

FE II CIV K/S

c/o Bech-Bruun
Gdanskgade 18
2150 Nordhavn
CVR no. 35 44 58 89

Annual report 2024

Approved at the limited partnership's ordinary partner meeting on 31 March 2025

Chairperson:

.....
Anders Michael Hauch

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Statement by Management on the annual report

Today, the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of FE II CIV K/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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 limited partnership at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the limited partnership's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2024.

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

The supplementary report provides a fair presentation within the framework of generally recognized guidelines for such reports.

We recommend that the annual report is approved at the ordinary partner meeting.

Copenhagen, 31 March 2025
General partner:
FE II GP ApS

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Søren Piilgaard Barkholt

.....
Erik Sejersen

Independent auditor's report

To the general partner and limited partners of FE II CIV K/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of FE II CIV K/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity 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 limited partnership at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the limited partnership's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2024 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' 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.

Statement on the Management's review and the Supplementary report in accordance with Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation

Management is responsible for the Management's review and the Supplementary report on information in accordance with Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, hereinafter referred to as the "Supplementary report".

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and the Supplementary report and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review and the Supplementary report are 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 and the Supplementary report are in accordance with the financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatements of the Management's review or the Supplementary report.

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 limited partnership'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 limited partnership 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.
- 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 limited partnership'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 limited partnership'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 limited partnership 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.

Copenhagen 31 March 2025
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Thomas Hjortkjær Petersen
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne33748

Management's review

Details of the limited partnership

Name	FE II CIV K/S
Address	C/O Bech-Bruun Gdanskgade 18 2150 Nordhavn
Registration no.	35 44 58 89
Date of establishment	15 December 2016
Registered office	Copenhagen, Denmark
Financial year	1 January – 31 December
General partner	FE II GP ApS
Auditor	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark

Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities

The purpose of the limited partnership is to be a limited partner and investor in Frontier Energy II Alpha K/S and Frontier Energy II Beta K/S.

Frontier Energy II Alpha K/S and Frontier Energy II Beta K/S are two parallel private equity limited partnerships established in 2017, which make, develop and realise investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency assets in countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Financial review

In 2024, FE II CIV K/S realised a loss of USD -14,958 (2023: loss of USD -15,474), which is primarily attributable to costs incurred.

During 2024, the limited partnership has made investments in portfolio companies totalling USD 889 (2023: USD 1,126).

At 31 December 2024, the equity amounted to USD -15,858 (2023: USD -900). The limited partners' contributed capital amounted to USD 100,000 (2023: USD 100,000), compared to the total committed capital of USD 200,000.

The limited partnership will draw down capital from the limited partners in the coming years to provide liquidity for the operations of the limited partnership and to cover costs incurred and investments in portfolio companies.

Sustainability and Disclosure

Frontier Energy is dedicated to developing and implementing projects that are environmentally and socially sustainable. When developing and building a project, Frontier Energy strives to benefit the neighbouring communities and to adhere to global best practice, including IFC performance standards. As part of this work, Frontier Energy has a comprehensive ESG risks assessment process including conducting full Environmental & Social Impact Assessments for all projects and further emphasizes community engagement from early phases of project development.

The 2024 annual report includes sustainability disclosures in accordance with the Sustainable Finance Disclosures Regulation (SFDR). The requirements are largely based on the latest Regulatory Technical Standards ("RTS") to the SFDR Regulation, which indicate which sustainability related information to be made available to investors through the annual report and how this information is to be presented.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date that may have a significant influence on the assessment of the annual report.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December 2024

Income statement

Note	USD	2024	2023
3	Income/loss from investments in portfolio companies	147	496
	General partner fee	-7,887	-8,241
	Other external costs	-7,531	-8,089
	Loss before net financials	-15,271	-15,834
	Financial income	328	360
	Financial expenses	-15	0
	Loss for the year	-14,958	-15,474
	Recommended appropriation of loss		
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-14,958	-15,474

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December 2024

Balance sheet

Note	USD	2024	2023
	ASSETS		
	Non-current		
	Financial assets		
3	Investments in portfolio companies	9,666	8,868
	Total non-current assets	9,666	8,868
	Current assets		
	Receivables from limited partners		
	Unpaid called capital	0	48
	Cash at bank and in hand	4,443	12,416
	Total current assets	4,443	12,464
	TOTAL ASSETS	14,109	21,332
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	100,000	100,000
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-115,858	-100,900
	Total equity	-15,858	-900
	Current liabilities		
	Payables to the general partner	23,707	15,820
	Accrued expenses	6,261	6,412
	Total current liabilities	29,968	22,232
	Total liabilities	29,968	22,232
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	14,109	21,332
1	Accounting policies		
2	Staff costs		
4	Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.		
5	Related parties		

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December 2024

Statement of changes in equity

USD	Contributed capital			Retained earnings/ accumulated losses	Total
	Commitment	Un-called	Commitment and called capital		
Balance at 1 January 2023	200,000	-101,320	98,680	-85,427	13,253
Paid through cash calls during the year	0	1,320	1,320	0	1,320
Loss for the year	0	0	0	-15,474	-15,474
Equity at 31 December 2023	200,000	-100,000	100,000	-100,900	-900
Paid through cash calls during the year	0	0	0	0	0
Loss for the year	0	0	0	-14,958	-14,958
Equity at 31 December 2024	200,000	-100,000	100,000	-115,858	-15,858

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December 2024

Notes

1 Accounting policies

FE II CIV K/S is a limited partnership and a commercial enterprise and therefore within the scope of Section 1 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The annual report of FE II CIV K/S for 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities with the special adjustments made caused by the entity being a limited partnership.

To provide a true and fair view of the limited partnership's investments, the presentation of the income statement is adjusted compared to the disclosure requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. Value adjustment of investments in portfolio investments is presented as part of the primary operations.

The accounting policies applied for this annual report are consistent with those applied last year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rate at the transaction date and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at closing rates. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Functional and presentation currency

The limited partnership's majority of returns are USD related, the capital is raised in USD and the performance is evaluated in USD terms and the liquidity of the limited partnership is also managed in USD. Therefore, the limited partnership concludes that USD is its functional currency. The limited partnership's presentation currency is also USD. At the balance sheet date, the DKK/USD exchange rate was 714.29 (2023: 674.47).

Income statement

Value adjustment of investments in portfolio companies

Realised and unrealised value adjustments of investments in portfolio companies are recognised in a separate item in the income statement.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses relating to administration, auditing, etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, fees and realised and unrealised gains and losses on foreign currencies (non-USD).

Tax for the year

The limited partnership is not an independent tax entity, and therefore tax is not recognised in the financial statements.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December 2024

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet

Investments in portfolio companies

Investments in portfolio companies are measured at fair value.

Taken into consideration the values in the specific portfolio companies, fair value measurement is based on the limited partnership's share of the net assets in the portfolio companies (level 3 in the fair value hierarchy). When determining the fair value of the portfolio companies, agreements entered into, etc., are taken into account.

Liabilities

Liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Fair value

Fair value is determined based on the principal market. If no principal market exists, the measurement is based on the most advantageous market, i.e. the market that maximises the price of the asset or liability less transaction and/or transport costs.

All assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or whose fair value is disclosed are classified based on the fair value hierarchy, see below:

Level 1: Value based on the fair value of similar assets/liabilities in an active market.

Level 2: Value based on generally accepted valuation methods on the basis of observable market information.

Level 3: Value based on generally accepted valuation methods and reasonable estimates based on non-observable market information.

2 Staff costs

The company does not have employees.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December 2024

Notes

3 Investments in portfolio companies

USD	2024	2023
Cost at 1 January	8,662	7,476
Reclassification	0	60
Additions	889	1,126
Disposals	0	0
Cost at 31 December	9,551	8,662
Value adjustments at 1 January	206	203
Reclassification	0	-60
Value adjustments in the year	-91	63
Value adjustments at 31 December	115	206
Carrying amount at 31 December	9,666	8,868
USD	2024	2023
<i>Income/loss from investments in portfolio companies</i>		
Unrealised value adjustments	-91	63
Realised gain	0	0
Dividends	238	433
Total income/loss from investments in portfolio companies	147	496

Risks associated with measurement of investments in portfolio companies.

As the portfolio companies are unlisted companies the valuation is associated with uncertainty. The recognised fair value of portfolio companies is based on audited financial statements of the underlying portfolio companies in which net assets are measured at either fair value or what would correspond to fair value according to agreements (level 3 in the fair value hierarchy).

Due to the articles of association of the portfolio companies and their participation in special investment agreements, restrictions and liabilities may apply in relation to distribution of dividends etc. Management has recognized the part of FE II CIV K/S' share of the portfolio companies' fair value that is assessed to pass on to FE II CIV K/S at the balance sheet date.

4 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

As the portfolio companies have entered into certain investment agreements, the limited partnership is under certain conditions committed to contribute further capital to portfolio companies. At 31 December 2024, the total uncalled commitment in portfolio companies amounted to USD 448 (2023: USD 1,337). The portfolio companies expect to call capital from the limited partnership as needed based on the ongoing investment activities.

The limited partnership is obligated to pay an annual general partner fee calculated in accordance with the limited partnership agreement.

5 Related parties

No person or legal entity has dominant influence over the limited partnership.

The limited partnership pays an annual general partner fee to the general partner of the limited partnership. The general partner has sole power and responsibility for all decisions pertaining to the acquisition and realisation of investments, including all final decisions to commit the limited partnership to an investment and any realisation of an investment.

The general partner fee is calculated in accordance with the limited partnership agreement. The general partner fee for 2024 is disclosed in a separate line item in the income statement.

Supplementary report in accordance with Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation

The following pages consist of the periodic reporting for funds categorized under Article 9 in accordance with the provisions of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation.

The reporting follows the calendar year of the annual report and is prepared in accordance with an approved EU standard, which may not be derogated from.

ANNEX V

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: FE II CIV K/S

Legal entity identifier: CVR: 35445889 (FTID: 24308)

Sustainable investment objective

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 100%**

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



To what extent was the sustainable investment objective of this financial product met?

The sustainable investment objective of FE II CIV K/S (FE II) is to invest in development, construction and operation of renewable energy power projects and related infrastructure in the less developed emerging markets in Sub-Saharan Africa. FE II has only made investments in renewable energy projects which is within the sustainable investment objective. Further, it has started construction on some of its assets that will increase GHG emission reductions. FE II also has 6 investments in operation contributing

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

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.

to GHG emission reductions by producing green energy. The reduction of GHG emissions and increasing the renewable energy capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa the sustainable investment object of FE II aligns with and has contributed to the goals set out in the Paris Agreement.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

FE II investee companies produced 304,120 GWh renewable energy in the reference period. This has resulted in an estimated reduction of 114,210 tCO₂. This is combined data for FE II Alpha & Beta. The amounts have not been audited.

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

In the previous period FE II investee companies produced 311,956 GWh renewable energy. This has resulted in an estimated reduction of 116,858 tCO₂. This is combined data for FE II Alpha & Beta. The amounts have not been audited.

● ***How did the sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any sustainable investment objective?***

No new investments were made in the reference period. To ensure that the existing sustainable investments did not cause significant harm to any sustainable investment objective all investments follow the ESMS mechanisms set out by the fund manager. This is monitored with investees reporting annually on ESG matters to ensure that they are all complying with the sustainable investment objective set out. Further, there is ongoing reporting of all ESG-related issues from the investee company to the fund manager. 100% of the investments made by FE II have been 100% aligned with EU taxonomy.

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

FE II made investments that were 100% in alignment with EU taxonomy. ESG personnel is involved with all investments made by FE II. All investments track all mandatory and applicable voluntary principal adverse impacts on sustainability including GHG emissions in scope 1,2, and 3 as well as GHG emission reduction when in operation.

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

All investment were made in accordance with the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UN guiding principles on business and human rights. FE II has set up ESG requirements for all investee companies that secures that they comply with a long list of international standards including OECD guidelines and UN guiding principles.



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

FE II considers all mandatory principal adverse impacts as well as all relevant voluntary principal adverse impacts indicators on all investments. FE II has expanded the reporting on the carbon footprint including scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. FE II has 0% exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector. There have been 0 violations of UN Global Compact principles in the investee companies. Before construction, there is a thorough inspection regarding threatened species. FE II has setup several policies for all investee companies including an Environment, Health and Safety Policy, Social, Labour and Human Rights Policy, Business Integrity, Anti-Bribery & -Corruption and Corporate Governance Policy. These policies jointly with the reporting from the investees ensure that principal adverse impacts on sustainability are considered.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

2024

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
<i>Planet Solar Energy (SL) Ltd</i>	<i>Renewable Energy</i>	<i>13.1%</i>	<i>Sierra Leone</i>
<i>Momnai Energy Ltd</i>	<i>Renewable Energy</i>	<i>10.6%</i>	<i>Kenya</i>
<i>Rwenzori Hydro (PVT) Ltd</i>	<i>Renewable Energy</i>	<i>8.4%</i>	<i>Uganda</i>
<i>Selenkei Investments Ltd</i>	<i>Renewable Energy</i>	<i>8.3%</i>	<i>Kenya</i>
<i>Chania Green Generation Ltd</i>	<i>Renewable Energy</i>	<i>7.1%</i>	<i>Kenya</i>
<i>Greenewus Energy Africa Ltd</i>	<i>Renewable Energy</i>	<i>6.8%</i>	<i>Uganda</i>
<i>Cedate Ltd</i>	<i>Renewable Energy</i>	<i>5.7%</i>	<i>Kenya</i>

2023

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
<i>Planet Solar Energy (SL) Ltd</i>	<i>Renewable Energy</i>	<i>12.9%</i>	<i>Sierra Leone</i>
<i>Selenkei Investments Ltd</i>	<i>Renewable Energy</i>	<i>8.7%</i>	<i>Kenya</i>
<i>Rwenzori Hydro (PVT) Ltd</i>	<i>Renewable Energy</i>	<i>8.1%</i>	<i>Uganda</i>
<i>Greenewus Energy Africa Ltd</i>	<i>Renewable Energy</i>	<i>8.0%</i>	<i>Uganda</i>
<i>Cedate Ltd</i>	<i>Renewable Energy</i>	<i>7.3%</i>	<i>Kenya</i>
<i>Chania Green Generation Ltd</i>	<i>Renewable Energy</i>	<i>6.5%</i>	<i>Kenya</i>

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 2024

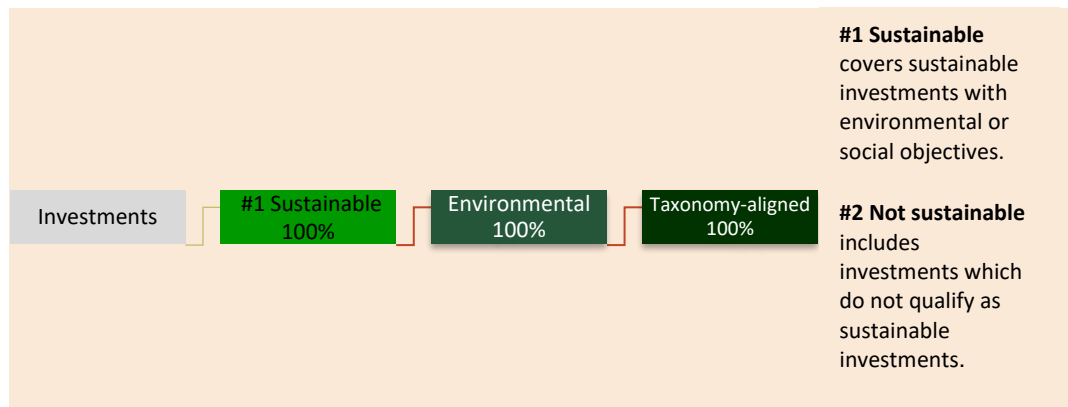


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

100%, all investment were sustainability-related investments in the renewable energy sector.

● **What was the asset allocation?**

100% of the assets were sustainability-related investments. There has been no double-counting as all investments have only been counted under environmental due to all the investments being renewable energy.



● **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**

All investments were made in the renewable energy sector.



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

100% of the investments made by FE II were aligned with EU Taxonomy as investments were made within electricity generation from wind power, electricity generation from solar photovoltaic technology, electricity generation from hydro power, and electricity generation from geothermal energy. The investments have not been audited for EU Taxonomy.

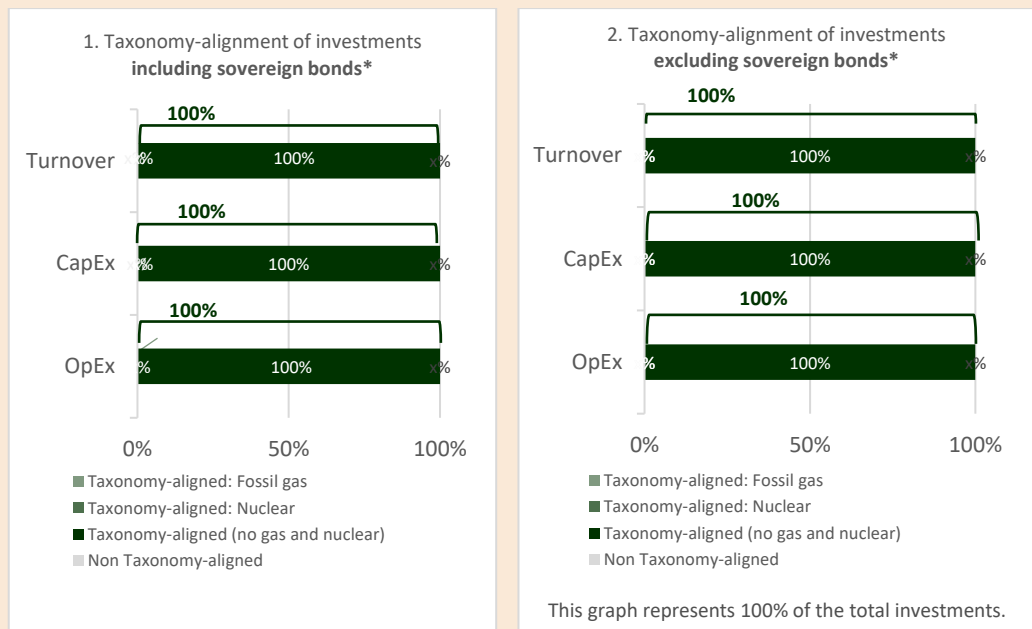
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **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.
- investments in specific assets.

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?**

- 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.

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

100%, all investments made by FE II were made in transitional and enabling activities as all investment made are generating green electricity that can substitute electricity made from fossil fuels.

¹ 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 no significant harm to 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.

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

The percentage of aligned with EU Taxonomy was also 100% in the previous reference period.



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

All investment made were aligned with the EU Taxonomy



What investments were included under “not sustainable”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

No investments were included under “not sustainable”.



What actions have been taken to attain the sustainable investment objective during the reference period?

To attain the sustainable investment objective 100% of the investments made in the reference period have been in renewable energy aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



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

No index has been chosen as a reference benchmark for FE II. By investing accordingly with the aforementioned investment strategy and the implemented sustainability indicators for FE II, each environmental objective is considered to be attained

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable objective.

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Søren Piilgaard Barkholt

General Partner

På vegne af: FE II GP ApS

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Erik Sejersen

General Partner

På vegne af: FE II GP ApS

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Anders Michael Hauch

Chairperson

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Thomas Hjortkjær Petersen

Statsaut. revisor

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