



Green Bond Framework

— October 30, 2025

PSP



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Disclaimer

This Green Bond Framework dated October 30, 2025 governs all Green Bonds issued by PSP Investments on or after that date. The Green Bond Framework that was published on February 14, 2022 and slightly modified on August 25, 2023 continues to govern Green Bonds issued by PSP Investments prior to the publication date of this Green Bond Framework.

Updates to this Green Bond Framework dated October 30, 2025 are informed by evolving market practices. The updates made to this Green Bond Framework since the prior framework include: (i) the addition of two new categories to the Eligible Categories for Green Bonds, namely Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience and Green Enabling; (ii) the addition of nuclear energy as part of the Low Carbon Energy Eligible Category, and (iii) the removal of information regarding the 36 month look-back period previously applied to Eligible Green Assets.

PSP Investments and Sustainable Investment

The Public Sector Pension Investment Board (“PSP Investments”) is one of Canada’s largest pension investors, with CAD\$299.7 billion in net assets under management (AUM) as of March 31, 2025.

PSP Investments manages the amounts transferred to it by the Government of Canada for the funding of benefits earned from April 1, 2000 by members of the public sector pension plans of the federal public service, the Canadian Armed Forces, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and, since March 1, 2007, the Reserve Force. Our skilled and diverse team of professionals work from offices in Montréal, New York, London, Hong Kong and our head office in Ottawa.

In accordance with the Public Sector Pension Investment Board Act, PSP Investments' statutory mandate is to (1) manage amounts that are transferred to it in the best interests of the contributors and beneficiaries under the acts related to the Plans and (2) invest its assets with a view to achieving a maximum rate of return, without undue risk of loss, having regard to the funding, policies, and requirements of the Plans and the ability of the Plans to meet their financial obligations. In recognizing that material sustainability-related risks and opportunities could impact cash flows over the short-, medium-, and long-term, our sustainable investment activities aim to support long-term value creation and resilience aligned with our mandate. Our Green Bond Framework supports our organization's strategy to integrate material sustainability-related factors into our investment activities throughout the investment lifecycle to enhance long-term value, mitigate risks, and capture opportunities.

Investment Process

PSP Investments strives to act on material risks and investment opportunities linked to climate change through our investment strategy, risk management, and active ownership practices.

Climate change is a long-term structural trend that will likely have a material impact on investment risks and returns across different sectors, geographies, and asset classes. Our climate approach reflects our long-term horizon and private investment capabilities. The following elements define our approach:

- **Portfolio Construction and Resilience:** We aim to integrate material climate-related considerations into our portfolio construction and risk management to enhance portfolio adaptation and support our overall portfolio strategy.
- **Integration of Climate Risks and Opportunities:** We seek to integrate climate-related risks and opportunities, both physical and transition, as factors in our investment activities throughout the investment lifecycle to improve the long-term risk/return profile of our investments.
- **Active Ownership and Engagement:** When material and appropriate, we aim to influence climate actions within our portfolio companies by:
 - Encouraging the assessment of material climate risks and opportunities across their value chains.
 - Supporting the development of transition and adaptation plans and strategies.
 - Encouraging alignment with the IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures, or similar standards, for transparency and risk management purposes.

- **Seizing Investment Opportunities:** We aim to invest in low-carbon activities and assets that commit to making a contribution to the transition to a low-carbon economy. We believe these investments can help our portfolio adapt to climate risks and support long-term value creation.
- **Collaboration on Climate Issues:** Where appropriate, we seek to collaborate with institutional investors, industry associations, regulators, and academia to advance best practices, drive innovation, and improve the investment environment in climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- **Reporting and Disclosure:** We strive to disclose our climate-related strategy, risks, and performance as part of our sustainability reporting, which is informed by international frameworks, regulations, and best practices.

We advanced our sustainable investing approach with the implementation of our hub-and-spoke operating model, which is intended to help embed our sustainability practices across the organization. In this model, our Sustainability and Climate Innovation (SCI) group acts as a centre of excellence and support for sustainability matters and provides thought leadership on thematic priorities. With the support and expertise of the SCI group, each asset class is accountable for integrating sustainability considerations into its own investment and asset management processes.

Investing in Opportunities

Climate change is one of the most critical sustainability-related challenges of our time. At PSP Investments, we believe the transition to a low-carbon economy is driving innovation and growth in many sectors, creating significant opportunities for green investments and companies that can adopt new business models.

As a result of this belief, we aim to seize investment opportunities from the transition to a low-carbon economy. This includes investment in green assets (namely assets that already demonstrate strong climate-related performance and contribute to a low carbon economy), enablers of climate mitigation and adaptation (namely investments in technology, products and services that facilitate the transition to a low carbon economy or that are necessary for green asset value chains), and products and services that increase resiliency to physical impacts of climate change.

Active Ownership

As an asset owner, we aim to be an engaged, thoughtful, and principle-based investor. We are of the view that, where appropriate, engagement with companies, either directly or in collaboration with like-minded investors, is an effective means through which we can influence positive changes, reduce investment risks, realize opportunities and drive long-term value creation. Our engagement activities aim to achieve greater alignment between financial returns and sustainable corporate behaviours supported by transparency and maintaining companies' social license to operate in the long-term.

Our engagement approach is tailored to the investment type, exposure, investment time horizon, the objectives sought, and likelihood of success, and varies between public and private markets. However, our goal for both public and private markets is the same; we seek to encourage, through collaboration and open, constructive dialogue, the adoption of sustainable business practices to protect and enhance long-term financial value.

For private market investments, we seek to leverage our direct access to portfolio companies to seize opportunities to improve sustainability performance over time with the goal to protect and enhance long-term financial value and reduce negative societal outcomes such as GHG emissions. We regularly monitor assets and, where appropriate, engage directly with boards and management on material sustainability risks or opportunities, including climate change. For our direct investments, where we have board representation, we have an opportunity to influence a company's management of sustainability factors and climate disclosure, including transition plans. For investments where we do not hold a board seat, we seek to work closely with co-shareholders and constructively communicate and collaborate with the company and the manager to encourage the adoption of sustainable best practices.

PSP Investments prioritizes active engagement over exclusion or divestment, believing constructive dialogue is more effective for driving better outcomes. However, there are instances where we may refrain from investing or decide not to maintain an investment, including where there are material reputational and/or financial risks relating to sustainability-related factors that do not align with our investment beliefs, our reputational risk considerations, and the meeting of our mandate.

Our approach to exclusions is outlined in our [Sustainable Investment Policy](#), which states our vision of the four dimensions of our long-term sustainable investing approach and includes material social and environmental factors stemming from sustainability-related risks and opportunities that may be considered in our investment activities. PSP Investments may also be restricted from investing in certain sectors presenting heightened sustainability risks. This includes companies offering products or services that are prohibited by international treaties or regulators and investments in entities and countries financially sanctioned or restricted for investment by Canadian authorities.



**We regularly engage
with our portfolio
companies and partners
across all asset classes
to advocate for
and improve relevant
sustainability practices,
including climate-
related practices.**

Rationale for Issuance

Through the issuance of Green Bonds, PSP Investments aims to enable capital raising and investment for new and existing projects that promote the development of environmental and climate benefits in order to support sustainable development.

Net proceeds from issuances of Green Bonds will be allocated to assets that support or enable the transition to a low-carbon economy.

All Eligible Green Assets are evaluated with reference to the six environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy:¹



This alignment enhances transparency, supports interoperability with global sustainability frameworks, and reflects evolving market expectations.

¹ Under PSP Investments’ Green Bond Framework published on February 14, 2022, PSP Investments applied five high-level pillars to guide its Green Bond approach (the “PSP Green Bond Pillars”). The PSP Green Bond Pillars were inspired by existing industry standards and taxonomies, including the six environmental objectives. To better align with market practices, PSP Investments has updated its approach and now evaluates Eligible Green Assets more directly against EU Taxonomy objectives rather than applying the PSP Green Bond Pillars.

Green Bond Framework

PSP Investments' Green Bond Framework is aligned with the Green Bond Principles (“GBP”), 2025, and the Green Enabling Project Guidance (“GEPG”), 2024, as published by the International Capital Market Association (“ICMA”), which are voluntary process guidelines for best practices when issuing Green Bonds.

This Green Bond Framework is additionally informed by the EU Taxonomy and the Climate Bonds Initiative (“CBI”) Taxonomy.

The GBP recommends transparency and disclosure and promotes integrity in the Green Bond Market. PSP Investments' Green Bond Framework is aligned with the four core components of the GBP: (i) use of proceeds; (ii) process for project evaluation and selection; (iii) management of proceeds; and (iv) reporting.



Use of Proceeds

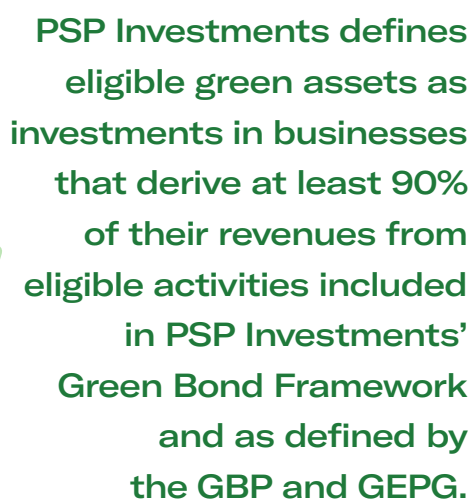
PSP Investments intends to allocate an amount equivalent to the net proceeds from the issuance of any Green Bond toward a selection of private investments in line with the GBP and GEPG eligible project categories (the “Eligible Categories” and each “Eligible Category”). PSP Investments defines eligible green assets as investments in businesses that derive at least 90% of their revenues from eligible categories included in PSP Investments’ Green Bond Framework and as defined by the GBP and GEPG (the “Eligible Green Assets”).

An amount equivalent to the net proceeds of the issuance of the Green Bonds will be allocated to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, one or more new or existing Eligible Green Assets in the Eligible Categories outlined in the table below, via equity participation or debt investments.

PSP Investments recognizes that climate change is considered a long-term systemic risk, as supported by scientific evidence from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). We acknowledge the potential material impact of climate change on investment risks and returns across various sectors, geographies, and asset classes.

With respect to ensuring investments support the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement,² PSP Investments will seek to ensure that Eligible Green Assets demonstrate alignment with sector-specific emissions reduction trajectories as outlined in the International Energy Agency’s (IEA) Net-Zero Scenario, guidance from the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi), the Investor Leadership Network (ILN) sector decarbonization pathways, or other credible modelling sources in alignment with climate science. Any investment that increases the use of fossil fuels — including exploration, processing and/or transportation — would not be considered a green investment under our Green Bond Framework. PSP Investments will also seek to ensure selected investments do not increase carbon lock-in or the use of fossil fuels but are on a pathway to reduce dependency on fossil fuels over time.

With respect to minimizing and managing impacts on nature and the environment, PSP Investments expects all portfolio companies in which we directly invest to uphold the letter and spirit of the law in the jurisdictions in which they operate. This relates to all necessary legislative and permitting requirements at the development, construction, operation, and decommissioning stages. From a due diligence perspective, PSP Investments will also seek to ensure that there is no conversion of sensitive habitats, in accordance with applicable legislative requirements. Other adverse effects, including social considerations, are reviewed and assessed per PSP Investments’ bespoke sustainability due diligence tool.



PSP Investments defines eligible green assets as investments in businesses that derive at least 90% of their revenues from eligible activities included in PSP Investments’ Green Bond Framework and as defined by the GBP and GEPG.

² The Paris Agreement is an international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 195 countries at COP21 in Paris on December 12, 2015 and entered into force on November 4, 2016.

Eligible Categories	Eligibility Criteria by Green Asset Category
<p>Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>(ICMA Green Projects: Renewable Energy)</p>	<p>Renewable Energy</p> <p>Assets that involve the construction, development, operation, acquisition, maintenance, distribution, and manufacturing of components and technologies, and refurbishment of the following renewable energy generation sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind (onshore and offshore); • Solar photovoltaic and concentrated solar power facilities; • Geothermal; • Tidal; • Run-of-river and hydroelectricity; • Biomass or renewable biofuels sourced from sustainable agriculture or waste wood feedstocks with at least an 80% reduction in GHG emissions relative to a fossil fuel comparator; • Green hydrogen achieving at least a 73.4% reduction in GHG emissions relative to a fossil fuel comparator. <p>To qualify under this category, operating renewable energy assets must demonstrate performance at or below 100 g of CO₂e/kWh.³</p> <p>Nuclear Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets that involve the research, development, demonstration, construction, deployment, and safe operation of technologies that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle, for purposes of generating electricity or heat, including for hydrogen production;⁴ • Assets that involve the construction and safe operation of new nuclear power plants (including small modular reactors (SMRs)) for the generation of electricity and/or heat, including for hydrogen production;⁵ • Assets that involve operating life extension and/or efficiency enhancement for existing nuclear energy. <p>To qualify under this category, operating nuclear energy assets must demonstrate life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions from the generation of electricity below 100 g CO₂e/kWh.</p> <p>Transmission & Distribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets that involve the construction, operation, maintenance or refurbishment of electricity transmission and distribution systems with an average system grid emissions factor below the threshold of 100 g CO₂e/kWh over a rolling five-year period, or over 67% of newly enabled generation capacity below the generation threshold value of 100 g CO₂e/kWh over a rolling five-year period.⁶

³ To qualify, hydropower projects in operation before 2020 must have a power density of over 5 W/m² or operate with lifecycle emissions below a threshold of 100 g CO₂e/kWh. Hydropower projects in operation in 2020 or after must have a power density of over 10 W/m² or operate with lifecycle emissions below a threshold of 50 g CO₂e/kWh.

⁴ Allocation to nuclear energy will be disclosed at the time of issuance.

⁵ All qualified nuclear power projects will be undertaken in jurisdictions that have regulations and regulatory enforcement mechanisms to address site selection including the management of radioactive waste from nuclear power facilities, responsible sourcing of uranium, and the safe operation of nuclear power facilities in alignment with the standards of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

⁶ Carbon lock-in risks will be considered.

Eligible Categories	Eligibility Criteria by Green Asset Category
<p>Energy Efficiency</p> <p>(ICMA Green Projects: Energy Efficiency)</p>	<p>Assets that involve products, technology, systems, or services that reduce energy consumption and/or mitigate associated GHG emissions by at least 30% while promoting alignment with science-based sector-specific decarbonization pathways⁷ across a range of applications.</p> <p>Built environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand response technology • District heating and cooling networks • Building renovations achieving measurable improvements in energy efficiency (e.g. building envelope, HVAC, lighting). The energy performance of individual assets will be measured and compared to an appropriate benchmark from the Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor ("CRREM"). Asset energy intensity (i.e., MWh per sq ft) will be quantified and compared to a relevant baseline year to ensure at least a 10% year-over-year reduction can be demonstrated, or 30% over three years, pending data availability, or will comply with applicable energy performance improvement requirements for 'major renovations' as set in applicable national and regional building regulations. <p>Data and telecommunications infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadband networks using more energy-efficient technology such as a fixed-line fibre optic connection instead of legacy technology; • High-efficiency data centres with a Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) below the global average for existing and retrofitted infrastructure (currently at 1.4), and below 1.3 for newly constructed infrastructure. <p>Industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best-in-class industrial equipment such as electric motors or heaters, coupled with process integration options such as waste heat recovery. <p>Energy infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets that enable the integration of electricity across the economy (e.g., advanced metering infrastructure); • Energy storage infrastructure (including batteries and pumped hydro storage), where the energy sourced complies with the criteria outlined in the <i>Low carbon energy</i> category. <p>In the absence of relevant sector-specific decarbonization information (i.e., Science-Based Target Initiative sector guidance), energy efficiency performance will be assessed on an absolute and like-for-like basis.</p>
<p>Pollution Prevention and Control</p> <p>(ICMA Green Projects: Pollution Prevention and Control)</p>	<p>Assets that involve products, technology or services that enable waste management projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection, sorting, treatment and transportation of contaminated solid waste and waste materials; • Recycling processes and infrastructure; • Composting and anaerobic digestion; • Thermal treatment with energy recovery of residual waste with an emissions threshold of less than 100 g of CO₂e/kWh. <p>Waste incineration facilities, which are mainly fuelled by residues from households and/or commercial activities, are excluded.</p> <p>Assets that involve products, technology, research, development or services that enable air emissions reduction projects. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) projects with a capture efficiency of 100%; • Direct air capture and removal of CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, and other industrial gases. <p>Enhanced Oil Recovery activities are excluded.</p>

⁷ Carbon lock-in risks and rebound effects will be considered.

Eligible Categories	Eligibility Criteria by Green Asset Category
<p>Environmentally Sustainable Management of Living Resources and Land Use</p> <p>(ICMA Green Projects: Environmentally Sustainable Management of Living Resources and Land Use)</p>	<p>Assets that contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources and land use, including certified sustainable timber, aquaculture, and agriculture production. Eligible certifications include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Stewardship Council (FSC); • Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC); • Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI); • Responsible Wood Certification; • Leading Harvest; • California Certified Organic Farmers; • Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) Platform; • Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) standard; • Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) standard; • Global Good Agricultural Practices (GLOBALG.A.P.). <p>PSP Investments evaluates certification schemes based on their compliance with national or international standards and regulations, independent validation and verification of their commitment to safety and quality, and high credibility and acceptance within the sub-industry, including with asset managers, retailers, and consumers. Certification schemes must be outcome-based, measurable with high-quality data, and aligned with general climate adaptation and mitigation objectives.</p> <p>PSP uses criteria informed by the Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI) to evaluate agricultural and nature-based assets eligible for Green Bond financing. These criteria aim to ensure alignment with best practices in climate mitigation, adaptation, and environmental stewardship.</p> <p>Agricultural assets are considered eligible when they demonstrate strong climate and environmental performance, including: (1) Avoiding deforestation and natural ecosystem conversion; (2) Using economically viable practices to reduce emissions of nitrous oxide (N₂O), methane (CH₄), and carbon dioxide (CO₂), and to promote carbon sequestration; (3) Adopting organic and regenerative agriculture practices, where applicable; (4) Implementing climate adaptation and resilience strategies; (5) Applying environmental and social safeguards to protect biodiversity, water resources, and the rights and well-being of local and Indigenous communities. Livestock will not be included in the list of Eligible Green Assets.</p> <p>Forestry assets are considered eligible when they demonstrate strong climate and environmental performance, including: (1) Avoiding the conversion of natural landscapes; (2) Maintaining carbon stocks through sustainable forest management practices and annual disclosure of GHG emissions; (3) Assessing climate change impacts on forests, land, and surrounding ecosystems, and implementing measures to improve resilience where feasible; and (4) Engaging in consultation with local and Indigenous communities.</p> <p>Nature-based climate solutions — including the conservation, restoration, and sustainable management of forests, grasslands, and wetlands — are also considered eligible when they contribute to measurable climate benefits.</p>
<p>Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience</p> <p>(ICMA Green Projects: Climate Change Adaptation)</p>	<p>Assets that involve the construction, development, operation, acquisition, maintenance, technology, or equipment used for projects that reduce climate change vulnerability, or increase the adaptive capacity of assets and communities to physical climate hazards including:</p> <p>Adapting measures or enabling activities for resilient infrastructure, agri-food systems, cities and settlements, health systems, industry and commerce, and natural systems such as wildfire mitigation, flood prevention, flood defence or storm water management infrastructure, and early warning systems.</p>

Eligible Categories	Eligibility Criteria by Green Asset Category
Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management (ICMA Green Projects: Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management)	<p>Assets that involve the acquisition, operation, construction, and upgrades of projects that improve the efficiency of water distribution networks and/or water recycling services. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection, treatment, recycling, storage or reuse of water, rainwater, or wastewater; and tail water recovery systems that collect runoff water from fields that is then recycled for agricultural production. For additional clarity, any water-related agricultural projects would adhere to relevant criteria as outlined in the <i>Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use</i> category.
Circular Economy Adapted Products, Production Technologies, and Processes (ICMA Green Projects: Circular Economy Adapted Products, Production Technologies, and Processes)	<p>Assets that enable circular business models by reducing waste, improving resource efficiency, and/or extending product life. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management activities such as waste prevention, waste reduction, and closed-loop waste recycling; Projects that promote the substitution of virgin raw materials with 100% secondary (recycled or reused waste) materials (e.g. fabrics, metals, fibres, wood, and mechanically recycled plastics) in manufacturing and industrial processes; Projects that promote bio-based materials that are roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials-certified; Projects that promote zero waste or improve the usable life or repairability of products, technologies, or services; Production of products that can be recycled or composted where the input feedstock is from recycled/reused waste. <p>Waste incineration activities are excluded.</p>
Green Buildings (ICMA Green Projects: Green Buildings)	<p>Assets that have received, or are expected to receive based on their design, construction and operation plans, certification according to third-party verified building standards, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global: LEED Gold or Platinum; North America: BOMA BEST Gold or Platinum; Europe: BREEAM Excellent or Outstanding, HQE Excellent or Exceptional, DGNB Gold or Platinum; Australia/New Zealand: Green Star 5 or 6 Rating, NABERS 5 Star or 6 Star; Asia: China Three Star or 3 Star Level, Japan CASBEE; Superior (S), Singapore BCA Green Mark GoldPLUS or Platinum. <p>In addition to the above criteria on building certifications, operating assets must achieve performance equal to or better than that outlined in the CRREM 1.5°C pathways to be eligible for green bond issuance.</p>

Eligible Categories	Eligibility Criteria by Green Asset Category
<p>Clean Transportation</p> <p>(ICMA: Clean Transportation)</p>	<p>Assets that involve the construction, manufacturing, production, development, distribution, operation, acquisition, and maintenance of low-carbon transportation infrastructure such as:</p> <p>Passenger Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric, hydrogen, or other zero-direct emissions transport (including private vehicles, public transport vehicles, and passenger trains). <p>Freight Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road freight vehicles with direct emissions less than 25 g CO₂e/km; • Electric or hydrogen freight rail, for which less than 25% of freight is fossil fuels. <p>Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric charging and hydrogen fuel infrastructure; • Public walking and bicycle infrastructure; • Transportation infrastructure, including expansions and capacity improvements of metro/train networks and station upgrades; • Zero-emission ground service equipment and associated infrastructure that supports the decarbonization of transportation facilities such as airports, ports, and logistics terminals. <p>Shipping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero-direct emission vessels that do not transport fossil fuels or vessels with emissions intensity thresholds below those outlined in the Climate Bonds Initiative's shipping criteria.
<p>Green Enabling</p>	<p>Assets involved in activities that support the transition to a low-carbon economy by enabling other green projects or investments such as:</p> <p>Mining and Metals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects involved in the development, construction, extraction, and processing of critical minerals and/or metals (e.g., lithium, silicon metal) used as inputs to manufacture battery energy storage systems and/or renewable energy generation. <p>Specialized vehicles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects involved in the manufacturing, operation, and maintenance of enabling vehicles (e.g., specialized boats) used for building offshore wind turbines. <p>Industrial Parts and Components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects involved in the manufacturing, assembly, development, installation, and maintenance of industrial parts and components (e.g., anemometer, advanced meters, sensors) used as inputs for the deployment or manufacturing of wind turbines, solar panels, electricity grids, telecommunication networks and/or smart grids. <p>Building and Construction Supplies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects involved in the development, manufacturing, and maintenance of building and construction supplies when used to limit air emissions. <p>Chemicals and Specialty Chemicals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects involved in the development, research, and manufacturing of chemicals and specialty chemicals when used for the purpose of manufacturing green products (e.g., insulation materials used for green building). <p><i>Note that all Green Enabling Projects are subject to the demonstration of alignment with specific criteria set out in the GEPG or other industry guidance, as may be updated from time to time.</i></p>

Process for Project Evaluation and Selection

Through sustainability-informed investments, our investment teams are responsible for identifying and proposing investments that could qualify as Eligible Green Assets.

PSP Investments' Green Bond Working Group ("GBWG") is comprised of representatives from the Treasury, Finance, Sustainable and Climate Innovation, and Legal Affairs groups, as well as various investment teams including Real Estate, Infrastructure, and Natural Resources. The GBWG is responsible for:

- (1) Reviewing the Green Bond Framework on an ongoing basis to seek alignment with our wider sustainability strategy and evolving market practice;
- (2) Assessing, selecting, and verifying Eligible Green Assets to ensure underlying assets have environmental attributes that align with the Green Bond Framework and with PSP Investments' broader sustainable investing priorities as outlined in PSP Investments' annual sustainability disclosures;
- (3) Overseeing the allocation of proceeds to assets and projects that meet the criteria set out in the Green Bond Framework;
- (4) Monitoring ongoing project eligibility, including asset performance, compliance with eligibility criteria, and addressing potential issues; and
- (5) Reviewing external verification, including any second party opinion and assurance reports, and evaluating findings as part of ongoing governance.

All Eligible Green Assets investments will also be evaluated with reference to the broader suite of PSP Investments' existing sustainable investing, corporate governance, and risk management policies found directly on our [website](#), including but not limited to our sustainability disclosures, Investment Beliefs, and Sustainable Investment Policy, and will comply with any applicable regulatory requirements. The list of Eligible Green Assets to be allocated to a specific issuance will then be submitted for final approval by the relevant senior management committee.

Management of Proceeds

PSP Investments' Treasury group tracks the allocation of net proceeds from the issuance of any Green Bonds to Eligible Green Assets using a Green Bond Register.⁸ The GBWG manages the Green Bond Register over the lifetime of Green Bond issuances to ensure that an amount equal to the net proceeds of all outstanding Green Bonds is used solely for

the financing or refinancing of Eligible Green Assets as defined in the Use of Proceeds section of the relevant securities offering document. If any Eligible Green Asset exits PSP Investments' portfolio or ceases to fulfil the eligibility criteria under the Eligibility Categories, the GBWG will strive to substitute the asset with a replacement Eligible Green Asset that complies with this Green Bond Framework.

On an annual basis, the GBWG reviews the Green Bond Register to ensure that the Eligible Green Assets continue to meet the eligibility criteria, as defined in the "Use of Proceeds" section above. Any assets that are sold will be removed from the Green Bond Register.

It is PSP Investments' intention to maintain an aggregate amount of Eligible Green Assets that is at least equal to the aggregate net proceeds of all Green Bond issuances that are concurrently outstanding under this Green Bond Framework. However, there may be periods when a sufficient aggregate amount of Eligible Green Assets has not yet been allocated to fully cover an amount equal to the net proceeds of all outstanding Green Bonds, either as the result of changes in the composition of the Eligible Green Assets or the issuance of additional Green Bonds by PSP Investments under this Green Bond Framework. Any portion of the net proceeds of a Green Bond issuance that has not been allocated to Eligible Green Assets will be held in high-quality liquid assets.

Reporting

For as long as any Green Bond remains outstanding, PSP Investments will prepare, on an annual basis, a Green Bond Report that will be made publicly available on PSP Investments' website and will include disclosure on both allocation and impact metrics (the "Green Bond Report").

Allocation Reporting

The annual Green Bond Report will include a list of outstanding Green Bond issuances by PSP Investments under this Green Bond Framework, including issuance date, maturity date, size, currency and format. The Green Bond Report will include disclosure on the portfolio of outstanding Eligible Green Assets within the Green Bond Register, including:

- Percentage allocated by Eligible Category
- Total amount of unallocated net proceeds in respect of any issuance of Green Bonds and updates to the distribution of any such unallocated amounts
- Where feasible, appropriate and publicly available, details about the Eligible Green Assets financed

⁸ The Green Bond Register is a centralized record maintained by the Treasury group to track the allocation of net proceeds from the issuance of Green Bonds to Eligible Green Assets. It serves as a governance and transparency tool to ensure that funds are used in accordance with the organization's Green Bond Framework.

Impact Reporting

The Green Bond Report includes qualitative and quantitative environmental performance indicators on Eligible Green Assets, reported at the Eligible Category level. Note: it may not be feasible or appropriate to report on all indicators for each Eligible Category; however, PSP Investments will seek to provide comprehensive and transparent impact reporting on an annual basis.

To that end, below are examples of impact metrics that may be reported depending on the Eligible Green Asset:

Eligible Category	Examples of Potential Reporting Metrics
Low Carbon Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total installed capacity (MW) • Annual low-carbon energy produced (MWh) • Annual GHG emissions avoided (tCO₂e) • Carbon footprint (CO₂e per \$M invested)⁹ • New transmission and distribution lines installed (kilometres) • Number of new transformers installed
Energy Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual GHG emissions avoided (tCO₂e) • Annual energy savings (MWh) • Portfolio PUE for data centres • Energy storage capacity installed (MWh)
Pollution Prevention and Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual GHG emissions avoided (tCO₂e) • Carbon footprint (CO₂e per \$M invested)
Environmentally Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources and Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total surface area (hectares) • Annual GHG emissions absorbed or avoided (tCO₂e) • Carbon intensity (CO₂e per \$M revenue) • Carbon footprint (CO₂e per \$M invested)
Climate Change Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in grid resilience, generation and storage (MWh) • Reduction in the number of operating days lost due to disrupted transport networks or other infrastructure • Reduction in repair costs due to storms for any infrastructure and assets (\$M)
Sustainable Water and Wastewater Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual volume of water preserved and/or treated (m³) • Carbon footprint (CO₂e per \$M invested)
Circular Economy Adapted Products, Production Technologies and Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual emissions reduced or avoided (tCO₂e) • Waste reduced, diverted or avoided (tonnes)
Green Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency (CO₂e per sq ft) • Water efficiency (Litres consumed per sq ft) • Carbon intensity (CO₂e per sq ft) • Carbon footprint (CO₂e per \$M invested)
Clean Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual GHG emissions avoided (tCO₂e) • New clean transportation infrastructure built (km installed or units of low-carbon vehicles produced) • Carbon intensity (CO₂e per \$M revenue) • Carbon footprint (CO₂e per \$M invested)
Green Enabling	<p>In relation to the potential outcomes of a Green Enabling Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated emissions avoided by the enabled project on a life-cycle assessment basis (tCO₂e) • Estimated generation capacity enabled by renewable energy produced (MWh) • Estimated annual offshore wind capacity enabled by vessel fleet or logistic services (MWh) <p>In relation to the environmental benefit and/or mitigated adverse effects of a Green Enabling Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon footprint on a life-cycle assessment basis (CO₂e per \$M invested) • Water or energy use compared to relevant and comparable global or industry average • Percentage of output aligned with relevant and credible industry environmental certification or standards

⁹ For the purpose of the Green Bond Report, carbon footprint metrics are deemed to cover Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

An aerial photograph of a small, light-colored boat with several people inside, floating on a body of deep blue water. The boat is positioned in the upper right quadrant of the image. The water shows gentle ripples and a small wake behind the boat. A large, light green curved shape overlaps the bottom and left sides of the image, serving as a background for the text.

External Review

Second Party Opinion

PSP Investments has obtained an independent Second-Party Opinion from S&P Global Ratings Shades of Green for its updated Green Bond Framework October 30, 2025, which will be published on [PSP Investments' website](#).

Assurance

On an annual basis and as long as there are Green Bonds outstanding, PSP Investments will obtain an independent external review of the Eligible Green Assets' compliance with the Green Bond Framework, the allocation of net proceeds, and impact reporting. PSP Investments will publish this external review alongside the Green Bond Report on PSP Investments' website.

Amendments to this Green Bond Framework

The GBWG will review this Green Bond Framework on a regular basis, including its alignment with updated versions of the GBP and the GEPG.

Such review may result in this Green Bond Framework being updated and amended. Any significant update will be subject to review by a qualified independent external reviewer. Any future updated version of this Green Bond Framework that may exist will either maintain or improve the current levels of transparency and reporting disclosure requirements, including the corresponding review by the external reviewer. Any updated version of the Green Bond Framework will be published on PSP Investments' website.

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In preparing the sustainability-related information contained in this document, PSP has made a number of key judgements, estimations and assumptions. The processes, methodologies and issues involved are complex. The sustainability data, models and methodologies used are often relatively new, are rapidly evolving and are not of the same standard as those available in the context of financial and other information, nor are they subject to the same or equivalent disclosure standards, historical reference points, benchmarks or globally accepted accounting principles. 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, standards, market practice and regulations in this field to continue to evolve. There are also challenges in relation to the ability to access data on a timely basis and the lack of consistency and comparability between data that is available.

This means the sustainability-related forward-looking statements, information and targets discussed in this document carry an additional degree of inherent risk and uncertainty. Sustainability-related forward-looking statements are inherently predictive and speculative and involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will occur in the future. There are a number of factors that could cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These factors include, but are not limited to the following:

- changes in the sustainability regulatory framework in which PSP operates, including government approaches and regulatory treatment in relation to sustainability disclosures and reporting requirements;
- the impact of legal or other proceedings against PSP or others in the industry;
- climate change projection risk including, for example, the evolution of climate change and its impacts, changes in the scientific assessment of climate change impacts, transition pathways and future risk exposure and limitations of climate scenario forecasts;
- amendments to or new sustainability reporting standards, models or methodologies used to assess and set sustainability-related targets, which could result in revisions to reported data and lack of reconcilability or comparability;
- changes to and challenges with sustainability data availability, quality, accuracy, verifiability, and data gaps, could cause fluctuations year-on-year and/or differences between the quality of data obtained, which could result in revisions to reported data going forward, meaning that such data may not be reconcilable or comparable year-on-year;
- climate scenarios and the models that analyze them have limitations that are sensitive to key assumptions and parameters, which are themselves subject to some uncertainty; and
- global actions may not be effective in managing relevant sustainability-related risks, including in particular, climate, nature-related and human rights risks.

In light of uncertainty as to the nature of future policy and market response to climate change and other sustainability-related issues, including between regions, and the effectiveness of any such responses, and as market practice and data quality and availability develop, PSP may have to update the models and/or 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 (including its sustainability ambitions, goals, commitments and/or targets) or its evaluation of its progress towards its sustainability ambitions, goals, commitments and/or targets. Revision to sustainability data may mean it is not reconcilable or comparable year-on-year.

The information in this document may include non-financial metrics, estimates or other information that are subject to significant uncertainties, which may include the methodology, collection and verification of data, various estimates and assumptions, and underlying data that is obtained from third parties.

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All subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements relating to the contents of this document attributable to any member of PSP or any persons acting on its behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the factors referred to above.



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