

CI ETF I Daedalus SPV 9 ApS

Gdanskgade 18, 12., 2150 Nordhavn

Company reg. no. 42 39 71 13

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2023

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 22 May 2024.

Mikkel Nyborg
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- This document is a translation of a Danish version of the document. In the event of any dispute regarding the interpretation of any part of the document, the Danish version of the document shall prevail.
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the executive board has presented the annual report of CI ETF I Daedalus SPV 9 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

The executive board consider the conditions for audit exemption of the 2023 financial statements to be met.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 22 May 2024

Executive board

Søren Toftgaard

Nikolaos Samaritis

Felix Pahl

Practitioner's compilation report

To the Shareholders of CI ETF I Daedalus SPV 9 ApS

We have compiled the financial statements of CI ETF I Daedalus SPV 9 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 based on the company's bookkeeping and on information you have provided.

These financial statements comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to assist Management in the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant requirements under the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms and International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) including principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

These financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are your responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you provided to us to compile these financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether these financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Copenhagen, 22 May 2024

BUUS JENSEN

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 16 11 90 40

Michael Markussen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34295

Company information

The company

CI ETF I Daedalus SPV 9 ApS
Gdanskgade 18, 12.
2150 Nordhavn

Company reg. no. 42 39 71 13
Established: 17 May 2021
Domicile: Copenhagen
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Executive board

Søren Toftgaard
Nikolaos Samaritis
Felix Pahl

Auditors

BUUS JENSEN, Statsautoriserede revisorer

Parent company

CI ETF I Daedalus HoldCo SCSp, Luxembourg

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The company's principal activity is to plan, develop, construct, and operate solar photovoltaic plants in Denmark.

The company is part of the Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners Group, a global leader in energy investments.

Development in activities and financial matters

The income or loss after tax totals DKK -131.525 against DKK -161.114 last year. Management considers the net loss for the year as excepted.

In 2023, the company completed a capital increase via debt conversion, DKK 864.000

As the equity represents less than half of the subscribed capital, the Company is subject to the Danish Companies Act section 119 regarding loss of capital. Management expects to recover the capital by being profitable in the coming years.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Other external costs	-131.487	-160.751
Other financial income	39	0
1 Other financial expenses	<u>-77</u>	<u>-363</u>
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-131.525	-161.114
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Net profit or loss for the year	-131.525	-161.114
 Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Allocated from retained earnings	<u>-131.525</u>	<u>-161.114</u>
Total allocations and transfers	-131.525	-161.114

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Current assets		
Other receivables	10.120	5.771
Total receivables	10.120	5.771
Cash and cash equivalents	20.158	10.798
Total current assets	30.278	16.569
Total assets	30.278	16.569

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	40.001	40.000
Retained earnings	-29.825	-170.708
Total equity	10.176	-130.708
Liabilities other than provisions		
Trade payables	20.102	4.143
Payables to group enterprises	0	143.134
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	20.102	147.277
Total liabilities other than provisions	20.102	147.277
Total equity and liabilities	30.278	16.569

2 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Share premium</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2022	40.000	0	-9.594	30.406
Retained earnings for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-161.114</u>	<u>-161.114</u>
Equity 1 January 2023	40.000	0	-170.708	-130.708
Conversion of debt	1	272.408	0	272.409
Retained earnings for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-131.525</u>	<u>-131.525</u>
Transferred to retained earnings	<u>0</u>	<u>-272.408</u>	<u>272.408</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>40.001</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-29.825</u>	<u>10.176</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
1. Other financial expenses		
Financial costs, group enterprises	0	13
Other financial costs	<u>77</u>	<u>350</u>
	<u>77</u>	<u>363</u>

2. Contingencies

Joint taxation

The company has withdrawn from the joint taxation with the former management company Powertis Denmark ApS as of December 20, 2023 and is liable for any tax claims against the other jointly taxed companies until the time of withdrawal from the joint taxation.

Accounting policies

The annual report for CI ETF I Daedalus SPV 9 ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Income statement

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Accounting policies

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for development, sales and administration.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Statement of financial position

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

Accounting policies

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.