

IFU Investment Partners K/S

c/o IFU, Fredericiagade 27, 1310 Copenhagen K, Denmark

CVR no. 34 45 39 69

Annual report 2019

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 30 April 2020

Chairman:

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Nicolai Boserup

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Statement by Management on the annual report

Today, the undersigned have discussed and approved the annual report of IFU Investment Partners K/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 30 April 2020

Management of IFU Investments Komplementar ApS:

Nicolai Boserup
Chairman

Torben Huss

Niels Gravgaard Laursen

Independent auditor's report

To the limited partners of IFU Investment Partners K/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of IFU Investment Partners K/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the 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 in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to 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 and additional requirements applicable in Denmark 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

Independent auditor's report

- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 30 April 2020

ERNST & YOUNG

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Lars Rhod Søndergaard
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne28632

Anne Tønsberg
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne32121

Management's review

Company details

Name	IFU Investment Partners K/S
Address, zip code, city	c/o IFU, Fredericiagade 27, 1310 Copenhagen K, Denmark
CVR no.	34 45 39 69
Established	5 March 2012
Registered office	Copenhagen
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
General partner	IFU Investment Partners GP P/S
Manager of the Partnership	IFU - Investment Fund for Developing Countries
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36, P.O. Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark

Management's review

Financial Highlights

Seen over a five-year period, the development of the fund is described by the following financial highlights.

Key figures

DKK'000	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Profit/loss					
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses					
	(17,076)	(22,164)	(5,656)	12,710	(888)
Net financials	(93)	(34)	(75)	(13)	(37)
Net profit/loss for the year	(17,169)	(22,198)	(5,731)	12,697	(925)
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	395,021	414,419	434,834	118,956	83,833
Equity	393,961	411,130	433,678	112,009	80,592
Cash flows					
Cash flows from operating activities	(1,027)	(1,216)	(1,690)	(1,319)	(1,263)
Cash flows from investing activities	-	(42,117)	66,719	(21,065)	(7,889)
Cash flows from financing activities	3,525	41,027	(59,421)	18,720	6,410
Change in the year	2,318	(2,306)	5,608	(3,664)	(2,742)
Financial ratios					
Return on assets	(4.3)%	(5.3)%	(1.3)%	10.7%	(1.1)%
Solvency ratio	99.7 %	99.2 %	99.7 %	94.2%	96.1 %
Return on equity	(4.3)%	(5.3)%	(2.1)%	13.2%	(1.2)%

The ratios have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations and guidelines issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts. For definitions, see Note 1 accounting policies.

Management's review

Operating review

The Annual Report of IFU Investment Partners K/S (IIP) for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

Main activity

In March 2012, the IFU Investment Partners K/S was established as a public private partnership and capitalised by the two pension funds Pensionskassernes Administration A/S (PKA) and Pensionskassen for Børne- og Ungdomspædagoger (PBU). The total capital committed to IIP was DKK 500 million.

IIP is managed by IFU.

The purpose of IIP is to participate as a co-investor in large IFU-projects together with Danish companies.

At the end of 2019, IIP had co-financed a total of five projects. Of these, IIP was still participating in three investments, while two had been exited or cancelled. IIP's investment period ended on 31 December 2017.

Investments in 2019

IIP made no investments in 2019.

Sustainability reporting

IIP is applying IFU's sustainability policy and offering advice to project companies on how to implement it. IFU's sustainability policy can be found on IFU's website.

IFU's sustainability policy provides the framework for the environmental, social and governance (ESG) requirements for the companies in which IFU invests. IFU is committed to ensuring that the project companies reduce sustainability risks, contribute to sustainable development and achieve high sustainability standards, which IFU believes adds value to the project companies and enhances business opportunities.

Sustainability throughout the investment process

Before the investment is approved, IFU ensures commitment to a written sustainability action plan describing the measures to be implemented within an agreed time frame to meet the requirements of IFU's sustainability policy and the relevant sustainability standards. Both the sustainability action plan and the impact creation plan act as tools for IFU's ongoing management and monitoring of the sustainability performance of the project.

Throughout the investment period, IFU exercises active ownership and uses its leverage to initiate improvement of the sustainability performance of the project. IFU's investment professionals have the overall responsibility for ensuring that the sustainability requirements are met, and typically they participate in the board of directors of the direct investments.

Projects are required to prepare an annual sustainability report to be discussed and approved by its board of directors. The report serves as an important tool for the annual stocktaking of the project's sustainability performance and development impacts. The annual reports must be submitted to IFU and are essential for IFU's ability to perform active ownership and provide transparent sustainability information about its investments.

Assessment of sustainability performance

The annual classification of project companies is based on an assessment of their sustainability performance. The classification is a combination of four separate areas within sustainability: 1) environment, 2) health and safety, 3) human rights and labour practices and 4) anti-corruption. Each project company is classified into one of five categories as follows: Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor and Critical.

Management's review

Project companies with the classification Good are in compliance with local legislation and relevant international standards in terms of applicable and relevant significant sustainability issues. Project companies with the classification Excellent go beyond that and are active in local communities, have high quality reports and certified management systems. Project companies with the classification Fair, Poor or Critical are given extra attention, and IFU will engage in discussions with the partners on how a project company can improve its performance.

In 2019, internal assessments were carried out for three IIP projects.

Sustainability classification	Total Score (%)	Environment (%)	Health and safety (%)	Human Rights and labour practices (%)	Anti-corruption (%)
Excellent	33	33	33	33	33
Good	33	33	33	33	33
Fair	33	33	33	33	33
Poor	0	0	0	0	0
Critical	0	0	0	0	0

Totals may not add up due to rounded figures

Development impact

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal call to action set by the United Nations to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

In order to create sustainable societies in the developing world, private capital and investments are vital. This is the reason for IFU and IFU managed funds to offer advice and risk capital to private investors and companies wishing to do business in developing countries.

IFU and IFU managed funds contributes to the realisation of the SDGs by promoting investments which support sustainable development in its three dimensions - economic, social and environmental - in a balanced and integrated manner.

To get funding, projects must have measurable, beneficial development impact in the investment country and be deemed commercially viable. Commercial viability ensures that the business is making a profit on invested capital and can continue to operate; creating decent jobs, producing important goods and services and paying taxes to society.

The spin-off is increased income for workers, transfer of knowledge, company-sponsored employee training, interaction with local business and funding for the public sector in the host country, which can be invested in for example education, healthcare and infrastructure.

Projects contracted by IIP are included in the impact reporting in IFU's annual report.

Actual direct employment in the projects included in IIP's active portfolio was 1,639 people.

Operational framework

The projects co-financed by IIP must be commercially viable and offer an attractive return to its investors. Normally, IIP, together with IFU, invests between 5 and 49 per cent of the share capital in a project.

For projects to qualify for co-investment by IIP, Danish investors or Danish know-how, services or technology must be included.

IIP's revenues will consist of interest, dividends and profit from sale of shares.

Management's review

Financial review 2019

IIP recorded a net loss of DKK (17) million in 2019 compared to a loss of DKK (22) million in 2018. The negative result was due to value adjustments on the portfolio. Management fees and expenses were unchanged at DKK (1) million.

Capital position and capital resources

As at 31 December 2019, the investors had paid in DKK 158 million corresponding to 32 per cent of the capital commitment of DKK 500 million. Thus, the undisbursed commitment was DKK 342 million.

At year-end 2019, IIP's equity was DKK 52 million excluding the undisbursed commitment.

Financial risks

IIP makes investments in developing countries, where political and economic conditions may be volatile, and the investments are often subject to high commercial risks. As a result, and as IIP measures its investments at fair market value, IIP's future results may fluctuate considerably.

Uncertainty at recognition and measurement

When preparing the financial statements, Management makes a number of estimates about future conditions that may affect the financial value of assets and liabilities. The area mostly affected by the estimates made by Management is the valuation of share capital investments at fair market value.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date, which have materially affected IIP's financial position.

Specifically, no material effect on IIP's financial position related to the consequences of actions taken against the COVID-19 has at this time been identified, however the likelihood of such an effect materialising must currently be considered high.

Outlook for 2020

Currently, no follow-up investments are expected. A positive result is expected, however subject to considerable uncertainty, not least related to the unknown effects of the COVID-19 outbreak.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2019	2018
Contribution from investments		(15,933)	(20,809)
Operating expenses, net		(1,143)	(1,355)
Gross profit/loss		(17,076)	(22,164)
Financial income, net		(93)	(34)
Profit/loss before tax		(17,169)	(22,198)
Net profit/loss for the year		(17,169)	(22,198)
<hr/>			
Recommended appropriation of profit/loss			
Retained earnings		(17,169)	(22,198)
		(17,169)	(22,198)

The net income for the year has been transferred to equity.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2019	2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
4 Investments		53,029	68,962
Total non-current assets		53,029	68,962
Current assets			
Undisbursed commitments		341,919	345,444
Cash		73	13
Total current assets		341,992	345,457
TOTAL ASSETS		395,021	414,419
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Paid-in capital		158,081	154,556
Undisbursed commitments		341,919	345,444
Total commitment		500,000	500,000
Repaid capital		(68,880)	(68,880)
Retained earnings		(37,159)	(19,990)
Total equity		393,961	411,130
Current liabilities			
Drawn on bank credit facility		619	2,876
Payables to group enterprises		20	-
Other payables		421	413
Total current liabilities		1,060	3,289
Total liabilities		1,060	3,289
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		395,021	414,419

- 1 Accounting policies
- 2 Contingent liabilities and other financial obligations
- 3 Related parties and ownership
- 7 Financial risk management
- 8 Equity and credit risk
- 9 Currency risk
- 10 Liquidity risk
- 11 Classification of financial instruments
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Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	2019	2018
Total equity		
Paid-in capital beginning of year	154,556	113,179
Paid-in capital during the year	3,525	41,377
Paid-in capital end of year	158,081	154,556
Undisbursed commitments	341,919	345,444
Total committed capital	500,000	500,000
Repaid capital beginning of year	(68,880)	(68,530)
Repaid capital during the year	-	(350)
Repaid capital end of year	(68,880)	(68,880)
Total capital end of year, net	431,120	431,120
Retained earnings beginning of year	(19,990)	2,208
Transferred from net income for the year	(17,169)	(22,198)
Retained earnings end of year	(37,159)	(19,990)
Total equity end of year	393,961	411,130

At 31 December 2019, the investors had paid in DKK 158.1 million corresponding to 32% of the capital commitment of DKK 500 million. Thus, the remaining commitment is DKK 341.9 million.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Cash flow statement

Note DKK'000	2019	2018
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit for the year	(17,169)	(22,198)
5 Adjustments	15,934	21,160
6 Change in working capital	28	(178)
Net cash from operating activities	(1,207)	(1,216)
Cash flow from (to) investing activities		
Received from projects	-	-
Paid-out to investments and loans	-	(42,117)
Net cash from (to) investing activities	-	(42,117)
Cash flow from (to) financing activities		
Paid-in capital from partners	3,525	41,377
Repaid capital to partners	-	(350)
Net cash from (to) financing activities	3,525	41,027
Net change in cash	2,318	(2,306)
Cash beginning of year	(2,863)	(557)
Cash end of year	(545)	(2,863)
- Shown as cash in current assets	73	13
- Shown as drawn on bank credit facility	(619)	(2,876)

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

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1 Accounting policies

The annual report of IFU Investment Partners K/S for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the same accounting policies as last year.

Presentation and classification

To better reflect IIP's activities, the presentation of the income statement and balance sheet as well as the order of the line items in the income statement deviate from the standard tables in the Danish Financial Statements Act. By presenting the primary statements on the basis of IIP's special character as a limited partnership (long-term investments), the financial statements hereby provide the reader with the best possible clarity of IIP's activities. The deviation is in concurrence with section 23(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to IIP, and provided that the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when IIP has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of IIP, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Adjustment subsequent to initial recognition is affected as described below for each item.

IIP applies the accounting principles described in the Danish Financial Statements Act Section 37(5) on measurement of financial assets and liabilities in accordance with IFRS.

Information brought to IIP's attention before the time of finalising the presentation of the annual report, and which confirms or invalidates affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date, is considered at recognition and measurement.

Income other than value adjustments is recognised in the income statement when earned, just as costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year. Value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the income statement as value adjustments.

Danish kroner is used as the measurement currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted price, without any deduction for transaction costs.

For all other financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined by using valuation techniques deemed to be appropriate in the circumstances.

For assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, IIP identifies transfers to and from the three levels of the fair value hierarchy by re-assessing the categorisation, and deems transfers to have occurred at the beginning of each reporting period.

Foreign currency adjustment

Foreign currency transactions are initially recognised in DKK using the exchange rate at the transaction date. Loans, receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies, which have not been settled at the balance sheet date, are converted into DKK using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. All exchange rate adjustments, including those that arise at the payment date, are recognised in the income statement as contribution from investments or financial income and financial expenses, depending on their nature.

Non-monetary items

Monetary balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, whereas non-monetary items are translated at transaction date rates.

Income statement

Contribution from investments

Contribution from investments consists of contribution from share capital investments and includes declared dividends (after tax), contributions from divested share capital investments and value adjustments in relation to the outstanding portfolio at year-end.

Operating expenses, net

The Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU) manages the administration and accounting of the Company. Operating expenses, net, comprise fee to Manager and external costs.

Financial income, net

Financial income, net comprises interest income on cash, interest expenses, exchange rate adjustments on cash and bank charges.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax on profit for the year

As a limited partnership, IIP is not an independent entity liable to taxation, which is why no current or deferred tax has been recognised in the financial statements. IIP's profit/loss is taxed at the partners of this limited partnership in accordance with applicable taxation rules.

Balance sheet

Investments

Investments consist of share capital investments.

Share capital investments are recognised when they are disbursed. Share capital investments are measured both at initial recognition and throughout the investment period at fair value with changes recognised through profit or loss as contribution from share capital investments.

Share capital investments where IIP has significant influence are associates and are accounted for as share capital investments.

Other receivables

Other receivables include dividends and prepayments.

Current liabilities

Current liabilities are initially recognised at cost, which is fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared in accordance with the indirect method and shows IIP's cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities as well as IIP's cash position at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash comprises cash at hand less short-term bank debt.

Contingent liabilities

Undisbursed commitments to investments are comprised of undisbursed contractual commitments and binding commitments not yet contracted. The existence of such liabilities will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within IIP's control.

Financial ratios

The financial ratios stated in the survey of financial highlights have been calculated as follows:

Return on assets $\frac{\text{Profit before financials} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$

Solvency ratio $\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$

Return on equity $\frac{\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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2 Contingent liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

IIP has entered into the following commitments to investments:

DKK'000	2019	2018
Undisbursed contracted commitments	9,794	9,564
Total undisbursed to investments	9,794	9,564

IIP has signed a management agreement with IFU, whereby IFU performs administration, monitoring and investment advice for IIP. The management agreement cannot be cancelled. For 2019, the payment amounts to DKK 1,036 thousand incl. VAT.

3 Related parties and ownership

The following are recorded in IIP's register of limited partners:

- ▶ Pensionskassernes Administration A/S (limited partner)
- ▶ Pensionskassen for Børne og Ungdomspædagoger (limited partner)

Other related parties:

- ▶ IFU Investment Partners GP P/S
- ▶ IFU Investments Komplementar ApS
- ▶ IFU (manager)

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

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			2019	2018
4 Investments				
Cost at beginning of year			79,436	37,319
Additions for the year			-	42,117
Cost at 31 December			79,436	79,436
Accumulated value adjustment beginning of year			(10,474)	10,686
Value adjustments			(15,933)	(21,160)
Accumulated value adjustment end of year			(26,407)	(10,474)
Carrying amount at 31 December			53,029	68,962
Hereof associated companies:				
Share capital investment in projects end of year at cost			31,273	31,273
Accumulated value adjustment end of year			4,066	10,946
			35,339	42,219
Associated companies				
Name:	Domicile:	Form of company:	IIP K/S' ownership interest (%)	
				Result
				According to the latest approved annual report
Danper Agricola Olmos S.A.C	Peru	S.A.C	25.00%	(20,161) 179,201
				2019 2018
5 Cash flow statement - adjustments				
Value adjustments			15,934	21,160
			15,934	21,160
6 Cash flow statement - changes in working capital				
Change in payables, etc.			28	(178)
			28	(178)

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7 Financial risk management

Introduction

Through investments, IIP is exposed to financial risks such as equity on investments, currency risk, and liquidity risk.

A number of limits have been established to avoid excessive concentration of risks, and through its investment policy and due diligence procedures, IIP further seeks to identify and mitigate the equity risk.

8 Equity and credit risk

Equity risk

Equity risk arises from changes in the fair values of share capital investments in projects.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that IIP will incur a financial loss due to a counterparty not fulfilling its obligation.

Managing equity and credit risk

At the portfolio level, IIP mitigates equity risk and credit risk by investing in a variety of countries and by limiting the investment in a single project. IIP assesses concentration of risks on the basis of total commitments to the Fund. Further, IIP assesses, through the due diligence process, the specific risks for each share capital investment and seeks to mitigate associated equity risks.

For some of IIP's share capital investments, IIP has the opportunity to sell the shares through pre-agreed exit agreements. In this way, IIP mitigates the risk of not being able to exit the investments. See note 12 for fair value measurement basis.

The table below shows the distribution of the cost of IIP's investments by the OECD country risk classification.

This classification takes into account the political and economic environment of each country, including risk of force majeure, such as war, etc. The classification of each country is updated twice a year.

2019	Share capital investments		Commitments (off balance)	
	DKK'000	%	DKK'000	%
OECD				
2	16,425	21	-	-
3	31,273	39	9,794	100
7	31,738	40	-	-
	79,436	100	9,794	100
2018				
OECD				
2	16,425	21	-	-
3	31,273	39	9,564	100
7	31,738	40	-	-
	79,436	100	9,564	100

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8 Equity and credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for IIP.

DKK'000	2019		2018	
	Carrying amount	Maximum credit exposure (contractual cash flow)	Carrying amount	Maximum credit exposure (contractual cash flow)
Cash	73	73	13	13
	73	73	13	13

9 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument fluctuates due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

IIP is exposed to currency risk through its investments that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency (DKK). IIP does not hedge currency exposure in share capital investments, as timing of cash flow is uncertain and investments are typically exposed to local currencies where hedging costs are normally very high. By way of operation, some investments may have a natural built-in hedge, e.g. export-oriented businesses. IIP does not hedge commitments to disburse either, as timing and amounts are often difficult to foresee.

Currency exposure and sensitivity

In 2019, there is no currency risk besides share capital investments.

10 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that IIP will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations.

IIP's primary exposure to liquidity risk arises from commitments to disburse share capital investments.

To meet these and other obligations, IIP depends on its limited partners being able to honour their commitments to IIP. A DKK 25 million credit facility is in place to cover unexpected negative short-term fluctuations in cash flows. At year-end, DKK 24 million was available for drawing.

For information of commitments from the limited partners, see note 2.

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10 Liquidity risk (continued)

Contractual maturities

The contractual maturities based on undiscounted contractual cash flows are shown below for financial assets, liabilities, guarantees and commitments.

2019

DKK'000	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	On demand	0-1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	No fixed maturity
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents							
73	73	73	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	73	73	73	-	-	-	-
Liabilities							
Drawn on bank credit facility	619	619	-	619	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	441	441	-	441	-	-	-
Total liabilities	1,060	1,060	-	1,060	-	-	-
Off-balance							
Amounts payable on share capital and loan agreements	-	9,794	9,794	-	-	-	-
Total off-balance	-	9,794	9,794	-	-	-	-

2018

DKK'000	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	On demand	0-1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	No fixed maturity
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents							
13	13	13	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	13	13	13	-	-	-	-
Liabilities							
Drawn on bank credit facility	2,876	2,876	-	2,876	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	413	413	413	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	3,289	3,289	413	2,876	-	-	-
Off-balance							
Amounts payable on share capital and loan agreements	-	9,564	9,564	-	-	-	-
Total off-balance	-	9,564	9,564	-	-	-	-

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11 Classification of financial instruments

The following table provides a reconciliation between line items in the balance sheet and categories of financial instruments.

2019

DKK'000	Designated at fair value through profit and loss	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Other liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Share capital investment in projects	53,029	-	-	53,029
Cash and cash equivalents	-	73	-	73
Total financial assets	53,029	73	-	53,102
Financial liabilities				
Current liabilities:				
Other current liabilities	-	-	1,060	1,060
Total financial liabilities	-	-	1,060	1,060

2018

DKK'000	Designated at fair value through profit and loss	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Other liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Financial assets				
Share capital investment in projects	68,962	-	-	68,962
Cash and cash equivalents	-	13	-	13
Total financial assets	68,962	13	-	68,975
Financial liabilities				
Current liabilities:				
Other current liabilities	-	-	3,289	3,289
Total financial liabilities	-	-	3,289	3,289

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12 Fair value measurement basis

The calculation of fair value is based on a fair value hierarchy that reflects the level of judgement associated with the inputs used to measure the fair value. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- ▶ Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that can be accessed at the measurement date
- ▶ Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly
- ▶ Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs that have been applied in valuing the respective assets or liabilities.

In the following sections, a short description of the overall principle for IIP's calculation of fair value is provided. For all investments, the value determined by using the methods described below will be adjusted, if considered necessary and appropriate, by taking the following factors into account:

1. Current and expected operational results of the project company
2. Risk of remittance, if any
3. Specific circumstances relating to the partners, project, country, region and/or sector
4. Current market conditions
5. Tax issues

Share capital investments

Most of IIP's fair value estimates are based on unobservable market data (level 3).

Investments are valued as follows:

- ▶ In the initial phase, all investments are valued at cost price less any impairment adjustment, as this is deemed to provide a good indication of fair value. Hereafter, investments will be valued at either the Discounted Cash Flow method (DCF), by an earnings multiple if appropriate and reliable transaction/earnings multiples are available, or by the net assets methodology, if appropriate.
- ▶ If during the 12-month period prior to the reporting date, IIP has received a binding offer in writing from a third party or a significant transaction has taken place, the shares will normally be valued based on the offer or the recent transaction.

The following general assumptions are applied when performing DCF or earnings multiple calculations:

- ▶ For DCF calculations, budgets and forecasts for the investments form the basis for the valuation.
- ▶ A weighted average cost of capital based on the cost of equity and the cost of debt weighted by the targeted financial leverage from the industry. Growth in terminal period is based on the estimated long-term inflation rate of the country.
- ▶ An illiquidity discount is applied and other specific adjustments may be applied where relevant for both DCF and earnings multiple calculations.

Valuing private investments in developing countries at fair values involves a large inherent uncertainty. Due to these uncertainties, a degree of caution is applied when exercising judgements and making the necessary estimates.

Some share capital investments include a pre-agreed exit agreement. In these cases, the value of the exit agreements is taken into consideration as part of the fair value calculation. Investments valued according to exit agreements are disclosed in the table below together with investments valued based on a recent binding offer or transaction.

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12 Fair value measurement basis (continued)

Fair value measurements and reconciliation

The following table shows financial instruments recognised at fair value by level in the fair value hierarchy and a reconciliation of all movements in the fair value of items categorised within level 3.

2019

DKK'000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Share capital investments				
Opening balance	14,917	-	54,045	68,962
Total gains/losses for the period included in profit or loss ¹⁾	(4,126)	-	(11,807)	(15,933)
Closing balance	10,791	-	42,238	53,029
Total recurring fair value measurements	10,791	-	42,238	53,029

2018

DKK'000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Share capital investments				
Opening balance	-	-	48,005	48,005
Paid-in share capital in projects	31,738	-	10,379	42,117
Total gains/losses for the period included in profit or loss ¹⁾	(16,821)	-	(4,339)	(21,160)
Closing balance	14,917	-	54,045	68,962
Total recurring fair value measurements	14,917	-	54,045	68,962

1) Recognised in contribution from share capital investments.

Hereof DKK (12) million (2018: DKK (4) million) is attributable to assets held at 31 December for level 3.

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12 Fair value measurement basis (continued)

Valuation techniques and unobservable inputs used measuring fair value of level 3 fair value measurements.

2019

Type of investment	Fair value at 31/12/2019	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Reasonable possible shift in %	Change in fair value
Investments					
Binding offers/ transaction/exit terms					
	35,339				
	6,899	Discounted cash flow	WACC	+10	(1,217)
			Growth in terminal value	-20	(678)
Share capital investments	42,238				

2018

Type of investment	Fair value at 31/12/2018	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Reasonable possible shift in %	Change in fair value
Investments					
Binding offers/ transaction/exit terms					
	42,219				
	11,826	Discounted cash flow	WACC	+10	(1,342)
			Growth in terminal value	-20	(648)
Share capital investments	54,045				

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