

EDINBURGH INVESTMENT TRUST ("the Company")

Taskforce for Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Product Report

Covering 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Purpose of this report

Under the rules of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), the Company is required to publish information annually on its carbon disclosures in order that shareholders may have a better understanding of the climate-related risks and opportunities associated with the Company and its underlying holdings.

This report is published in line with the requirements of FCA and TCFD. To understand the governance, strategy and risk management that the Company has in place to manage the risks and opportunities related to climate change, please refer to the Company's interim and annual reports. Where there are any material deviations in this report from the TCFD recommendations, they shall be clearly explained in the Company's annual report.

The following report has been prepared using data from MSCI. In order to ensure that the data provided is representative of the Company, Liontrust has only reported on data points where there is a minimum data coverage of 60%. Liontrust will review this minimum threshold and will look to increase its disclosures as MSCI data coverage levels improve.

Key Information

Company Name	Company Management Team	ISIN	Company Size*	Company Base Currency	Benchmark
Edinburgh Investment Trust	Liontrust Global Fundamental Team ("the Team")	GB0003052338	1,206,127,303	GBP	FTSE All-Share Index

*Company Net Asset Value (NAV) as at 31 December 2024

Company Objective & Policy

- The Company aims to invest primarily in UK securities with the long-term objective of achieving an increase of the Net Asset Value (NAV) per share in excess of the growth in the FTSE All-Share Index and growth in dividends per share in excess of the rate of UK inflation.
- The Company is actively managed within its objectives and is not constrained by a benchmark.
- The Company borrows money to invest in the stock market within prescribed limits with the aim of enhancing returns.
- The Company may use derivatives (contracts whose value is linked to the value of an underlying investment) with the aim of reducing risk, reducing costs and/or generating additional capital or income.
- The Net Asset Value (NAV) return of the Company corresponds directly to the performance of the securities in which it invests and the income from them. The share price, which will determine the return to the investor, will also be affected by supply and demand. Consequently, the return to the investor may be higher or lower than the underlying NAV return.
- At any given time, the price you pay for a share will typically be higher than the price at which you could sell it.

Company Information

Climate-related commitments

The Company joined Liontrust's commitment to the Net Zero Asset Managers' (NZAM) initiative in 2024. The initiative aims to achieve:

- By 2025: a 25% reduction in the Company's WACI compared to the Company's benchmark WACI as at end December 2019
- By 2030: a 50% reduction in the Company's WACI compared to the Company's benchmark WACI as at end December 2019

Governance of climate-related risks and opportunities

- Stewardship, engagement and governance activities are overseen by a stewardship and governance team of the Company's Alternative Investment Fund Manager. This includes net zero commitments (where applicable), stewardship and engagement activities, and ESG-related regulatory reporting. For more information, please refer to the dedicated TCFD section on Liontrust's website (www.liontrust.com/TCFD/entity-report).
- The Company's Alternative Investment Fund Manager has a board-level Sustainability Committee which leads its approach to meeting its wider corporate ESG responsibilities and reporting.
- The Team follows its own, well-documented investment process and is overseen by the Alternative Investment Fund Manager's Portfolio Risk Committee (PRC). The Team is required to demonstrate how it is adhering to its process. The PRC is responsible for monitoring portfolio risk for each of Liontrust's funds/investment trusts.
- The stewardship and governance team assists the Company with monitoring its WACI and with engaging its holdings on climate related risks and opportunities as required by the Team.

Strategy for managing climate-related risks and opportunities

The Team recognises that climate-related risks and opportunities may be material issues for the portfolio's holdings over the investable time horizon of the Company. Where risks and opportunities are material, the Team undertakes engagement with the underlying holdings.

EDINBURGH INVESTMENT TRUST ("the Company")

Taskforce for Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Product Report

Covering 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Management of climate-related risks and opportunities

The team undertakes bottom-up assessments of its holdings to identify and prioritise key material risks and opportunities on a stock by stock basis, which may include those which are climate related. The Team engages with holdings around key material risks and opportunities, assessing how well the holding is positioned in light of these. Engagements are a part of the process through which the Team assesses the resiliency of, and determines conviction in the stock positions held. These assessments are updated as required by the Team.

Climate Metrics

Metric	2024 Data coverage (%)	2023	2024	2025
Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions (tCO ₂ e)	93.3%	111,934.4	61,987.8	
Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions (tCO ₂ e)	93.3%	1,034,678.2	754,955.3	
Total carbon emissions (1+2+3) (tCO ₂ e)		1,146,612.6	816,943.1	
Total carbon footprint (tCO ₂ e/\$m invested)	93.3%	71.4	38.9	
Weighted average carbon intensity ("WACI") (tCO ₂ e/\$m sales)*	93.3%	74.0	51.9	

* WACI figure provided does not include sovereigns

Data for the climate-related information in this table is from MSCI. For further information on these metrics, including how they are defined and associated limitations, please refer to the Glossary at the end of this report.

The greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and carbon metrics represent an aggregation of issuer level data across the Company that should not be considered as performance indicators within the Company and may not be taken into account in the management of the portfolio

This document provides you with climate-related information for the Company. It is not marketing material. The information is required by law.

EDINBURGH INVESTMENT TRUST ("the Company")

Taskforce for Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Product Report

Covering 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Climate Metrics (continued)

Exposure to carbon intensive sectors

The Company is not determined to have high exposure to carbon intensive sectors.

Liontrust defines having 'high exposures to carbon intensive sectors' as those funds/investment trusts which have greater than 60% of investments, by portfolio weight, in the following sectors*: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; Mining and Quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply; Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities; Construction; Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles; Transportation and Storage; and Real Estate Activities.

Climate Scenarios

Metric	Data coverage (%)	Orderly transition (%)	Disorderly transition (%)	Hothouse World (%)
Policy Climate VaR (Scope 1,2,3)	93.3%	-14.6%	-17.0%	-1.9%
Technology Opportunities Climate VaR	80.5%	3.0%	4.3%	0.5%
Physical Climate VaR**	91.7%	-2.1%	-2.1%	-4.3%
Aggregated Climate VaR		-13.7%	-14.7%	-5.7%

****Selected Scenario: Aggressive**

Data for the climate-related information in this table is from MSCI. For further information on these metrics, including how they are defined and associated limitations, please refer to the Glossary at the end of this report.

Commentary

In both the orderly and disorderly transition scenarios, Policy Climate VaR is the most significant driver of impact. This is due to the anticipated costs borne by holdings to adhere to policy requirements to achieve a 1.5°C world eroding more capital. This trend is more pronounced in the disorderly transition as it is assumed that policy response is delayed and would therefore need to be more aggressive to achieve a 1.5°C world. Physical Climate VaR is the most significant driver of impact in the hothouse world scenario. This is due to increased physical risks from extreme weather events.

Implied Temperature Rise ("ITR")



The ITR for the Company is 2.1°C. It can therefore be categorised as misaligned with regard to the Paris Agreement.
Data coverage for the Fund is 93.3%

Data for this climate-related information is from MSCI. For further information on these metrics, including how they are defined and associated limitations, please refer to the Glossary at the end of this report.

*NACE codes are one of the commonly used classification systems to categorise the economic activities of firms and have been used to determine whether a holding within the portfolio falls within one of the 'carbon intensive' sectors noted above.

MSCI Climate VaR and ITR metrics provided in this report may not fully reflect future economic reality and are subject to measurement uncertainties resulting from limitations inherent in nature and should not be construed to represent any belief regarding materiality or financial impact. Climate VaR and ITR are being provided in this report for the purposes of complying with applicable ESG reporting requirements.

This document provides you with climate-related information for the Company. It is not marketing material. The information is required by law.

EDINBURGH INVESTMENT TRUST ("the Company")

Taskforce for Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Product Report

Covering 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Glossary – Climate-Related Metrics

Term used	Definition	Interpretation	Limitations
Scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions*	Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from owned or controlled sources. Emissions are measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ e)	The higher the emissions of the Company, the greater the extent of the Company's underlying holdings' contribution to GHG emissions.	Data used may include estimates.
Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions*	Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy. Emissions are measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ e)	The higher the emissions of the Company, the greater the extent of the Company's underlying holdings' contribution to GHG emissions.	Data used may include estimates.
Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions*	Scope 3 emissions are all indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions. Emissions are measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ e)	The higher the emissions of the Company, the greater the extent of the Company's underlying holdings' indirect contribution to GHG emissions.	Data used may be modelled.
Total carbon emissions	Total carbon emissions are the sum of Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions.	The higher the emissions of the Company, the greater the extent of the Company's underlying holdings' contribution to GHG emissions.	Data used may include estimates or may be modelled.
Total carbon footprint	Total carbon footprint is total Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions for a portfolio normalized by the market value of the portfolio. Total carbon footprint is measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per million USD invested (tCO ₂ e/\$m invested)	The higher the carbon footprint, the greater the extent of the Company's underlying holdings' contribution to GHG emissions. Total carbon footprint allows for comparison across portfolios.	Data used may include estimates or may be modelled. Total carbon footprint does not include Scope 3 GHG emissions.
Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI)	WACI is a measurement of a portfolio's exposure to the carbon intensity of its holdings. WACI is calculated by multiplying the carbon intensity of each holding by the weight of each holding in a portfolio. It is measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per million USD of sales (tCO ₂ e/\$m sales). WACI figures provided do not include sovereigns	The larger the WACI, the higher the Company's exposure to the carbon intensity of its holdings. WACI allows for comparison across portfolios.	Data used may include estimates or may be modelled. WACI does not include Scope 3 GHG emissions.
Climate Value at Risk (CVaR)	CVaR is a forward-looking quantitative model that forecasts the present value of future costs and benefits under different potential climate scenarios. Aggregated CVaR is made up of: Policy Climate VaR - The value of underlying holdings at risk of being lost due to climate change policies being enacted by countries. These policies will lead to higher carbon prices, which will then impact the business operations of different sectors. Technology Opportunities VaR - The profit opportunity available to underlying holdings who can take advantage of the costs that companies will face from 'policy risk'. MSCI measures companies' profit opportunity by assessing the quality of their low carbon technology patent library. Physical Climate VaR - The costs of damage or loss of productivity to underlying holdings from increased incidence and severity of weather events because of climate change: e.g., wildfires, extreme heat, and flooding.	The more negative the CVaR, the higher the potential negative impact on the value of the Company's underlying holdings.	CVaR values reflect costs out to a horizon of 2100, which is not in line with investment horizons. Data used is modelled.
Implied Temperature Rise (ITR)	ITR estimates the global temperature increase contribution from a portfolio's current GHG trajectory. It can show the estimated temperature alignment of funds/investment trusts with global climate targets.	The ambitions of the Paris Agreement are to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature even further to 1.5°C. In this context, the ITR of the Company can be interpreted according to the following Paris-alignment categories: 1.5°C aligned - ITR of ≤ 1.5°C 2°C aligned - ITR of >1.5°C- 2°C Misaligned - ITR of >2.0-3.2°C Strongly Misaligned - ITR of >3.2°C	Underlying GHG emissions data used may include estimates.

*The allocation base is Enterprise Value Including Cash (EVIC).

All of the metrics listed above are sourced from MSCI.



EDINBURGH INVESTMENT TRUST ("the Company")

Taskforce for Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Product Report

Covering 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Glossary – Climate-Related Metrics

Scenario used	Definition
Orderly Transition	<p>Climate scenario which assumes climate policies are introduced early and become gradually more stringent, reaching global net zero CO2 emissions around 2050 and likely limiting global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius on pre-industrial averages.</p> <p>The figure provided relates to the 1.5°C Regional Model of Investment and Development (REMIND) Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) Orderly scenario as provided by MSCI.</p>
Disorderly Transition	<p>Climate scenario which assumes climate policies are delayed or divergent, requiring sharper emissions reductions achieved at a higher cost and with increased physical risks in order to limit temperature rise to below 2 degrees Celsius on preindustrial averages.</p> <p>The figure provided relates to the 1.5°C REMIND NGFS Disorderly scenario as provided by MSCI.</p>
Hothouse World	<p>Climate scenario which assumes only currently implemented policies are preserved, current commitments are not met, and emissions continue to rise, with high physical risks and severe social and economic disruption and failure to limit temperature rise.</p> <p>The figure provided relates to the 3°C REMIND NGFS Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) scenario as provided by MSCI.</p>
Aggressive Scenario for Physical Climate VaR	<p>A scenario which explores the severe downside risk of costs from weather extremes, using a probabilistic modelling framework from MSCI. This scenario was selected to provide a worst-case scenario view from a physical CVaR perspective.</p>



EDINBURGH INVESTMENT TRUST (“the Company”)

Taskforce for Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Product Report
Covering 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Past performance does not predict future returns. You may get back less than you originally invested.

MSCI Notice and Disclaimer

Certain information contained herein (the “Information”) is sourced from/copyright of MSCI Inc., MSCI ESG Research LLC, or their affiliates (“MSCI”), or information providers (together the “MSCI Parties”) and may have been used to calculate scores, signals, or other indicators. The Information is for internal use only and may not be reproduced or disseminated in whole or part without prior written permission. The Information may not be used for, nor does it constitute, an offer to buy or sell, or a promotion or recommendation of, any security, financial instrument or product, trading strategy, or index, nor should it be taken as an indication or guarantee of any future performance. Some funds may be based on or linked to MSCI indexes, and MSCI may be compensated based on the fund’s assets under management or other measures. MSCI has established an information barrier between index research and certain Information. None of the Information in and of itself can be used to determine which securities to buy or sell or when to buy or sell them. The Information is provided “as is” and the user assumes the entire risk of any use it may make or permit to be made of the Information. No MSCI Party warrants or guarantees the originality, accuracy and/or completeness of the Information and each expressly disclaims all express or implied warranties. No MSCI Party shall have any liability for any errors or omissions in connection with any Information herein, or any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

Important information

Investors should not purchase shares in the Company referred to in this document except on the basis of information contained in the Trust's Articles of Association. We recommend that investors who are not professional investors should contact their professional adviser. The Trust's Articles of Association and Key Information Document (KID) are available from <https://www.edinburgh-investment-trust.com/> or direct from Liontrust Fund Partners LLP.