Deloitte.

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CI-II VM B K/S

Nørregade 21 1165 Copenhagen Central Business Registration No 36914777

Annual report 2016

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 31/5-2017Chairman of the General Meeting

Name: Christian Troels Skakkebæk

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Entity details

Entity

CI-II VM B K/S Nørregade 21 1165 Copenhagen

Central Business Registration No: 36914777

Founded: 05.06.2015

Registered in: Copenhagen

Financial year: 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016

Executive Board

Peter Vilhelm Carøe Poul Flemming Hansen

Bank

Nordea Bank Danmark A/S

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Weidekampsgade 6 P.O. Box 1600 0900 Copenhagen

Statement by Management on the annual report

The General Partner have today considered and approved the annual report of CI-II VM B K/S for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2016 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 22.05.2017

Executive Board

Peter Vilhelm Carøe

ul Flemming H**a**nsen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of CI-II VM B K/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CI-II VM B K/S for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant 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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2016 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, 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.

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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 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 and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exits. 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.

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

Independent auditor's report

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.

- 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Independent auditor's report

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary 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 commentary.

Copenhagen, 22.05.2017

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Central Business Registration No: 33963556

Bill Haudal Pedersen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Michael Thoro Larsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Company's main activity is directly or indirectly to carry on business in Denmark and abroad through financing of and investments in infrastructure- and energy assets and other business related hereto.

Development in activities and finances

The development in the financial year's activities is as expected

Income statement for 2016

	Notes_	2016 EUR'000	2015 EUR'000
Other external expenses	i	(4)	(4)
Operating profit/loss		(4)	(4)
Other financial income		7,263	3,488
Profit/loss for the year		7,259	3,484
Proposed distribution of profit/loss			
Retained earnings		7,259	3,484
		7,259	3,484

Balance sheet at 31.12.2016

	Notes	2016 EUR'000	2015 EUR'000
Other receivables Fixed asset investments		110,751 110,751	103,488 103,488
Fixed assets		110,751	103,488
Assets		110,751	103,488

Balance sheet at 31.12.2016

	<u>Notes</u>	2016 EUR'000	2015 EUR'000
Contributed capital		100,000	100,000
Retained earnings		10,743	3,484
Equity		110,743	103,484
Payables to group enterprises		4	0
Other payables		4	4
Current liabilities other than provisions		8_	4
Liabilities other than provisions		8	4
Equity and liabilities		110,751	103,488

Contingent liabilities

Statement of changes in equity for 2016

	Contributed capital EUR'000	Retained earnings EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Equity beginning of year	100,000	3,484	103,484
Profit/loss for the year	0	7,259	7,259
Equity end of year	100,000	10,743	110,743

Notes

1. Other external expenses The Company has no employees.

The Management has not received any remuneration.

2. Contingent liabilitiesThere are no guarantees or contingent liabilities of the company.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises.

The accounting policies applied for these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Reporting currency is Euro (EUR).

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity 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 the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the one in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income from the committed mezzanine loan.

Accounting policies

Balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables comprises a mezzanine loan including the interest measured at amortised cost, usually equaling nominal value less write-downs for bad and doubtful debts.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.