

Website fund disclosures (Article 10 of the SFDR)

In addition to the [sustainability policy](#), key aspects of our sustainability disclosures are summarized below. This summary is in accordance with Articles 45 to 57 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 (SFDR RTS).

(a) Summary

Product name	Borski Fund Cooperative U.A.
Sustainable investment objective of the product	Encouraging more female entrepreneurs, diverse investors and inclusive innovations.. The Fund thus contributes to SDG 5 as well as SDG's 3,4, 7,8,9,12
Investment strategy	The fund provides venture and growth capital for ambitious companies with at least one female founder/entrepreneur with at least 5% of the shares. The fund targets companies with a minimum turnover of €500k, high growth potential, defendable technology/IP, and femtech companies that positively contribute to the reduction of inequality through gendered innovation.
Preventing significant damage to investment objective	All investments are assessed against the “Do No Significant Harm” (DNSH) principle, which means that an investment must not significantly harm other sustainability objectives. This assessment is carried out through ESG screening, ESG due diligence and monitoring. Relevant indicators for the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (Principal Adverse Impacts or PAIs), ESG risks and exclusion criteria are taken into account. A proportionate approach is applied, taking into consideration the geographical context, sector, and size of the company. Investments that violate the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), or other internationally recognised standards are excluded.
Proportion of investments	All financing (i.e. 100%) is aimed at achieving the fund's sustainable objective. No other type of investments will be made from the fund. All investments are intended to qualify as sustainable investments within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR. Cash and cash equivalents may temporarily be held pending investment.

Monitoring	Impact and ESG performance are monitored throughout the entire duration of the investment. Portfolio companies report periodically, at least once a year, on relevant ESG and impact KPIs. Impact and ESG risks are evaluated annually and discussed with portfolio companies when needed.
Methodology	Prior to a financing, besides SDG 5, at least one other impact KPI is selected for the company that relate to the fund's objective through an SDG. A quantitative target is set for the potential impact, which is reviewed by the investment committee before investing.
Data sources and processing	Data is collected from the portfolio companies, through ESG questionnaires, due diligence reviews, project reports and periodic monitoring. This data is used to measure and monitor the fund's sustainable investment objective.
Limitations methodologies and data	Impact data are not always reviewed at the detail level of each company each year by an outside organization, as this can be a costly and time-consuming process. So this means that the data provided by the company is not reviewed by an independent party, which can potentially make the data less accurate or inaccurate. Furthermore, not all investments have complete ESG and impact data. Where necessary, sector-specific indicators, assumptions and proportionate approaches are used. The availability and quality of underlying data may differ per company.
Due diligence	Before an investment is made, the potential impact is quantified during an impact due diligence. If relevant, external experts are hired for this purpose. The outcome is always reviewed by the investment committee. An investment can only be made if the investment committee has approved the impact

	metrics.
Involvement	The management of the company is often involved from the first contact phase with the objectives of the fund. During periodic meetings, progress (and any deviations) regarding the impact / ESG planning can be discussed. A reassessment is also carried out for follow-on investments.
Reference benchmark	No external reference benchmark is used for now. Progress is assessed based on the fund's own impact and ESG methodology.

(b) No significant harm to the sustainable investment objective

The fund ensures that the companies in which it invests do not cause significant harm to the sustainable investment objectives through the ESG policy, part of the [sustainability policy](#). In short, for each investment it examines whether the company has significant adverse effects on people, the environment and society. This includes an assessment of whether the company acts in line with the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Our ESG policy describes how we at Borski Fund have integrated environmental, social and governance factors into our entire investment process: from selection to exit. The goal of the ESG policy is to identify both ESG risks (potential negative return effects) and impact opportunities (potential value creation and contributions to SDGs). For example, we initially exclude sectors that do not align with our values, such as the arms industry. During the due diligence phase, we identify potential company-specific ESG risks, such as nitrogen emissions, and opportunities, such as strengthening diversity. If we decide to invest, these material items are monitored periodically. The combination of these practices should lead to fewer risks (e.g., reputational risk), more future-proof and attractive companies (both for talent and prospective investors), and thus better returns. See the overviews under the "sustainability risks" heading above for more insight into our ESG process and ESG items analysed for each financing.

With our ESG survey, we thoroughly investigate whether the company has a potential negative impact on sustainability factors (inside-out), such as environmental pollution or child labour in the supply chain. We also analyse for each company whether it faces serious external sustainability risks (outside-in), e.g. a physical climate risk that, if it occurs, could lead to a material adverse effect on the value of the investment.

(c) Sustainable investment objective of the financial product

Encouraging more female entrepreneurs, diverse investors and inclusive innovations.

(d) Investment strategy

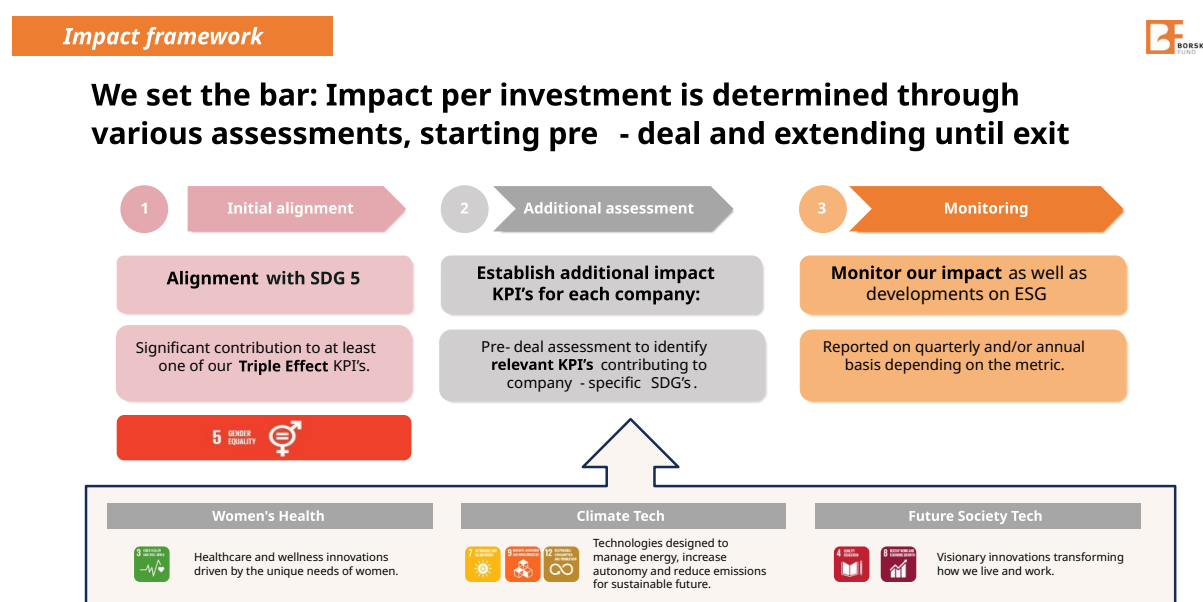
The fund seeks to achieve its objective by providing financing to companies that demonstrably contribute to the objective described in paragraph c above. The fund provides risk and growth capital for ambitious companies with at least one female founder/entrepreneur with at least 5% of the shares. The fund focuses on companies with a minimum turnover of €500k, growth potential, defensible technology/IP, and femtech companies that make a positive contribution to reducing inequality through gendered innovation. The ESG policy safeguards good corporate governance (including management structure, employee relations, remuneration policy and tax compliance).

(e) Proportion of investments

All financing (i.e. 100%) will be aimed at achieving the objectives described in paragraph c above. No other type of investments will be made from the fund. All investments are intended to qualify as sustainable investments within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR. Cash and cash equivalents may temporarily be held pending investment.

(f) Monitoring sustainable investment objective

Prior to a financing, besides SDG 5, at least one other SDG is selected for the company that relates to the fund's objective. A quantitative target is set for the potential impact, which is reviewed by the investment committee before investing. Progress on the selected impact KPIs is then monitored for each company at least once a year. Finally, the data is aggregated at the fund level once a year, allowing the contribution to the objective to be monitored. Below is a schematic overview of this process.



(g) Methodologies

In our analysis of the impact made, we always measure the absolute impact of the entire company. This choice was made because it is often difficult to distinguish strictly between the exact impact realized from the additional investment and the impact that hypothetically would have been made even without this investment. In addition, it is more practical for companies to report the total impact. Thus, the impact presented refers to the companies' contribution, made possible in part by funding from Borski. The impact of companies after an exit is not included, and the focus is on the direct impact of companies which was realised during the last financial year. See the [Borski Impact Report](#).

(h) Data sources and processing

Data sources: in most cases the impact is linked to the company's output. For example, 1ton of CO₂ equivalent savings per year per product sold. Data on outputs are received from the company. The impact factor is examined for funding by the investment team. Data sources used for this are diverse (scientific articles, internet sources, existing benchmarks, the companies).

Measures to ensure data quality: for funding, during due diligence, assumptions are validated as much as possible by multiple sources (triangulation). The proposal is always submitted to an external advisory body, and then the investment committee must decide unanimously to make the investment. During the management phase, the investment team does sanity checks on the reported figures. In some cases, (part of the) data are prepared and/or audited by an independent auditor. Finally, data are analyzed at the fund level, where the impact of similar technologies can be compared and checked for major discrepancies.

How data are processed: data are retrieved at least annually through a sustainability management platform, where entrepreneurs and investment teams can enter data. The output is then entered into an impact database. Analyses are performed on this database. By periodically retrieving data from our companies, we expect to make no or limited estimates of data points. Missing data points will be left blank.

(i) Methodologies and data limitations

- *Limitations:* many of Borski's portfolio companies are relatively young and small. Because of the size of the companies, data on them are often not available publicly or through a data provider (as is the case with some large publicly traded companies). In addition, the portfolio companies themselves do not always have the resources to retrieve and report the desired data. As a result, reporting is not always complete. In addition, the impact data are not always verified at the detail level of each company each year by an external organization, as this can be a costly and time-consuming process. Accordingly, this means that data provided by the company is not reviewed by an independent party, which can potentially make the data less accurate or inaccurate.

- No impact on objectives: large deviations will most likely be revealed by sanity checks and benchmarking. Accordingly, what remains are mainly minor deviations, where the impact at the fund level is expected to be limited.
- Mitigating limitations: by collecting more and more impact data over multiple years and multiple companies, increasingly better comparisons can be made to detect discrepancies, with which it is attempted to mitigate the impact of the limitations. When providing impact data, substantiation is always requested with a quantitative formula. Both the investment team and the sustainability lead perform sanity checks on the entered data, looking in detail at the larger contributors (the top 10 often together account for more than 50% of the total reported impact) and outliers.

(j) Due diligence

The investment proposal has a section dedicated to the impact analysis of the company, describing how and how much (i.e. quantitatively) the company can potentially contribute to the fund's objective in the coming years. This is based on internal and (if relevant) external research, "Impact Due Diligence". As described earlier, the data sources used for this are diverse (scientific articles, internet sources, existing benchmarks, the companies). If relevant, external experts are hired to assist the investment team during the Impact Due Diligence process. The proposal is always submitted to an external advisory body, and then the investment committee must unanimously decide to make the investment.

(k) Engagement policy

The management of the company is often involved from the first contact phase with the objectives of the fund. It provides input for the impact analysis and reports frequently (at least once a year) on the impact made by the company. At general meetings of shareholders, progress (and any deviations) regarding the impact made can be discussed. Also for a follow-up investment, the company's impact and progress on the relevant ESG items is reviewed and discussed with management.

(l) Achieving the sustainable investment objective.

No external reference benchmark is used for now.

Periodic disclosure - Annex V RTS

Please see here the link to Annex V of the SFDR RTS as attached to our annual report: SFDR RTS Annex V - Periodic disclosure