

ANNEX I: Table 1 – Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors

Financial market participant: Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners P/S (5493007KBT1WF76POA31) and Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners II P/S (Danish Business Registration number: 35682775)

Summary

Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners P/S (5493007KBT1WF76POA31) and Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners II P/S (hereinafter jointly referred to as “CIP”) consider principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. The present statement is the consolidated statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors of CIP. This statement does not include information related to Copenhagen Infrastructure I and CI Artemis I as these Funds fall outside the scope of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the “SFDR”) due to their status under Executive Order no. 782 of 26 June 2013 on alternative investment funds (Bekendtgørelse 2013-06-26 nr. 782 om alternative investeringsfonde). In addition, this statement does not include information related to CIP GET Funds, since these Funds do not consider principal adverse impacts as these Funds’ are a Fund-of-Funds vehicle, and the underlying CIP Funds do consider principal adverse impacts.

This statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors covers the reference period from 1 January to 31 December 2025.

CIP is a group of fund management companies focused on energy infrastructure investments, including, but not limited to, offshore wind, onshore wind, solar PV, biomass and energy-from-waste, transmission and distribution, and other energy assets such as reserve capacity and storage. CIP is a formal signatory of the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment and the United Nations Global Compact and has a Responsible Investment Policy that sets out CIP’s approach to responsible investment. This Policy applies to each of CIP’s funds under management and includes the processes for integrating sustainability risks in the decision-making process and for addressing and reducing the principal adverse impacts of CIP’s investment decisions. Furthermore, all funds raised since 2018 have included a set of fund-specific ESG standards, which sit alongside and/or under the Responsible Investment Policy. CIP’s Responsible Investment Policy is incorporated into the Limited Partnership Agreement (“LPA”) for each fund, and for newer funds, the fund-specific ESG Standards are also included in the Funds’ LPA.

CIP monitors and reports on all mandatory principal adverse sustainability indicators in Table 1. Given CIP’s investment strategy, additional voluntary indicators selected are focused on energy consumption as well as workplace safety.

CIP takes a number of actions in relation to principal adverse sustainability impacts, such as setting ESG standards, excluding certain asset classes, covering ESG as part of due diligence processes, having internal ESG support in place, and monitoring sustainability performance of investee companies. Furthermore, principal adverse indicators are taken into consideration in the investment process through conducting assessments of potential material ESG risks for all investments prior to final investment decision. This includes pre-investment screening and due diligence processes, which are led by CIP’s Investment Team and supported by CIP’s ESG function, and where relevant by external advisors.

Besides this, CIP sets mitigation and/or management plans for relevant potential adverse impacts at investee company level and monitors relevant potential adverse impacts of investee companies on at least a yearly basis. Where CIP has a position on the board and/or steering committee of the investee company, CIP can directly respond to incidents relating to relevant potential adverse impacts.

Besides the Responsible Investment Policy, CIP has further policies and procedures in place to ensure that potential principal adverse impacts are considered and managed appropriately. CIP’s engagement policy and strategy as well as the Managing Conflicts of Interests Policy focus on CIP’s responsibility of providing assistance to its investments in solving relevant issues which may arise regarding human rights, labour rights, environment, climate or anti-corruption. If CIP has cause to believe that an investee company cannot or is unwilling to respect sustainability-related topics including the PAI indicators in the table below, CIP will seek to specifically engage with that party on such matters.

CIP is investing mainly in greenfield infrastructure projects. This means that data in relation to measuring and assessing the potential principal adverse impacts on sustainability indicators is sourced directly from the projects and data collection for all PAIs has been conducted on a best-efforts basis.

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Sammenfatning

Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners P/S (5493007KBT1WF76POA31) og Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners II P/S (herefter "CIP") tager hensyn til de væsentligste negative indvirkninger af sine investeringsbeslutninger på bæredygtighedsfaktorer. Denne erklæring er den konsoliderede erklæring om de væsentligste negative indvirkninger på bæredygtighedsfaktorer fra CIP. Denne erklæring indeholder ikke information relateret til Copenhagen Infrastructure I og CI Artemis I, da disse fonde ikke er omfattet af EU SFDR reguleringen. Derudover indeholder denne erklæring heller ikke information relateret til CIP GET fondene, da disse ikke tager væsentlige negative indvirkninger i betragtning, da de er en del af en fond-af-fonde struktur, hvor de underliggende CIP fonde der investeres i tager væsentlige negative indvirkninger i betragtning.

Denne erklæring om de vigtigste negative indvirkninger på bæredygtighedsfaktorer omfatter referenceperioden fra den 1. januar til 31. december 2025.

CIP er en gruppe af kapitalforvaltningsselskaber med fokus på energiinfrastruktur, herunder men ikke begrænset til, havvind, landvind, solceller, biomasse og energi fra affald, transmission og distribution samt andre energiaktiver som reservekapacitet og lagring. CIP har underskrevet FN's principper for ansvarlige investeringer samt FN's Global Compact og har en politik for ansvarlige investeringer, der beskriver CIP's tilgang til ansvarlige investeringer, herunder arbejdet med at integrere bæredygtighedsrisici i beslutningsprocessen og med at reducere de væsentligste negative bæredygtighedsindvirkninger af CIP's investeringsbeslutninger. Alle CIP's fonde, der er etableret siden 2018, har inkluderet en række fondspecifikke ESG standarder i henhold til politikken for ansvarlige investeringer. Politikken for ansvarlige investeringer er indarbejdet i de enkelte fondes "Limited Partnership Agreement" ("LPA"), for nyere fonde er de fonds-specifikke ESG Standarder ligeledes inkluderet i fondens LPA.

CIP overvåger og rapporterer på alle de obligatoriske indikatorer for væsentlig negativ indvirkning på bæredygtighed i Tabel 1. På baggrund af CIP's investeringsstrategi er der valgt yderligere frivillige indikatorer inden for energiforbrug og sikkerhed på arbejdspladsen.

CIP foretager en række handlinger i forhold til potentielle negative indvirkninger på bæredygtighedsfaktorer, såsom at fastsætte ESG-standarder, udelukke visse aktivklasser, dække ESG som en del af due diligence-processer, have intern ESG-support på plads og overvåge bæredygtighedsresultater i de virksomheder, der investeres i. Derudover tages der hensyn til de væsentligste negative bæredygtighedsindvirkninger i investeringsprocessen igennem analyse af potentielle, væsentligste ESG risici for alle investeringer, før den endelige investeringsbeslutning foretages. Dette indebærer præ-investerings screening og due diligence processer som ledes af CIP's Investeringsteam og støttes af CIP's ESG-funktion, og eksterne rådgivere, når det er relevant.

CIP sætter også modvirknings- og/eller håndteringsplaner for relevante potentielle negative indvirkninger for hver investering og overvåger relevante potentielle negative indvirkninger mindst en gang årligt, og arbejder på at udbygge indsamlingen til kvartalsbasis. Hvis CIP har en plads i bestyrelsen og/eller styregruppen i den virksomhed, der investeres i, kan CIP reagere direkte på hændelser, der vedrører relevante potentielle negative indvirkninger.

Ud over politikken for ansvarlige investeringer har CIP yderligere politikker og procedurer på plads for at sikre, at potentielle vigtige, negative indvirkninger overvejes og håndteres på passende vis. CIP's politikker og strategi for aktivt ejerskab samt politikken for håndtering af interessekonflikter fokuserer på CIP's ansvar for at hjælpe sine investeringer med at løse relevante problemer, der måtte opstå vedrørende menneskerettigheder, arbejdstagerrettigheder, miljø, klima eller anti-korruption. Hvis CIP har grund til at tro, at en virksomhed, der investeres i, ikke kan eller ikke vil respektere bæredygtighedsrelaterede emner, vil CIP søge at gå i dialog med den pågældende part om sådanne spørgsmål.

CIP investerer hovedsageligt i nye infrastrukturprojekter. Det betyder, at data i forhold til at måle og vurdere de potentielle negative indvirkninger på bæredygtighedsindikatorer kommer direkte fra projekterne, og dataindsamling for alle PAI'er er blevet udført efter bedste evne.

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Description of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

	Adverse sustainability indicator	Metric	2025	Coverage 2025¹	2024	Coverage 2024	Explanation / Actions taken and planned
Greenhouse gas emissions							
1	GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	263,420.8	68%	7,764.2	59%	Scope 1 emissions increased materially in 2025, driven by a higher number of projects in the construction phase across the portfolio and continued data quality improvements from investee companies. Construction-phase activity typically generates higher direct emissions, particularly from fuel use in support and construction vessels for offshore wind and on-site equipment for other technologies. In addition to this, part of the increase was attributed to Slough (CI IV), whose reported Scope 1 emissions rose in the reference period, as the project moved from the construction to the operations phase.
		Scope 2 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e, location-based)	10,934.6	64%	7,143	58%	Scope 2 (location-based) emissions increased in 2025 compared to 2024. Variation reflects portfolio composition and project-stage changes.
		Scope 3 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	1,467,171.4	68%	1,337,780	57%	Scope 3 emissions increased modestly in 2025 as more projects progressed through the construction phase, where embodied emissions in supply chains and construction-related activities dominate. Improved data quality from investee companies and contractors also contributes to higher reported values.
		Total GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e, Scope 1+2+3, location-based)	1,741,527.7	68%	1,352,539	60%	Total GHG emissions increased compared to 2024, primarily driven by Scope 1 increases as additional projects moved into the construction phase. Due to its investment strategy in greenfield renewable energy assets and assets contributing to the energy transition, CIP does not currently have a GHG emissions target for its investment products, as this is still being analysed and under development. CIP's actions have instead been focused on improving its procedures for gathering relevant data in order to calculate these indicators. Planned actions relate to both data quality and engaging with investee companies to reduce Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, where commercially feasible. Investments in infrastructure assets under construction in the reference period typically generate higher emissions and lower (or no) revenue relative to assets in operation, and as such this disproportionately

¹ Coverage refers to the percentage of projects in scope reporting data for the respective indicator.

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							impacts emissions-related metrics such as GHG intensity of investee companies.
2	Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint (tCO ₂ e / m€ invested)	197.3	67%	239.6	60%	Carbon footprint decreased in 2025 compared to 2024, reflecting growth in invested capital (AuM) outpacing the increase in absolute portfolio emissions. The metric continues to be heavily influenced by construction-phase projects, which generate higher emissions before generating revenue.
3	GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies (tCO ₂ e / m€ of revenue)	1,806.7	7%	29,605	45%	GHG intensity decreased significantly in 2025 compared to 2024. This metric is reported only by investee companies that are fully operational and generating revenue and is therefore sensitive to the performance of individual operational projects and is expected to fluctuate between reference periods as the composition of revenue-generating investee companies changes.
4	Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments (%)	0%	70%	0%	60%	CIP has not invested in companies which are active in the fossil fuel sector. CIP will continue ensuring no investments are made in the fossil fuel sector.
5	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy – Consumption (%)	89%	65%	90%	55%	Share of non-renewable energy consumption remained at a similar level in 2025 compared to 2024. Drivers continue to be the continued construction of large offshore wind projects, where fuel use in support and construction vessels cannot be avoided. Once these assets transition to the operations phase, the share is expected to decrease materially.
6		Share of non-renewable energy – Production (%)	9%	40%	10%	34%	Non-renewable production share remained low in 2025, consistent with CIP's greenfield renewable energy investment strategy. CIP has taken action to improve procedures for gathering relevant data in order to calculate this indicator. The investment strategy focuses on investing in greenfield renewable energy assets (i.e. assets generating renewable energy) and assets contributing to the energy transition.
	Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Energy consumption intensity (GWh per m€ of revenue) – Total weighted average	0.58	8%	0.8	42%	Energy consumption intensity rose in 2025 compared to 2024, again reflecting the higher number of projects in the construction phase relative to revenue-generating operations. The focus of CIP's investment products is on greenfield renewable energy assets and assets contributing to the energy transition. CIP plans to devote additional resources to engaging with investee companies with the intention of further improving and strengthening these data collection processes, e.g. by increasing granularity of reporting.

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		A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
		B: Mining and quarrying	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
		C: Manufacturing	2.37	0.30%	1.7	42%	
		D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	40.08	7%	186.5	42%	
		E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
		F: Construction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
		G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
		H: Transportation and storage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
		L: Real estate activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Biodiversity – Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas							
7	Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas (%)	9%	70%	10%	60%	Reported share decreased slightly in 2025 compared to 2024. CIP continues to implement its Biodiversity Action Plan, seeking to ensure that potential impacts relevant to this indicator are minimised. Environmental impact studies have been performed for relevant projects, and where negative impacts have been identified, mitigation plans have been put in place to minimise the impact. CIP will continue devoting additional resources to engaging with investee companies with the intention of improving and strengthening these data collection processes.
Water – Emissions to water							
8	Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per	0.0001	68%	0.0	54%	A small volume of emissions to water was reported in 2025, attributable to a single investee company, Vineyard Wind I; no emissions to water were reported in 2024 or 2023. Reported

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		m€ invested (weighted average)					volumes remained negligible relative to invested capital. CIP has taken action to establish procedures for gathering relevant data in order to calculate this indicator, but data quality on this indicator remains an area of focus. CIP plans to devote additional resources to engaging with investee companies with the intention of improving and strengthening these data collection processes.
Waste – Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio							
9	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per m€ invested (weighted average)	2.38	56%	1.5	45%	Hazardous waste ratio increased in 2025. The increase was concentrated in a small number of projects in the construction and operations phases, where reported hazardous waste volumes were relatively high in proportion to invested capital, rather than being broadly distributed across the portfolio. CIP plans to devote additional resources to engaging with investee companies with the intention of improving and strengthening these data collection processes.
Social and employee matters							
10	Violations of UNGC and OECD Guidelines	Share of investments involved in violations (%)	0.0%	70%	0.0%	55%	No CIP investment has been involved in violations of the UN Global Compact principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises during the reference period. CIP is a signatory to the UN Global Compact, and its Responsible Investment Policy is based on the principles of the UNGC and the OECD Guidelines. CIP continuously works to apply and monitor its Responsible Investment Policy in respect of its investment products and will continue to do so in future reference periods.
11	Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor UNGC / OECD compliance	Share of investments without policies to monitor (%)	0.3%	70%	0%	57%	This indicator remained stable in 2025, continuing a multi-year downward trend as focused engagement reduced the number of investee companies reporting a lack of compliance mechanisms from eleven in 2023 to a single project in 2025. The improvement reflects continued engagement with projects, including in the pre-FID phase, to ensure proper grievance mechanisms are in place. CIP has procedures and resources dedicated to monitoring the compliance of investee companies with its Responsible Investment Policy (which is based on UNGC principles and OECD Guidelines).
12	Unadjusted gender pay gap	Unadjusted gender pay gap (average, %)	23.6%	29%	50%	23%	The reported unadjusted gender pay gap decreased in 2025 compared to 2024, reflecting changes in the portfolio mix of reporting projects and a more balanced representation across geographic regions. Due to the strategy of CIP's investment products being to invest in infrastructure assets through special

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							purpose vehicles, data is sourced from such vehicles and monitored by CIP's ESG function. Only investments with data available have been used in calculating this indicator.
13	Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to total board members (%)	9%	70%	7.9%	60%	Female representation on boards of investee SPVs increased slightly in 2025. Due to the strategy of CIP's investment products being to invest in infrastructure assets through special purpose vehicles, data is sourced from such vehicles and monitored by CIP's ESG function. A process to encourage projects to consider a more diverse group of candidates for board positions at the SPVs has been set up to increase the likelihood of more balanced boards across CIP's project SPVs. CIP strives to appoint the most suitable board members and does not discriminate with respect to any social identity in considering the appointment of board members, including gender.
14	Exposure to controversial weapons	Share of investments (%)	0%	70%	0%	60%	CIP has not invested in companies which are involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons. CIP will continue ensuring no investments are involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons.
15	Exposure to tobacco sector	Share of investments (%)	0%	70%	0%	60%	CIP has not invested in companies which are involved in the manufacture or selling of tobacco. CIP will continue ensuring no investments are involved in the manufacture or selling of tobacco.

Voluntary Principal Adverse Impact indicators

Employee matters

2	Rate of recordable work-related accidents	Incidents per FTE	0.0211	61%	0	60%	The reported rate of work-related accidents increased slightly in 2025 compared to 2024, in part driven by a larger share of construction-phase projects within scope. Health and safety (H&S) is a key sustainability-related topic to CIP. CIP has taken action, pursuant to its Responsible Investment Policy, to seek to minimise adverse H&S impacts through using its influence to require high H&S standards from its investee companies, monitoring H&S performance, engaging with investee companies in case of incidents, and requiring H&S improvement plans to promote continuous H&S improvement. It will continue to take such actions in future reference periods.
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Energy consumption

5	Breakdown of energy	Electricity from grid (%)	26.8%	66%	19.8%	53%	The non-renewable energy mix in 2025 continued to be dominated by diesel use, reflecting the consumption profile of
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consumption by type of non-renewable sources of energy							large offshore wind projects in construction. CIP has taken action to establish procedures for gathering relevant data in order to calculate this indicator. CIP plans to devote additional resources to engaging with investee companies with the intention of improving and strengthening these data collection processes. The investment strategy focuses on investing in greenfield renewable energy assets and assets contributing to the energy transition.
	Diesel (%)	54.6%	65%	58.8%	53%		
	Gasoline (%)	1.5%	65%	2.9%	53%		
	MGO (%)	0%	65%	11.5%	53%		
	Propane (%)	0%	65%	0%	53%		
	Natural gas (%)	5.4%	65%	0.6%	53%		

Please note this statement does not include any indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals, and real estate assets as CIP does not have investments in these asset classes.

Description of policies to identify and prioritise principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

CIP has a Responsible Investment Policy, a Risk Management Policy and a Due Diligence Policy, which together outline the work CIP is doing on identifying and prioritising principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors. All policies name the responsible organisational units for the policies in line with the organisational structure and procedures implemented within CIP. On top of this, the cross-cutting ESG function (organisationally placed in CIP Fund Solutions) can guide and provide input to all relevant policies and procedures.

The Responsible Investment Policy was initially approved by the Board of Directors of the respective legal entities in 2016 and was last updated in November 2025. The responsibility for implementation of this policy is with the Head of ESG and the ESG function, which assists the Investment Team by providing guidance regarding applicable responsible investment principles and procedures, as well as regarding identification and assessment of relevant risk and principal adverse impacts. This policy describes CIP’s key ESG principles/standards, requirements and procedures for considering sustainability factors.

The Risk Management Policy was initially approved on 18 March 2014 and was last updated in May 2026 by the Board of Directors. The responsibility for implementation of this policy is with the Chief Risk Officer. This policy requires that CIP’s independent Risk Management function identifies, measures, manages and monitors risks relevant to CIP’s investment decisions, including, as relevant, sustainability risks.

Day-to-day responsibility for implementation of the above policies lies with the Investment Team, CIP Terra Technologies and CIP Molecules Technologies, with support and assistance provided as needed by the ESG team. CIP’s Compliance and Risk function is responsible for performing second line compliance assessments in respect of the above policies, and CIP’s Board of Directors is overall responsible for CIP’s compliance with such policies. All policies are subject to review by the responsible teams on an ongoing, and at least annual, basis. The review is intended to lead to suggestions for potential updates, which are to be decided on by the CIP Board of Directors, also on an annual basis.

In the preparation of this principal adverse sustainability impacts statement, the ESG function furthermore is responsible for identifying and selecting the additional principal adverse impact indicators based on what is relevant for the investment strategy, which is focused on energy infrastructure investment including but not limited to offshore wind, onshore wind, solar PV, biomass and energy-from-waste, transmission and distribution, and other energy assets like reserve capacity and storage. Given this investment strategy, the additional indicators selected are focused on energy consumption as well as workplace safety. These indicators are (i) breakdown of energy consumption by type of non-renewable sources of energy; and (ii) rate of recordable work-related accidents.

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CIP has implemented a set of actions to limit the severity of the potential adverse impacts on sustainability indicators which include:

- Excluding coal-fired and nuclear-fired power plants and electing not to pursue investments that do not materially align with CIP’s Responsible Investment Policy
- Due diligence conducted by CIP Investment Teams aligned with CIP’s Due Diligence Policy and fund-specific ESG Standards
- Internal ESG-specific resources dedicated to support investments made by CIP Funds Solutions
- Mitigation and/or management plans at investee company level
- Incorporating contractual clauses covering minimum standards of conduct on investee companies
- Monitoring sustainability performance of investee companies through mandatory reporting
- Responding to sustainability incidents through CIP’s position on the board and/or steering committee of the investee company

The due diligence process ensures that an initial analysis is conducted of a prospective investment, with the objective of establishing if the investment is compatible with the investment strategy of CIP. Furthermore, it ensures that appropriate due diligence activities in relation to each investment are performed and documented, and that relevant information, advice and assessments are included in the final investment decision. CIP monitors whether an investment may potentially cause any adverse impact, as well as the severity and probability of such impacts. The monitoring includes assessing whether the investment complies with CIP’s Responsible Investment Policy. Based on this ongoing monitoring, CIP prioritises the potential actions to be taken to reduce the adverse impact of each investment.

CIP is investing mainly in greenfield infrastructure projects. This means that data in relation to measuring and assessing the potential principal adverse impacts on sustainability indicators is sourced directly from the projects (such project companies are the investee companies for the purposes of this disclosure), based on self-reported data, together with data sourced from the CIP Terra Technologies and CIP Molecule Technologies teams. CIP relies on the data availability, limitations and quality received from each project, and if data is not directly available, CIP can carry out additional research and cooperate with third party data providers or external experts. This may lead to potential data errors when data is not able to be independently validated. Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns, supranationals and real estate investments are not applicable.

CIP has a process in place for sourcing data from the investments, which is based both on input from internal project managers and data received directly from the contact persons on the investment projects. CIP’s Investment Team and ESG function conduct data quality checks on the data received. This applies to all PAIs. CIP deems that for certain indicators, activities of principal contractors are part of the total impacts arising from the investee company’s activities.

Engagement policies

CIP’s investment strategy is mainly focused on investments in renewable energy infrastructure projects and does not include investments in listed companies. CIP’s operating model is to have direct control and decision-making power over the majority of assets. Consequently, CIP does not have an engagement policy referred to in Article 3g of Directive 2007/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. CIP’s engagement policy and strategy is included in the Responsible Investment Policy and the Managing Conflicts of Interests Policy, and focuses on CIP providing assistance to its investments in solving relevant sustainability-related issues which may arise, including regarding human rights, labour rights, environment, climate or anti-corruption. The same approach is used towards all PAIs.

If CIP has cause to believe that an investee company cannot or is unwilling to respect sustainability-related topics, CIP will seek to specifically engage with that party on such matters. Always in consideration of the different factual situations that may exist, the general principles of the engagement strategy are to determine whether the party is able and willing to change its behaviour, attempt to agree on an action plan for remediation, and if there is a sufficient alternative, ultimately potential termination of relationship in the case of deliberate and knowing disregard for the principles of the Responsible Investment Policy, unwillingness to engage or improve and/or inability to improve. For credit focused investments, the engagement strategy may also include seeking potential early repayment of the credit facility or seeking to sell the credit investment in the secondary market.

References to international standards

CIP’s ESG standards are guided by the following international standards and norms and constitute expectations for investments made by CIP’s funds:

- UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI), with reporting in line with these principles
- The Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact (UNGC)
- The Equator Principles
- Good industry practice in the management of HSE issues

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- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP)
- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- IFC Sustainability Framework and Industry Sector Guidelines

CIP's Responsible Investment Policy and the fund-specific ESG Standards are intended to be materially aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. CIP also reports in line with the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) standards, formerly the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), in the annual ESG report, most recently published in March 2026.

Adherence to UNGC principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises are reported in PAI 10 (Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises) and PAI 11 (Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises).

Currently, methodologies for measuring adherence or alignment to these international standards for CIP's investment universe are not fully validated and subject to further development. This also applies for methodologies for determining alignment with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, as well as forward-looking scenarios, even though the focus of CIP's investment focus is mainly on greenfield renewable (i.e. low or no emission) energy infrastructure assets and assets contributing to the energy transition to net-zero emissions in 2050.

Historical comparison

This statement constitutes CIP's fourth statement prepared in accordance with the Regulatory Technical Standards (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 (C(2022) 1931 final)) supplementing the SFDR. A historical comparison of reported values for 2025, 2024 and 2023 is presented in the table below. Prior-period values may have been recalculated due to improved methodology and data quality, to ensure easier comparison of performance between years.

#	Indicator	2025	Coverage 2025	2024	Coverage 2024	2023	Coverage 2023
Mandatory Principal Adverse Impact Indicators – Greenhouse gas emissions							
1	Scope 1 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	263,420.84	68%	7,764.2	59%	828.2	59%
	Scope 2 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e, location-based)	10,934.59	64%	7,143	58%	9,213.1	53%
	Scope 3 GHG Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	1,467,171.44	68%	1,337,780	57%	545,907.8	53%
	Total GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e, S1+2+3 LB)	1,741,527.71	68%	1,352,539	60%	555,916.1	56%
2	Carbon footprint (tCO ₂ e / m€ invested)	197.33	67%	239.6	60%	126.7	59%
3	GHG intensity of investee companies (tCO ₂ e / m€ of revenue)	1,806.73	7%	29,605	45%	7,081.9	36%
4	Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (share of investments, %)	0.0	70%	0.0	60%	0.0	0%
5	Share of non-renewable energy – Consumption (%)	89%	65%	90%	55%	80%	50%
	Share of non-renewable energy – Production (%)	9%	40%	10%	34%	0%	30%
6	Energy consumption intensity per high impact sector – Total (GWh per m€ of revenue)	0.58	8%	0.8	42%	1.0	36%
	Manufacturing (C)	2.37	0.30%	1.7	42%	4.8	36%
	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (D)	40.08	7%	186.5	42%	150.0	36%
	Sectors A, B, E, F, G, H, L	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Biodiversity – Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas							
7	Share of investments in/near biodiversity-sensitive areas with negative effects (%)	9%	70%	10%	60%	10%	42%

#	Indicator	2025	Coverage 2025	2024	Coverage 2024	2023	Coverage 2023
Water – Emissions to water							
8	Tonnes of emissions to water per m€ invested (weighted average)	0.0001	68%	0%	54%	0%	30%
Waste – Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio							
9	Tonnes of hazardous and radioactive waste per m€ invested (weighted average)	2.38	56%	1.5	45%	0.4	33%
Social and employee matters							
10	Violations of UNGC principles and OECD Guidelines (share of investments, %)	0%	70%	0%	55%	0%	59%
11	Lack of processes/compliance mechanisms to monitor UNGC/OECD (%)	0.3%	70%	0%	57%	40%	52%
12	Unadjusted gender pay gap (average, %)	23.6%	29%	50%	23%	20%	16%
13	Board gender diversity (average ratio of female to total board members, %)	9%	70%	7.9%	60%	10.2%	51%
14	Exposure to controversial weapons (%)	0%	70%	0%	60%	0%	30%
15	Exposure to tobacco (%)	0%	70%	0%	60%	0%	0%
Voluntary Principal Adverse Impact Indicators – Employee matters							
2	Rate of recordable work-related accidents (incidents per FTE)	0.0211	61%	0.0	60%	N/A	0%
Voluntary Principal Adverse Impact Indicators – Energy consumption							
5	Breakdown of non-renewable energy – Electricity from grid (%)	26.81%	66%	19.8%	53%	17.3%	53%
	Diesel (%)	54.57%	65%	58.8%	53%	38.2%	53%
	Gasoline (%)	1.51%	65%	2.9%	53%	4.3%	53%
	MGO (%)	0%	65%	11.5	53%	14.0	53%

#	Indicator	2025	Coverage 2025	2024	Coverage 2024	2023	Coverage 2023
	Propane (%)	0%	65%	0%	53%	0%	53%
	Natural gas (%)	5.36%	65%	0.6%	53%	0.4%	53%