NewPort Buyout Fund II Coöperatief U.A.

Principal Adverse Impact Statement 2025

1. Summary

NewPort Buyout Fund II Coöperatief U.A. (the ‘Fund’ or ‘Fund II’) considers Principal Adverse Impacts (‘PAI’) of its investment decisions on sustainability factors.

The present statement is the consolidated disclosure of PAI indicators on sustainability factors for the reference period 1 January to 31 December 2025.

2. Description of Principal Adverse Impacts

Please find the summary for all PAI indicators that are considered, as well as their description, in the table below.

Name	Metric	2022 (R)	2023 (R)	2024 (R)	2025	Dif (%)	Explanation	Actions taken, actions planned and targets
GHG Emissions	Scope 1 emissions (tCO2-eq.)	493.17	1,235.11	1,033.82	786.71	-23.90%	Scope 1 covers the portfolio companies' direct emissions, principally their vehicle fleets and on-site fuel combustion, attributed to the Fund by ownership share. Scope 1 decreased compared with the previous period, mainly reflecting changes in portfolio composition. The largest direct emitters remain the companies that operate sizeable vehicle fleets.	NewPort will support its key contributors in reducing direct emissions, with a focus on transitioning vehicle fleets to electric or hybrid and reducing emissions from on-site fuel combustion.
	Scope 2 emissions (tCO2-eq.)	75.92	278.69	338.29	179.25	-47.01%	Scope 2 covers indirect emissions from the electricity the portfolio companies purchase. It is reported on a market-based basis, so renewable electricity backed by guarantees of origin and electricity the companies generate themselves (e.g. on-site solar) are accounted at zero. Scope 2 decreased over the period, reflecting a number of companies sourcing renewable electricity.	NewPort will continue to encourage portfolio companies to move onto certified green-electricity contracts and to develop on-site renewable generation where feasible.
	Scope 3 emissions (tCO2-eq.)	n/a	n/a	n/a	10,168.98	n/a	Scope 3 covers emissions across the portfolio companies' value chains, predominantly the goods and services they purchase, together with transport, business travel and commuting. It was collected for the first time in 2025. This is the main reason the Fund's total emissions, carbon footprint and GHG intensity are higher than in earlier periods. Coverage is partial in this first year, with the value-chain emissions	Proportionate to a first collection cycle, NewPort will extend Scope 3 coverage next period, prioritising the purchased goods and services category, which is the most material for these companies.

							of the manufacturing companies the largest contributors.	
	Total GHG Emissions (tCO2-eq.)	569.10	1,513.80	1,372.11	11,134.94	711.52%	Scope 3 was collected for the first time in 2025, which is the main reason total GHG emissions, the carbon footprint and the GHG intensity appear higher than in prior years, when only Scope 1 and Scope 2 were measured. This reflects broader measurement, not an increase in emissions; on a comparable Scope 1 and 2 basis, emissions decreased.	NewPort will support its portfolio companies in measuring and mitigating GHG emissions where reasonable, and will continue to extend the completeness of Scope 3 data as the portfolio develops.
Carbon Footprint	Carbon footprint (in tCO2-eq./M€)	11.63	19.65	14.65	117.32	700.82%	This indicator reflects the sum of the Fund's attributed emissions per million euros invested. It has been restated across all reporting years onto the RTS basis (dividing by the total amount invested rather than by enterprise value), so the figures differ from those shown in earlier reports. The increase in 2025 reflects the first-time inclusion of Scope 3. On a comparable Scope 1+2 basis the carbon footprint decreased.	NewPort will engage with its portfolio companies to understand the drivers of this indicator and assist in improving it over time.
GHG Intensity	GHG intensity of investee companies (in tCO2-eq./M€)	9.03	10.89	8.72	81.02	829.13%	This indicator reflects the Fund's attributed emissions per million euros of revenue generated by the portfolio companies, expressed as an investment-weighted average. The 2025 increase is driven by the first-time inclusion of Scope 3 at the manufacturing companies. On a comparable Scope 1+2 basis the intensity is broadly stable.	NewPort will support its portfolio companies in measuring and mitigating their GHG emissions where reasonable.

Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	This indicator is part of NewPort's exclusion list.	The Firm will continue to screen its investments against its exclusion list.
Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources (%)	78.99%	83.61%	81.03%	91.14%	12.48%	Share of non-renewable energy in total energy consumption, covering all energy sources (electricity and fuels), for the companies in control of their own energy procurement. Certificate-backed green electricity counts as renewable. Non-renewable energy production is 0%: the companies that generate energy do so entirely from solar. The indicator has been restated across all years onto this all-energy basis, so the figures differ from earlier reports, which considered electricity only.	NewPort will explore options to move portfolio companies onto certified green-electricity contracts and to expand on-site renewable generation, building on the companies that already generate their own solar energy.
Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector	Sector G - Wholesale: 0.0162 Sector F - Construction: 0.0138	Sector G - Wholesale: 0.0259 Sector F - Construction: 0.0117	Sector G - Wholesale: 0.0329 Sector F - Construction: 0.0061	Sector G - Wholesale: 0.0206 Sector F - Construction: 0.0007	n/a	Energy consumption in GWh per million euros of revenue, shown per high-impact climate sector and investment-weighted within each sector. It has been restated across all years onto an all-energy basis (electricity and fuels) and the fund has corrected the NACE codes of several companies to better represent their primary business activity, so the figures differ from earlier reports.	The Firm will help its companies assess whether switching energy source is sensible for their circumstances and, where feasible, support an effective transition.
Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive area	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations	0%	0%	0%	13.60%	n/a	A conservative approach was taken for this indicator. Several biodiversity-sensitive areas were identified in proximity to the facilities of one portfolio company whose operations involve manufacturing processes. A full	For the next reference period, the Firm will conduct a deeper assessment of whether the company's activities are in any way harming the nearby natural areas

	located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities negatively affect those areas						assessment of whether these activities negatively affect the surrounding areas has not yet been carried out, so the company has been reported as affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas on a precautionary basis rather than excluded.	and, where a negative impact is identified, develop a plan to mitigate it. Two of the company's sites have specifically been flagged for verification.
Emissions to Water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested	0.00	11.16	0.00	0.00	0%	Tonnes of emissions to water per million euros invested, weighted average, based on the priority substances defined in Article 2(30) of Directive 2000/60/EC. No reportable emissions to water were recorded across the portfolio this year.	NewPort will continue to monitor this indicator as the portfolio develops.
Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%	Tonnes of hazardous and radioactive waste per million euros invested, weighted average, based on the hazardous-waste definition in Article 3(2) of Directive 2008/98/EC. No reportable hazardous waste was recorded across the portfolio this year.	NewPort will continue to monitor this indicator as the portfolio develops.
Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	Assessed using a structured set of questions drawing on publicly available reports, third-party assessments and company disclosures to determine whether an investee company has been implicated in any breaches of the UN Global Compact principles or OECD Guidelines. No violations were identified across the portfolio.	NewPort will continue to monitor this indicator as the portfolio develops.

Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UNGC principles and OECD Guidelines	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines, or a grievance/complaints mechanism (%)	85.95%	59.04%	52.69%	22.05%	-58.15%	Share of investments in companies without a policy to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines, or a grievance/complaints mechanism. A company with either is treated as compliant. The share has improved markedly compared with the previous period, as portfolio companies have put such mechanisms in place.	NewPort will continue to offer its portfolio companies guidance, policy templates and workshop support to improve on this indicator, where feasible.
Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies (%)	8.95%	19.41%	11.68%	1.15%	-90.15%	The difference between men's and women's average wages, irrespective of role, expressed as an investment-weighted average. The unadjusted gender pay gap decreased compared with the previous period, mainly reflecting portfolio composition rather than a change at individual companies.	NewPort will engage with its portfolio companies to verify the data and explore improvements, which can be challenging given the nature of the industries in which it operates.
Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	13.61%	18.57%	15.06%	10.13%	-32.74%	The ratio of female to male board members across the portfolio companies, expressed as an investment-weighted average. Board gender diversity decreased over the period, reflecting portfolio composition. Several of the larger holdings have all-male boards.	NewPort will continue to emphasise the importance of board gender diversity, while recognising that improvements can be challenging given the industries in which it operates.
Exposure to controversial weapons	Share of investments in investee companies	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	This is part of NewPort's exclusion list.	NewPort will continue to screen its investments against its exclusion list.

	involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons (%)							
Lack of Grievance Mechanisms	Share of investments in investee companies without a grievance/complaints mechanism related to employee matters (%)	23.14%	23.01%	51.94%	39.35%	-24.24%	Share of investments in companies without an adequate employee grievance/complaints mechanism. The assessment goes beyond whether a mechanism merely exists, considering its internal and/or external nature and whether employees are informed. The share improved compared with the previous period.	NewPort will provide its portfolio companies with guidance and templates to improve this indicator, which also supports performance on UNGC alignment.
Lack of Carbon Reduction Initiatives	Share of investments in investee companies without carbon reduction initiatives in place (%)	63.44%	75.68%	75.30%	60.78%	-19.28%	Share of investments in companies without carbon-emission-reduction initiatives aligned with the Paris Agreement. Tangible and effective measures that materially address a company's emissions (such as full fleet electrification for a company whose emissions are essentially its vehicles) are counted even without a formal target or certified plan. The share decreased compared with the previous period.	Given the stage and growth plans of the portfolio companies, a standard Paris-aligned plan may not be proportionate in every case. NewPort will engage with its larger companies to develop tailored solutions where feasible, and could provide an ESG assessment and workshop support.

R: Prior-year figure restated for comparability. The carbon footprint has been aligned to the SFDR RTS investment-value basis, and the share of non-renewable energy and the high-impact-sector energy intensity widened to include all energy sources (electricity and fuels) rather than electricity alone. Minor emission and financial corrections identified this year have also been carried back through the prior-year figures. A company sold during 2025 is retained in the prior-year figures and is not restated out.

3. Description of Policies to Identify and Prioritise Principal Adverse Impacts

3.1 Indicator Selection and Relevance

The Fund selects and prioritises PAI indicators by analysing the sustainable targets it seeks to meet and linking the indicators that bear on those targets, identifying those most significant for its portfolio companies' business operations. To tailor the PAI framework to its needs, the Fund works with Treety, which assists in selecting the relevant indicators and setting up a monitoring system across all portfolio companies. The framework covers the fourteen mandatory PAI indicators together with two voluntary indicators: the share of investments in companies without grievance or complaints mechanisms, and the share without carbon-reduction initiatives. This selection is reviewed annually to implement any necessary changes.

3.2 Data Collection and Oversight

PAI data is collected through an annual data campaign in which portfolio companies report against each indicator, supported by documentation where available. The data is self-reported. Treety supports the process by checking data quality, resolving inconsistencies, and making best-effort estimations where needed to close gaps or address non-responsiveness. Compliance with the SFDR is overseen by Newport Capital's management team, who ensure portfolio companies respond to data requests in a timely manner. The calculation method for each indicator is documented in the ‘Explanation’ column of the table above.

3.3 Data Quality and Estimations

During the reference period the Fund held ten portfolio companies, all of which were surveyed in the 2025 PAI data campaign and reported across the indicators, very largely from their own data. Fund II is a mature portfolio and the dataset is correspondingly complete. One company that was held in earlier periods was sold during 2025 and therefore sits outside the 2025 reporting perimeter; consistent with the Fund's restatement policy, the prior-year figures are not restated to remove it, so they remain comparable with previously published statements.

Across the full reporting perimeter, approximately 92% of the data points were obtained directly from investee companies, around 3% were estimated on a best-effort basis, and roughly 5% are data gaps, by count. The gaps are concentrated in the value-chain (Scope 3) emissions not yet collected for every company and in one co-working holding whose electricity is controlled by its landlord and therefore not measurable at company level.

Scope 3 emissions were collected for the first time this period, on a partial basis covering five of the ten holdings, and should be read as an initial baseline. The Scope 1 and Scope 2 figures are investee-reported, drawn from the companies' own metered activity converted with standard emission factors, while the spend-based Scope 3 figures are modelled estimates. Consistent with the SFDR best-efforts standard (Article 7(2) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288) read with the proportionality principle (Article 4(1) of the SFDR), the Fund sought data directly from investee companies and supplemented it with best-effort estimates only where a sound basis existed, leaving the remaining gaps transparent rather than estimating without basis.

The headline rise in total GHG emissions, the carbon footprint and the GHG intensity is driven by the first-time inclusion of Scope 3 emissions, which broadens measurement rather than signalling higher impact. Moreover, year-on-year movements partly reflect changes in portfolio composition, including the sale of one company during the period, they should be read with that in mind.

Where prior-year figures have been restated for comparability they are flagged ‘R’. The restatements concern the carbon footprint, aligned to the RTS investment-value basis, and the share of non-renewable energy and the high-impact-sector energy intensity, both widened to include all energy sources rather than electricity alone, together with minor emission and financial corrections carried back through the prior years.

4. Engagement Policy

The Fund believes in the importance of its role in guiding portfolio companies to minimise their operations' adverse environmental and social negative externalities. The Fund uses the PAI framework to monitor such externalities, as described above. Additionally, the Fund has set up various processes to incorporate the PAI results into its Engagement Policy.

To ensure due consideration and progressive mitigation efforts from portfolio companies, the Fund engages with portfolio companies through the following processes:

- Providing guidance in setting an ESG ambition (& Policy)
- Engaging in active dialogue with portfolio companies
- Giving portfolio companies access to our network and relevant stakeholders
- Yearly review based on previous results and regular discussions about improvement strategies

Further details on the practical implementation of these processes can be found in Newport Capital B.V.'s Engagement Policy.

5. Reference to International Standards

The Fund is aligned with the Principles for Responsible Investment ('PRI'). The Fund is actively involved in data gathering and calculation of the PAI indicators to show adherence with (parts of) the international standards/codes it complies with.

The indicators from the PAI framework listed above will be used to showcase the portfolio companies' equivalent KPI compliance within the international standards (e.g., using the GHG emissions PAI to demonstrate adherence with the OECD environmental standard of reducing GHG emissions and other air pollutants).

6. Review

This statement covers the 2025 reference period. The Fund measures the PAI indicators annually to track changes over time and assess the actions taken in response.