SFDR STATEMENT WIRE THRIVE FUND II C.V.

Wire Thrive Fund II C.V. (WTF II) is a fund-of-funds managed by Coöperatieve Wire Group U.A.. For more information about this fund we refer investors to the website and other marketing materials.

In this document we describe how WTF II manages sustainability risks, how the fund contributes to positive environmental and social outcomes, and the extent to which the fund investments are aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Principal Adverse Impacts (SFDR Article 4)

For the sake of being transparent and complete we quote here what we have stated with respect to Principal Adverse Impacts on Wire Group (i.e manager) level.

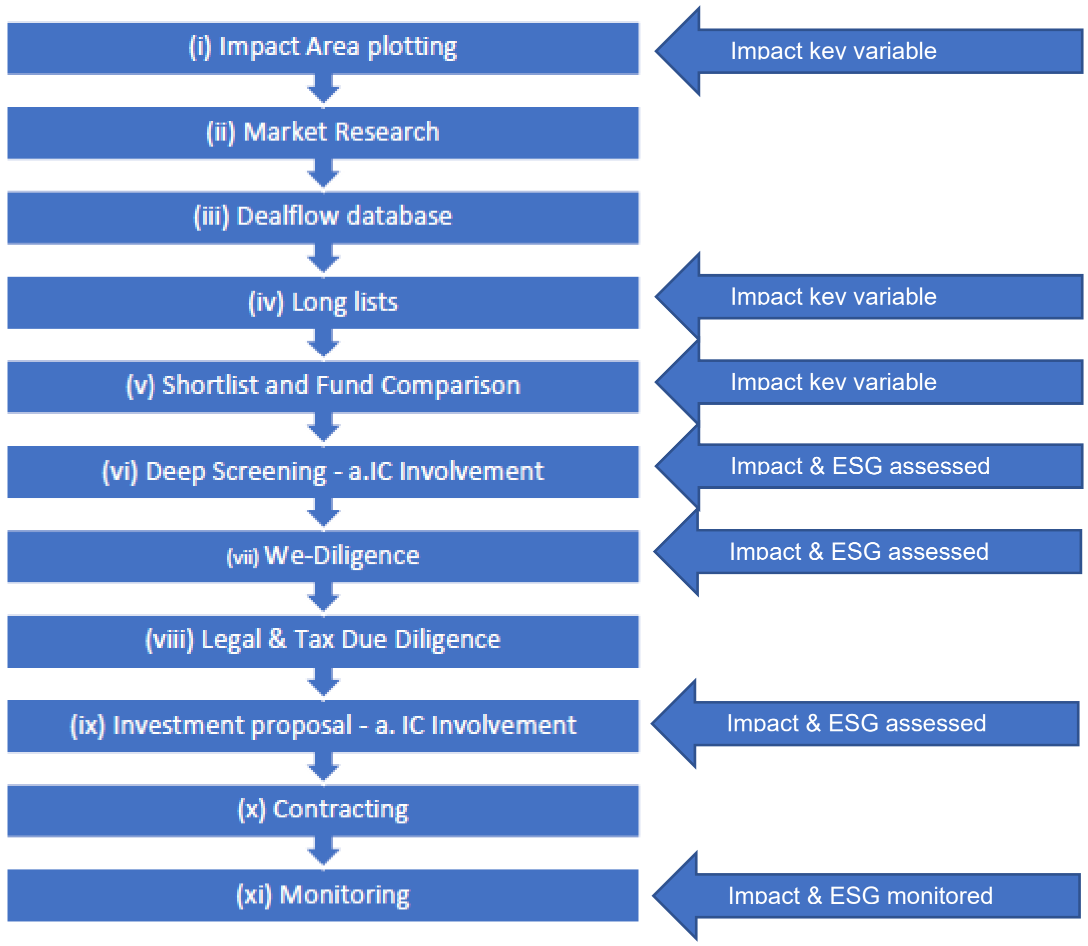
"Understanding the potential for adverse impacts and unintended negative consequences is at the core of our investment process. However as a fund-of-funds we have limited control over investment choices and company-level processes. Hence, as a manager with a compact team (12 people at the time of writing), we make use of the 'opt-out' possibility for small managers with fewer than 500 employees. We will not report separately on the 'Principle Adverse Impacts' of our investments other than the way in which we report on impact in accordance with our impact measurement framework."

Managing sustainability risks (SFDR Article 6)

As highlighted in the SFDR Statement Coöperatieve Wire Group (manager-level), even sustainable investing and investing in the pursuit of positive change ('impact investing') brings with it sustainability risks, which can have adverse environmental, social and financial consequences.

Wire Group, as a fund-of-funds manager, manages these sustainability risks at the level of the Portfolio Funds it invests in. In our investment process we analyze whether the Portfolio Funds we intend to invest in have policies and procedures in place to adequately manage the sustainability risks of the Portfolio Companies they invest in. And when we find these policies and procedures lacking we engage with the fund managers to improve them. We also monitor the extent to which Portfolio Funds manage sustainability risks periodically. **To be clear: managing sustainability risks is no guarantee that sustainability risks, and related financial consequences, will not occur.**

Our investment process is outlined below:



Below we highlight the steps in our investment process where the management of sustainability risks is integrated.

Deep screening, We-diligence and Investment proposal

Once we have selected a Portfolio Fund that we intend to invest in, we will go through a number of iterations in order to analyse that fund from a risk, return and impact perspective. We interact intensively with the Portfolio Fund manager, and we involve the Wire Purpose and Investment Council throughout this process. We manage sustainability risks in two key ways.

Intentionality

Firstly, the intentionality of the fund manager is a key item throughout our 'we-diligence' process. We want to understand if the key persons that form the fund manager team, and are thus investing on our behalf, are authentically and intrinsically motivated to make a positive difference. We believe that such a motivation is also a motivation for the fund manager team to seek to minimise the negative effects the companies the fund manager invests in will have on the environment and society. A truly intentional fund manager will engage in discussions with Portfolio Company management about where it sources its solar panels from, how well it takes care of its employees and whether the company tries to reduce its water footprint. We assess intentionality through a series of discussions with the fund manager team, including a 'camp fire conversation'. In this camp fire conversation we seek to create an intimate setting that enables us to talk to the fund manager team members on a more personal level with the aim to understand what drives them.

Policies and procedures

Aside from intentionality, we assess the policies and procedures the Portfolio Fund has in place to manage sustainability risks. We expect the fund manager to integrate the assessment and management of sustainability risks in its investment process. This is commonly referred to as an ESG policy. At a minimum, for each Portfolio Company the fund manager intends to invest in, the fund manager should do a ‘materiality analysis’ to assess the key sustainability risks associated with that particular company operating in that particular sector.

Sustainability risks that could be considered by the fund manager as part of its materiality analysis are (list is not intended to be exhaustive or fully applicable to each single Portfolio Fund we invest in):

Environmental risks

- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Use of (scarce) natural resources
- Waste, effluents and non-greenhouse emissions
- Land-use change and biodiversity impacts

Social risks

- Labour rights and working conditions
- Occupational health and safety
- Diversity and inclusion
- Product governance
- Community relations and land rights
- Data privacy and security

Governance risks

- Bribery, corruption and political risks
- Corporate governance
- Diversity and inclusion

In its materiality analysis, the fund manager is encouraged to consider the risks both within the Portfolio Company’s own operations as well as in the operations of the company’s suppliers and customers.

Having completed the materiality analysis, the fund manager should subsequently engage actively with the company in order to satisfy itself that the company is aware of these risks and has plans in place to mitigate these risks.

If the fund manager has not integrated sustainability risk management (and does not have an adequate ESG policy), we will engage with the fund manager and encourage them to adopt an appropriate sustainability risk management procedure.

Furthermore, we actively engage with Portfolio Fund managers to manage sustainability risks at the fund manager level. The most material issues we have identified at the fund manager level are:

- Diversity and inclusion
- ‘Key person’ risk (the risk of a key person leaving and thereby weakening the fund manager’s ability to execute its investment strategy)

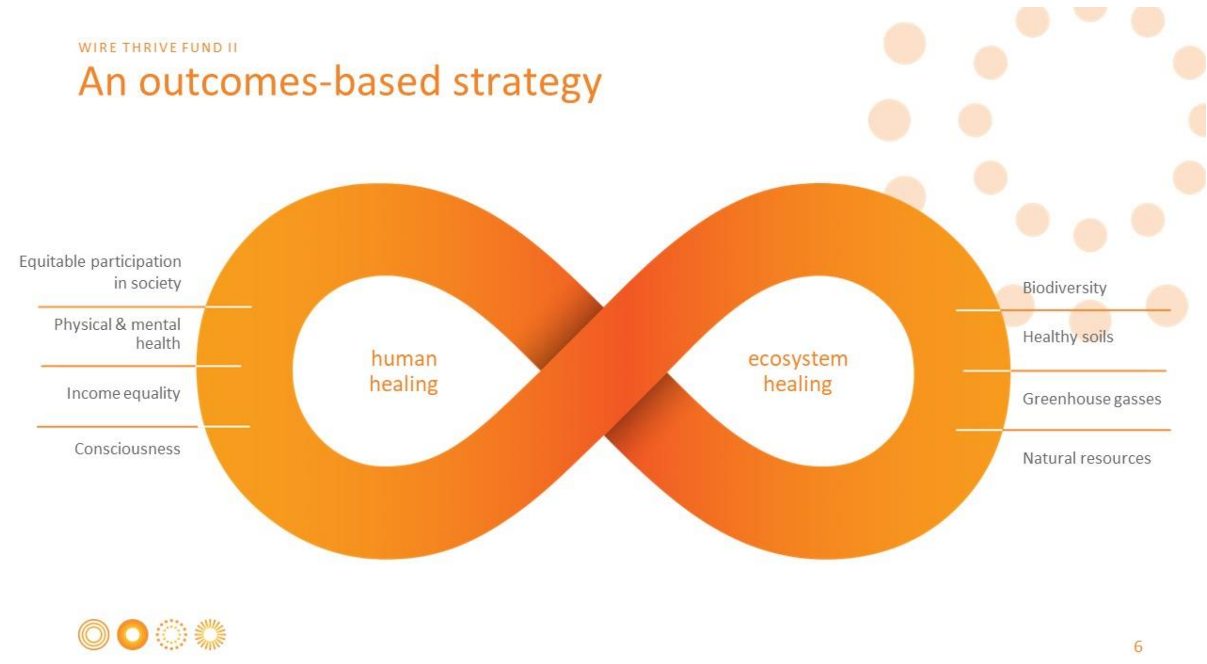
Monitoring and reporting

In our ongoing monitoring (quarterly), we remain alert to sustainability risks arising at Portfolio Companies. In our annual assessment of the Portfolio Fund's progress we include discussions about how the fund manager, and the companies in the fund manager's portfolio, are managing sustainability risks. We ask for examples of key risks that have been identified and how they have been mitigated.

Pursuing positive environmental and social outcomes through our investments (Article 8)

As part of our investment strategy, we pursue investments that not only give a financial return but also an environmental and social return, thereby creating societal value. Furthermore, we strive to yield our investors a personal return as well, as we intentionally share as much information as possible on our investments and our dilemmas in selecting these, in order to further advance our collective understanding of what it means and takes to be investing for positive change. We do this with a team of dedicated professionals that are equipped with both the passion and the skills to pursue all of these outcomes.

WTF II is an outcome-focused investment fund. The positive outcomes we pursue are both environmental ('ecosystems healing') and social ('human healing').

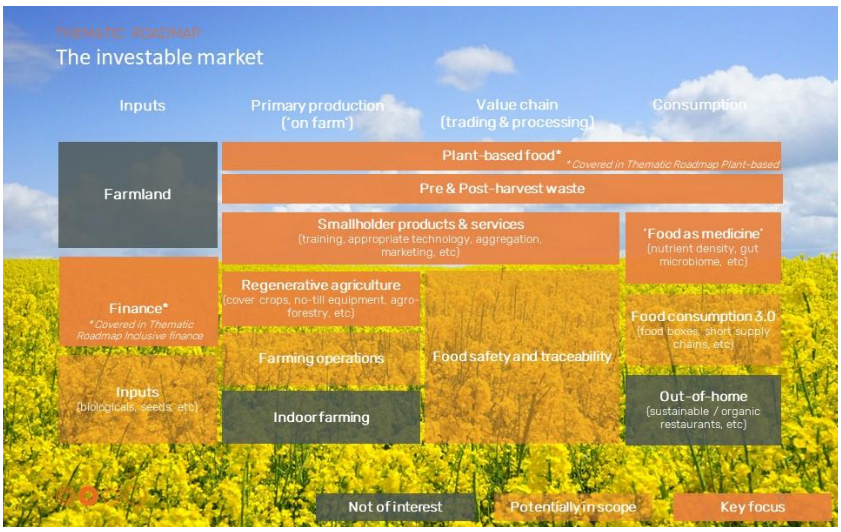


Our investment process, as shown above, is designed to pursue positive environmental and social outcomes. Below we highlight some of the key steps.

Impact area plotting and Market research

Our point of departure for all investments are the positive outcomes we described above and will further outline below. Based on our collective knowledge and experience and research, we select 'themes' through which we believe we will optimally be able to pursue those positive outcomes. We then develop an in-depth 'Thematic Roadmap' to analyze the theme and how best to invest in that theme.

We plot the market both from a financial and an impact point of view. And we analyse the extent to which we can pursue positive outcomes through the chosen investment theme. The screenshots below provide a flavour of how we do this based on our sustainable agriculture roadmap.



THEMATIC ROADMAP

The investable market – Analysis *

Market segment **	Examples	Impact potential	Impact notes	Financial potential	Finance notes
Regenarative agriculture	'No-till' equipment; cover crops; holistic grazing, agro-forestry		Huge impact potential, some impact risk as regen ag is hard to capture in business models and compartmentalised solutions may do more harm than good		Large demand for regen ag 'solutions'; farmer uptake may be slower than expected
Pre & post-harvest waste reduction	On-site processing; packaging; consumer behaviour		Avoided food waste represents a 100% footprint reduction, limited potential for systemic change		Complex problem involving multiple stakeholders and consumer behaviour
Inputs	Biologicals, seeds		Can be enabler for regen ag, limited potential for systemic change		Large addressable market; scaleable
Farmland & farming operations	Land / farms that can be transitioned to organic / regenerative practices		Capital intensive investment with limited spin-off effects other than showing 'best practices'; low impact risk w predictable and measurable impact		'Real asset' investment with commensurate lower returns; returns (and risks) may be higher in farm operations
Indoor farming	Vertical farming; controlled environment; greenhouses		Significant footprint savings; applies to small sub-segment of food system		Lot of investor interest; cost competitiveness remains to be proven
Smallholder products & services	Appropriate technologies; financial services; marketing services		Large human capital gain (5x poverty reduction potential [13]); largely ignored by mainstream investors		Huge but fragmented market; smallholders are cash-constrained and risk-averse
Food safety & traceability	Labelling; blockchain; dna-spray		Food safety is not a key issue; potential contribution to reducing waste is covered above		Consumers demand increasing traceability
Food consumption 3.0	Food boxes; community-supported agriculture; short supply chains		Potential for systemic change as consumers re-connect to food; footprint savings in short chains		Very few scaleable examples (so far)
Food as medicine	Nutrient density; soil & gut microbiomes; medically tailored meals; 'bio-farming'		Very large impact potential but also risk as link farming-nutrients and nutrients-health are not yet well understood		Consumer awareness / engagement (currently mainly around food hypes) likely to grow in coming years

Selected segments score highest on impact potential and have strong / medium financial potential

** Scores are not objectively calculated but rather based on best assessment by team and experts*
*** Excludes segments covered in other Thematic Roadmaps*

11

Outcome	Score
Natural capital outcomes	
Taken up or avoided GHG	5
Biodiversity increase	4
Healthier soil	5
Recovery or avoided use of natural resources	3
Human capital outcomes	
Better health	3
Income increase	2
Equitable participantion in society	2

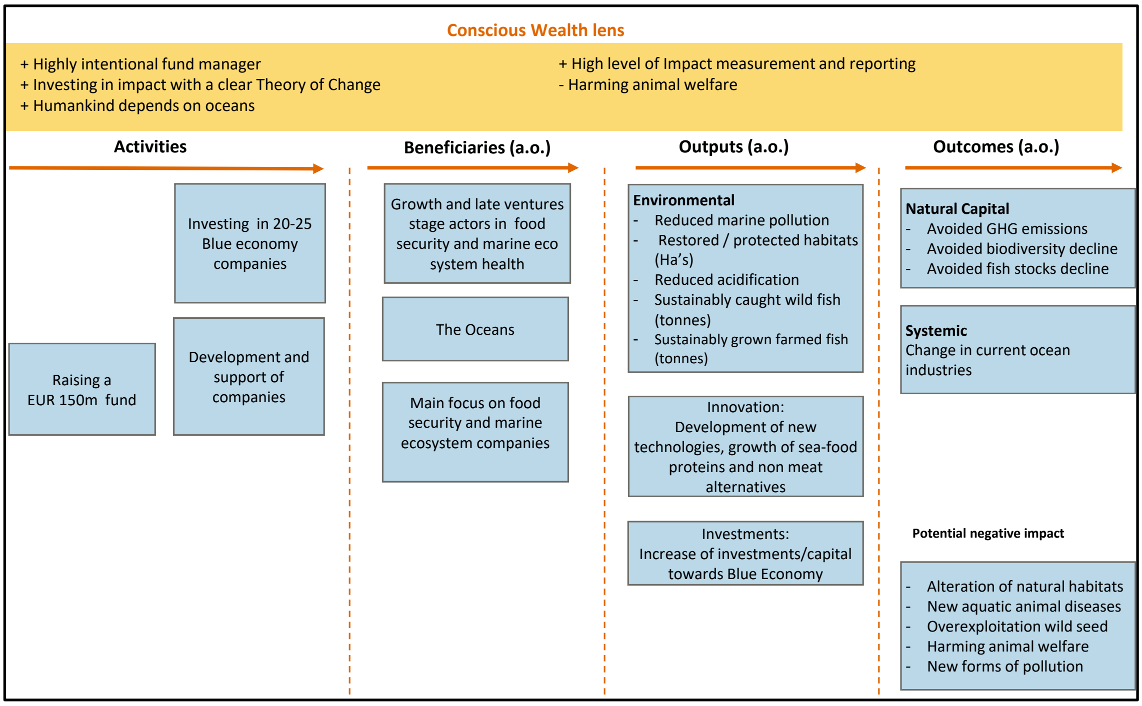
Deep screening, We-diligence and Investment proposal

In shortlisting potential Portfolio Funds to invest in, we consider financial and impact considerations side by side. Once we have selected a Portfolio Fund we intend to invest in, we will enter a rigorous 'we-diligence' process. In this process, the pursuit of positive outcomes (positive impact) is deeply integrated into our screening process.

There are a range of ways we try to ensure that our investment in the Portfolio Fund will translate into positive outcomes:

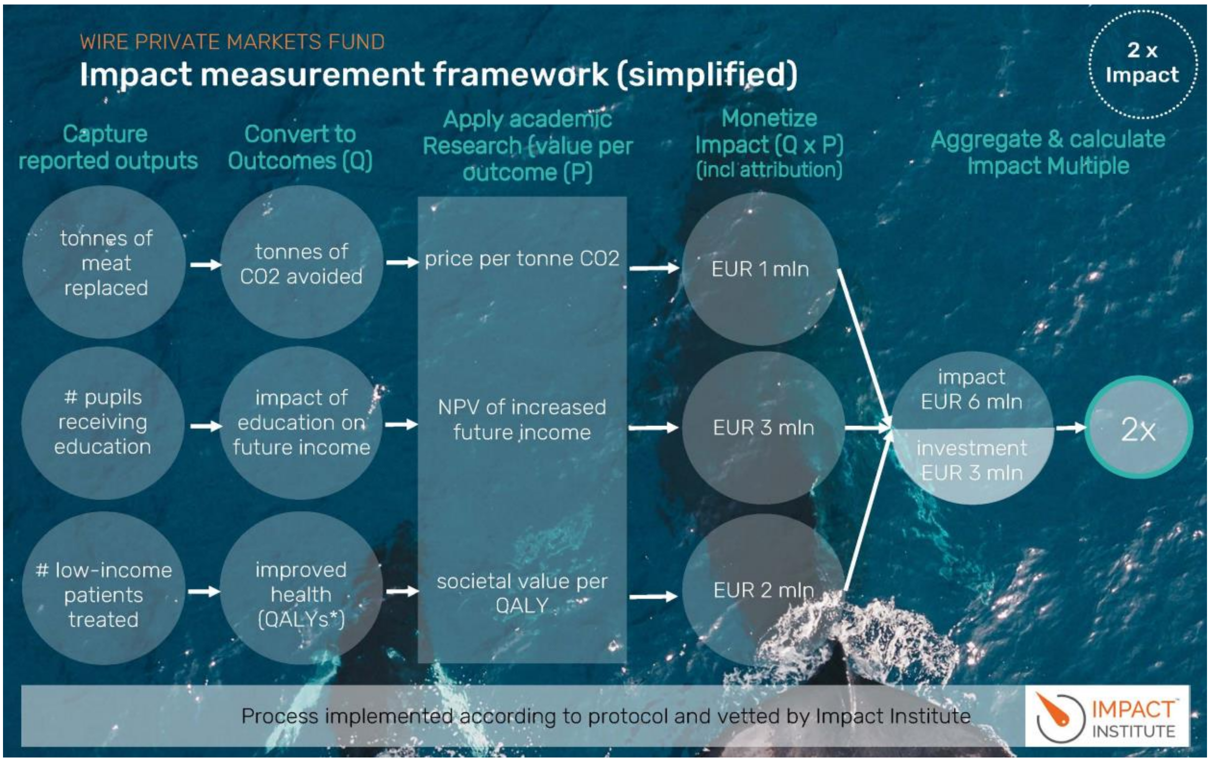
- Fund strategy and 'theory of change': what are the stated investment objectives and how will they translate into a meaningful contribution to the positive outcomes we pursue?
- Team intentionality: to what extent are the team members intrinsically motivated to pursue positive outcomes?
- Team background: to what extent do the team members have the background and skills to be able to pursue positive outcomes?
- Impact measurement: to what extent is the fund manager able to measure the positive difference it makes through its investments?
- Negative impact: in analysing the fund strategy and 'theory of change', we always analyse which potential negative impact ('unintended negative consequences') may occur as a result of the fund's investment strategy

The screenshot below provides a flavour of how we analyse a Portfolio Fund's 'theory of change', including the potential negative impact. This fund focuses on investing in healthy oceans.



Monitoring and reporting

Wire Group has developed an ambitious and advanced impact measurement framework. This framework is described in our 'Impact assessment Protocol'. We developed this Protocol in close collaboration with impact specialist Impact Institute. The goal of the Protocol is to show, in a professional and rigorous manner, the way in which our investments contribute to positive environmental and social outcomes. We do this by calculating the amount of 'societal value' has been created, a so-called 'Impact Multiple on Money' (IMM).



In addition to the quantitative IMM calculations, impact is measured and reported in non-quantitative ways, including:

- Storytelling on impactful/systemic (but hard to measure) investments;
- Contribution to Impact Measurement in financial sector;
- Engagement with fund managers;
- WTF II's additionality to Portfolio Funds (Are we in the LPAC? Did we join at first/final close? What % of the fund does WTF II's commitment represent? Et cetera.);
- Gender-lens interventions;
- Impact outliers (positive and negative) that are not included in the IMM due to sampling;
- Contribution to consciousness / impact drive of LPs.

The way that impact is measured and reported in WTF II is overseen by the Limited Partners Advisory Committee (LPAC).

Remuneration

To encourage team members, beyond their intrinsic motivation, to pursue positive outcomes, the variable pay that team members can receive as a result of their work on WTF II ('carried interest') is 100% conditional upon WTF II demonstrably delivering positive impact.

EU Taxonomy

At the time of writing we do not make any claims that our investments are in line with the EU Taxonomy. The principal reason for this is that we manage several 'fund-of-funds' and as such we do not have access to the granular data, such as the turnover and capital expenditures, of the Portfolio Companies in which we are indirectly invested. Without such data it is not possible for us to 'prove' alignment. Because the Portfolio Companies that we indirectly invest in are privately owned, we can also not rely on public sources of data to analyze Taxonomy alignment.

Furthermore, a large share of our fund-of-funds are invested Portfolio Funds outside of the European Union, which in turn invest in Portfolio Companies outside of the European Union. These Funds and Portfolio Companies are not covered by the EU Taxonomy and therefore have no obligation to report in line with this regulation.

We do not feel that we are in a position to 'force' Portfolio Funds to gather and disclose the requisite data, as we already ask them to put in extra efforts into gathering the data required for our extensive impact measurement framework. We will, however, monitor the situation. If and when the EU-based Portfolio Funds that we invests in (and potentially non-EU Funds as well) start reporting the percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy, we will assess whether the fund manager has taken appropriate steps to adequately adhere to the EU Taxonomy guidelines and, if we are so satisfied, may choose to include such a percentage in our own periodic reporting.

With regards to the 'do no significant harm' principle of the EU Taxonomy, we do, of course, strive to ensure that our investments do no significant harm to the objectives stated in the EU Taxonomy. We cover this as part of our process of managing sustainability risks. Please see 'Disclosure on managing sustainability risks (Article 3)' in this document and the relevant fund-level documents.