# Annex B – Public Information Summary

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| **Host Countries** | Global, with a focus on the following countries:[1]<br>• Asia: Indonesia (UMIC), Philippines (LMIC), Vietnam (LMIC), India (LMIC)<br>• Latin America: Brazil (UMIC), Colombia (UMIC), Mexico (UMIC)<br>• Central and Eastern Europe[2]: Bulgaria (HIC), Estonia (HIC), Greece (HIC), Latvia (HIC), Lithuania (HIC), Poland (HIC), Romania (HIC)<br>• South Africa (UMIC)[3] |
| **Name of Fund** | Copenhagen Infrastructure Growth Markets Fund II SCSp ("the "Fund"), domiciled in Luxembourg |
| **Name of Fund Manager** | Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners P/S ("CIP" or the "Fund Manager"), based in Copenhagen |
| **Project Description** | The Fund will invest in the development and construction of renewable energy infrastructure, with a focus on large-scale wind and solar PV greenfield projects. |
| **Target Fund Size** | $3 billion |
| **Policy Review** | |
| **Developmental Objectives** | Globally, investments in clean energy need to reach $4.5 trillion per year by 2030 to limit global warming to 1.5°C. In 2023, an estimated $1.7 |

[1] These countries, collectively with Chile (HIC) and Thailand (UMIC), are defined as "Primary Markets" in the GMF II Limited Partnership Agreement ("LPA"). DFC is currently closed in Chile and Thailand, due to HIC status and labor rights, respectively, and thus, DFC will ensure it can be treated as an excused investor in both countries.
[2] The Project Team is seeking authorization for DFC to be able to support the Fund's investments in the listed European Primary Markets, as well as in Croatia (HIC), Czech Republic (HIC), Hungary (HIC), Slovakia (HIC), Slovenia (HIC), under an exception provided in the European Energy Security Diversification Act of 2019 (the "EESDA").
[3] The LPA permits the Fund to invest up to 20% of total commitments in jurisdictions outside of the Primary Markets, with the exception of (A) countries subject to comprehensive export, import, financial, or investment embargos under any applicable laws, regulations, or orders relating to financial, economic, or trade sanctions, restrictive measures, or embargoes administered, enacted, or enforced by the European Union, United Kingdom, United Nations, or the U.S., (B) countries in financial default and holding an investment grade rating of D (or equivalent) by Standard & Poor's or an equivalent rating agency, and (C) other countries determined by CIP from time to time to be out-of-scope, including, at a minimum, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, China, and Saudi Arabia.
Priority opportunistic markets for GMF II where DFC is currently closed are Panama (HIC), Uruguay (HIC), Israel (HIC), Oman (HIC), UAE (HIC), Qatar (HIC), and Bangladesh (LMIC; DFC is closed due to labor rights). DFC will ensure that it will be treated as an excused investor in such cases.
In addition to the Primary Markets where DFC is eligible, and subject to the designation of certain additional HICs as eligible under the EESDA, the following countries will be eligible counties for purposes of DFC's investment in the Fund: Argentina (UMIC), Botswana (UMIC), Cambodia (LMIC), Costa Rica (UMIC), Croatia (HIC), Czech Republic (HIC), Ecuador (UMIC), Egypt (LMIC), Ethiopia (LIC), Guatemala (UMIC), Hungary (HIC), Kenya (LMIC), Laos (LMIC), Malaysia (UMIC), Morocco (LMIC), Mozambique (LIC), Namibia (UMIC), Nigeria (LMIC), Pakistan (LMIC), Papua New Guinea (LMIC), Peru (UMIC), Serbia (UMIC), Slovakia (HIC), Slovenia (HIC), Turkey (UMIC), Ukraine (UMIC), and Zambia (LMIC).

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| | trillion was invested in clean energy, representing a shortfall of $2.8 trillion. Investment needs vary across regions, and with energy comprising nearly three-quarters of greenhouse gas emissions globally, large investments are needed to reduce overall emissions and allow populations to adapt to increasingly climate-vulnerable environments.<br><br>In response to these challenges, the Fund is expected to have a positive development impact in markets across Asia, Latin America, Africa, and Europe by providing much needed capital to greenfield renewable energy projects and platforms. The Fund Manager will build on its previous expertise to take primarily controlling stakes that allow for strategy and operating influence over its investments. Given the Fund's characteristics, it is categorized as Highly Impactful per DFC's Impact Quotient. |
| **Environment and Social Assessment** | **Screening:** Financial Intermediaries ("FIs") with downstream investments that pose high environmental and social risks are screened as Category FI-A for the purposes of environmental and social assessment. Downstream investments made by the FI will be screened for categorical prohibitions and subject to DFC's public disclosure requirements for Category A projects.<br><br>Climate change resilience assessments for FI projects are not required under DFC's policies. However, the FI will be required to include climate change resiliency assessments for any Category A projects as part of the ESIA process.<br><br>**Applicable Standards:** Under DFC's ESPP, the FI is required to comply with applicable local and national laws and regulations related to environmental and social performance and applicable provisions of the 2012 International Finance Corporation's Performance Standard ("PS") 1 and 2.<br><br>An on-site and virtual due diligence assessment indicates that because the Project involves an investment in a financial intermediary, significant adverse impacts with respect to community health and safety, biodiversity, land acquisition and resettlement, indigenous peoples, and cultural heritage are not anticipated. Therefore, PS 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are not triggered by DFC's investment; however, DFC's ESPP requires the FI to maintain an ESMS that appropriately identifies, assesses, manages, and monitors risks with respect to the IFC Performance Standards and the General and Sector-specific EHS Guidelines. It is anticipated that the FI's subprojects may trigger the following PS: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.<br><br>Because the FI will invest in Category A subprojects, where that categorization is triggered, DFC will require that ESIAs for these be submitted and disclosed by DFC for public comment. |

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| | **Environmental and Social Risks and Mitigation:** Key risks associated with the FI include the need for rigorous E&S management system and organizational capacity at the FI to oversee a portfolio of high risk projects and the need for PS 2-complaint labor, workforce, and procurements policies to manage risks related to infrastructure construction and high risk supply chains. The FI has developed an ESMS but will require updates to fully align with DFC's requirements, including IFC Performance Standards. The FI's ESMS requires that E&S risks be monitored at subproject sites, with oversight by the FI. DFC's due diligence indicates that the FI's E&S Policies are generally aligned with requirements, and it maintains sufficient E&S capacity commensurate with the scale and nature of the FI's downstream investments. The FI will be subject to DFC monitoring to ensure compliance.<br><br>The FI will be required to incorporate DFC's categorical prohibitions as part of their environmental and social screening procedures. The FI will be required to update its monitoring procedures and provide an annual E&S monitoring report throughout the DFC investment. The FI maintains a suite of HR policies; however, to further strengthen its workforce management, the FI will need to update aspects of these policies and procedures in line with IFC Performance Standards 1 and 2. |