

The Renewables Infrastructure Group

Interim results for six months to 30 June 2019

7 August 2019

A wide-angle photograph of a wind farm in a rural landscape. In the foreground, a worker wearing a white hard hat, a high-visibility yellow vest, and gloves is positioned on the white, curved surface of a wind turbine, looking out over the landscape. The landscape consists of rolling green hills and fields, with several other wind turbines visible in the distance under a clear blue sky. The text "Generating Sustainable Value." is overlaid in white on the upper part of the image.

Generating Sustainable Value.

Rosières, France

Section	Slide
Introduction	4
Strategy and Acquisitions	7
Portfolio and Operations	15
Financials	21
Concluding Remarks	28
Appendices	30
Contacts / Important Information	45

Speakers



Helen Mahy CBE
TRIG
Chairman



Richard Crawford
InfraRed Capital Partners
Director, Infrastructure



Phil George
InfraRed Capital Partners
Director, Infrastructure



Jaz Bains
Renewable Energy Systems
Group Risk and Investment Director



Steven Hughes
Renewable Energy Systems
Global Support Services Director

Introduction

A leading London-listed renewables investment company



Investor Returns¹

Differentiators

- ▲ **Purpose:** To generate sustainable returns from a diversified portfolio of renewables infrastructure that contribute towards a zero-carbon future
- ▲ **TRIG is invested in 71 wind, solar and battery projects** in the UK & Europe, with 1.5GW of power output capacity
- ▲ **London-listed investment company:** six year successful track record, in top 200 companies by market capitalisation
- ▲ **FY 2019 dividend target of 6.64p¹** per share, paid quarterly
- ▲ **Equivalent to a cash yield of c. 5.2%²**
- ▲ **NAV total return since IPO of 8.6%³ annualised**
- ▲ **Substantial, diversified portfolio** across technologies, regulatory markets and geographies
- ▲ **Strong liquidity** (>3m shares traded daily) and **cost efficient** (OCR c.1%) with tiered management fee⁴
- ▲ **Experienced management and oversight:** **InfraRed** as Investment Manager, **RES** as Operations Manager, independent **non-executive directors**

1. These are not profit forecasts. There can be no assurance that targets will be met or that the Company will make any distributions or that investors will recover all or any of their investments.

2. The annual cash yield is based on target aggregate dividends for 2019 and share price of 128.35p at 28 June 2019.

3. Based on NAV per share appreciation plus dividends paid from IPO till the period ended 30 June 2019 on an annualised basis. On a share price plus dividends basis 10.4% annualised.

4. Based on an average daily traded volumes and costs for the 6-month period ended 30 June 2019.

Financial Highlights

Six months to 30 June 2019



Ongoing Strong Performance

- ▲ **NAV per share: 115.0p** (Dec 2018: 108.9p)
- ▲ **Earnings per share: 9.3p** (H1 2018: 4.8p)
- ▲ **£302m of equity raised** as part of Share Issuance Programme
- ▲ **Annualised TSR¹ 10.4% since IPO**

Dividends

- ▲ **On track for 2019 target dividend: 6.64p per share**



1. Total shareholder return on a share price plus dividends basis. Shareholder return on a NAV plus dividends paid basis was 8.6% annualised since IPO.

Sustainability and Responsible Investment

TRIG's ESG achievements



Powering 1 million homes with clean energy



1 million tonnes of CO₂ avoided p.a.



£750k spent on community projects p.a.



£10m spent with local contractors



Track record of strong governance and commitment to responsible investment



A photograph of a wind farm in Pallas, Ireland. A large white wind turbine is the central focus, with its three blades extending towards the top of the frame. In the background, several other similar turbines are scattered across a rolling green landscape under a blue sky with large, white, fluffy clouds. A dirt road leads towards the turbines in the foreground.

Strategy and Acquisitions

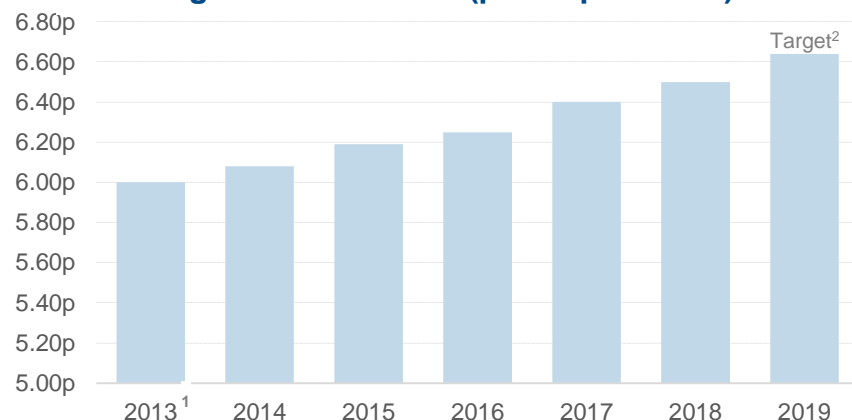
Pallas, Republic of Ireland

Strong track record over six years

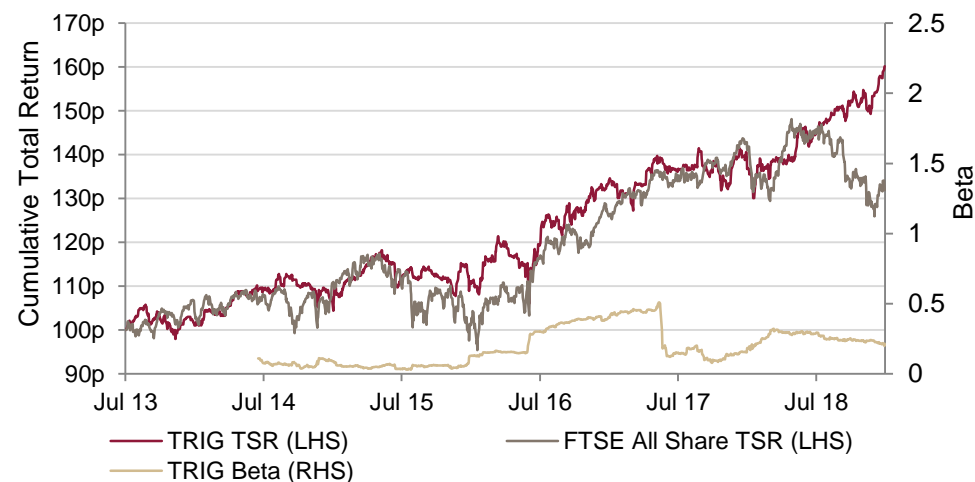
Dividend growth, financial outperformance, scaling portfolio



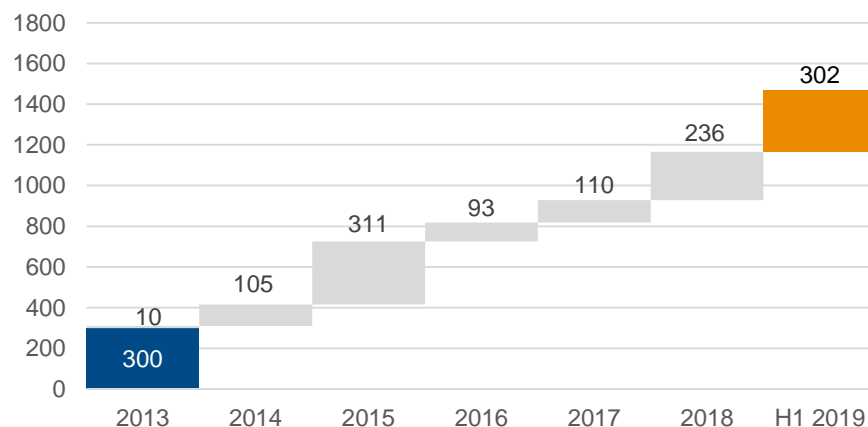
Progressive dividend (pence per share)



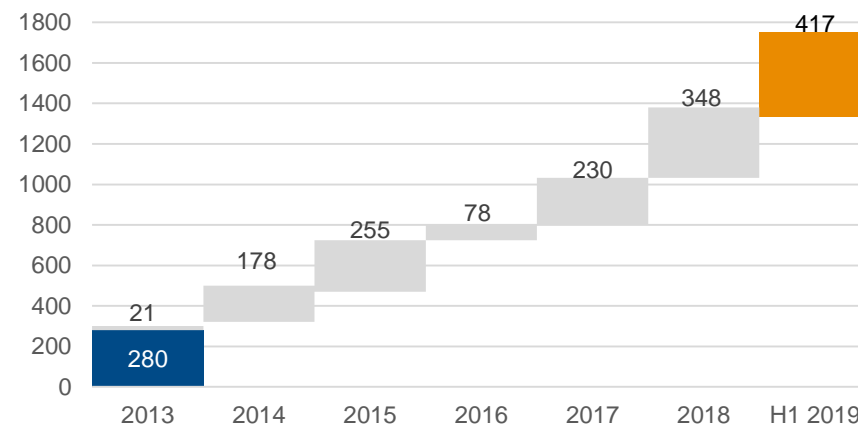
Share price outperformance and low Beta³



Equity issuance since IPO (£m)



Investment commitments since IPO (£m)



1. 2.50p per share was paid relating to the first five months of operations following IPO and represents 6.00p on an annualised basis

2. These are not profit forecasts. There can be no assurance that targets will be met or that the Company will make any distributions or that investors will recover all or any of their investments.

3. Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream. Using 250 day rolling beta.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. Investments can fluctuate in value and there can be no assurance of future returns.

Growth and Equity Funding

Portfolio additions balancing revenue risks, enhancing diversification



Additions to the Portfolio

▲ Investment commitments in H1 2019 of **£417m** across 5 projects

Date of commitment	Project	Location	Equity share	Net Capacity (MW)	Revenue Type ¹
March 2019	Jädraås onshore wind farm	Sweden	100%	212.9	Market with hedge
March 2019	Venelle onshore wind farm	France	100%	40.0	CfD
May 2019	Gode Wind 1 offshore wind farm	Germany	25%	87.8	FiT
June 2019	Fujin onshore wind farms	France	35%	27.2	FiT
June 2019	Epine onshore wind farm	France	100%	36.0	FiT

Equity Funding

- ▲ 12-month Share Issuance Programme launched in March of up to 450m shares
- ▲ Initial issue raised £302m (with substantial scale back)
- ▲ 185m shares remaining on programme

1. Revenue type during subsidy period. CfD (Contract for Difference) and FiT (Feed-in Tariff) are references to types of government subsidy mechanisms which materially or wholly eliminate power pricing risk during the subsidy period. Jädraås does not have a government subsidy but has power price hedging covering 70% of P50 production until 2023

Jädraås, Sweden (10% of the portfolio¹)

TRIG's largest investment to date acquired February 2019



- ▲ Acquisition of 100% interest in a 213MW wind farm, TRIG's largest investment to date (€207m)
- ▲ Majority of revenues from power sales: hedging agreements in place for 5 years covering c.70% of expected generation
- ▲ No project debt



Jadraas has 66 Vestas V-112 turbines



Nordics Market

- ▲ Broad political support for renewables, low regulatory risk
- ▲ Favourable economics for wind farms
- ▲ Mature and liquid power market
- ▲ Diversifies risk within portfolio:
 - wind system
 - power prices
 - regulatory regime

Monthly wind speed correlation 2000-2018²

	GB	Sweden	France	Germany
GB	100%			
Sweden	63%	100%		
France	71%	42%	100%	
Germany ⁴	86%	71%	68%	100%

Five year monthly power price correlation 2013-2018³

	GB	Sweden	France	Germany
GB	100%			
Sweden	63%	100%		
France	62%	36%	100%	
Germany	70%	55%	78%	100%

1. On a committed basis.
 2. Coefficient of correlation between long-term modelled wind speeds in different regions.
 3. SKM energy, Long Term Energy Outlook.
 4. German wind speed data is for Offshore.

Gode Wind 1, Germany (8% of the portfolio¹)

TRIG's first asset in Germany, an important market for offshore wind



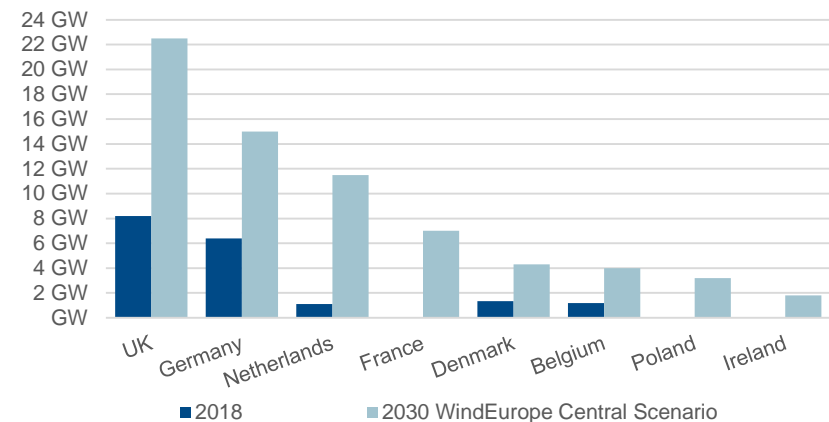
- ▲ Acquisition of 25% interest in a 330MW offshore wind farm in the German North Sea
- ▲ Siemens Gamesa 6MW turbines
- ▲ Developed by Ørsted, who provide a 20 year O&M contract.
- ▲ Two year operational history
- ▲ Feed-in Tariff until 2027, then a 10 year floor price
- ▲ Project financed, fully amortising within the initial subsidy period



German offshore market

- ▲ Rapidly expanding sector with a long-standing commitment to renewables and a stable economic and political backdrop
- ▲ Significant secondary deal flow, as the 2nd largest offshore market worldwide
- ▲ Favourable pricing set by international investors (versus smaller German onshore renewables which tends to be led by local investors)

European Offshore Wind Capacity²



1. On a committed basis
2. Source: WindEurope

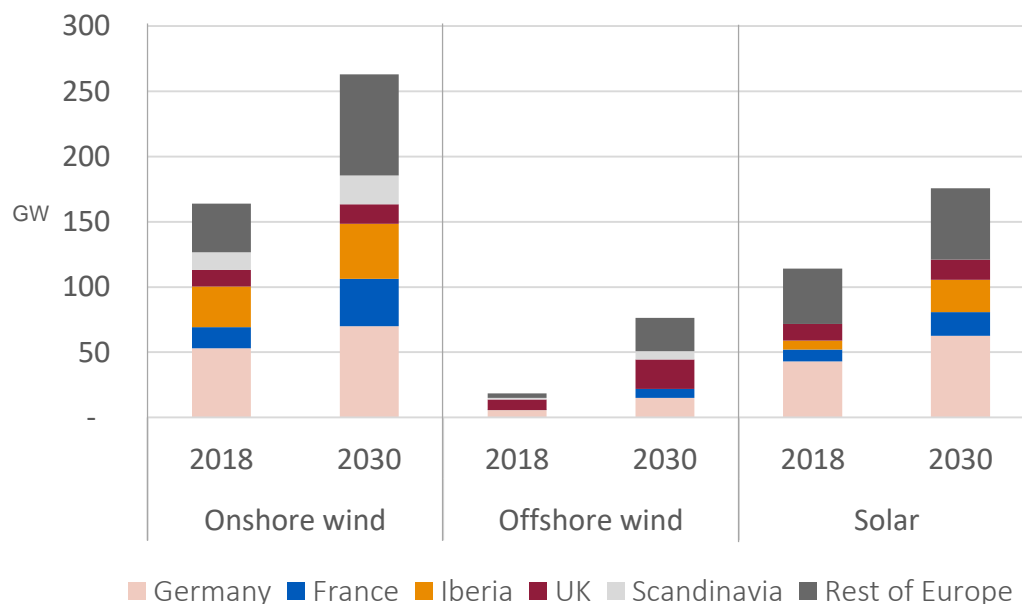
Expected renewables growth in Europe

UK, France, Germany and Scandinavia are core growth markets



- ▲ UK significant growth in offshore wind, core market for TRIG. New unsubsidised onshore renewables limited by economics
- ▲ Germany growing in all sectors, with offshore wind of interest for TRIG (high pricing onshore)
- ▲ France growing in all sectors. A core subsidised market for TRIG
- ▲ Balanced by subsidised revenues available within the above geographies, Scandinavia is most favourable growth market for unsubsidised wind and Iberia² for unsubsidised solar

2018 Capacity vs. 2030 Projected Capacity¹



Projected Capacity growth by 2030

	Onshore wind	Offshore wind	Solar
UK	+2GW	+15GW	+3GW
Germany	+17GW	+9GW	+30GW
France	+20GW	+7GW	+9GW
Scandinavia ¹	+8GW	+5GW	-
Iberia ²	+11GW	-	+18GW
Rest of Europe	+41GW	+22GW	+12GW

■ Indicates geographical / sector focus

1. Source: WindEurope 2030 Outlook and BNEF. Data covers EU only, Scandinavian data excludes Norway.

2. Iberia, with its improved economic backdrop and where not relying on government subsidies, may offer some suitable investment opportunity within the overall portfolio, but is not a core focus for TRIG

UK Renewables Policy Outlook

Cross-party support for renewables despite economic and political uncertainty



Party	Discernible position on Renewables
Conservatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Committed to net-zero emissions by 2050• Committed to offshore wind, very limited support for onshore development• New Prime-Minister and Secretary of State for BEIS state support for net-zero emissions goal
Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support extends to onshore wind and solar• Pledges to source 60% of UK's power & heat from renewables / zero-carbon by 2030• State intervention (including nationalisation) focused on grid and suppliers
SNP	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supportive of wind power, recognising Scotland's wind resource• Aiming for Scotland to have net-zero emissions by 2045• Aiming to reduce emissions by 70% by 2030
Liberal Democrats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support extends to onshore wind and solar• Renewables identified as a top infrastructure priority, £100bn of new government investment• Aiming for 60% of the UK's electricity from renewables by 2030
Brexit Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No mention of renewables/climate change

Brexit Preparedness

Brexit expected to have low impact



Key Brexit Risks	Key Mitigants
Workforce skills shortage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Managers well resourced• Wide range of subcontractors in place mitigates individual asset risks
Supply chain failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All key suppliers reviewed for approach to anticipated challenges and uncertainties• Additional spares being stored both sides of Irish border
Revenue disruption – GB	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Potential disruption to interconnectors with the UK outside the Internal Energy Market, but UK a net importer - tighter supply positive for GB wholesale prices
Revenue disruption – SEM ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No immediate impact on electricity generation and flow is anticipated• Significant support for cross border interconnection to ensure the “lowest-cost pathway to decarbonisation”
Revenue disruption – lower carbon taxes outside EU ETS ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Replacement Carbon Price Support expected (Budget announcement Nov 2018)• Carbon taxes support decarbonisation targets and generate tax revenues

1. Single Electricity Market (SEM) is the wholesale electricity market for the island of Ireland.
2. European Union Emissions Trading System.

A large white wind turbine blade is being hoisted by a crane on the deck of a ship. The blade is suspended by blue slings and is being moved from the ship's deck towards the left. The ship's superstructure is visible in the background, featuring a white hull with blue and orange accents. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds. The text "Portfolio and Operations" is overlaid in white on the left side of the image.

Portfolio and Operations

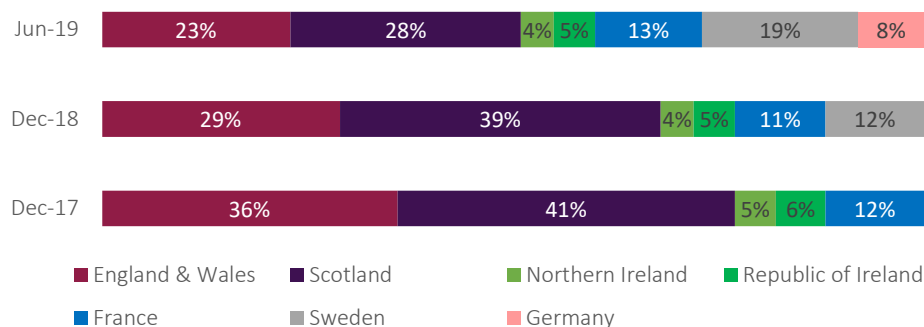
Turbine being offloaded at Antwerp for the Venelle wind farm in France

Portfolio (1) – Increased Diversification

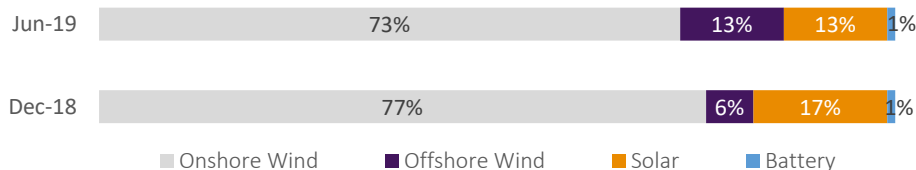
1,509MW net capacity / 71 projects (30 June 2019, including commitments)



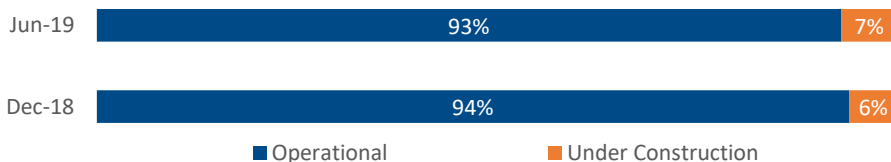
By Jurisdiction / Power Market^{1 2}



By Technology²



Construction exposure



Portfolio Overview

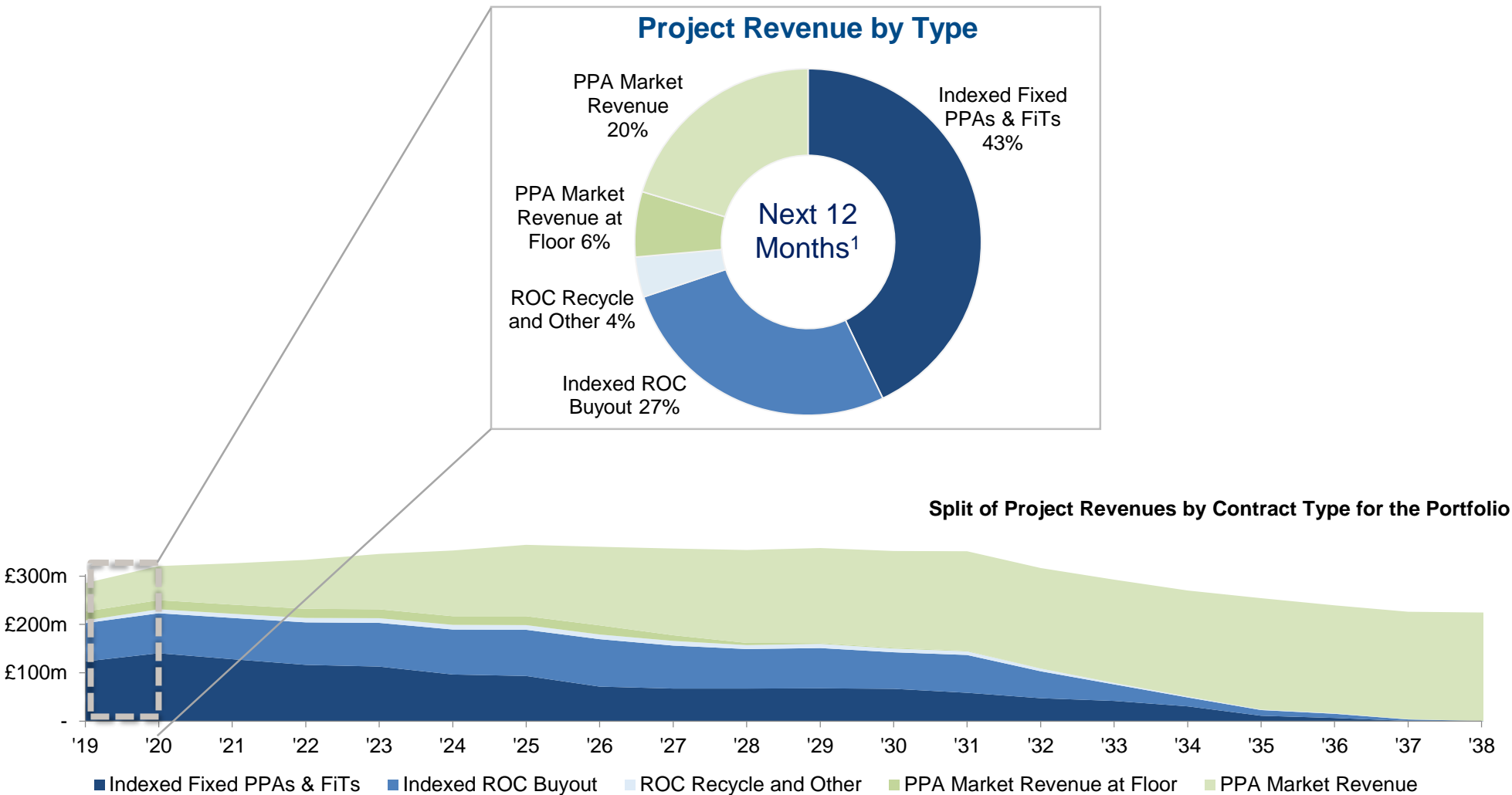
	Solar	Onshore wind	Offshore wind	Battery storage	Total
Projects	28	40	2	1	71
Net Capacity (MW)	156	1,204	129	20	1,509

- ▲ **Wider spread of jurisdictions** with further investments in France & Sweden and a first investment in Germany
- ▲ **Further diversification of portfolio** with a second offshore wind investment
- ▲ **Limited construction exposure** from two assets, Solwaybank and Venelle³. Efficient replacement of Senvion as turbine supplier at Solwaybank on their entering administration

1. Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland form a Single Electricity Market, distinct from that operating in Great Britain.
 2. Segmentation by estimated portfolio value as at 30 June 2019. Assets under construction are included on a fully committed basis including construction costs.
 3. There is no construction exposure at Erstrask Phase 2 as TRIG only invests once the phase has successfully completed construction.

Portfolio (2) – Revenue Profile

Medium-term project-level revenues mainly fixed and indexed



1. Project revenue expected for 12 months from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.

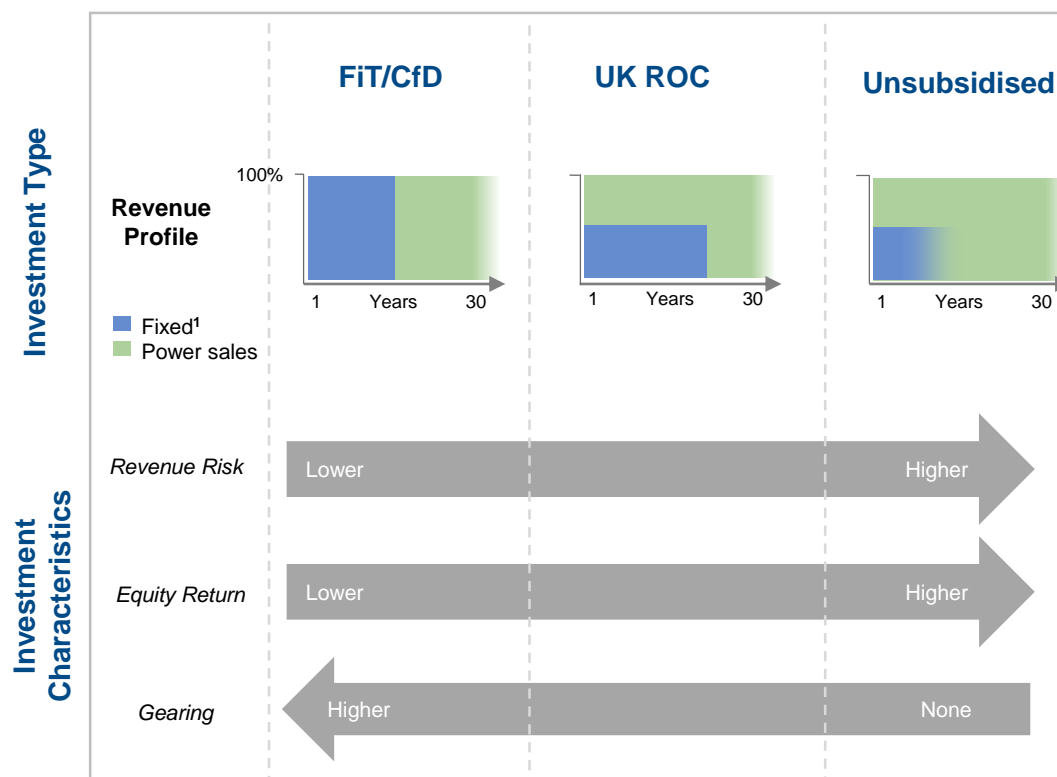
Portfolio (3) – Constructing a Balanced Portfolio

Understanding the range of revenue types available



Range of revenue options within a balanced portfolio

- ▲ **FiT & CFD** contracts (France, Ireland, Germany and UK) typically have subsidy revenues of 15 years then market revenues for the balance of a project's life
 - Least revenue risk (early on), scope for highest gearing, lower equity return
- ▲ **ROC** projects (UK) have a mix of subsidy and market revenues for the first 20 years of a project's life
 - Medium revenue risk, moderately geared, average returns
- ▲ **Unsubsidised** projects without subsidies (may have hedging or PPAs which mitigate power price exposure). Equity returns correlate with revenue risk, with safer capital structure
 - Highest revenue risk (long term), least/no gearing, higher equity returns



1. Fixed revenues includes subsidies, hedges or fixed price PPAs.

Operational Performance (1)

Benefits from increased geographic diversification



▲ H1 generation: 1,429GWh

- 42% increase over H1 2018 due to increased capacity
- Total generation 3% below budget

▲ Production by geography

- Benefitted from increased geographic diversification
- Low wind speeds in the UK & Ireland
- Strong Scandinavia wind and UK & France solar

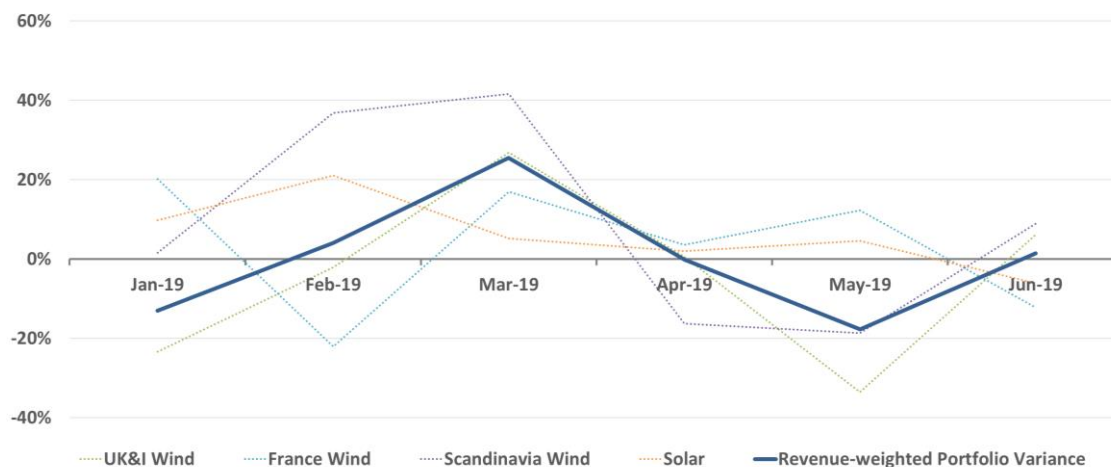
▲ Operational highlights

- Ersträsk phase 1 take-over
- Pallas grid constraint
- Asset enhancements continue to deliver

Wind and solar variation H1 2019 versus long-term average

Technology	Region	Electricity production (GWh)	Performance vs P50
Wind	UK & Ireland	799	-7.5%
	France	166	-4.2%
	Scandinavia	369	5.2%
Solar	UK & France	96	6.0%
Total Portfolio		1,429	-3.3%

Wind and solar variation to long-term average



Operational Performance (2)

Enhancements continue to deliver value



Commercial

- O&M tenders achieved significant cost reductions
- Improved PPA contracts

Technical

- Pro-active yaw ring replacement at Forss
- Engagement with grid operator led to significantly reduced upgrade outage at Garreg Lwyd
- Solar continuing to achieve high availability



Maintenance at Churchtown¹



Forss yaw ring replacement

1. Photo © Keith Atkins.

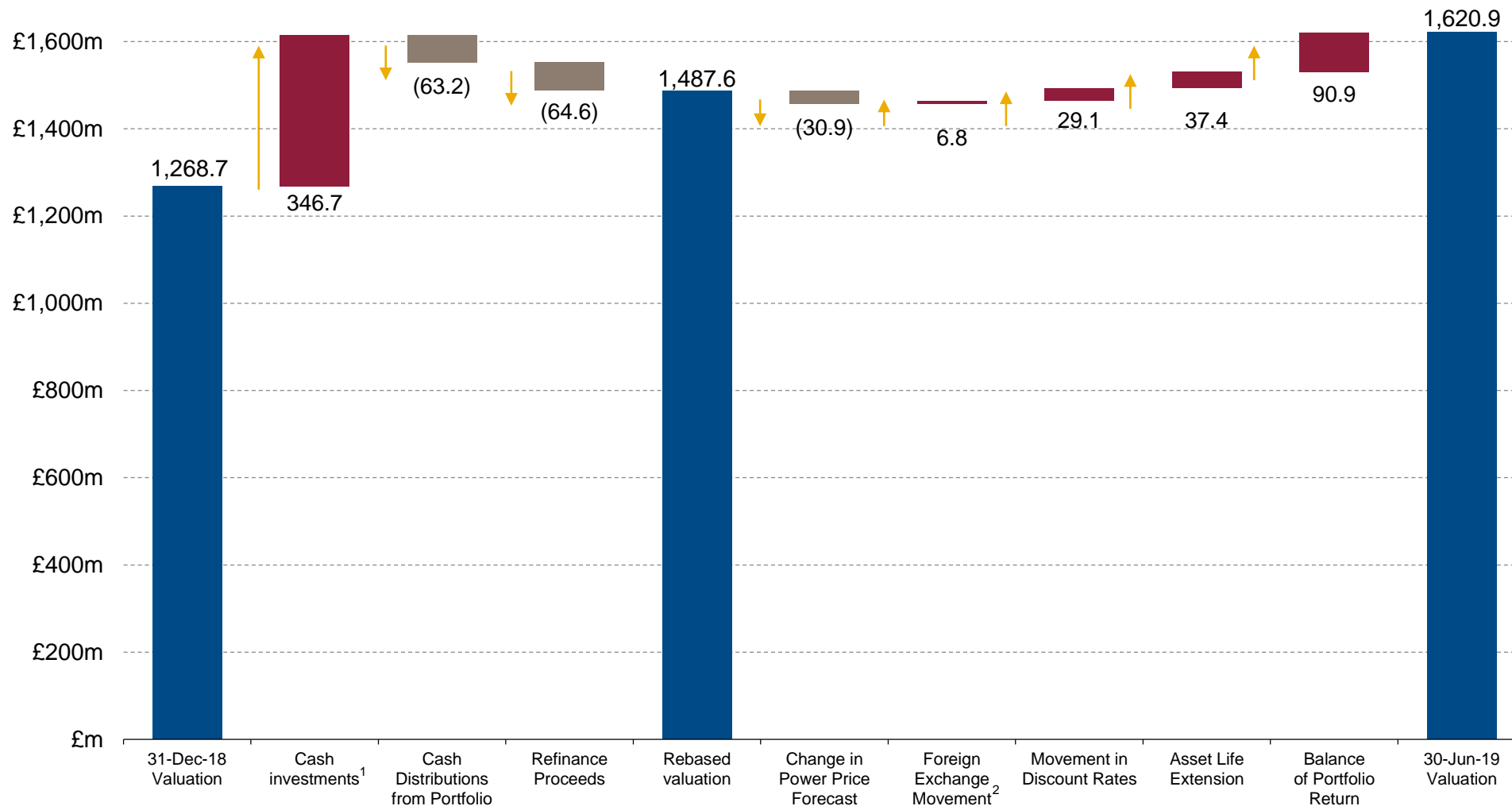
Financials



Garreg Lwyd, Wales

Portfolio Valuation Bridge

Valuation movement in the six months to 30 June 2019



1. This is the total invested during H1 2019, with future commitments due in 2019/2020.

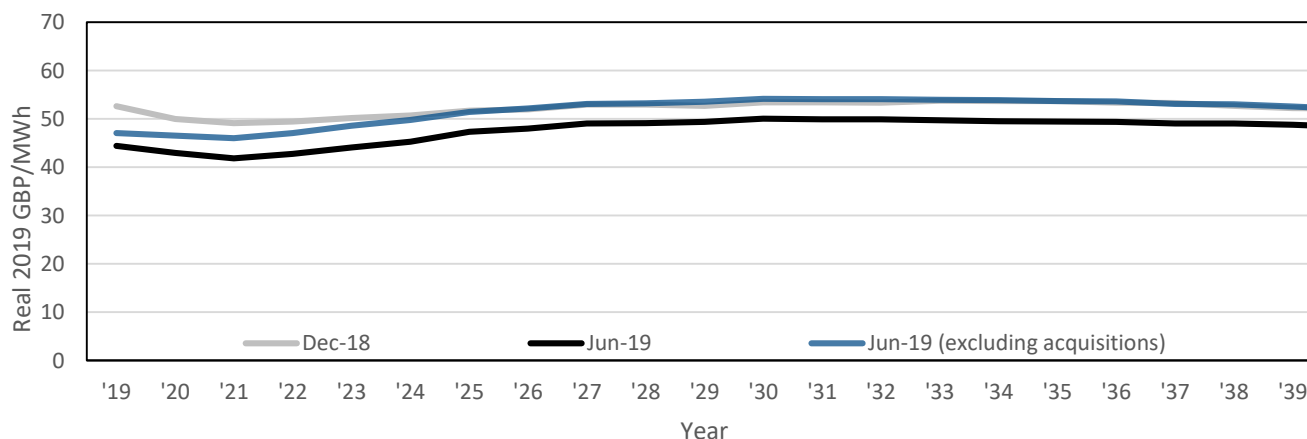
2. The net gain for the Company after hedges held outside the portfolio (£2.1m loss) is £4.7m.

Valuation – Key Assumptions

Discount rates remain firm, longer asset lives, slight power price reduction



		As at 30 June 2019	As at 31 December 2018
Discount Rate	Weighted average	7.5%	7.6%
Power Prices	Weighted by market	Based on third party forecasts	Based on third party forecasts
Long-term Inflation¹	UK	2.75%	2.75%
	France & Rep. of Ireland	2.00%	2.00%
Foreign Exchange	EUR / GBP	1.1167	1.1124
Asset Life	Wind portfolio, average	29 years	26 years
	Solar portfolio, average	30 years	30 years



Blended power curve (real)²

- ▲ Reduction in *forecast* prices since December 2018 with short-term oversupply of gas compared to forecast levels due to mild weather
- ▲ Medium-term prices are expected to increase as demand exceeds supply
- ▲ A key determinant of long-term cash flows and dividends

1. A change in the long-term inflation assumption would be equivalent to a similar (but inverse) change in the valuation discount rate. Short-term inflation in the UK is assumed at 3.2% for 2019 and 3.0% for 2020 (ROC's only). In France and Rep. of Ireland it is assumed at 1.75% for 2019 and 2020.

2. Power price forecasts used in the Directors' valuation for each of GB, Northern Ireland, France and Sweden are based on analysis by the Investment Manager using data from leading power market advisers. In the illustrative blended price curve, the power price forecasts are weighted by P50 estimates of production for each of the projects in the Company's 30 June 2019 portfolio.

Summary Income Statement

Valuation gains



			Six months to 30 June 2019 £m	Six months to 30 June 2018 £m
	Statutory Basis	Adjustments ¹	Expanded Basis	Expanded Basis
Total operating income	129.0	4.4	133.4	56.3
Acquisition costs	-	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.9)
Net operating income	129.0	4.0	133.0	55.4
Fund expenses	(0.7)	(6.4)	(7.1)	(6.3)
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	(6.1)	4.0	(2.1)	0.5
Finance costs	-	(1.6)	(1.6)	(2.3)
Profit before tax	122.2	-	122.2	47.3
Earnings per share	9.3p		9.3p	4.8p
Ongoing Charges Percentage			0.98%	1.19%

1. The following were incurred within TRIG UK and TRIG UK I: acquisition costs, the majority of expenses and acquisition facility fees and interest. The income adjustment offsets these cost adjustments.

Summary Balance Sheet

NAV growth



	As at 30 June 2019 £m			As at 31 December 2018 £m
	Statutory Basis	Adjustments	Expanded Basis	Expanded Basis
Portfolio value	1,618.5	2.4	1,620.9	1,268.7
Working capital	(7.1)	(2.6)	(9.7)	(1.7)
Debt	-	-	-	-
Cash	52.4	0.2	52.6	16.9
Net assets	1,663.8	-	1,663.8	1,283.9
NAV per share	115.0p	-	115.0p	108.9p
<i>Shares in issue</i>	<i>1,447.2m</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1,447.2m</i>	<i>1,179.3m</i>

Summary Cash Flow

Good cash generation resulting in robust dividend cover



			Six months to 30 June 2019 £m	Six months to 30 June 2018 £m
	Statutory Basis	Adjustments	Expanded Basis	Expanded Basis
Cash from investments	28.8	34.4	63.2	49.0
Operating and finance costs	(0.4)	(6.7)	(7.1)	(7.2)
Cash flow from operations	28.4	27.7	56.1	41.8
Debt arrangement costs	-	-	-	(0.4)
FX gains/ losses	1.1	4.3	5.4	(0.4)
Equity issuance (net of costs)	298.5	(0.9)	297.6	(0.6)
Portfolio refinancing proceeds	-	64.6	64.6	-
Acquisition facility drawn/(repaid)	-	-	-	27.6
New investments (incl. costs)	(251.7)	(95.6)	(347.3)	(118.9)
Distributions paid	(40.7)	-	(40.7)	(25.4)
Cash movement in period	35.6	0.1	35.7	(4.1)
Opening cash balance	16.8	0.1	16.9	10.8
Net cash at end of period	52.4	0.2	52.6	14.9
Pre-amortisation cash dividend cover			1.9x¹	1.7x¹
Cash dividend cover			1.4x²	1.2x²

1. In H1 2019, scheduled project level debt of £19.9m was repaid, therefore the pre-debt amortisation dividend cover ratio was 1.9x $(56.1+19.9)/40.7$ (H1 2018: 2.3x)

2. After scrip take-up of 2.0m shares, equating to £2.3m, issued in lieu of the dividends paid in March 2019 and June 2019. Without scrip take up dividends paid would have been £43m and dividend cover 1.3x (H1 2018: 1.3x)

Acquisitions

Reconciliation of Investment Commitments and Invested Cash



Investment Commitments entered into in H1 2019 - £417.2m (see page 9)

Cash invested in H1 2019 - £346.7m (£347.3m including costs, see page 26)

(£m)

Date of investment commitment	Cash invested in H1 2019	Outstanding Commitments	Total	Outstanding Commitments Timing		
				H2 2019	2020	Later
H1 2019 (see above)	301.3	115.9 ²	417.2	115.9	-	-
Earlier (with commitments outstanding)	45.4 ¹	157.8 ³		-	141.7	16.0
Total	346.7	273.6		115.9	141.7	16.0

Revolving acquisition facility

▲ TRIG's revolving acquisition facility is expected to be £80m drawn once Gode completed (September)

1. Relates to Phase 1 of Erstråsk
2. Relates Gode 1 and Epine refinancing
3. Relates to Solwaybank and the expected payment on the completion of Phase 2 of Erstråsk. Payment expected H2 2020.

Concluding Remarks

Garreg Lywd, Wales

TRIG: Generating Sustainable Value

Continued strong NAV and earnings growth



Excellent financial performance

- ▲ Strong operating performance despite poor UK wind resource, showing benefits of diversification and focussed O&M enhancements
- ▲ Valuation gains from active portfolio management also contributing to strong NAV growth
- ▲ Robust dividend cash coverage whilst fully amortising debt within subsidy periods: On target to deliver 6.64p for 2019

Carefully constructed portfolio growth

- ▲ European acquisitions adding to portfolio diversification, mitigating regulatory, power price & weather risks as well as UK uncertainties
- ▲ Leading liquidity and scale efficiencies

Favourable outlook

- ▲ Ongoing public and political support for decarbonisation
- ▲ Focus on sustainability to drive long-term, real returns for shareholders
- ▲ Strong pipeline, with broad investment opportunity set helping to achieve pricing discipline



A wide-angle photograph of the Sheringham Shoal offshore wind farm. Numerous white three-bladed wind turbines are visible, each mounted on a yellow jacket foundation. The turbines are arranged in a grid-like pattern across the dark blue sea. In the center, a yellow service platform is visible. The sky is a clear, pale blue. The word "Appendices" is overlaid in large white text on the left side of the image.

Appendices

Sheringham Shoal, England

The Team

Experienced Management



Independent Board

Helen Mahy CBE
(Chair)

Shelagh Mason
(SID)

Jonathan Bridel

Klaus Hammer



Investment Manager

Key roles:

- ▲ Sourcing and approving new investments
- ▲ Advising the Board on investment strategy and dividend policy
- ▲ Advising on capital raising
- ▲ Risk management and financial administration
- ▲ Investor relations and investor reporting
- ▲ Appoints all members of the investment committee



Operations Manager

Key Roles:

- ▲ Providing operational management services for the portfolio
- ▲ Implementing the strategy for electricity sales, insurance and other areas requiring portfolio level decisions
- ▲ Maintaining operating risk management policies and compliance
- ▲ Appoints senior individuals to the Advisory Committee alongside InfraRed to advise TRIG on operational and strategic matters
- ▲ TRIG benefits from a right of first offer on RES' pipeline of assets

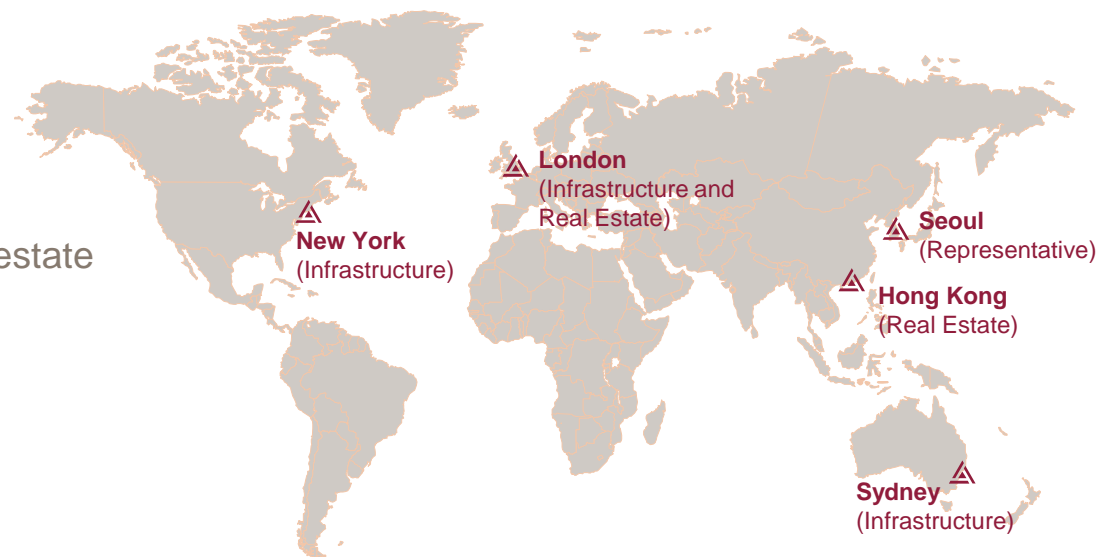
InfraRed Capital Partners – Investment Manager

Over 20 years' pedigree in infrastructure

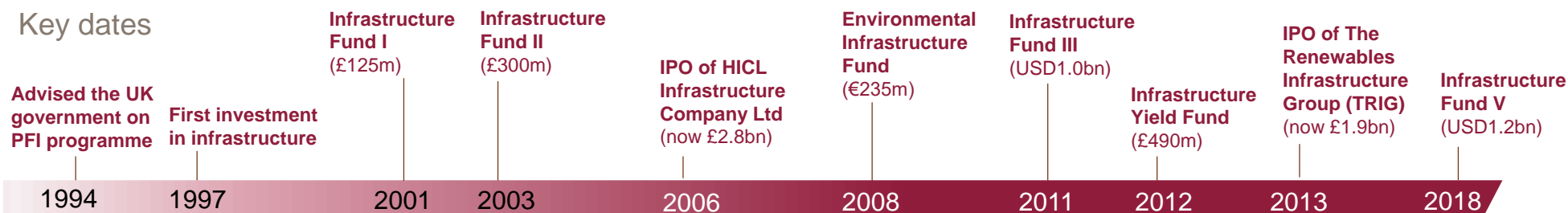


Real asset expertise across infrastructure & real estate

25 years track record	\$12bn equity managed	17 funds raised
170+ employees	26 nationalities	300+ transactions



Key dates



1. Dates relate to launch date of each infrastructure fund; Numbers in brackets indicate size of total commitments to each of the funds except HICL Infrastructure Company Ltd (HICL) and The Renewables Infrastructure Group Ltd (TRIG) which indicate market capitalisation as at 30 June 2019. Timeline excludes InfraRed's real estate funds.
2. InfraRed.

RES – Operations Manager

37+ years experience in renewables



A world leader in renewables

37 years

track record

270+

projects delivered worldwide

2000+

employees

16GW

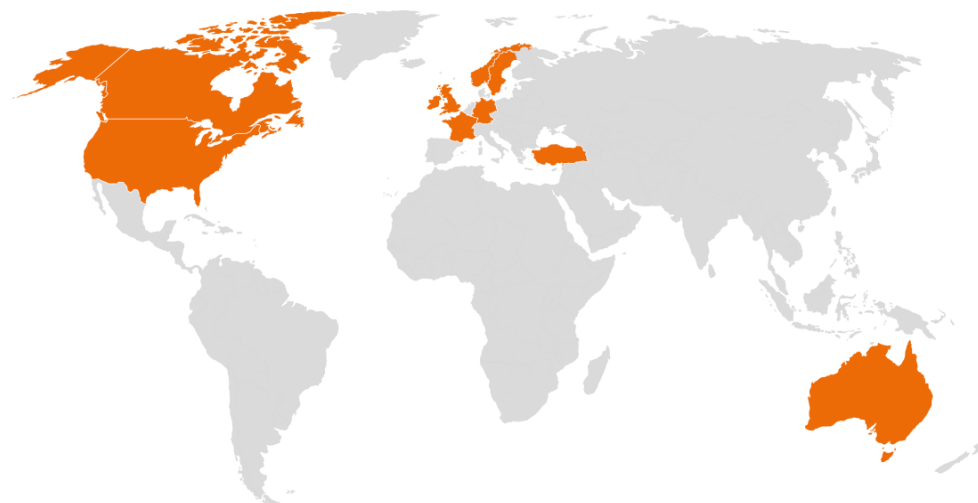
developed and/or constructed

5GW

Operational assets
supported

300MW

energy storage projects



- ▲ World's largest independent renewable energy company
- ▲ Operating across 10 countries globally
- ▲ Complete support from inception to repowering



Site services
& works



In-house technical
expertise



Legal &
commercial



Commitment
to health
& safety

Board and Senior Management Team

Over 100 years of relevant experience on the TRIG Advisory Committee



TRIG Independent Board (Non-Executive)

Helen Mahy CBE
(Chairman)

Jonathan Bridel

Klaus Hammer

Shelagh Mason

TRIG Investment Committee Investment Matters



Werner von Guionneau

Chris Gill

Tony Roper

Jon Entract

Richard Crawford

Harry Seekings

TRIG Advisory Committee Operational Matters



Investment Manager

Richard Crawford

Chris Gill

Tony Roper

Jon Entract

Harry Seekings



Operations Manager

Jaz Bains

Donald Joyce

Rachel Ruffle

Day-to-Day Executive Leadership

Renewables continue to see strong policy support

The “following wind” of the imperative to decarbonise positively influences regulations



▲ Policy support is strong:

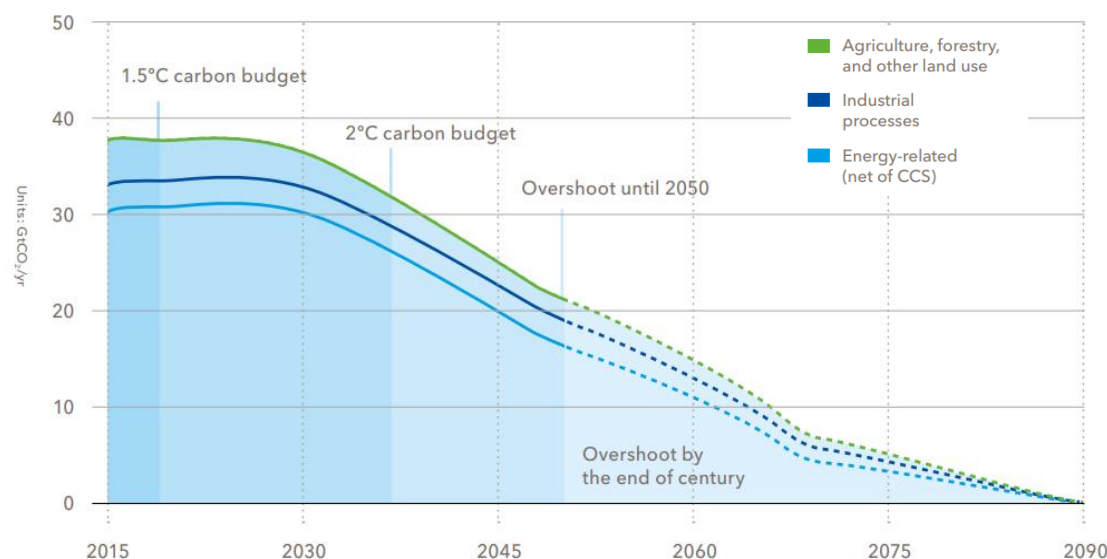
- EU renewables 2030 target increased to 32%
- Paris 2015 commitments “ratcheting”
- UK support for clean energy; supported by labour and conservatives, not Brexit dependent

▲ Sector’s relevance only increasing as climate change targets expected to be missed:

- The world is on course to greatly exceed the ‘2-degree’ carbon budget, which will be exhausted by 2037, with emissions expected to continue almost until next century
- This will result in decarbonisation targets becoming even more urgent, providing impetus to policy support



Carbon emissions and carbon budget ¹



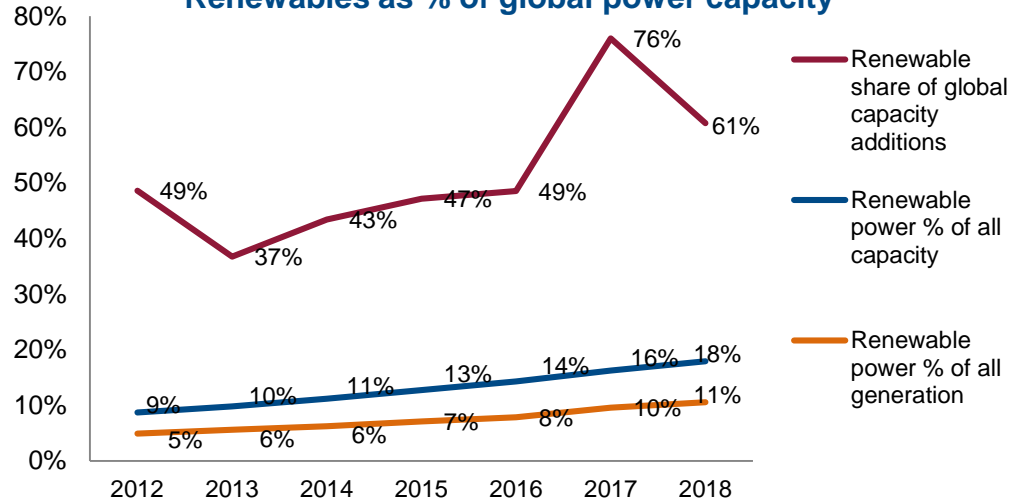
1. DNV-DL Energy Transition Outlook 2018. The carbon budget is an expression of how much carbon can be emitted to the atmosphere while staying within a certain temperature threshold. Projections suggest the 2C carbon budget will be emptied by 2037.

Scale of the Global Market for Renewables

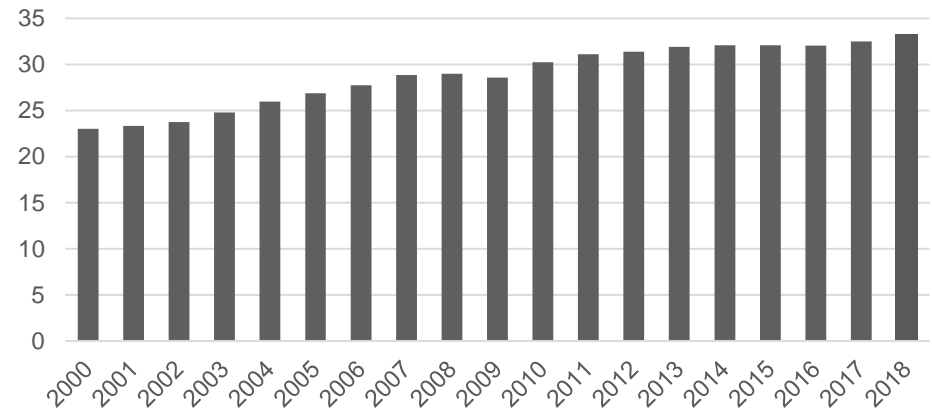
Renewables is now mainstream



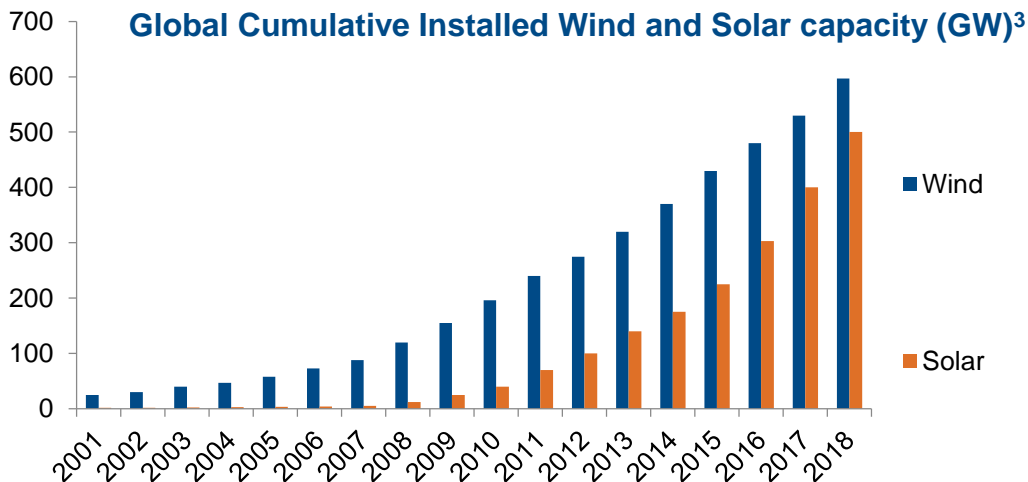
Renewables as % of global power capacity¹



Global energy related CO₂ emissions (Gt)²



Global Cumulative Installed Wind and Solar capacity (GW)³



Progress on emissions reduction slowing

- ▲ c.11% of 2018 world electricity production from renewables (with 18% of capacity), yet global energy related CO₂ emissions increased in 2018 to record levels

1. Renewables figure excludes large-hydro. Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance.
 2. Source: IEA Global Energy & CO₂ Status Report, IEA media quotes.
 3. Source: InfraRed estimates based on Global Wind Energy Council (wind) and IEA data (solar).

Market Developments: Costs Declining

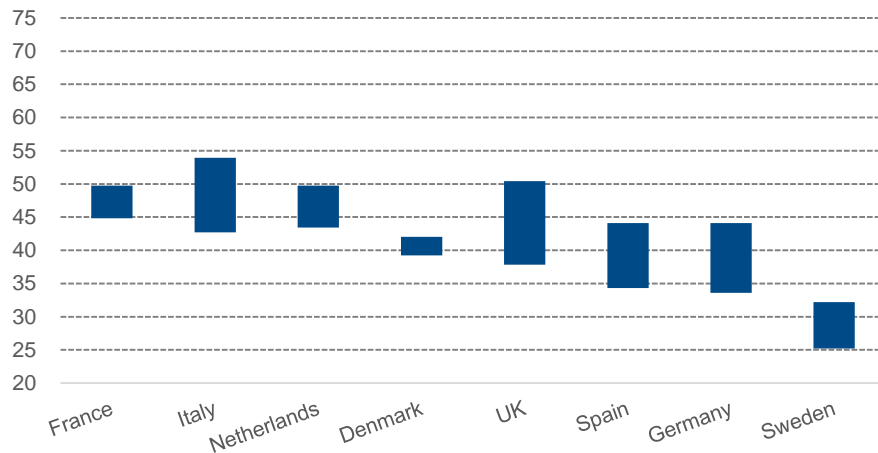
Grid parity altering the shape of the European renewables market



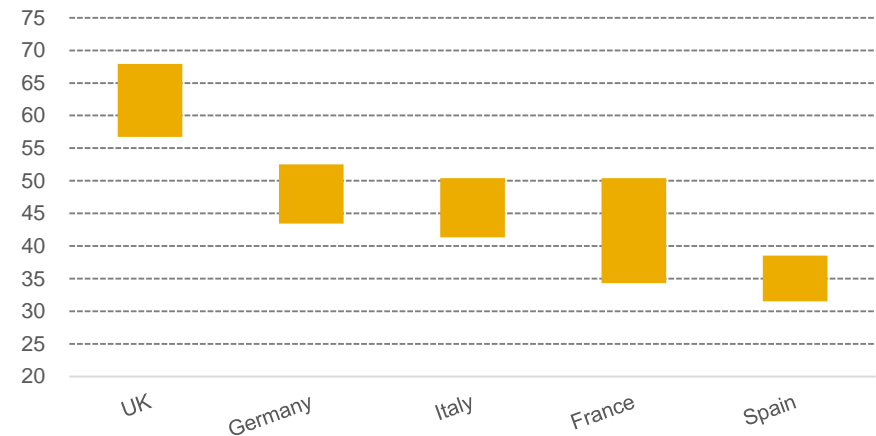
Maintaining technological diversification

- ▲ Falling costs mean that solar (as well as wind) can be viable without subsidies in the best locations – moving the investment focus from subsidies to underlying economics, broadening TRIG's opportunity set
- ▲ Battery storage is also being considered with increased development activity in the UK
- ▲ Overriding objective is to maintain overall portfolio quality, enhance diversification and protect returns

Onshore Wind at grid parity across Europe - LCOE ranges (£/MWh) ¹



Solar at grid parity across Europe- LCOE ranges (£/MWh) ¹



1. Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Feb 2019. LCOE (Levelised Cost of Energy) is the NPV of the unit-cost of electricity over the lifetime of the generating asset.

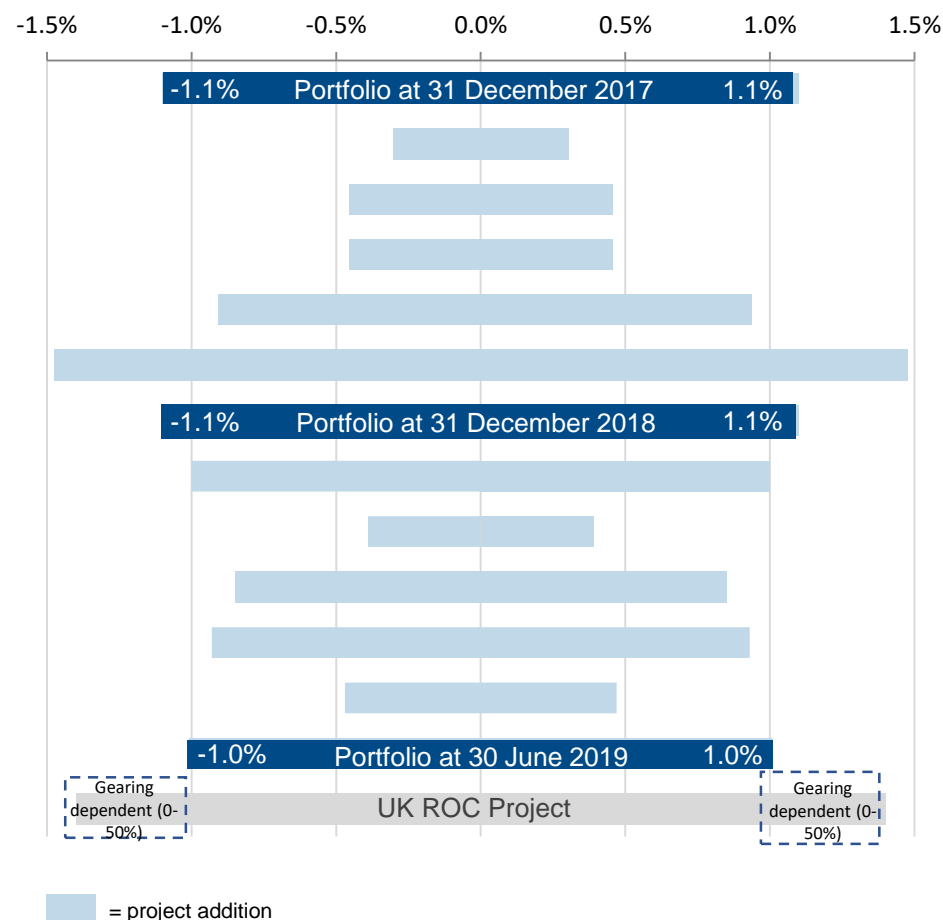
Portfolio construction: power price sensitivity maintained

Incorporating subsidy free projects without increasing portfolio sensitivity



- ▲ Acquisitions comprise a range of Fit, CfD and unsubsidised projects, with different gearing levels, across the UK, Sweden, France, Ireland & Germany over the last 18 months
- ▲ Project additions shown in light blue. Power price sensitivity varies with:
 - revenue type
 - gearing
 - age of project
- ▲ Portfolio level sensitivity to power prices (shown in dark blue) maintained demonstrating portfolio effect
- ▲ Enables a wider range of investment opportunities to be considered, and optimisation of risk adjusted returns. NB supply of UK ROC projects is slowing (but demand remains high)
- ▲ An illustrative UK ROC project is also shown with comparable overall sensitivity, depending on gearing level²

Impact on equity return of change in power price¹



1. Measured as the change in IRR at year 1 for a 10% "parallel" shift in the power price forecast

2. Assumed level of gearing 0-50%

TRIG's Currency Exposure

Hedges dampen currency exposure



TRIG's increasingly diversified portfolio mitigates risks.
Currency exposures arise on both the UK and Non-UK investments.

UK investments:

- ▲ An indirect exposure arises due to power prices being influenced by the cost of imported gas
- ▲ This is not hedged (although some power price exposure is fixed by forward selling).

Non-UK investments:

- ▲ c. 50% of the balance sheet value of non-sterling investments is hedged:
 - Forward sale of expected euro receipts for next 24 months
 - Top up hedges to achieve c.50% by value
- ▲ Hedges offset FX movement of the euro-denominated portfolio value and euro distributions from investments
- ▲ Drawings made under the RAF can be made in euros.

UK investments

Variables	£↗	€↗
Cash (income): changes in £ gas prices feeds into GB spot power prices	-ve	+ve
Valuation: through changes in FX assumption used by power price forecasters	-ve	+ve

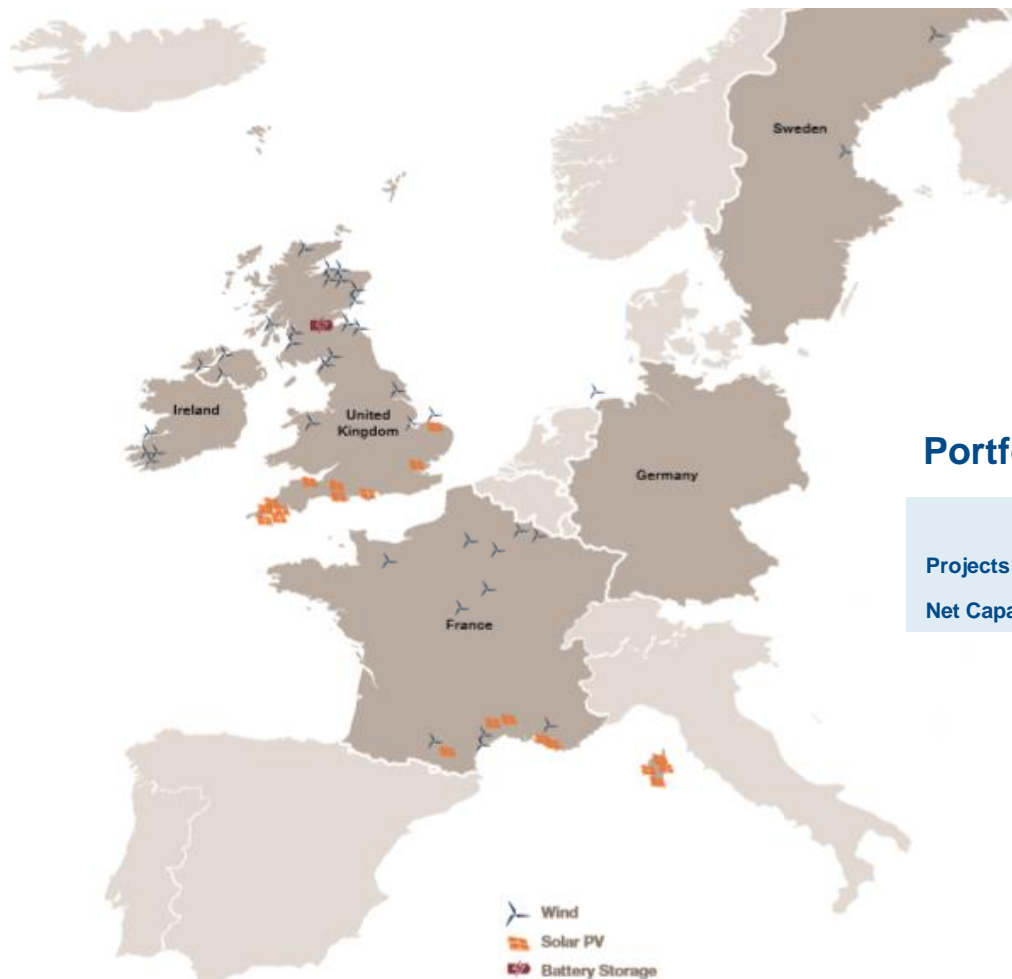
Euro Investments

Cash (income): £ receipts from € portfolio for 24 months	Protected	
Cash (investment): mark to market settlement on top-up hedges	Cash received	Cash required
Valuation: through translation of € assets into £	-ve	+ve

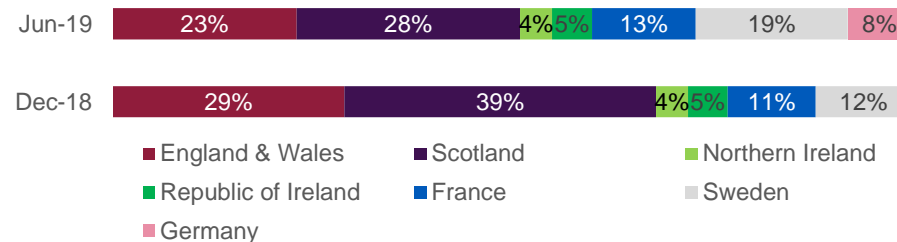
Balanced

Portfolio Map

Geographically diversified



By Jurisdiction / Power Market^{1 2}



Portfolio Overview

	Solar	Onshore wind	Offshore wind	Battery storage	Total
Projects	28	40	2	1	71
Net Capacity (MW)	156	1,204	129	20	1,509

1. Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland form a Single Electricity Market, distinct from that operating in Great Britain.

2. Segmentation by estimated portfolio value as at 30 June 2019. Assets under construction are included on a fully committed basis including construction costs.

Diversified shareholder base

TRIG has a high quality institutional shareholder base as well as retail investors

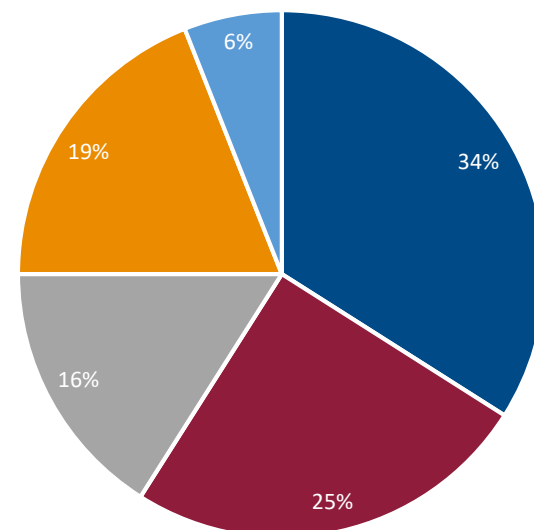


- ▲ Top five holders account for 32% of TRIG's issued share capital
- ▲ Top 10 holders account for 48% of TRIG's issued share capital
- ▲ Nearly 800 registered holders (excluding nominee accounts)
- ▲ One third is held by retail shareholders, both via Private Wealth Managers and online Investment Platforms

Shareholders with more than 5% ownership of TRIG¹

- ▲ Newton Investment Management
- ▲ M&G Investment Management
- ▲ Investec Wealth and Investment
- ▲ Rathbones Investment Management

Shareholders by Type, as % of Register¹

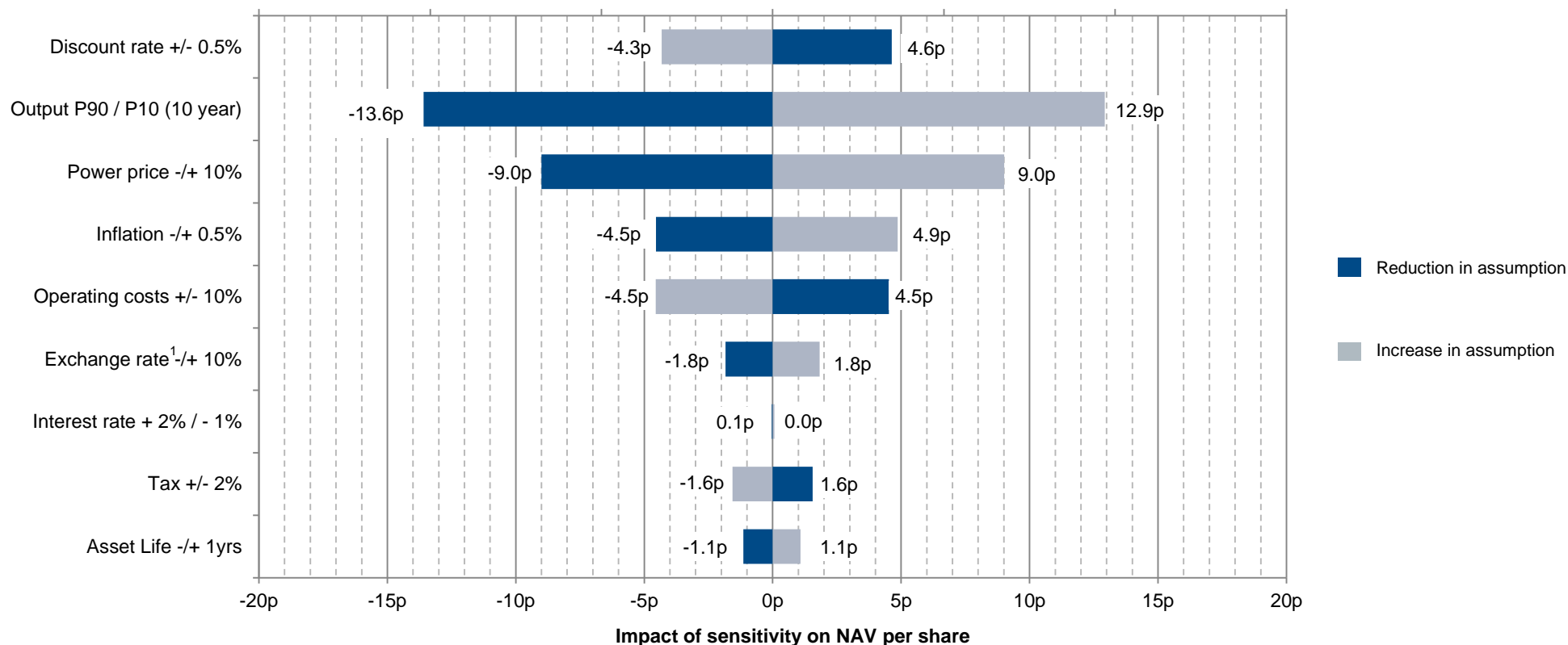


- Retail
- Pension Fund Manager
- Insurance Fund Manager
- Mutual Funds / Asset Managers
- Other

1. As at 30 June 2019, based on publicly available information

NAV sensitivities

Based on portfolio at 30 June 2019



Sensitivity effect on NAV per share as at 30 June 2019

(£ labels represent sensitivity effect on fully invested portfolio value of £1,894m, including net outstanding commitments)

1. Exchange rate sensitivity relates to the direct sensitivity of exchange rates changing, not the indirect movement relating to exposure gained through power prices.

Approach to Gearing

Disciplined approach



Term Project Debt

- ▲ Limited to 50% of portfolio enterprise value
- ▲ Fully amortising within the subsidy period
- ▲ Limited exposure to interest rate rises
- ▲ Average cost of debt c.3.8%

Short-term Acquisition Debt

- ▲ Limit to 30% portfolio value (~ 15% enterprise value if projects 50% geared)
- ▲ Repaid from retained cash and equity raises
- ▲ £340m committed, 3-year, revolving acquisition facility, expires December 2021
- ▲ LIBOR + 190 bps

Project Category (Younger = <10yrs)	Gearing ¹ typically available	TRIG's portfolio at 30 June 2019		
		Average gearing ¹	% of portfolio	# of projects ²
Younger solar projects	70-80%	< 60%	7%	22
Younger wind projects	60-70%	c.50%	41%	21
Older projects		< 25%	12%	13
Ungeared projects		0%	40%	15
		36%		71

	Amount drawn at 30 June 2019	% of Portfolio Value
Revolving Acquisition Facility	nil	0%

1. Gearing expressed as debt as percentage of enterprise value.

2. Invested projects at 30 June 2019 + Gode Wind 1.

Key Facts



Fund Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Guernsey-domiciled closed-end investment company 	Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Dividends to date paid as targeted for each period ▲ NAV per share 30 June 2019 of 115.0p ▲ Market Capitalisation c. £1.9bn (30 June 2019) ▲ Annualised shareholder return⁴ 10.4% since IPO
Issue / Listing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Premium listing of ordinary shares on the Main Market of the London Stock Exchange (with stock ticker code TRIG) ▲ FTSE-250 index member ▲ Launched in July 2013 		
Return Targets¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Quarterly dividends with a target aggregate dividend of 6.64p per share for the year to 31 December 2019 ▲ Attractive long term IRR² 	Key Elements of Investment Policy / Limits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Geographic focus on UK, Ireland, France and Scandinavia, plus selectively other European countries where there is a stable renewable energy framework ▲ Investment limits (by % of Portfolio Value at time of acquisition) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 50%: assets outside the UK ○ 20%: any single asset ○ 20%: technologies outside wind and solar PV ○ 15%: assets under development / construction
Governance / Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Independent board of 4 directors ▲ Investment Manager (IM): InfraRed Capital Partners Limited (authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority) ▲ Operations Manager (OM): Renewable Energy Systems Limited ▲ Management fees: 1.0% per annum of the Adjusted Portfolio Value³ of the investments up to £1.0bn (with 0.2% of this paid in shares), falling to (with no further elements paid in shares) 0.8% per annum for the Adjusted Portfolio Value above £1.0bn, 0.75% per annum for the Adjusted Portfolio Value above £2.0bn and 0.7% per annum the Adjusted Portfolio Value above £3.0bn; fees split 65:35 between IM and OM ▲ No performance or acquisition fees ▲ Procedures to manage any conflicts that may arise on acquisition of assets from funds managed by InfraRed 	Gearing / Hedging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Non-recourse project finance debt secured on individual assets or groups of assets of up to 50% of Gross Portfolio Value at time of acquisition ▲ Gearing at fund level limited to an acquisition facility (to secure assets and be replaced by equity raisings) up to 30% of Portfolio Value and normally repaid within 1 year ▲ To adopt an appropriate hedging policy in relation to currency, interest rates and power prices

1. These are targets only and do not represent a profit forecast. There can be no assurance that these targets will be met or that the Company will make any distributions whatsoever or that investors will recover all or any of their investments.

2. The weighted average portfolio discount rate (7.5% at 30 June 2019) adjusted for fund level costs gives an implied level of return to investors from a theoretical investment in the Company made at NAV per share.

3. As defined in the Interim Report.

4. Total shareholder return on a share price plus dividends basis.

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