Climate Bonds INITIATIVE

Trustees' Report and Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2025



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Climate Bonds Initiative Charity Reference and Administrative Details

Trustees	Mr Jonathan Stone (Chair) Ms Doris Honold (*resigned 30 April 2026)* Ms Karen Kearney Mr Kevin Steele Dr Rathin Roy *(resigned 17 December 2025)* Ms Elizabeth Grayer *(resigned 8 July 2025)* Ms Yulanda Chung Mr Tallat Hussain *(appointed 8 July 2025)* Mr Charles Ehrhart *(appointed 20 May 2026)* Ms Susan Barrett *(appointed 20 May 2026)* Ms Gwen Yu *(appointed 20 May 2026)*
CEO	Mr Sean Kidney
Company Number	07455730
Charity Number	1154413
Registered Office	C/O Sedulo London Office 605 Albert House 256-260 Old Street London EC1V 9DD
Bankers	HSBC UK Bank plc 1 Centenary Square Birmingham B1 1HQ
Independent Auditor	PKF Littlejohn LLP 30 Churchill Place Canary Wharf London E14 5RE

Report of the Trustees 2025

Trustees Annual Report

The Trustees confirm that the Annual Report and audited Financial Statements of the company comply with the current statutory requirements, the requirements of the company's governing document and the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, Charities Act 2011, Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) (applicable from 1 January 2019).

The company qualifies as Small under section 383, so the strategic report required of medium and large companies under The Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Director's Report) Regulations 2013 is not required.

Objectives and Activities

Climate Bonds Initiative (Climate Bonds) is an international not-for-profit organisation mobilising global capital for climate action and resilience, ensuring investments support a sustainable, adaptive, and low-carbon future.

With staff based in 25 countries and active projects across five continents, Climate Bonds has played a central role in transforming the green bond market from a niche concept into a mainstream source of capital for sustainable development, with the global green bond market surpassing USD6tn in July 2025. We drive quality and credibility through the development of science-based definitions and frameworks aligned with the Paris Agreement, including our Taxonomy, Standards and Certification Scheme.

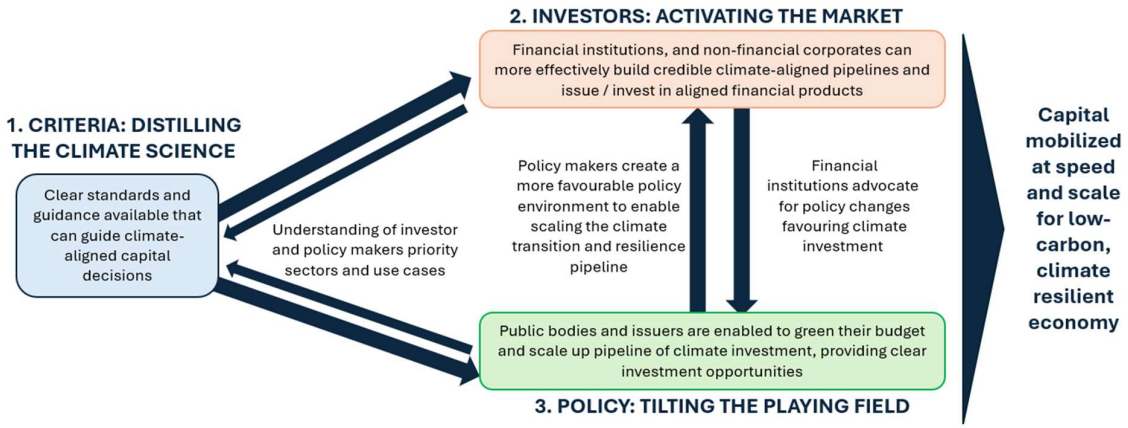
As financial market volatility increases and the world faces multiple intersecting crises, our mission has never been more urgent. Climate Bonds equips market participants with trusted tools, data, and policy guidance to accelerate the flow of capital towards projects that deliver real climate impact.

We must act now to reduce emissions and build the resilience of communities to withstand the worst effects of climate change. Influencing investment flows and shaping government financial policy are essential to achieving this.

Climate Bonds aims to contribute to a sustainable, green, and resilient future where societies and ecosystems thrive. Our Theory of Change outlines how we work towards the global goal of limiting warming to 1.5°C, with people and the planet better able to adapt to climate impacts.

Theory of Change

Climate Bonds' Theory of Change sets out how our work across criteria development, market engagement and policy influence contributes to increased flows of credible climate finance. It provides the organising framework for our strategy, programme design and performance monitoring, linking our activities to intended outcomes and longer-term impact. The Theory of Change underpins the delivery of our 2026–2030 strategy.



Climate Bonds Strategy (2026-2030)

At the start of 2025, we introduced a refined organisational strategy to ensure we deliver optimal impact across all that Climate Bonds works and engages on. The below priorities reflect this updated strategy.

Working at the nexus of science, finance, and policy, Climate Bonds aims to mobilise USD30tn in capital for climate action by 2030.

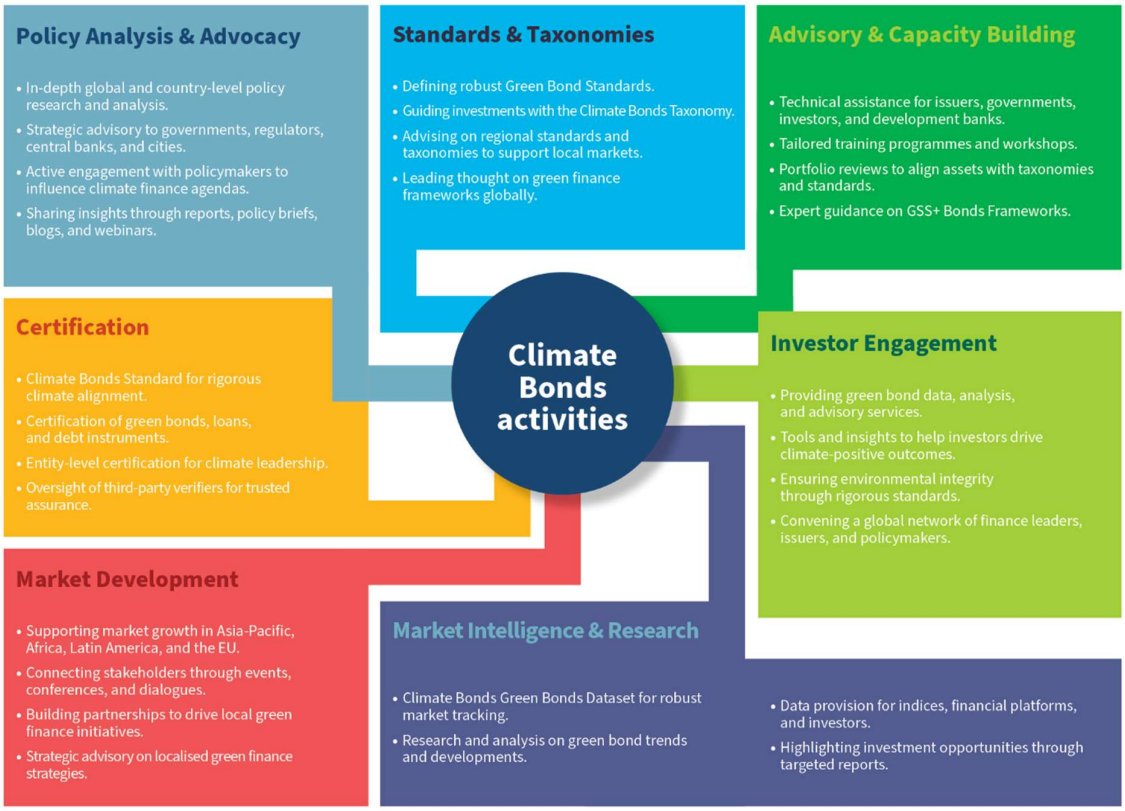
We strive to achieve this through three interconnected pillars:

1. **Criteria:** Distil the climate science for investors and policymakers
2. **Investors:** Activate the market as a force for change
3. **Policy:** Tilt the playing field

Our operations form the foundation of this strategy, we aim to optimise our impact by strengthening internal strategies, structures, finances, and processes.

Key Offerings

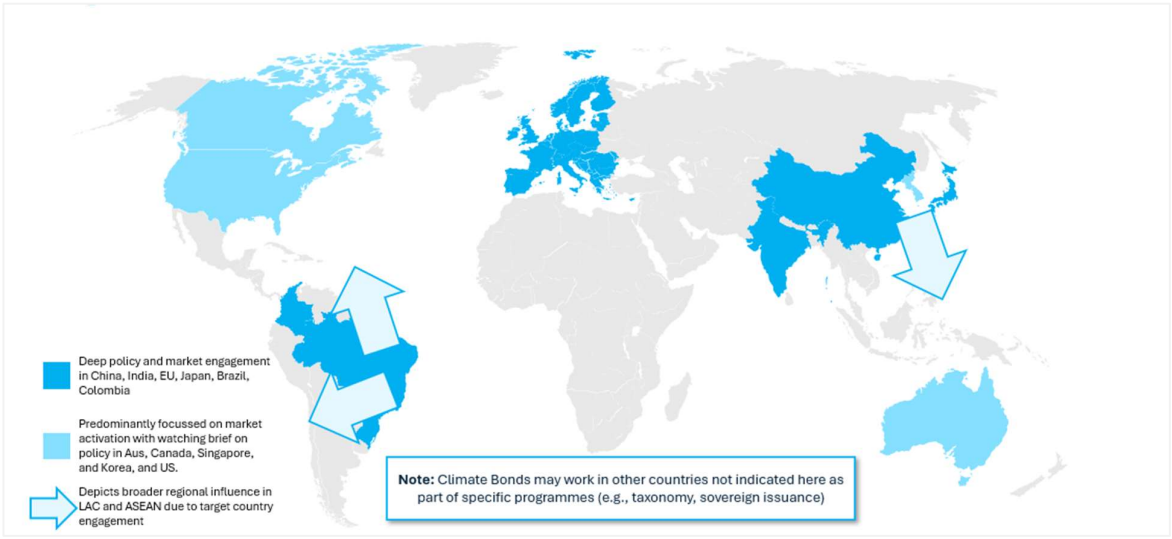
Climate Bonds has a multi-faceted approach that is divided into several key areas of focus:



Countries of Focus

Climate Bonds operates on the ground in a number of countries across developed markets and EMDEs.

Each country team works across the three pillars of the Climate Bonds strategy. It identifies the key opportunities and stakeholders in the country, tailoring Climate Bonds propositions accordingly and utilising them in its engagement with domestic and global investors and other capital providers to reshape their investment frameworks and capital allocation. It identifies which policies can most effectively tilt public and private pipelines and capital flows in the country, working with sovereigns, sub-sovereigns and development banks to catalyse those policies and linking them to a robust science-based taxonomy (or equivalent) contextualised for the country.



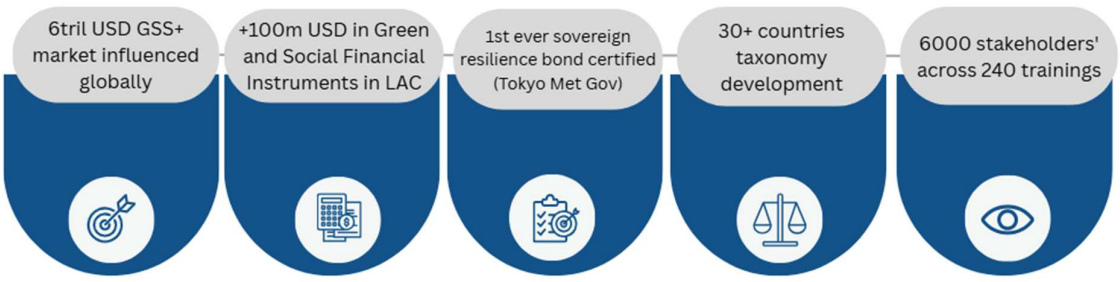
The above figure illustrates Climate Bonds' priority countries for impact.

2025 Achievements

With a mission to mobilise global capital for climate action, Climate Bonds aims to promote a global collaboration of institutional investors, governments, development banks and industry to shift capital toward low-carbon and resilient investments. Under this strategy, plus our drive to optimise internal operations, we are pleased to report the key achievements of 2025.

Some of the achievements outlined below illustrate progress across the key pathways set out in Climate Bonds' Theory of Change, spanning technical credibility, market activation and policy alignment.

These outcomes reflect Climate Bonds' contribution to a wider ecosystem of reform, rather than sole attribution. We have played a catalytic and enabling role in shaping market practices and policy frameworks, alongside governments, investors and other stakeholders.



Criteria: Distil the Science

We continued to develop science-based criteria and expand the global sustainable finance taxonomy landscape. Key highlights include:

- **Climate Bonds taxonomies now underpin frameworks in 30+ countries**, boosting market integrity. To date, there are 60 national or regional sustainable finance taxonomies in use or under development worldwide, marking an incredible expansion since Climate Bonds pioneered the concept of a sustainable finance taxonomy in 2012.
- **Published the Principles for Taxonomy Interoperability** in collaboration with UNDP, GIZ, UNEPFI, and PRI – a crucial step towards building a common language for sustainable finance across the globe as taxonomies proliferate.

Investors: Activate the Market

Climate Bonds continued to foster development of the global sustainable finance market and engage deeply with investors across the financial ecosystem. Key highlights include:

- As of the end of 2025, Climate Bonds had recorded an **aligned cumulative volume of USD6.8tn in GSS+ debt, a growth in USD1.1tn since 2024.** This is the third year that annual aligned volume surpassed the trillion-dollar level. Strong investor appetite and clear transition pathways forecast trillions more before 2030. This data was published in the 2025 Global State of the Market report, Climate Bonds' flagship market research publication on the status of the global GSS+ debt market.
- **We hosted four Climate Bonds CONNECT conferences** in Panama, Mumbai, Hong Kong, and London bringing together over 825 attendees from around the world. These events convened stakeholders across the policy and financial ecosystems to discuss sustainable finance emerging topics and foster collaboration. Global Connect, hosted in London – the flagship event held in person and online – explored how climate and sustainability agendas were evolving amid a rapidly changing economic and geopolitical landscape, with discussions ranging from national investment strategies to institutional transformation and highlighting how regulation, investor expectations, and global risks have been reshaping financial markets.
- **Climate Bonds elevated methane abatement in climate finance discourse and influenced investor strategies worldwide,** in partnership with the Global Methane Hub. We published practical frameworks for structuring bonds and loans to prioritise methane and flaring reduction, co-created with 200+ stakeholders from finance, industry, policy, and academia. These frameworks were socialised at major global forums including New York Climate Week, COP29, COP30, UBS Luxembourg Forum, SOCAR, and OGCI–MAFT workstream meetings to support uptake across the financial ecosystem.

Case Study: Mobilising Finance for the Steel Transition in China

- **What:** Climate Bonds shaped the **Hebei Steel Transition Finance Guidelines** by embedding science-based criteria across the steel value chain, with expert input recognised by the People's Bank of China Hebei Branch
- **How:** Delivered technical guidance and co-organised a closed-door workshop with China Industrial Bank, convening 13 speakers and 45 participants from government, steel companies, banks and research institutions to inform the 2025 guideline update
- **Impact:** Enabled regulators, banks and industry to structure credible transition-labelled finance, mobilising over **USD 2.8 billion** in provincial steel transition loans and **USD 3 billion** in steel-related bonds nationwide, while creating a replicable blueprint aligned with China's 2060 net-zero goal

Policy: Tilt the Playing Field

Climate Bonds continued to shape the sustainable finance landscape through meaningful engagement with governments and regulators across the globe. This included collaborating with the People's Bank of Chinato shape the landscape for adaptation and resilience (A&R) finance in China and providing technical assistance to the Brazilian Ministry of Finance for the publication of the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy. The new organisational strategy further clarified Climate Bonds' policy focus moving forward with a focus on advancing the supply side and financial flow policies that scale up climate investment.

Climate Bonds' municipal government and DFI engagement also led to several breakthroughs in the burgeoning resilience finance space – notably two sovereign bond issuances that set a global precedent for A&R finance. These include:

- In October 2025, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government issued the **world's first Climate Bonds Certified Resilience Bond** (see below for more details).
- The Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean shortly followed suit and issued the LAC region's first resilience bond, **supported by Climate Bonds and UNDRR and fully aligned to the Climate Bonds Resilience Taxonomy for credibility and consistency**. USD100m bond will mobilise capital for resilient critical infrastructure like water, sanitation, flood control, distributed energy, and nature-based solutions.

Case Study: World's First Climate Resilience Bond in Japan

- **What:** In October 2025, the **Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG) issued the world's first Climate Bonds Certified Resilience Bond**, setting a global precedent for adaptation and resilience finance
- **How:** Climate Bonds provided technical guidance and certification infrastructure to support the **JPY 50 bn (EUR 330 m)** issuance, ensuring robust, science-based eligibility for resilience investments.
- **Impact:** The bond was **7× oversubscribed** with **EUR 2.2 bn** in demand, mobilising capital for infrastructure that strengthens Tokyo's resilience against climate disasters such as floods, typhoons, and storm surges.

Optimise our Impact

New organisational strategy

This year we designed and began the implementation of an updated organisational strategy for Climate Bonds. This was a 9-month-long effort that involved stakeholders externally and within the organisation to develop and co-create a new five-year strategy. This process clarified the organisation's core priorities for the next phase – the regions, sectors, and channels where we can generate the largest impact – and articulated its unique contribution to the wider climate finance ecosystem.

The strategy team – led by the CIO and COO - secured broad buy-in from the Board and team leads at key milestones and developed detailed regional strategies that, for the first time, integrate Climate Bonds' local expertise into a unified global direction. This marks a paradigm shift in how Climate Bonds operates and strengthens coherence across the organisation while preserving local relevance.

Operationally, leadership has developed a comprehensive implementation plan to guide teams from strategy into action and established governance structures to ensure effective implementation (e.g. new Project Approval Board). In 2026, a reorganisation will shift reporting lines to support enhanced cross-organisational collaboration. Collectively, this work positions Climate Bonds to deliver on its ambition of mobilising USD30tn in climate finance by 2030 and strengthens its ability to drive impact at the intersection of science, finance, and policy.

This strategy process also catalysed internal systems improvements. This year, Climate Bonds created a new Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) department focused on expanding best practice both within the organisation, and across the field more broadly. Climate Bonds' MEL strategy aims to embed evidence-based

decision-making across the organisation, ensuring programmes deliver measurable impact, fostering a culture of continuous learning, and aligning with funder demands for more rigorous impact tracking.

The Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning function supports both accountability and learning, ensuring that evidence informs decision-making at programme, regional and organisational levels. Insights generated through this process have already informed strategic decisions, including sharper geographic prioritisation, greater emphasis on policy–market linkages, and the design of scalable approaches to adaptation and resilience finance. This learning-led approach is strengthening Climate Bonds' ability to focus resources where it can deliver the greatest impact

Additionally, we've implemented a new training and policy learning hub to further streamline organisational efficiency. This allowed for increased transparency and reporting for donor, client, and audit due diligence requests.

Finally, to support the foundations for growth and better measurement of our communication channels and their distribution - a new CRM platform, HubSpot was onboarded and integrated at the same time as the launch of a new website.

Other key highlights from this year include:

- We received **the largest grant in Climate Bonds history** - USD7.7m from the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to fund our efforts to grow the market for Adaption & Resilience finance in India and across emerging markets and developing economies.
- We were awarded the **ESG Innovation Driver of the Year** in China by Bloomberg Green. This recognition highlights our leadership in driving sustainable finance innovation across Greater China, Asia, and beyond.

Financial Review

The Balance Sheet is shown on page 16 of this document, with further analysis shown in notes 11-20 on pages 24-35.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group had income of £10.9m (2024: £9.5m) and incurred expenditure of £10.9m (2024: £10.2m).

Climate Bonds continued to grow significantly in 2025, increasing our income by 14%. We worked on 84 projects across Latin America and the Caribbean, India, China, Europe, Africa and South East Asia.

Climate Bonds had consolidated unrestricted funds at the end of 2025 of £0.9m (2024: £0.9m). Net assets of the parent charity at the year-end amounted to £1.0m (2024: £1.9m).

2025 was a year of continued stabilisation following the significant challenges experienced in 2024, which required organisational readjustment to accommodate six years of growth totalling nearly 400%, greater regulatory and compliance requirements globally, and the end of some favourable grant arrangements.

The start of 2025 presented further external pressures, most notably the loss of significant funding alongside broader uncertainty arising from political developments in the United States. These factors impacted income early in the year and required careful financial management and continued organisational agility.

Despite this, the actions taken during 2024 to strengthen financial resilience have delivered tangible results. Through disciplined cost control and proactive engagement with funding partners, the organisation was able to mitigate much of the income shortfall and maintain financial stability.

While progress towards the £1.5m reserves target has been slower than planned, the direction of travel is positive. The organisation is now in a stronger position to rebuild reserves and maintain long-term financial sustainability.

Future Plans

Priorities for 2026 align directly with Climate Bonds' Theory of Change, focusing on strengthening the pathways from investor engagement and policy reform to the scaled mobilisation of climate finance.

A specific target for 2026 is to effectively implement the new organisational strategy. COO Nicola Adams-Hendry is leading this process in collaboration with Directors and Team Heads to integrate our new three-pillar strategy into what we do, what we don't do, and how we work. Successful implementation will be

guided by governance structures (e.g., Strategy Committee, New Project Approval Board), organisational KPIs, team reorganisation, and new strategic programme design.

Key priorities for 2026 include scaling the A&R programme and deepening regional engagement. We will focus on building the foundations required to grow our A&R finance impact through the Danish MFA-funded programme. This includes building a robust taxonomy, codifying learning, and developing a replicable model that can be applied across other EMDEs. The appointment of a new A&R lead will provide dedicated leadership to set and drive this scaling strategy.

At the same time, rather than expanding into new geographies, we will deepen our engagement in priority regions where we now have detailed regional strategies in place, intensifying policy and investor engagement in India, China, Japan, the EU, and Brazil to maximise impact.

Public Benefit Statement

The Charity has regard to the guidance on public benefit published by the Charity Commission.

Climate change is an enormous worldwide challenge that will affect nations, communities and societies. Addressing that challenge requires huge levels of financing immediately, as well as in the near to medium future. Climate and green bonds have the potential to make a major contribution to that financing. For the climate bonds market to grow, investments need to be underpinned by confidence in the green credentials of bonds. The Charity manages the Climate Bonds Standards that play a vital role in ensuring that there is confidence and credibility in these investments.

Details of activities in furtherance of public benefit are set out in this report.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Trustees have assessed the major risks that the Charity faces in relation to its operations and finances and are satisfied that the Charity is taking the action necessary to mitigate its exposure to these risks. A risk assessment register is being maintained and updated on a regular basis.

The main risks and uncertainties facing the Charity relate to:

- **Financial stability:** Ensuring that the Charity's sources of income continue in the future requires maintaining a range of income streams, maintaining and extending good relationships with financial supporters, sound financial governance, and continuing to provide guidance and encouragement that is respected and well-received by the international financial markets and governmental regulators.
- **Lack of engagement from potential bond issuers:** If bond issuers do not recognise the value of issuing green bonds the charity's overall objective to stimulate green growth is diminished.
- **Lack of engagement from other financial market stakeholders:** Such as investors, underwriting banks and domestic/international development banks.
- **Lack of participation by policymakers and regulators:** Caused by disinterest in engaging with our outputs and advocacy. This could put Climate Bonds leading international standing at risk.

Reserves Policy

Climate Bonds aims to maintain reserves above a minimum level deemed appropriate by the Board of Trustees. The reserves target will be reviewed quarterly and reported to the Trustees at each Board meeting.

The target may be adjusted based on the organisation's review and will be influenced by various factors, including:

- Economic conditions
- Fluctuations in income and expenditure
- Anticipated future commitments
- Potential risks and uncertainties
- The strategic plan and organisational priorities

Calculation of Minimum Reserves Target:

The Minimum Reserves Target for Climate Bonds is reviewed at least every year by the Finance Steering Committee and approved by the Board of Trustees. The minimum reserve target will be based on a calculation of the emergency wind-up costs of Climate Bonds in the unlikely event of a major, adverse and irrecoverable failure. The Board will also review other reserve calculations to ensure that the minimum reserve target is not significantly out of line with these alternative minimum reserve calculations. These include:

- To maintain current levels of activity in the event of a major disruption to Income
- Aggregate net cost of risks based on impact and probability of negative events
- Appropriate number of months unrestricted expenditure

The minimum reserve target at the end of 2025 was assessed to be £600,000. The actual reserves were £884,698 The Trustees determined that reserves, although above the minimum, were too low, particularly as Climate Bonds had grown significantly, and therefore set a target reserve level of £1.5m by the end of 2026.

Structure, Governance, and Management

Climate Bonds Initiative is a company limited by guarantee and a registered charity. The Charity's memorandum and articles of association are its primary governing documents. The Trustees of Climate Bonds Initiative are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law. Climate Bonds Initiative has a wholly owned subsidiary, Climate Bonds Services Limited, which is included in the consolidated financial statements. We have also established two wholly owned overseas subsidiaries: CBI Europe ABSL and Low Carbon World (Shanghai) Business Consulting Corporation, Ltd, designed to accommodate our activities in those regions, achieving alignment with funding partners and to meet local compliance requirements.

Details of the Trustees who served during the year are included in the Reference and Administrative Details on page 2.

Trustees

Trustees are elected by recommendation from existing charity trustees and by confirmation by the Chair of the Board. An appropriate vetting process is overseen by the Chair.

Climate Bonds appoints and recruits new trustees through its wide network of supporters, bearing in mind the skills required. The overall performance of the Charity is the responsibility of the Board, but day-to-day decision-making is delegated to the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operations Officer and Chief Investment Officer (Deputy CEO), supported by the Senior Leadership Team. Key strategic direction and major issues of policies and procedures are set by the Board for implementation by the CEO, COO and CIO. The induction and training of trustees is handled through a series of individual meetings with key personnel.

The Board sets the compensation of the CEO and provides guidance for setting compensation and remuneration for other senior staff.

The remuneration of key management personnel is determined by the Board of Trustees, which review market benchmarks and comparable charities within the sector. Annual pay awards are aligned with performance assessments and sector-wide trends.

Key management personnel

The key management personnel of the group during 2025 consist of the Trustees, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Operations Officer, and the Chief Investment Officer (Deputy CEO).

Chief Executive Officer: Sean Kidney
Chief Operations Officer: Nicola Adams-Hendry
Chief Investment Officer (Deputy CEO): Ina Hoxha

In addition, the following individuals served on the Senior Leadership Team during the year:

Director of Technical Development: Caroline Harrison
Director of Environmental Impact & Thought Leadership: Anna Creed

Director of Climate Services: Ian Howard
Director of People & Culture: Helen Ferguson
Director of Finance: Duncan Perritt (until 15/7/25); Helen Land (immediate successor)
Co-Directors of Strategic Communications and Marketing: Penny Cross and Selena Chapman (until 30/06/25)
General Counsel: Rosamund Barker
Principal Technical Advisor: Bridget Boulle

Trustees' responsibilities in relation to the financial statements

The Trustees (who are also Directors of the company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Company law requires the Trustees to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charitable company and of the incoming resources and application of resources, including the income and expenditure, of the charitable company for that period. In preparing these Financial Statements, the Trustees are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- Observe the methods and principles in the Charities SORP (FRS102)
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- State whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the Financial Statements
- Prepare the Financial Statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the charity will continue in business

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy at any time, the financial position of the charitable company and enable them to ensure that the Financial Statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charitable company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of Information to the Auditors

We, the Directors of the charitable company who held office at the date of approval of these Financial Statements as set out above, each confirm, so far as we are aware, that:

there is no relevant audit information of which the charitable company's auditors are unaware; and we have taken all steps that we ought to have taken as Directors to make ourselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the charitable company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditor

PKF Littlejohn LLP was appointed as auditor during 2020 and have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

This report is prepared in accordance with the small companies' regime under the Companies Act 2006.

Approval

This report was approved by the Board on 31 July 2026 and signed on its behalf.

Jonathan Stone

Jonathan Stone (Jul 31, 2026, 12:11pm)

Jonathan Stone, Trustee

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS AND TRUSTEES OF CLIMATE BONDS INITIATIVE

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Climate Bonds Initiative (the 'parent charitable company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Activities, the Balance Sheets, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent charitable company's affairs as at 31 December 2025, and of the group's incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the group and parent charitable company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the trustees' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's or parent charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the trustees with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the report of the trustees, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The trustees are responsible for the other information contained within the report of the trustees. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the trustees' report, which includes the directors' report prepared for the purposes of company law, for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report included within the trustees' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and parent charitable company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report included within the trustees' annual report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 and the Charities Act 2011 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate and sufficient accounting records have not been kept by the parent charitable company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent charitable company's financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the trustees were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of trustees

As explained more fully in the trustees' responsibilities statement, the trustees (who are also the directors of the charitable company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the group and parent charitable company financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the group and parent charitable company financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the group and parent charitable company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the group or the parent charitable company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed auditor under the Companies Act 2006 and section 151 of the Charities Act 2011 and report in accordance with those Acts and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the group and parent charitable company and the sectors in which they operate to identify laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a direct effect on the financial statements. We obtained our understanding in this regard through discussions with management, industry research, application of cumulative audit knowledge and experience of the sector.
- We determined the principal laws and regulations relevant to the group and parent charitable company in this regard to be those arising from Companies Act 2006. Charities Act 2011, Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, employee and tax legislation.
- We designed our audit procedures to ensure the audit team considered whether there were any indications of non-compliance by the group and parent charitable company with those laws and regulations. These procedures included, but were not limited to:
    - enquiries of management; and
    - review of minutes
- We also identified the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud. We considered, in addition to the non-rebuttable presumption of a risk of fraud arising from management override of controls, that provisions for doubtful debts and other liabilities as well as accruals and deferrals could be subject to management bias. We have reviewed the calculations for provisions and the assumptions involved. We also reviewed the application of cut-off through accrued and deferred income. No issues were identified.
- As in all of our audits, we addressed the risk of fraud arising from management override of controls by performing audit procedures which included but were not limited to: the testing of journals; reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business. No issues were identified in our review.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilitieshttp://www.frc.org.uk/auditors/audit-assurance/auditor-s-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-fi/description-of-the-auditor's-responsibilities-forhttps://www.frc.org.uk/auditors/audit-assurance/standards-and-guidance/2010-ethical-standards-for-auditors-(1). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and to the charitable company's trustees, as a body, in accordance with Part 4 of the Charities (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members and trustees those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone, other than the charitable company and the charitable company's as a body and the charitable company's trustees as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Alastair Duke (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of PKF Littlejohn LLP
Statutory Auditor

30 Churchill Place
Canary Wharf
London E14 5RE

Date 7 August 2026

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES
(incorporating an income and expenditure account)
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Income from:					
Donations		8,858	-	8,858	-
Charitable activities	2	4,796,039	6,049,943	10,845,982	9,500,146
Bank interest	3	7,622	-	7,622	5,412
Total Income		4,812,519	6,049,943	10,862,462	9,505,558
Expenditure on:					
Charitable activities	4	4,843,244	6,049,943	10,893,187	10,236,097
Total expenditure		4,843,244	6,049,943	10,893,187	10,236,097
Net loss	8	(30,725)	-	(30,725)	(730,539)
Transfers between funds		-	-	-	-
Net Movement in Funds		(30,725)	-	(30,725)	(730,539)
Reconciliation of Funds:					
Total funds brought forward		917,029	-	917,029	1,647,568
Total funds carried forward		886,304	-	886,304	917,029

All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised during the year.

The notes on page 18 to 35 form part of these Financial Statements.

		Consolidated		Charity	
	Notes	2025 £	2024 £	2025 £	2024 £
Fixed Assets					
Investments	11	-	-	200,100	200,100
Intangible fixed assets	12	239,518	201,215	239,518	201,215
Tangible fixed assets	13	62,883	59,630	61,324	58,395
		302,401	260,845	500,942	459,710
Current Assets					
Debtors	14	2,188,163	1,710,669	2,232,659	2,602,737
Cash		4,722,601	3,809,097	4,611,797	3,657,119
		6,910,764	5,519,766	6,844,456	6,259,856
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(6,326,861)	(4,863,582)	(6,324,077)	(4,824,863)
Net Current Assets		583,903	656,184	520,379	1,434,993
Net Assets		886,304	917,029	1,021,321	1,894,703
Charity Funds	16				
Unrestricted funds		886,304	917,029	1,021,321	1,894,703
Restricted funds		-	-	-	-
Total Funds		886,304	917,029	1,021,321	1,894,703

The Charity has taken exemption from presenting its unconsolidated profit and loss account under section 408 of Companies Act 2006. The unconsolidated deficit for the year ended 31 December 2025 is £873,382 (2024: £154,747).

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 31 July 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

Jonathan Stone

Jonathan Stone (Jul 31, 2026, 12:11pm)
Jonathan Stone, Trustee

The notes on pages 18 to 35 form part of these Financial Statements.

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Net cash flow provided by operating activities	18	993,265	(839,441)
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets		(24,434)	(17,980)
Payments to acquire intangible fixed assets		(62,949)	(143,803)
Bank interest		7,622	5,412
Net cash flow used in investing activities		(79,761)	(156,371)
Change in cash and cash equivalents in the year		913,504	(995,812)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		3,809,097	4,804,909
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		4,722,601	3,809,097

The notes on pages 18 to 35 form part of these Financial Statements.

1. Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. The accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year and in the preceding year, unless otherwise stated.

General Information

Climate Bonds Initiative is a company limited by guarantee and is registered with the Charity Commission (charity number 1154413) and the Registrar of Companies (company number 07455730) in England and Wales. In the event of the Charity being wound up, the liability in respect of the guarantee is limited £1 per member of the Charity. The address of the registered office is shown under Charity Reference and Administrative Details.

Basis of Preparation of Accounts

The charity constitutes a public benefit entity as defined by FRS 102. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting and Reporting by Charities: Statement of Recommended Practice applicable to charities preparing their accounts in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102), the Charities Act 2011 and UK Generally Accepted Practice as it applies from 1 January 2019.

The financial statements consolidate Climate Bonds Initiative and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Climate Bonds Services Limited, Climate Bonds Initiative Low Carbon World (Shanghai) Business Consulting Co., Ltd. and Climate Bonds Initiative (Europe) ASBL, registered in Belgium.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the charity.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the trustees consider that no material uncertainties exist concerning the charity's ability to operate for the foreseeable future.

The trustees have considered the charity's ability to meet its liabilities as they arise over the foreseeable future to July 2027, being 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Accordingly, financial forecasts and cash flow projections have been prepared for this period.

The trustees recognise that in a period of growth there are some uncertainties that exist in the assumptions underlying these forecasts, principally concerning income generation and have identified actions to be taken as appropriate risk mitigation should these assumptions and forecasts not be adequately achieved.

Income Recognition

All incoming resources are included in the Statement of Financial Activities (SoFA) when the charity is legally entitled to the income, after any performance conditions have been met, when the amount can be measured reliably and when it is probable that the income will be received.

For donations to be recognised the Charity will have been notified of the amounts and the settlement date in writing. If there are conditions attached to the donation and this requires a level of performance before entitlement can be obtained then income is deferred until those conditions are fully met or the fulfilment of those conditions is within the control of the Charity and it is probable that they will be fulfilled.

The Charity received government and other grants in respect of furthering its charitable objectives. Income from government and other grants are recognised at fair value when the Charity has entitlement after any performance conditions have been met, it is probable that the income will be received, and the amount can be measured reliably. If entitlement is not met then these amounts are deferred.

Verification fees, certification fees, reports income and events income are recognised in full when the charity is entitled to the income.

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

Annual partner subscriptions are recognised over the 12-month period to which they relate, with the balance at the year-end included as deferred income.

Interest on funds held on deposit is included when receivable and the amount can be measured reliably by the Charity; this is normally upon notification of the interest paid or payable by the bank.

On receipt, donated professional services and donated facilities are recognised as gifts in kind on the basis of the value of the gift to the Charity which is the amount the Charity would have been willing to pay to obtain services of facilities of equivalent economic benefit on the open market; a corresponding amount is then recognised in expenditure in the period of receipt.

Expenditure Recognition

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under the headings that aggregate all costs related to the category. Expenditure is recognised where there is a legal or constructive obligation to make payments to third parties, it is probable that the settlement will be required, and the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably. Redundancy and termination payments are recognised immediately upon becoming a constructive obligation. Expenditure is categorised under the following headings:

- Costs of raising funds includes are those costs incurred in attracting donations, and those incurred in trading activities that raise funds; and
- Expenditure on charitable activities includes expenditure associated with the main objectives of the charity and include both direct costs and support costs relating to these activities.

Support costs allocation

Support costs are those that assist the work of the charity but do not directly represent charitable activities and include office premises costs, finance, HR, IS/IT, legal and governance costs and management and administration costs. They are incurred directly and necessarily in support of expenditure on the objects of the charity. Where support costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to expenditure on charitable activities on a basis consistent with use of the resources.

Governance costs are those incurred in connection with the running of the Charity and compliance with constitutional and statutory requirements.

The analysis of these costs is included in notes 6 and 7.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less any provision for impairment.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and are controlled by the charity through custody or legal rights. Intangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over 4-5 years.

Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Charity are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use.
- Management intends to complete the software and use or sell it.
- There is an ability to use or sell the software.
- It can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits.

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are available.
- The expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period

Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or net realisable value after depreciation. The cost of minor additions or those costing less than £500 are not capitalised. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on a straight-line basis:

Plant and machinery	20%
Office equipment	20%

Debtors and creditors receivable / payable within one year

Debtors are recognised when the Charity is legally entitled to the income after any performance conditions have been met, the amount can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the income will be received.

Creditors are recognised when the Charity has a present or constructive obligation resulting from a past event and the settlement is expected to result in an outflow of economic benefits.

Foreign Currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in UK pounds sterling (£'s), the functional currency of the charity. For project planning purposes, the charity uses a standard exchange rate for the year. All transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the spot rate, the actual rate achieved at the time of the transaction.

All balance sheet balances are translated at the prevailing year-end rate. Any gains or losses resulting from exchange rates are recognised through the SoFA.

Funds and Fund Accounting

Unrestricted funds are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of the general objective of the charity and which have not been designated for other purposes.

Restricted funds are funds which are to be used in accordance with specific restrictions imposed by donors or which have been raised by the Charity for particular purposes. The cost of raising and administering such funds are charged against the specific fund. The aim and use of each restricted fund is set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Employee Benefits

The charity operates a defined contribution plan for the benefit of its employees. Contributions are expensed as they become payable.

Tax

The charity is an exempt charity within the meaning of schedule 3 of the Charities Act 2011 and is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 of the Finance Act 2010. It therefore meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes.

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial instruments

The Charity only holds basic financial instruments. The financial assets and financial liabilities of the Charity are as follows:

- Debtors – trade and other debtors (including accrued income) are basic financial instruments and are debt instruments measured at transaction cost. Prepayments are not financial instruments.
- Cash at bank – is classified as a basic financial instrument and is measured at face value.
- Liabilities – trade creditors, accruals and other creditors are classified as financial instruments, and are measured at transaction cost. Taxation and social security are not included in the financial instruments disclosure. Deferred income is not deemed to be a financial liability as the cash settlement has already taken place and there is simply an obligation to deliver charitable services rather than cash or another financial instrument.

Critical accounting estimates and areas of judgement

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have been made in the process of applying the above accounting policies that have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

- Allocation of support costs
- Depreciation rates for tangible fixed assets
- 75% capitalisation of graphic design (or front-end development) of website, and subsequent amortisation.
- Capitalisation of software in development
- Intercompany recharge

Changes in UK GAAP

On 27 March 2024 the Financial Reporting Council issued its periodic amendments to FRS102, introducing significant updates designed to improve consistency with International Financial Reporting Standards, effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. In addition, a revised Statement of Recommended Practice for charities has been issued. The significant changes relate to revenue recognition and the treatment of operating leases. The Group is working through the potential impact of these changes.

2. Income from Charitable Activities

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Projects, advocacy and guidance	4,796,039	6,049,943	10,845,982	9,500,146

3. Bank interest

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Bank interest	7,622	-	7,622	5,412

4. Expenditure on Charitable Activities

	Direct Costs (Note 5) £	Support Costs (Note 6) £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Projects, advocacy and guidance	7,489,908	3,403,279	10,893,187	10,236,097
Totals 2024	6,966,337	3,269,760	10,236,097	

5. Direct costs

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Consultancy costs	357,264	242,760	600,024	822,127
Other direct costs	238,250	1,171,236	1,409,486	1,222,843
Travel and subsistence	161,173	106,127	267,300	249,511
Conference and event costs	133,934	9,102	143,036	154,432
Staff costs	4,656,432	-	4,656,432	4,517,424
Reallocated costs	(4,107,088)	4,520,718	413,630	-
Total	1,439,965	6,049,943	7,489,908	6,966,337

6. Support costs

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Establishment and general administration	848,874	-	848,874	495,412
Consultancy costs	53,971	-	53,971	35,481
Support staff costs	2,639,468	-	2,639,468	2,516,473
Travel and subsistence	92,007	-	92,007	50,691
Governance costs	87,567	-	87,567	63,393
Depreciation	21,181	-	21,181	19,646
Amortisation	24,646	-	24,646	19,689
Foreign exchange loss	49,195	-	49,195	68,975
Reallocated costs	(413,630)	-	(413,630)	-
Total	3,403,279	-	3,403,279	3,269,760

7. Governance costs

	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Legal and professional	18,429	17,506
Auditor's remuneration		
- audit	15,500	15,000
- other services	53,638	30,887
	87,567	63,393

8. Net loss for the year

The net loss is stated after charging:

	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	21,181	19,646
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	24,646	19,689
Net losses on foreign exchange	49,195	68,975

9. Staff costs and employee benefits

The total staff costs and employee benefits were as follows:

	Total 2025 £	Total 2024 £
Wages and salaries	6,535,912	6,178,184
Social security	664,577	637,699
Defined contribution pension costs	83,654	76,117
Redundancy costs	11,757	141,899
	7,295,900	7,033,899

9. Staff costs and employee benefits (continued)

The number of employees who received total employee benefits (excluding employer pension costs) of more than £60,000 is as follows:

	Number of employees	
	2025	2024
£60,001 to £70,000	1	7
£70,001 to £80,000	14	10
£80,001 to £90,000	4	4
£90,001 to £100,000	4	3
£100,000 to £110,000	1	-
£110,000 to £120,000	-	-
£120,000 to £130,000	-	1
£130,000 to £140,000	1	-
£140,000 to £150,000	1	-
£150,000 to £160,000	1	-

During the year, the charity paid £22,895 (2024: £19,372) under a defined contribution pension scheme on behalf of staff.

Total redundancy / termination cash payments of £11,757 (2024: £141,899) were made to 1 individual (2024: 13 individuals). No amounts were outstanding at year end.

The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:

	Number of employees	
	2025	2024
Staff	124	135

10. Trustees' and key management personnel remuneration and expenses

During the year ended 31 December 2025 sums totalling £2,333 were paid to 2 (2024 – none) trustees in relation to the reimbursement of travel and accommodation expenses.

The trustees consider the board of trustees, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Investment Officer and the Chief Operating Officer as comprising the key management personnel of the charity in charge of directing and controlling the charity and running and operating the charity on a day-to-day basis. The total amount of employee benefits received by key management personnel during the year was £418,380 (2024: £226,875).

11. Investments (Charity)

Cost	2025 £	2024 £
Investment in Climate Bond Services Limited	100	100
Investment in Climate Bonds Initiative Low Carbon World (Shanghai) Business Consulting Co., Ltd	200,000	200,000
	200,100	200,100

11. Investments (Charity) (continued)

Climate Bonds Initiative has 100% control of Climate Bond Services Limited (Company registration number 11715956), a company registered by share capital and whose registered office is C/O Sedulo London Office 605, Albert House, 256-260 Old Street, London, EC1V 9DD. The subsidiary was incorporated on 6 December 2018 and its year-end is also 31 December 2025. The major activities of the company previously comprised the hosting of the Climate Bonds Initiative annual conference, for which commercial sponsorship was obtained. The intention is to continue to utilise this entity for the foreseeable future for non-charitable trading activities. The summary financial performance of the subsidiary for the year ended 31 December 2025 is as follows.

	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover	-	-
Cost of sales	-	-
Administrative expenses	(7,928)	(6,319)
Operating loss	(7,928)	(6,319)
Gift aid to parent	-	-
Result for the period	(7,928)	(6,319)
Current assets	21,309	29,364
Current liabilities	(100,920)	(101,047)
Net liabilities	(79,611)	(71,683)

Climate Bonds Initiative has 100% control of Climate Bonds Initiative (Europe) ASBL (Company registration number 0730.588.756), a company registered by share capital and whose registered office is Chaussée de Louvain, 233, 1410 Waterloo, Belgium. The subsidiary's year-end is also 31 December 2025. The company was incorporated on 6 December 2018. The company is intended to become a hub for Climate Bonds Initiative's activities in mainland Europe, especially in a post-Brexit era. The summary financial performance of the subsidiary for the period ended 31 December 2025 is as follows.

	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover	1,813,876	-
Administrative expenses	(974,524)	(623,627)
Result for the year	839,352	(623,627)
Fixed assets	1,559	1,235
Current assets	113,228	22,542
Current liabilities	(157,634)	(905,976)
Net liabilities	(42,847)	(882,199)

11. Investments (Charity) (continued)

Climate Bonds Initiative established a subsidiary in China, Climate Bonds Initiative Low Carbon World (Shanghai) Business Consulting Co., Ltd [Unified Social Credit Code: 91310115MA1K4MYU00]. Climate Bonds Initiative retains 100% control of the company, whose registered address is: No. 14, Lane 1502 Luoshan Road China (Shanghai) Free Trade Pilot Zone. The results for the year to 31 December 2025 were:

	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover	226,426	20
Administrative expenses	(216,915)	(42,882)
Result for the year	9,511	(42,862)
Current assets	117,956	108,974
Current liabilities	(31,463)	(31,992)
Net assets	86,493	76,982
Share capital	200,000	200,000
Retained earnings	(113,507)	(123,018)
Reserves	86,493	76,982

12. Intangible Fixed Assets (Group and Charity)

Cost	Website and database £	Asset under construction £	Total £
At beginning of year	266,137	123,832	389,969
Additions	12,350	50,599	62,949
At end of year	278,487	174,431	452,918
Amortisation			
At beginning of year	188,754	-	188,754
Charge for the year	24,646	-	24,646
At end of year	213,400	-	213,400
Net Book Value			
At 31 December 2025	65,087	174,431	239,518
At 31 December 2024	77,383	123,832	201,215

13. Tangible Fixed Assets (Group)

Cost	Office & IT equipment £	Total £
At beginning of year	119,527	119,527
Additions	24,434	24,434
At end of year	143,961	143,961
Depreciation		
At beginning of year	59,897	59,897
Charge for the year	21,181	21,181
At end of year	81,078	81,078
Net Book Value		
At 31 December 2025	62,883	62,883
At 31 December 2024	59,630	59,630

13. Tangible Fixed Assets (Charity)

Cost	Office & IT equipment £	Total £
At beginning of year	116,923	116,923
Additions	23,565	23,565
At end of year	140,488	140,488
Depreciation		
At beginning of year	58,528	58,528
Charge for the year	20,636	20,636
At end of year	79,164	79,164
Net Book Value		
At 31 December 2025	61,324	61,324
At 31 December 2024	58,395	58,395

14. Debtors

	Group		Charity	
	2025 £	2024 £	2025 £	2024 £
Trade debtors	1,441,068	728,606	1,331,803	728,606
Prepayments and accrued income	518,107	875,169	515,992	868,946
Intercompany debtor	-	-	158,216	898,291
Others	228,988	106,894	226,648	106,894
	2,188,163	1,710,669	2,232,659	2,602,737

15. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	Group		Charity	
	2025 £	2024 £	2025 £	2024 £
Trade creditors	208,008	303,664	198,007	287,839
Social security and other taxes	102,096	62,296	108,777	64,927
Other creditors	380,033	6,274	383,931	6,274
Accruals and deferred income*	5,636,724	4,491,348	5,633,362	4,465,823
	6,326,861	4,863,582	6,324,077	4,824,863

*Deferred income:	£
Brought forward at 1 January 2025	4,196,059
Incoming resources deferred during the year	5,361,798
Amounts released from previous years	(4,196,059)
Carried forward at 31 December 2025	5,361,798

16. Fund reconciliation (consolidated)

Current Year	Balance as at 1.1.25 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	Balance as at 31.12.25 £
Abatement of methane emissions in agriculture and energy sectors	-	2,957,935	(2,957,935)	-	-
Adaptation and Resilience DMFA 2025	-	53,558	(53,558)	-	-
CIFF India	-	568,005	(568,005)	-	-
ClimateWorks Transition Plans China 2024	-	87,467	(87,467)	-	-
ECF China Steel	-	104,256	(104,256)	-	-
ECF DFI 2023	-	6,182	(6,182)	-	-
ECF PIE Dim Sum	-	98,056	(98,056)	-	-
Growald China 2025	-	194,005	(194,005)	-	-
Herlin China	-	179,499	(179,499)	-	-
India Investor Survey	-	44,394	(44,394)	-	-
Japan Yajilarra 2025	-	102,923	(102,923)	-	-
LAC UNEP Biodiversity Framework 2023	-	17,267	(17,267)	-	-
LSE Just Transition	-	24,036	(24,036)	-	-
Market Research RBF TFFF 2025	-	50,324	(50,324)	-	-
New Venture Fund	-	118,269	(118,269)	-	-
Scaling Up Finance for India's Green Transition	-	185,920	(185,920)	-	-
Tara Climate Limited	-	305,707	(305,707)	-	-
Taxonomy Brazil UNEP 2024	-	113,111	(113,111)	-	-
Taxonomy Interoperability Project	-	376,648	(376,648)	-	-
UK PACT Brazil	-	279,648	(279,648)	-	-
UK PACT Colombia	-	152,686	(152,686)	-	-
UNEP Pilots Costa Rica	-	30,047	(30,047)	-	-
Total restricted funds	-	6,049,943	(6,049,943)	-	-
General Funds	917,029	4,812,519	(4,843,244)	-	886,304
Total unrestricted funds	917,029	4,812,519	(4,843,244)	-	886,304
Total funds	917,029	10,862,462	(10,893,187)	-	886,304

16. Fund reconciliation (consolidated) (continued)

Prior Year	Balance as at 1.1.24 £	Income £	Expenditure £	Transfers £	Balance as at 31.12.24 £
UNDP	438	-	(438)	-	-
Oak Foundation	-	41,066	(41,066)	-	-
World Resources Institute (WRI)	2,724	-	(2,724)	-	-
BEIS	12,918	-	(12,918)	-	-
Agora Foundation	185	-	(185)	-	-
ECF EU Taxonomy 2020	1,597	-	(1,597)	-	-
ECF EU Taxonomy 2021	(1,856)	-	1,856	-	-
ECF EU Taxonomy 2022	(1)	-	1	-	-
FSD Africa	71,969	-	(71,969)	-	-
GIZ ASEAN	1,491	-	(1,491)	-	-
Growald Foundation	5,238	134,571	(139,809)	-	-
IPSF GIZ 2020	110,161	-	(110,161)	-	-
IPSF GIZ 2021-22	(111,655)	-	111,655	-	-
The Children's Investment Fund	-	1,136,929	(1,136,929)	-	-
The Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office	(769)	94,675	(93,906)	-	-
UK PACT China	8,286	-	(8,286)	-	-
UNDRR	499	-	(499)	-	-
Laudes Foundation 2021-23	4,704	54,018	(58,722)	-	-
New Venture Fund	10,626	853,951	(864,577)	-	-
Tara Climate Limited	-	198,865	(198,865)	-	-
Forsythia Foundation	1,432	-	(1,432)	-	-
Scaling Up Finance for India's Green Transition	2,665	199,282	(201,947)	-	-
ECF China Steel	-	171,826	(171,826)	-	-
Transition Climate Arc 2023	-	46,824	(46,824)	-	-
LSE Just Transition	-	17,412	(17,412)	-	-
UK Pact Colombia	-	227,616	(227,616)	-	-
Taxonomy Brazil UNEP 2024	-	75,515	(75,515)	-	-
Herlin China	-	122,262	(122,262)	-	-
LAC UNEP Biodiversity Framework 2023	-	110,245	(110,245)	-	-
ECF DFI 2023	-	53,469	(53,469)	-	-
Abatement of methane emissions in agriculture and energy sectors	-	1,056,500	(1,056,500)	-	-
Total restricted funds	120,652	4,595,026	(4,715,678)	-	-
General Funds	1,526,916	4,910,532	(5,520,419)	-	917,029
Total unrestricted funds	1,526,916	4,910,532	(5,520,419)	-	917,029
Total funds	1,647,568	9,505,558	(10,236,097)	-	917,029

Purposes of Restricted Funds:

UNDP
Support for Climate Bonds Initiative to participate in Working Group "Developing Taxonomy for Indian Government.

Oak Foundation
The Oak Foundation granted Climate Bonds a grant to support the core work of the organisation in China.

World Resources Institute (WRI)
Support to WRI project entitled "Transformational Project Pipelines for NDC Implementation" Signed in 2019 and extended to Sept 2022.

BEIS
The Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy has funded this project for Capacity building for transition finance market and dissemination materials, Implementation guide development for the China and UK Green Taxonomy Insert.

Agora Foundation
SEFEP GmbH Agora Energiewende funded Climate Bonds Initiative with a grant for working in the context of "CRUX Policy Centre Power" with the objective of enabling the energy transition in South Africa by building capacity for green bonds (June 2020 - January 2021) with €70,000. SEFEP (Smart Energy for Europe Platform) received the grant funding from the Aspen Global Change Institute (AGCI).

European Climate Foundation:
ECF EU Taxonomy 2020
The European Climate Foundation funded this project to step up engagement and capacity building activities with key stakeholders, such as Member States, around EU green taxonomy developments and future plans. Also, it continues Climate Bonds Initiative's technical engagement with EU on next iteration of taxonomy.

ECF EU Taxonomy 2021
EU Sustainable Finance Taxonomy - Ensuring alignment to 1.5 degree pathways and supporting the growth of a Taxonomy-aligned green bond markets in key Member States in Europe.

ECF EU Taxonomy 2022
EU Sustainable Finance Taxonomy - to support the growth of a 1.5 degree aligned green bonds market across Europe (Phase 3).

ECF China Steel
ECF-PIE is supporting the work of Climate Bonds to accelerate steel decarbonisation in China.

FSD Africa
The Financial Sector Deepening Africa (FSDA) has funded this project to Climate Bonds Initiative to act as the lead consultant in the Nigerian Green Bonds Programme. Climate Bonds Initiative has provided support for Green Bond Issuance, which involves issuance of guidelines and listing requirements for green bonds, developing a pool of Nigeria-based Licenced verifiers, developing a pipeline of green investments, developing an international collaboration, and developing a debt capital market reform agenda to support green bonds under the Debt Capital Markets Development. (April 2018 - June 2021) with £110,320.

GIZ ASEAN
GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH) funded this project to assess the "EU Sustainable Finance Action Plan to Finance a Green Corona Recovery" in the ASEAN Region (Dec 2020 - Aug 2021) with €447,147.

Growald Foundation
The Growald Foundation has funded this project to deliver: (i) Green infrastructure investment opportunities report and investor forum for GBA, (ii) Market education and trainings to relevant stakeholders in GBA* on green bonds, (iii) Guidelines on green transition finance for China with a focus on Guangdong/GBA (July 2020 - October 2021) with $100,000.
(* GBA is the Greater Bay Area of China comprising Hong Kong and neighbouring Chinese cities).

IPSF GIZ 2020
GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH) has funded this project to support the International Platform on Sustainable Finance (IPSF), an initiative of the EU's DG FISMA (June 2020 - April 2021) with €175,716.

IPSF GIZ 2021/22
IPSF Technical support Phase 2 (International Platform for Sustainable Finance).

The Children's Investment Fund
Accelerated industrial decarbonisation in Europe through dedicated transition financing to industrial companies.

The Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office
FCO (UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office) funded the project "Using Green Bonds to Raise International Capital for India's Transition to a Low-Carbon and Climate Resilient Economy Phase –(II)" from January 2018 to July 2018 in a total amount up to £57,717.

UK PACT – China
Accelerating high-quality growth in China's Green Bond market and supporting post-COVID Green Economic Recovery.

UNDRR - United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
Developing Climate Resilience Definitions for Thematic Debt Markets.

Laudes Foundation 2021/23
EU Building Programme on Energy Efficiency.

New Venture Fund
Grant to support Climate Bonds' work to drive Agri-Food Deforestation and Conversion Free (DCF) Sourcing.

Tara Climate Limited:
Tara Japan 2023
This project seeks to accelerate the mobilisation of capital for financing the net-zero transition in six (6) target countries of Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Japan.

Tara Vietnam 2024 - 2025
This grant from Tara Climate Foundation supports a project aimed at accelerating the impactful use of transition finance instruments -namely climate-themed debt (be it bonds or bank debt)- and facilitate investments in real-economy decarbonisation initiatives within Vietnam's industrial sector; thereby supporting Vietnam's NDCs, and international commitments to facilitate a swift transition to net-zero emissions, aligned with Climate Bonds' vision of a sustainable, green, and resilient future.

Tara Japan +Thailand 2024
Tara is supporting Climate Bonds's work in Japan and Thailand to ensure that future finance investments and partnerships unlock opportunities to accelerate Japan and ASEAN's transition towards a sustainable future.

Forsythia Foundation
A research grant to develop an understanding beyond climate change in the Green Chemicals space to uncover the scientific evidence base knowledge that links green chemistry to climate mitigation and resilience goals.

Scaling Up Finance for India's Green Transition
Sequoia Climate Fund granted Climate Bonds a two-year grant to mobilize public and private capital with speed and scale to finance India's 2030 climate targets.

Transition Climate Arc 2023
The goal of this project funded by Climate Arc is to build consensus around commonalities across existing frameworks and to develop a practical methodology or tool for allocating investment portfolios to different categories of transition finance.

LSE Just Transition
The London School of Economics and Climate Bonds collaborated on this project with the aim to increase knowledge and confidence by key stakeholders (issuers, investors) on how just transition outcomes can be built into thematic bond issuances.

UK PACT Colombia
UK Pact granted Climate Bonds a fourth and final extension to the project Greening the Colombian Financial System: Implementing local green definitions to enable long- term investment into priority sectors. The extension targets financial institutions and non-financial corporates utilizing the Colombian taxonomy,

fostering taxonomy-aligned green credit lines and financial and, in particular, the use of proxies for the water, AFOLU and transport sectors, including the development of new AFOLU proxy.

Taxonomy Brazil UNEP 2024
UNEP has granted Climate Bonds funds to develop the technical annexes for six sectors of the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy.

Herlin China
Herlin Foundation is supporting Climate Bonds' work to accelerate the decarbonisation of the steel industry in China.

LAC UNEP Biodiversity Framework 2023
An additional contract to deliver a tailored-made hybrid workshop program on sustainable finance taxonomies and a Common Framework on Sustainable Finance Taxonomies for LAC with a focus on the conservation, restauration, and sustainable use of biodiversity and its ecosystems.

ECF DFI 2023
European Climate Foundation is providing support to Climate Bonds' work to ensure that European DFIs take interventions that increase the amount of private sector capital mobilised for 1.5°C and resilient investments.

Abatement of methane emissions in agriculture and energy sectors
Climate Bonds is in receipt of a grant from a donor who wishes to remain anonymous to develop tools and frameworks for stakeholders to design and execute their 1.5°C transition plans that frontload methane abatement. These include transition plan guidance, investment criteria, and investment taxonomies.

CIFF India
The Children's Investment Fund Foundation is supporting Climate Bonds in unlocking finance for India's transition to a resilient, Paris-aligned economy.

ClimateWorks Transition Plans China 2024
Transition Plans and Sectorial Pathways: accelerate the credible transitions of the hard-to-abate sectors in China.

Adaptation and Resilience DMFA 2025
This partnership with Climate Bonds aims at furthering the growing green bonds market for adaptation and resilience by developing and promoting science-based definitions of resilience and adaptation activities eligible for green bonds adapted to emerging markets and development economies (EMDE). The project will support the development of a common understanding of resilience across ecosystem actors and provide capacity building for stakeholders to create scalable, investment-ready climate adaptation pipelines.

ECF PIE Dim Sum
Supporting the High-quality Growth of Green Panda/Dim Sum Bond Markets between China and the Developing Economy.

Growald China 2025
Expanding the scope of transition finance in supporting energy transition in China/East Asia.

India Investor Survey
Unlocking Climate Capital: Investor Insights for Emerging Markets.

Japan Yajilarra 2025
Yajilarra is supporting Climate Bonds to drive forward positive change on the energy transition in Japan and Indonesia with a focus of reducing the future role of LNG in the energy mix through increasing financing for credible energy transition investments.

Market Research RBF TFFF 2025
The investible thematic debt universe to support The Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF).

Taxonomy Interoperability Project
To support the uptake of the foundational principles and frameworks needed for the development of a global taxonomy interoperability platform incorporating transition and resilience finance. This work will inform a longer piece of work to develop a global set of frameworks, principles and shared understanding of taxonomies to enable greater interoperability between regional and national taxonomies.

UK PACT Brazil
This project aims to create conditions that catalyse financing for the decarbonisation of hard-to-abate industries critical to the country, such as steel, cement, and basic chemicals, including Small and Medium enterprises (SMEs) in Brazil.

UNEP Pilots Costa Rica
Green Climate Fund Readiness Project: Aligning financial flows of the financial sector in Panama and in Costa Rica with the Paris Agreement climate change goals.

17. Analysis of net assets between funds

Year ended 31 December 2025	Fixed Assets £	Current assets £	Creditors due within one year £	Total £
Restricted Funds	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted funds	302,401	6,910,764	(6,326,861)	886,304
Total funds	302,401	6,910,764	(6,326,861)	886,304

Year ended 31 December 2024	Fixed Assets £	Current Assets £	Creditors due within one year £	Total £
Restricted Funds	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted funds	260,845	5,519,766	(4,863,582)	917,029
Total funds	260,845	5,519,766	(4,863,582)	917,029

18. Reconciliation of net income to net cash flow from operating activities

	2025 £	2024 £
Net movement in funds for the year	(30,725)	(730,539)
Bank interest	(7,622)	(5,412)
Depreciation and amortisation	45,827	39,335
Increase in debtors	(477,494)	(912,186)
Increase in creditors	1,463,279	769,361
Net cash provided by operating activities	993,265	(839,441)

19. Related Party Transactions

There have been no related party transactions during the year. In 2024, there was no related party transactions. No amount is outstanding as at 31 December 2025.

20. Prior year Statement of Financial Activities

	Notes	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	Total 2024 £
Income from:				
Charitable activities	2	4,905,120	4,595,026	9,500,146
Bank interest	3	5,412	-	5,412
Other trading income	4	-	-	-
Total Income		4,910,532	4,595,026	9,505,558
Expenditure on:				
Charitable activities	5	5,520,419	4,715,678	10,236,097
Total expenditure		5,520,419	4,715,678	10,236,097
Net loss	8	(609,887)	(120,652)	(730,539)
Transfers between funds		-	-	-
Net Movement in Funds		(609,887)	(120,652)	(730,539)
Reconciliation of Funds:				
Total funds brought forward		1,526,916	120,652	1,647,568
Total funds carried forward		917,029	-	917,029

Signable

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