



Advantage Core Infrastruktur DCP VII 2022 I A/S

Bredgade 40
1260 Copenhagen
CVR No. 43466763

Annual report 25.08.2022 - 31.12.2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual
report on 30.05.2024

Anders Stubkjær Dalhoff
Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

Advantage Core Infrastruktur DCP VII 2022 I A/S
Bredgade 40
1260 Copenhagen

Business Registration No.: 43466763
Date of foundation: 25.08.2022
Registered office: Copenhagen
Financial year: 25.08.2022 - 31.12.2023

Board of Directors

Peter Carstensen
Anders Stubkjær Dalhoff
Mikkel Winckler

Executive Board

Anders Stubkjær Dalhoff

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Advantage Core Infrastruktur DCP VII 2022 I A/S for the financial year 25.08.2022 - 31.12.2023.

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 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 25.08.2022 - 31.12.2023.

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

Furthermore, the supplementary report has been prepared in accordance with the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) and 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, 30.05.2024

Executive Board

Anders Stubkjær Dalhoff

Board of Directors

Peter Carstensen

Anders Stubkjær Dalhoff

Mikkel Winckler

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Advantage Core Infrastruktur DCP VII 2022 I A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Advantage Core Infrastruktur DCP VII 2022 I A/S for the financial year 25.08.2022 - 31.12.2023, 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 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 25.08.2022 - 31.12.2023 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 for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. 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 exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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:

- 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 by relevant law and regulations.

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 in the relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary or the supplementary report.

Copenhagen, 30.05.2024

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Rasmus Grynderup Kiær Steffensen

State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne44143

Management commentary

Primary activities

Advantage Core Infrastruktur DCP VII 2022 I A/S (Advantage Core I) is a feeder alternative investment fund for NIC DCP VII K/S (NIC DCP VII) with a geographical focus on global infrastructure investments in primarily Europe and North America. NIC DCP VII has made two commitments: DIF Infrastructure VII (main fund) and DIF VII Co-invest C.V. (co-investment). Advantage Core I is fully committed to NIC DCP VII. Advantage Core I was established August 25, 2022, and this annual report therefore covers the period from August 25, 2022 to December 31, 2023.

Development in activities and finances

The financial year resulted in a gain of EUR 0.146 million, which is better than management expectations.

The fair value adjustment of portfolio fund's investments was positive by EUR 0.076 million. Establishment cost, legal and tax due diligence cost and other administrative expenses in the form of management fee and fund operating expenses amounted to EUR 0.016 million whereafter the fair value adjustment of the portfolio fund was positive by EUR 0.060 million. Since inception the underlying portfolio fund has in general performed according to plan.

Advantage Core I's own external expenses in the form of management fee, establishment cost, due diligence cost associated with the completion of the portfolio fund commitment and fund operating expenses amounted to EUR 0.108 million. Financial income (interest on cash deposits) amounted to EUR 0.194 million.

In the financial year an aggregate amount of EUR 9.1 million was paid in by the shareholders corresponding to 100% of the shareholders' committed capital. An aggregate amount of EUR 2.7 million was contributed to the portfolio fund during the financial year corresponding to 29,7 % of the commitment to the portfolio fund. The equity amounts to EUR 9.2 million as of December 31, 2023.

Particular risks

Financial risk

The objective of Advantage Core I is to provide capital to the portfolio fund (NIC DCP VII), and thereby finance the underlying investments in competitive infrastructure companies primarily in Europe and North America. The highest factor of risk is the changes in the valuations of the companies in which NIC DCP VII invests in, which are based on both the development in earnings and the valuations of comparable listed companies. The portfolio valuations are based on an estimate and therefore subject to some degree of uncertainty.

Interest rate risk

Advantage Core I is less sensitive to changes in interest rate levels.

Foreign exchange currency risk

Advantage Core I's portfolio fund commitments are made in EUR. As the capital in Advantage Core I is also in EUR, the currency risk is considered insignificant.

Liquidity risk

Advantage Core I's cash resources as of 31 December 2023, include cash and cash equivalents and outstanding commitments from the limited partners and are deemed sufficient to cover Advantage Core I's current liabilities.

Outlook

While the portfolio of Advantage Core I performed very well and ahead of expectation 2023 was challenging for the industry as a whole from a performance perspective. However, the outlook for infrastructure as an asset class remains positive. The industry's lower performance was driven mainly by declining asset valuations, with the long-dated fixed cash flows negatively impacted by rising interest rates. Infrastructure overall however maintains strong tailwinds, and the energy transition will continue to require significant investments that cannot be met by public funding alone. Additionally, the need for digital infrastructure is rapidly increasing and spending programs for the sector are a key priority for governments in the US and in many other countries globally. Finally, several recent infrastructure GP acquisitions have underpinned the strong conviction in the asset class by large and global multi-asset managers.

The result for 2024 is expected to be zero to slightly positive as a function of the expected J-curve shape of a private equity portfolio.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2022/23

	Notes	2022/23 EUR'000
Fair value adjustments of other investment assets		60
Other external expenses	1	(108)
Gross profit/loss		(48)
Other financial income		194
Profit/loss for the year		146
Proposed distribution of profit and loss:		
Retained earnings		146
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		146

Balance sheet at 31.12.2023

Assets

	Notes	2022/23 EUR'000
Other investments		2,713
Financial assets	2	2,713
Fixed assets		2,713
Cash		6,499
Current assets		6,499
Assets		9,212

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2022/23 EUR'000
Contributed capital		60
Share premium		8,999
Retained earnings		146
Equity		9,205
Other payables		7
Current liabilities other than provisions		7
Liabilities other than provisions		7
Equity and liabilities		9,212
Fair value information	3	
Contingent liabilities	4	

Statement of changes in equity for 2022/23

	Contributed capital EUR'000	Unpaid contributed capital EUR'000	Share premium EUR'000	Retained earnings EUR'000	Total EUR'000
Contributed upon formation	54	41	0	(41)	54
Increase of capital	60	0	8,999	0	9,059
Decrease of capital	(54)	(41)	0	41	(54)
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	146	146
Equity end of year	60	0	8,999	146	9,205

The investors have committed a total of EUR 9.1 million, which have been paid in as of 31.12.2023.

Notes

1 Other external expenses

The Company has no employees.

Management has not received remuneration.

According to paragraph 61 section 3 (5 and 6) of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers etc. Act, alternative investment funds must disclose information about the total remuneration of the entire staff of the Fund Manager and the number of beneficiaries. Furthermore, remuneration to material risk-takers must be disclosed.

The Fund Manager must also disclose the information necessary to provide an understanding of the risk profile of the Fund and the measures that the Fund Manager takes to avoid or manage conflicts of interest between the Fund Manager and the Limited Partners. The Executive board has adopted a remuneration policy in order to ensure that the employees and Management are remunerated according to the Danish Executive Order on remuneration policy and disclosure requirements on remuneration for managers of alternative investment funds, etc.

In accordance with paragraph 61 section 3 (5 and 6) of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers etc. Act, information regarding salaries paid to employees of the fund manager is disclosed in the Annual Report for ADVANTAGE Investment Partners A/S, Business Reg. No. 39 57 33 34.

No carried interest was paid out by the Fund during the financial period.

2 Financial assets

The Company has through investments in portfolio funds ownership of mainly unquoted investments. The Company has no controlling or significant influence on the portfolio funds in which the Company has invested.

The portfolio funds in which the Company has invested all use common accepted guidelines for measuring the fair value. The measuring of the fair value of the investments in underlying portfolio companies are made by the managers of the portfolio funds.

Usually the Company has no or very little information about specific methods and assumptions used by the managers of the portfolio funds when measuring the fair value of the underlying portfolio companies. The manager's valuation committee will assess and if considered necessary adjust the valuation of the underlying portfolio companies. At the assessment of the fair value of the underlying portfolio companies reported by the managers, information about the market conditions, company specific information as well as information received through dialog with the managers of the portfolio funds are used.

The value of a private equity fund is measured as the fair value of each investment in portfolio companies owned by the fund with addition of other net assets in the fund. The valuation of a portfolio company in a private equity fund is based on the industry, market position and earnings capacity, and the (i) the peer group multiple, i.e. the market value of comparable listed companies, (ii) transaction multiple in recent M&A transactions involving comparable companies, (iii) value indications from potential buyers of the portfolio company, (iv) market value if the portfolio company is publicly traded or (v) future expected proceeds, if there is a concluded agreement on the sale of the portfolio company.

The Company invests in portfolio funds. The investments made by the portfolio funds are classified within the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 – Inputs based upon quoted priced for identical assets and liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly, including inputs in markets that are not considered to be active.

Level 3 – Unobservable input.

Fair market value as of 31 December 2023

EUR'000	Level 1: Quoted prices	Level 2: Observable input	Level 3: Unobservable input	Total
Investment in portfolio funds	0	0	2,713	2,713
Total	0	0	2,713	2,713

3 Fair value information

	Unlisted equity EUR'000
Fair value end of year	2,713
Unrealised fair value adjustments recognised in the income statement	60

4 Contingent liabilities

There is a remaining investment commitment of a total of EUR 6.4 million to the Master fund.

In addition there are no guarantees or other 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 with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

Reporting currency is Euro (EUR). Applied EUR / DKK exchange rate at balance sheet date is 7.45.

Non-comparability

This is the Entity's first financial period and comprise 25.08.2022 - 31.12.2023.

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 rate 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

Tax on profit/loss for the year and deferred tax

In terms of tax status, the Company is an investment company under section 19 of the Danish Capital Gains Tax Act. Following IFRIC 23, Management has applied the tax status they considered most likely in connection with the financial reporting, taking into account the uncertainty arising from the criteria for qualifying as an investment company under section 19 of the Danish Capital Gains Tax Act.

Based on legislation, consultation with advisors in the establishing of the company and common practice in the area, Management has deemed it highly probable that the Company's investments in underlying investment funds will meet the investment requirements of section 19 of the Danish Capital Gains Tax Act.

If, contrary to Management's best expectations, the Company does not meet the requirements of being an investment company under section 19 of the Danish Capital Gains Tax Act, it will not affect the Company's income statement or balance sheet, since deferred tax is not incumbent on the revaluation of unlisted equity investments, just as it is expected that a substantial part of the return on investments in underlying investment funds will be tax-exempt as long as the Company is subject to ordinary tax liability.

Income statement

Fair value adjustments of other investment assets

Fair value adjustments of other investment assets comprise adjustments for the financial year of the Entity's investment assets measured at fair value at the balance sheet date.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including management fee, general partner fee, audit fee, etc.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprise interest and net exchange rate adjustments on transactions in foreign currencies.

Balance sheet

Other investments

Other investments under non-current assets comprise unlisted investments in fund-of-funds (portfolio company).

Investments are measured at fair value through the income statement. When measuring the fair value of an underlying portfolio company the valuation is based on the fair value of the assets and liabilities included in the individual portfolio company, which appears in the individual portfolio company's audited financial statement.

The fair value of the investment assets held in the portfolio company is calculated based on recognized valuation methods, including the IPEV valuation guidelines, which essentially correspond to the recognition and measurement provisions under IFRS 13. The estimated fair value on the investments under non-current assets thus corresponds to the Advantage' share of the capital account of the portfolio company.

As a result of the investment is made through another portfolio company, it is not possible to provide further information about the multiples, return requirements etc. applied in valuation. At Q4 the Company receives audited financial statements by an independent auditor from the underlying funds which is the basis for valuation at the balance sheet date.

Since the valuation in the portfolio company is dependent on assumptions about e.g., future earnings in underlying companies owned by the funds and the development in market multiples, the valuation is associated with a natural uncertainty. This uncertainty will naturally be greater in periods of fluctuations in the financial markets, where market multiples, and thus the valuation, will be affected by, among other things, developments in illiquidity premiums and the possibility of selling underlying companies in the funds.

Outstanding investment commitments at the balance sheet date are disclosed as contingent liabilities in the notes. The Company only holds investments in unlisted equity.

Refer to note 2 for further.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in bank deposits.

Other financial liabilities

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

Supplementary reports

Periodic disclosure for Article 8 financial products

Please refer to following pages for Advantage Core Infrastruktur DCP VII 2022 I A/S' periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2, and 2a of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 for the period 25.08.2022 - 31.12.2023.

ANNEX IV

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Advantage Core Infrastruktur DCP VII 2022 I A/S

Legal entity identifier: 43 46 67 63

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%

No

It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of ___% of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Advantage Core Infrastruktur DCP VII 2022 I A/S (“the Partnership”) is a closed-ended alternative investment fund, managed by *Advantage Investment Partners* (“the Manager”). The Partnership is a fund-of-funds, investing in NIC DCP VII K/S (the “**Feeder Vehicle**”) and thereby indirectly investing in DIF Infrastructure VII Coöperatief U.A and DIF Infrastructure VII SCSp, together operating under the name “DIF Infrastructure VII” or “DIF VII” (jointly the “**Main Funds**”) and any co-investment vehicles (each a “**Co-Investment Vehicle**”) established by DIF Capital Partners, each with DIF Capital Partners as its manager (“**Portfolio Fund Manager**”) and any Alternative Investment Vehicles, Feeder or Parallel Funds (each as defined in the Master Fund LPAs) established in accordance with the Master Fund LPAs (collectively the “**Master Funds**”) with the principal objective of creating capital growth for the benefit of the Limited Partners. Any reference in this Disclosure Document to the status or characteristics of the Partnership for purposes of SFDR and EU Taxonomy (EU 2020/852) is a function of the corresponding status or characteristics of the Master Funds as determined by DIF Management.



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The Master Funds, and thus indirectly the Partnership, promote environmental and social characteristics by making investments that contribute to SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 9 Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure, SDG 11 Sustainable Cities & Communities, and SDG 13 Climate Action. The contribution to the SDGs is monitored both pre-investment and post-investment by the Portfolio Fund Manager. For each sector, a list of indicators has been prepared that reflect the promotion of environmental and/or social characteristics. The pre-investment indicators are shown in Table 1, and the post-investment indicators are shown in Tables 2a-d below.

To more accurately reflect the specific contributions of the Partnership to these indicators, the supplementary metrics have been modified to highlight the Partnership's impact rather than that of the entirety of the Master Funds'. This is derived from an estimated calculation of the Partnership's pro rata share of the Master Funds.

● How did the sustainability indicators perform?

Table 1. Positive contributions Intrinsic Benefits Tool

The Intrinsic Benefits Tool (IBT) measures the contribution of an investment to the SDGs at the pre-investment stage. The Portfolio Fund Manager's investment teams complete the IBT based on inputs for the relevant fund, sector and geography for the investment. The IBT measures positive and negative impacts and computes a relative score (including quarter allocation) for the investment compared to the Master Funds' investment universe. The IBT directly links the positive impacts identified to the SDGs. The table lists the positive impact categories identified by the IBT for the investments made by the Master Funds and the associated SDG contribution.

Intrinsic Benefits Tool impact categories	% investments ¹ with positive contribution ²	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	13 CLIMATE ACTION
Climate	79%				
Education	0%				
Energy	79%				
Health/sanitation	23%				
Information	0%				
Mobility	0%				
Waste	0%				
Water	23%				

¹ % of investments is computed as the percentage of invested and committed capital contributing to the respective impact category or SDG

² Individual investments may contribute to multiple positive impact categories, as a result the sum of the percentages contributing to individual impact categories is expected to be more than 100%

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

% investments ² contributing per SDG ³	79%	100%	100%	79%
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Based on the assessment performed with the IBT, the investments made by the Master Funds (and thus indirectly the Partnership) positively contribute to the Climate, Energy, Health/sanitation and Water impact categories. Through these positive contributions, 79% of investments made by the Master Funds contribute to SDG 7, 100% of investments made by the Master Funds contribute to SDG 9, 100% of investments made by the Master Funds contribute to SDG 11, and 79% of investments made by the Master Funds contribute to SDG 13. These metrics have been modified to reflect the Partnership’s impact rather than the entirety of the Master Funds’.

Table 2a. Invested capital in clean energy [SDG 7]

The reporting indicators for clean energy measure the percentage of the Master Funds’ (and thus indirectly the Partnership’s) invested and committed capital in renewable energy, battery storage and energy efficiency investments, as well as a capacity indicator and a performance indicator reflecting the year’s performance. For renewable energy, the capacity indicator is defined as installed capacity in MW, and the annual performance indicator is defined as production in MWh. For battery storage investments, the capacity indicator is defined as battery capacity in MWh. The annual performance indicator for battery storage investments depends on the use case of the investment and can, for example, be defined as utilisation percentage or energy delivered. For Energy efficiency investments, the capacity is defined as the number of projects started in the reporting period, and the annual performance is the energy savings delivered in MWh.

Type	Investments(%) ³ / Coverage(%) ⁴	Capacity	Annual performance	Comments
Energy				
Renewable energy	36.9% / 36.9%	2 MW	3,025 MWh	
Energy storage	26.7% / 11.8%	0.02 MWh	94.9%	Annual performance is expressed as availability rate. One investment could not report as all sites were still under development or construction.
Energy efficiency	15.5% / 5.9%	1 project	0 MWh	One investment could not provide reporting and will be engaged to improve reporting capabilities. The reporting investment only records projects that have been initiated since being acquired by the Portfolio Fund Manager. As these are still under construction, energy savings have yet to be delivered.
Total	79.0%			

³ Individual investments may contribute to an SDG through multiple positive impacts, but in determining the overall contribution to the respective SDGs the potentially multiple positive impacts per investment are counted as one

⁴ The coverage percentage discloses the percentage of the investments (as defined in 3) that was able to report on the relevant indicator

Table 2b. Invested capital in basic infrastructure and essential services [SDG 9 & 11]

For this indicator, the Portfolio Fund Manager tracks a key reporting indicator and a number of supplementing metrics. The key reporting indicator measures the percentage of the Master Funds' invested and committed capital in transport, energy, telecom, water, healthcare, education, and housing infrastructure, respectively. The Portfolio Fund Manager further disaggregates the percentage of the Master Funds' invested and committed capital into subsectors within defined categories. Additionally, the Portfolio Fund Manager further substantiates the contribution to the SDGs by reporting on supplementing metrics reflecting the services that investments made provide to society. In that context, the supplementing metrics consist of a capacity metric that reflects the potential/capacity of investments to provide these services and a performance metric that captures the level or quality of service delivered over the reporting period.

Investment type	Investments(%)³ / Coverage(%)⁴	Capacity	Annual performance	Comments
Transport				
Total	0%			No Transport investments have been made
Energy				
Renewable energy	36.9% / 36.9%	2 MW	3,025 MWh	Capacity defined as installed capacity in MW and annual performance defined as renewable energy delivered in MWh
Energy storage	26.7% / 11.8%	0.02 MWh	94.9%	Capacity defined as installed capacity in MWh and annual performance as the average availability rate
Energy efficiency	15.5% / 5.9%	1 project	0 MWh	Capacity defined as number of projects started and annual performance defined as energy savings delivered in MWh
Total	79.0%			
Telecom				
Total	0%			No Telecom investments have been made
Water				
Water collection, distribution, treatment and supply	23.0% / 23.0%	17,611 subscribers	2,953,848 m3	Capacity defined as the number of subscribers (industrial and consumer clients) serviced and annual performance as the amount of water delivered in m3.
Total	21.0%			
Healthcare				
Total	0%			No Healthcare investments have been made

Investment type	Investments(%) ³ / Coverage(%) ⁴	Capacity	Annual performance	Comments
Education				
Total	0%			No Education investments have been made
Housing				
Total	0%			No Housing investments have been made

Table 2c. GHG data [SDG 7, 11 & 13]

The GHG data indicators include GHG footprint, GHG emissions reduction, and GHG emissions avoided, which need to be reported by the investments made by the Master Funds. GHG footprint data will cover Scope 1 and 2 emissions for all investments and, where available, Scope 3 emissions. Avoided GHG emissions data can only be provided for certain investments (e.g., through improvements in energy efficiency, electrified transport and heating infrastructure displacing fossil fuel-based technology, and renewable energy displacing conventional energy generation).

Indicator	Investments(%) ³ / Coverage(%) ⁴	Value	Comments
GHG footprint			
Scope 1&2 (tCO ₂ e)	100% / 54.7%	1,737	54.7% of investments (up from 0% previous year) were able to report on GHG footprint data. Where 2023 data was unavailable, 2022 data may have been provided as a best estimate. Figures reported are an aggregation of absolute emissions at investment level, and not adjusted for Master Funds shareholding. One investment for which the Master Funds have a minority shareholding makes up the majority of emissions reported.
Scope 3 (tCO ₂ e)	100% / 54.7%	45,321	
GHG emissions reduction (tCO₂)			
Due to a lack of a comprehensive GHG emissions baseline for the Master Funds, the Portfolio Fund Manager is not able to report on GHG emissions reduction yet			
GHG emissions avoided (tCO₂)			
	67.3% / 8.6%	5	67.3% of investments were requested to report. 8.6% of investments (up from 0% previous year) were able to report on avoided emissions.

Table 2d. Energy consumption [SDG 7 & 11]

The Energy consumption indicators include total energy consumed, renewable energy consumed, and average share of renewable energy consumed. Total energy consumed is measured in MWh and is either directly reported by investments or derived from detailed GHG footprint data. Renewable energy consumed is measured in MWh and is either directly reported by investments or derived from detailed GHG footprint data. The average share of renewable energy consumed is defined as a weighted average percentage. It is computed by multiplying the investment level share of renewable energy consumed by invested and committed capital at the investment level, divided by Master Funds total invested and committed capital (based on data coverage). Additionally, an energy efficiency metric is reported for a water investment made by the Master Funds.

Indicator	Investments(%) ³ / Coverage(%) ⁴	Value	Comments
Energy consumption			
Total energy consumption (MWh)	100% / 42.8%	35,259	42.8% of investments were able to report on energy consumption data. Where 2023 data was not available, 2022 data may have been provided as a best estimate.
Renewable energy consumption (MWh)	100% / 42.8%	12,915	
Renewable energy consumed (%)	100% / 42.8%	37%	
Energy efficiency			
Energy efficiency (MWh/m3)	23.0% / 23.0%	0.02	Energy efficiency is measured as MWh consumed per m3 of water delivered.

● **...and compared to previous periods?**

2023 was the first year of receiving quantitative reporting from the underlying funds. Consequently, there is no data available in the previous periods so the comparison have focused on qualitative elements.

Table 1. Positive contributions Intrinsic Benefits Tool

Compared to the previous period, the number of investments made by the Master Funds (and thus indirectly the Partnership) grew from 3 to 8. The additional investments made by the Master Funds during the reporting period were in a greater variety of sectors than the investments already included in the previous period. As such, the number of positive impacts measured by the Intrinsic Benefits Tool through which the Master Funds now contributes to the selected SDGs increased. On an invested + committed capital basis all investments contribute to the selected SDGs.

Table 2a. Invested capital in clean energy [SDG 7]

Data coverage increased with Energy Storage data being reported for the first time and all Renewable Energy investments providing data. For Renewable Energy, both capacity and annual performance went up, which is driven by both increased data coverage and growth of underlying investments.

Table 2b. Invested capital in basic infrastructure and essential services [SDG 9 & 11]

More datapoints were reported as a result of increased sector diversification. Only Renewable Energy was reported in the previous period, which has shown an improved data coverage and an increase in capacity and annual performance.

Table 2c. GHG data [SDG 7, 11 & 13]

No data was reported in the previous period, which has improved to 54.7% coverage for this period. But, due to the lack of data in the previous year, no meaningful comparison can be made.

Table 2d. Energy consumption [SDG 7 & 11]

No data was reported in previous period and this has improved to 42.8% coverage for this period. But, due to the lack of data in previous year no meaningful comparison can be made.

● **What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

N/A. The Master Funds did not make sustainable investments.

● **How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

N/A

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?

N/A

Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

N/A



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

N/A

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: FY2023

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
Project 1	E36.00	33%	France
Project 2	D35.11	21%	United States

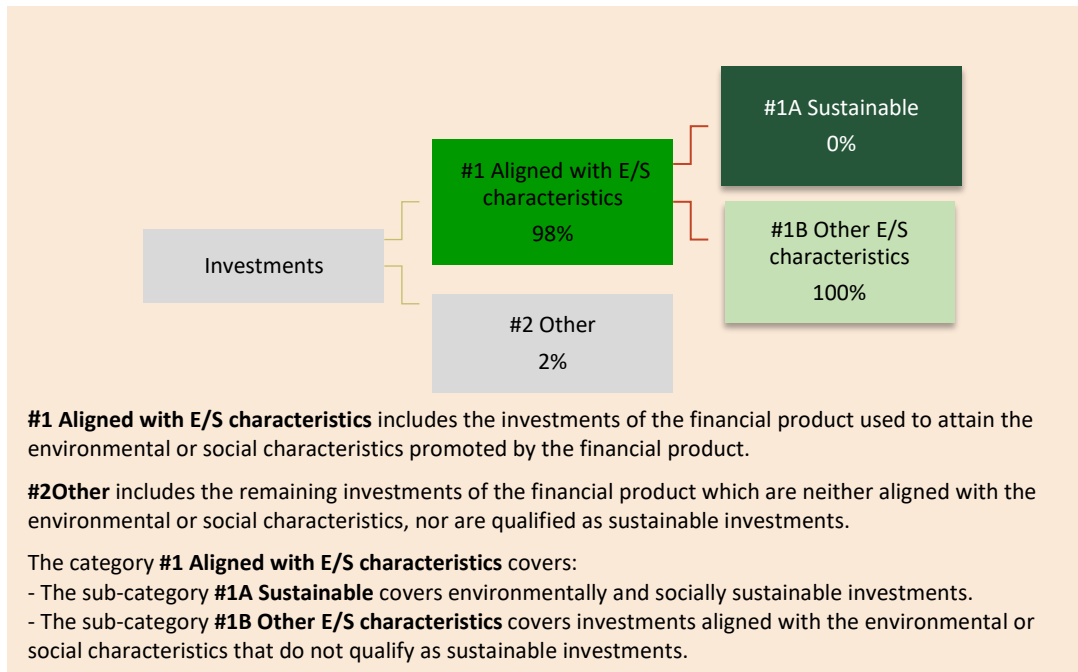


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The Portfolio Fund Manager aims to allocate a minimum proportion of 50% of AUM to investments aligned with the promotion of the SDGs selected by the Master Funds. Within the context of this regulatory Annex these investments are classified as #1B Other E/S Characteristics. Further information on the sustainability-related investments is given in the subquestions below.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

● What was the asset allocation?



● In which economic sectors were the investments made?

The investments made by the Master Funds (and thus indirectly by the Partnership) were in the following sectors:

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

NACE code	Class	Proportion
D35.11	Production of electricity	60%-70%
F43.22	Plumbing, heat and air-conditioning installation	0%-10%
D35.22	Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	0%-10%
E36.00	Water collection, treatment and supply	30%-40%



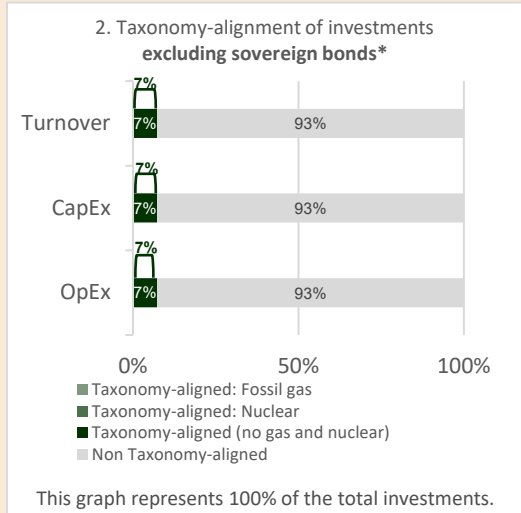
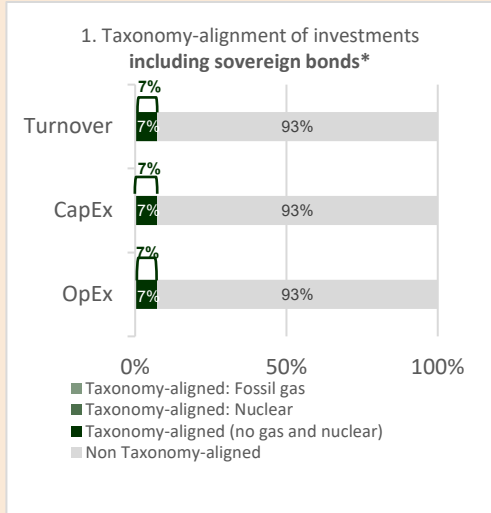
To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Master Funds (and thus indirectly the Partnership) do not have an objective to make sustainable investments. The Master Funds may however hold investments that are EU Taxonomy aligned. Where applicable this will be reflected in the below graphs. The taxonomy alignment numbers are reported in the underlying Fund’s SFDR periodic reporting which has been reviewed, but not audited or verified, by an auditor.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy⁵?

- Yes:
 - In fossil gas
 - In nuclear energy
- No

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*



* For the purpose of these graphs, ‘sovereign bonds’ consist of all sovereign exposures.

⁵ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

0%.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

In the prior period an alignment percentage of zero was reported. The increase in alignment is primarily due to increased data availability as the investment that reported alignment was also in portfolio last year.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

N/A. The Master Funds do not aim to make any sustainable investments.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A. The Master Funds do not aim to make any sustainable investments



What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Other investments will include investments that do not directly contribute to the SDGs the Master Funds promote and/or for which the annual reporting requirements on sustainability indicators are deemed unfeasible. These investments fit the Master funds investment strategy regarding portfolio diversification objectives and risk/return profiles. Other Master Funds’ assets also include a smaller portion of working capital (components are, e.g., cash and other current items). All investments, where relevant, are subject to pre-investment ESG screening, which acts as a minimum safeguard on ESG risks. For the reporting period, investments classified as “other” consist of working capital, including cash and receivables.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The Portfolio Fund Manager has developed tools and procedures that measure the contribution of investments to the SDGs promoted by the Master Funds. These tools and procedures have been implemented for the investments made by the Master Funds and resulted in the data presented in this report. During the reference period, the Portfolio Fund Manager has made 5 investments that contribute to the SDGs selected by the Master Funds. The 3 investments made before the reference period have been engaged in DIF’s annual ESG Path programme. The ESG Path programme consists of an annual survey to measure ESG performance and an ESG action plan to drive continuous improvement in ESG performance.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

N/A. No index has been designated by the Master Funds as a reference benchmark.

- *How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?*

N/A

- *How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*

N/A

- *How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?*

N/A

- *How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?*

N/A