net capacity of 5.5 GW. Of this capacity, 1.5 GW was operational and 4 GW was under construction, at ready-to-build stage and in the development pipeline.

[10] Counting was conducted considering countries with operational projects, projects under construction or RtB and projects in the pipeline.

200+ operating projects

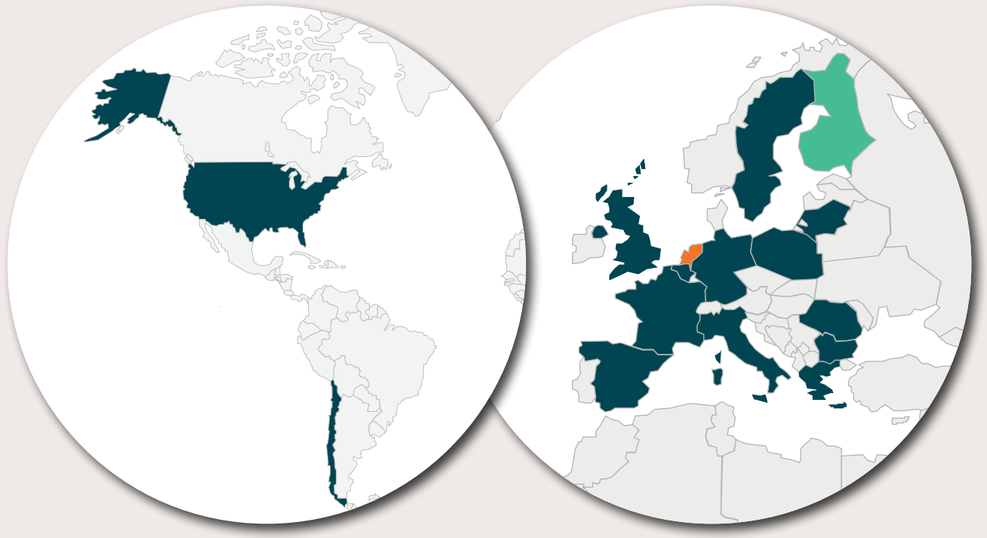
Approximately **1,350** direct jobs supported

Approximately **2,600 GWh** of clean energy produced

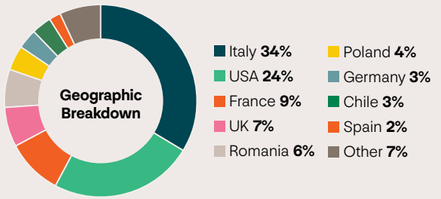
Approximately **460,000** homes powered

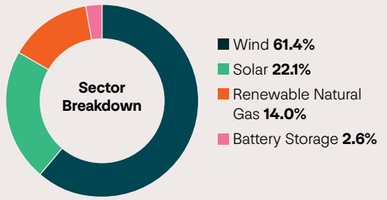
Approximately **1,115,000 tCO_2e** avoided

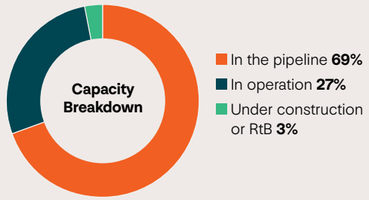
REACH IN 2025*



1.5 GW OF OPERATIONAL CAPACITY WITH 4 GW UNDER CONSTRUCTION OR DEVELOPMENT







	MW in operation	MW under construction or RtB	MW in the pipeline
Americas			
USA	284	28	1,908
Chile	56	25	-
Europe			
Italy	468	-	476
France	207	4	353
UK	96	-	185
Germany	93	13	103
Spain	75	-	-
Greece	53	-	130
Lithuania	42	-	-
Poland	40	-	443
Romania	20	95	-
Sweden	17	-	-
Bulgaria	15	-	-
Belgium	13	-	-
Finland	-	25	143
Netherlands	-	-	25

* Data as at 31 December 2025. Energy production, homes powered, emissions avoided and capacity presented on an IFM-equity ownership basis. Map shading represents most advanced stage of capacity in the given country.

Contribution in 2025

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by 193 UN member states in 2015, calls for action on 17 SDGs. The UN Principles of Responsible Investment in turn recognised that the SDGs represent the largest, globally agreed sustainability framework and act as a proxy for society's broader sustainable objectives. The case studies featured in this report highlight some of the initiatives undertaken by IFM and the Investee Companies that we believe demonstrate contribution to advancing certain SDGs.

SDG CONTRIBUTION BY INVESTEE COMPANIES

Supporting climate change mitigation, while contributing to the SDGs[11]

In 2025, our asset management strategy and activities focused on several themes, covering a range of key environmental and social issues and the principles underpinning them. These themes and principles support our focus on delivering long-term sustainable investment outcomes to our clients by building resilient portfolios to invest, protect, and grow the long-term retirement savings of working people. We believe the examples below demonstrate our dedication to our value creation and sustainable stewardship approach across the Investee Companies.

Climate change mitigation

Throughout 2025, we held direct engagements and roundtables with investee companies to discuss climate targets, transition plans, and available resources such as the IFM Transition Planning Playbook. These forums seek to build trusted relationships, clarify decarbonisation strategies, and set tailored objectives for improvement, ranging from governance and disclosures to energy efficiency and emissions targets. To deepen our support, we plan to continue conducting one-on-one engagements with investee companies based on their maturity and exposure to climate risks over the coming year. In addition, IFM continued to work with investee companies to drive data quality improvements and best-practice methodologies, including through the provision of emissions calculation guidance, toolkits and systemised data gathering with support from expert consultants, as needed.

Health and safety

IFM has continued to support the maturation of safety management across our portfolio by promoting best practice approaches. In 2025, IFM convened a Safety Roundtable co-facilitated with a leading safety consultant, focused on the application of technology and AI in infrastructure safety management. The session brought together safety experts and portfolio company leaders to share practical use cases and address common challenges, including reducing human interaction in inspections, deploying real time monitoring and wearables, and exploring AI enabled tools to enhance user safety. The introduction of interactive breakout discussions was endorsed by many participants and demonstrated how IFM can leverage its governance to drive shared learning and safety outcomes across the portfolio.

Workforce optimisation

In March 2025, IFM convened the third Workforce Optimisation Roundtable in partnership with Professor Corinne Low from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, bringing together investee company representatives for a collaborative discussion on workforce challenges and opportunities across the employee lifecycle. The session focused on key themes from recruitment through to retention and development, with participants sharing leading practices for attracting talent in competitive labour markets, strengthening workplace culture, and embedding growth and development pathways to drive engagement and retention. The insights gathered help to inform future discussions and enable us to provide more targeted support as investee companies continue to refine and strengthen their workforce strategies.

Roccapalumba wind farm in Italy. Source: ERG

[11] SDG contribution reflects thematic relevance of activities and should not be interpreted as a quantified contribution to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

CASE STUDY

ERG Academy: Aiming to empower our people and the next generation through education and skills development[12]

IFM believes that empowering people with the right skills and learning pathways is a key enabler to building resilient, future-ready businesses. For more than 85 years, ERG has invested in its people by fostering the transfer of knowledge, skills, and values. New employees inherit a legacy of experience built over time, aiming to ensure the continuity of expertise and the preservation of the company's culture.

ERG Academy was established in 2023, seeking to disseminate knowledge, skills, and experience in renewable energy, energy transition, climate change, and sustainability. Its mission is twofold: to support the professional growth of ERG employees and to inspire future generations by promoting sustainable jobs and innovation.

Within ERG Academy, managerial training plays a key role and follows an inclusive approach: everyone – regardless of role, seniority, background, business area, location, or working hours – has access to dedicated training courses.

The managerial training courses have multiple objectives:

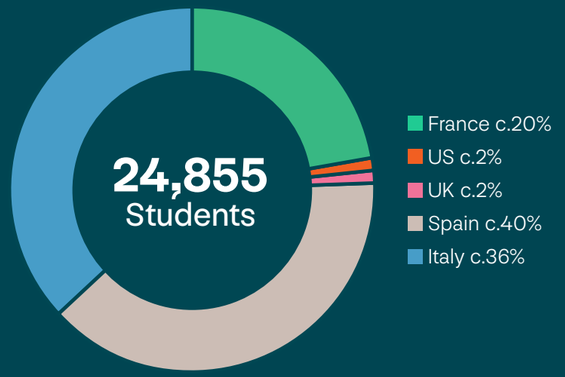
- Learning the values, skills and behaviours of the ERG Leadership Model;
- Developing and enhancing managerial skills and adapting staff to new challenges;
- Creating opportunities for discussion and exchange between personnel from different business units;
- Promoting the enhancement of an inclusive and diverse culture; and
- Identifying staff motivations and aligning with ERG objectives.

Source: ERG

[12] Case studies selected and described within this report are certain illustrative examples only and should not be relied upon to make an investment decision. The stewardship activities, sustainable investing or sustainable business practices as outlined in such case studies are not necessarily applied across all asset classes or all existing investments managed and advised by IFM Investors.

CASE STUDY

ERG Academy: Next generation
ERG Academy offers educational content on the energy transition, the development of renewables, and sustainability more broadly through a wide range of initiatives, such as workshops, testimonials, lessons, sponsorships, plant visits, project work, internships, school-work programmes and participation in festivals.



ERG Academy has initiated the following programmes involving the next generation:

- **Italy:** Initiatives such as Next Generation ERG, Missione Ambiente, School Project and STEM Role Models involve students from lower and upper secondary schools. Through different learning methods, students can better understand renewables, the energy transition, environmental and social sustainability, as well as career opportunities at ERG.
- **France**: ERG collaborates with Terre Avenir to prepare conferences and activities that raise students' awareness of the current and future impacts of energy consumption, the state of reserves and climate indicators. The programme aims to raise awareness, offering a realistic view of the consequences of climate change and possible solutions to reduce environmental impact and conserve resources.
- **Spain:** In collaboration with Fundación Yehudi Menuhin, ERG promotes workshops on renewable energy, circular economy, diversity and inclusion. Through art and physical expression, students explore the themes of energy, its responsible consumption and the value of sustainability.
- **Masters and Specialisations:** ERG supports advanced training with various academic paths such as the Master's Degree in Energy and Sustainability at the University of Genoa to help drive societal learning in this space.

ERG Academy aims to empower current professionals and future leaders with the knowledge and responsibility needed to drive the energy transition and foster sustainable innovation with competence and vision.

We believe this case study has features which contribute to the following SDGs:[13]


School students on a guided tour at one of ERG's wind farms. Source: ERG

[13] SDG contribution reflects thematic relevance of activities and should not be interpreted as a quantified contribution to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

CASE STUDY

Mulchén Community Solar Lighting Project[14]

Nala Renewables is committed to its social and environmental responsibilities to the communities located near its projects. As part of these commitments, the company has undertaken an initiative to seek to improve community outcomes near its Santa Bárbara solar photovoltaic project (9 MW) in Mulchén, Biobío Region, Chile. The project forms part of the company's growing Chilean distributed solar portfolio, which sits within a broader national pipeline of over 49 MW of photovoltaic projects.

Based on community feedback, which includes rural families led by women and members of Indigenous groups, about personal safety on the unlit roads they use to access work and public transportation, Nala Renewables installed eight solar-powered streetlights along the most critical sections of these pathways to seek to strengthen community safety, improve visibility and help bring peace of mind to residents of the community. This practical action aligns with Nala's social commitments while also helping with the aim that renewable energy developments contribute positively to nearby communities.

We believe this initiative also represents a simple and tangible demonstration of how solar energy can directly benefit communities beyond its role in large-scale power generation. Nala Renewables has expanded since its founding in 2020, and today manages a global portfolio of around 2.2 GW of renewable energy projects across development, construction and operation. In Chile specifically, Nala Renewables has reinforced its long-term commitments by advancing multiple portfolios of distributed solar projects totalling more than 160 MW and located across 10 regions of the country.

Through the installation of this lighting, Nala Renewables not only addresses an immediate, community-identified need, but also demonstrates to residents that renewable power can bring daily, practical improvements to their lives, while also demonstrating the company's commitment to sustainable development and improving the quality of life in the areas where it operates.

We believe this case study has features which contribute to the following SDGs:[15]

Solar-powered street lighting.
Source: Nala Renewables

Solar-powered street lighting at night.
Source: Nala Renewables

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[15] SDG contribution reflects thematic relevance of activities and should not be interpreted as a quantified contribution to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

CASE STUDY

Operationalising Double Black Diamond[16]

The Double Black Diamond (DBD) Solar Project, an 800 MW utility-scale installation located in Sangamon and Morgan Counties, Illinois, achieved commercial operations in April 2025. As the largest solar facility east of the Mississippi River at the time and playing a role in supporting the City of Chicago's transition to 100% renewable energy, it is a landmark achievement in clean energy development and a marquee asset for Swift Current Energy.

The construction of DBD took place from late 2022 through 2024, resulting in the creation of over 500 skilled, unionised jobs with more than one million hours of construction work. The workforce included electricians, equipment operators, labourers, piledrivers, module installers, and commissioning technicians, reflecting the breadth of skilled trades required to deliver a project of this scale.

A critical component of the labour strategy was an apprenticeship programme, which served to expand Illinois' long-term clean energy labour pipeline. DBD supported apprenticeship pathways, integrating early career workers into the construction workforce under formal programmes which helped to build durable, transferable skills. The programme was built on robust partnerships with colleges, local organisations and agencies, and unions, with 26% of apprentice workforce hours completed by women and minorities. As a result of this apprenticeship programme and its partnerships, we helped the City of Chicago and the State of Illinois deliver on their climate change and equitable transition goals.

The project's construction phase achieved improved safety performance, with no lost-time safety incidents reported from January through December 2024. For a multi-hundred-megawatt construction effort involving extensive civil, electrical, and mechanical work, we believe this is a significant achievement. In our opinion, it underscores the strength of Swift Current Energy's safety culture, contractor oversight, and field-level safety planning. The project's safety performance was touted, including receiving a safety merit award from Engineering News-Record.

DBD utilised domestically manufactured solar equipment, supporting the growth of U.S. clean-energy supply chains and reducing exposure to global sourcing risks. The project used 1.6 million First Solar Series 6 and Series 7 modules, approximately 70% of which were produced in the United States. The tracking systems were supplied by Nextracker, a US-based manufacturer of advanced tracker technology.

Double Black Diamond Solar Project. Source: Swift Current Energy

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CASE STUDY

We believe these procurement decisions demonstrate the value that can be driven from growing the local clean energy supply chains and reducing exposure to global sourcing risks.

The project is expected to continue delivering benefits over its operating life. Sangamon and Morgan counties are set to receive approximately US$100 million in revenue over the life of the project. Swift Current Energy will also provide US$10 million in community benefits funds to the Sangamon Growth Alliance, Auburn School District, City of Chicago, and Cook County.

Further, DBD has an offtake agreement with the City of Chicago. Given the scale of the project, which produces enough energy annually to power approximately 100,000 homes,[17] it contributes to Chicago's renewable energy procurement goals. About 70% of Chicago's power use for facilities, including O'Hare and Midway airports, is sourced from DBD, which we believe highlights the importance of the project to critical operations, alongside the community and social benefits achieved throughout its construction.

We believe this case study has features which contribute to the following SDGs:[18]

Swift Current Energy technicians at Double Black Diamond site. Source: Swift Current Energy

[17] Estimated using the United States Environmental Protection Agency GHG Equivalencies Calculator.

[18] SDG contribution reflects thematic relevance of activities and should not be interpreted as a quantified contribution to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

CASE STUDY

Seeking to Divert food waste from landfills and into RNG projects to reduce methane emissions[19]

IFM aims to support a circular economy as a key principle to sustainable investing. Through our investment in GreenGas, we have launched new efforts to support the diversion of organic waste from traditional disposal outlets (i.e. landfills), which we believe can enhance circularity, improve project economics and provide meaningful environmental benefits.

Organic waste, including food waste, is a biodegradable form of waste, which when disposed of in landfills will decompose and generate methane gas. This methane, if not fully mitigated, is released to the atmosphere, where it has a global warming potential 28 times greater than carbon dioxide.[20] The diversion of organics to anaerobic digesters helps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by: i) capturing methane that may otherwise be released into the atmosphere; and ii) converting this methane to RNG, displacing the use of fossil fuels.

Liquid organic waste co-digestion programme

In 2025, GreenGas initiated a programme aimed at co-digesting supplemental liquid organic waste at its existing Sonoco and McCall project sites. These sites are processing approximately 38,000 gallons per day of liquid organic waste generated by food and beverage manufacturers, resulting in an estimated 45,000 MMBtu/year of additional RNG production[21] and generating additional revenue in the form of "tipping fees" paid to GreenGas by waste generators. GreenGas has partnered with local waste hauler. ESI, to provide an outlet for these waste streams, which are generated by food and beverage producers such as DSM and Marc Anthony Brewing.

Historically, these waste streams were land-applied, potentially contributing to nutrient runoff into local watersheds, negatively impacting water quality. By processing these liquids at GreenGas facilities, waste will be treated in accordance with host-site wastewater permits, which can reduce environmental risk, while improving digester health and wastewater operations at our partner's facilities.

By adding organic waste disposal solutions to its portfolio, we believe GreenGas is positioned to deliver reduced environmental impacts, operational reliability for host site partners, and improved RNG production.

We believe this case study has features which contribute to the following SDGs:[22]

Our partnership with GreenGas as an outlet for liquid organic waste has allowed us to provide a more **reliable and environmentally sustainable waste and byproduct solution** for our clients. Their team is responsive and has demonstrated a commitment to responsible waste management, making them a valued partner in helping us meet the needs of our clients. This partnership aligns closely with our commitment to providing our clients with **practical, compliant, and environmentally responsible waste management solutions.** By working with partners like GreenGas, we are able to expand the range of sustainable outlets available to our customers while **reinforcing our value proposition** as a comprehensive provider of environmental and industrial services.

Jamie Lynch
CEO
ES Integrated

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[20] Source: IPCC Global Warming Potential Values.

[21] Avoided emissions are emission reductions that occur outside of a product's life cycle or value chain, but as a result of the use of that product. See GHG Protocol for further details.

[22] SDG contribution reflects thematic relevance of activities and should not be interpreted as a quantified contribution to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

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Except as required by law, IFM Investors assumes no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements in this material, whether from new information, future events, conditions, or otherwise, after the date of this material.

Past performance does not guarantee future results. The value of investments and the income derived from investments will fluctuate and can go down as well as up. A loss of principal may occur.

Important information regarding sustainability including climate change related statements
This material contains forward-looking statements and other representations relating to sustainability topics, including but not limited to climate change, net zero, climate resilience, emissions intensity, human rights and other sustainability-related statements, commitments, targets, projections, risk and opportunity assessments, pathways, forecasts, estimated projections and other proxy data. These are subject to known and unknown risks, and there are significant uncertainties, limitations, risks and assumptions in the metrics and modelling on which these statements rely. In particular, the metrics, methodologies and data relating to sustainability matters are often relatively new, are rapidly evolving and maturing and are not of the same standard as those available in the context of other financial information, nor are they subject to the same or equivalent disclosure standards, historical reference points, benchmarks or globally accepted accounting principles. There are inherent limits in the current scientific understanding of the impacts of climate change. It is not possible to rely on historical data as a strong indicator of future trajectories, in the case of climate change and its evolution. Outputs of models, processed data and methodologies are also likely to be affected by underlying data quality, which can be hard to assess and we expect industry guidance, market practice, and regulations in this field to continue to change. There are also challenges faced in relation to the ability to access data on a timely basis and the lack of consistency and comparability between data that is available. Some material contained in this material may include information including, without limitation, methodologies, modelling, scenarios, reports, benchmarks, tools and data, derived from publicly available or government or industry sources that have not been independently verified. In addition, estimating climate change emissions requires the collection and analysis of large sets of new data and there are significant challenges and obstacles with both the availability and quality of such data. As such, no representation or warranty is made as to the accuracy, completeness or reliability of such information. In light of uncertainty as to the nature of future policy and market response to climate change, including between regions, and the effectiveness of any such response, IFM Investors may have to re-evaluate its progress towards its sustainability ambitions, commitments and targets in the future, update the methodologies it uses or alter its approach to sustainability analysis and may be required to amend, update and recalculate its sustainability disclosures and assessments in the future, as market practice and data quality and availability develops rapidly. In particular, we may not achieve our targets and commitments, which may result in our failure to achieve any of the expected benefits of our strategic priorities.

The sustainability-related forward-looking statements made in this material are not guarantees or predictions of future performance and IFM Investors gives no representation, warranty or assurance (including as to the quality, accuracy or completeness of these statements), nor guarantee that the occurrence of the events expressed or implied in any forward-looking statement will occur. There are usually differences between forecast and actual results because events and actual circumstances frequently do not occur as forecast and these differences may be material. There are a number of factors that could cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements in this material, including factors that are outside IFM Investors' control. These include, but are not limited to, climate change project risk; data availability, accuracy, verifiability and data gaps; evolving methodologies; variations in reporting standards; changes in the sustainability regulatory landscape; and changes in risk management capabilities. Sustainability-related strategies may take risks or eliminate exposures found in other strategies or broad market benchmarks that may cause performance to diverge from the performance of these other strategies or market benchmarks. Sustainability-related strategies will be subject to the risks associated with their underlying investments' asset classes. Further, the demand within certain markets or sectors that a sustainability-related strategy targets may not develop as forecasted or may develop more slowly than anticipated. Sustainability-related practices differ by region, industry, and issue and are evolving accordingly. As such, an investment's sustainability performance and practices, or IFM's assessment of such performance or practices, may change over time. Similarly, new and evolving sustainability requirements imposed by jurisdictions in which IFM does business and/or in which its funds are marketed may result in additional compliance costs, disclosure obligations, or other implications or restrictions on IFM. Under such requirements, IFM may be required to classify itself, its funds, or an individual investment therein against certain criteria, which may be open to subjective interpretation. IFM's view on the appropriate classification may develop over time, including in response to statutory or regulatory guidance or changes in industry practices or approaches to classification. A change to the relevant classification may require further actions to be taken, such as requiring further disclosures by the relevant fund or new process to be set up to capture data about the relevant fund or its investments, which may lead to additional costs. It should not be assumed that any investment will be profitable or avoid losses.

Renewable Natural Gas ("RNG", also referred to as biomethane) refers to methane produced from biogenic sources (e.g., anaerobic digestion, wastewater treatment and/or landfill gas) that may be upgraded and injected into gas networks or delivered as compressed or liquefied gas. Any references in this report to RNG being "renewable", "clean", or similar are intended to be comparative and are contingent on the lifecycle GHG intensity of the RNG pathway relative to a stated baseline (typically fossil natural gas and/or an alternative waste-management counterfactual), as calculated under a defined methodology and system boundary (e.g., well-to-tank or well-to-wheel / full lifecycle). RNG lifecycle outcomes can vary materially depending on feedstock, counterfactual scenario, methane capture and destruction efficiency, operational performance, energy inputs, digestate management, transportation and distribution arrangements, and methane leakage across the value chain.

Unless expressly stated otherwise, this report does not claim that RNG is "zero-emissions" or that it eliminates all climate impacts, and no assurance is given that any particular lifecycle reduction threshold will be achieved.

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