Website Disclosure Questionnaire for Article 9

Identification of the financial product and its objective (art. 23 SFDR RTS[1])	CGV Sustainability I SCSp's (the "Fund") investment objective is to support sustainable packaging and food waste solutions, as the two main challenges in the transition towards a sustainable food system.
Summary English (art. 38 SFDR RTS)	The Fund is managed by Collateral Good Management S.à r.l. ("CGV"). CGV is an impact fund manager with the overall vision to actively support the transformation towards a sustainable food system. The Fund has two investment focus areas: 1) Speed up the world's transition to more sustainable packaging solutions 2) Avoid, reduce or revalorize food waste The Fund is classified as an Article 9 Fund under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR") and allocates 90% of its assets to sustainable investments that are primarily not classified as sustainable under the EU taxonomy. Each Portfolio Company of the Fund will contractually engage in not significantly harming any of its environmental objectives. The Fund considers Principal Adverse Impacts ("PAI") of investments decisions and will report on the PAI indicators on an annual basis. The sustainable investment objectives of the Fund are: • Climate change mitigation; • Transition to a circular economy; • Protection and restoration of natural ressources. The Fund invests in predominantly early-stage companies, with a preference for pre-seed to series A investments, and focuses on sustainable investments with an environmental objective that is primarily not taxonomy aligned. Compliance with the Fund's sustainable investment objective is verified by assessing the potential investee company's substantial contribution, DNSH and Good Governance at the pre-investment phase. CGV is an active owner who is committed to support portfolio companies in their impact and sustainability efforts. CGV's set of ownership requirements are communicated to the PCs during the pre-investment phase and are monitored by CGV. These are subject to the maturity level of the individual PCs, as defined by the size of the latest financing round in which CGV has participated. As part of the ownership requirements, PCs must perform a third-party verified LCA following the PEF methodology as defined by the EU which should be benchmarked against a comparative LCA of the most relevant market alternative to the provided solution.

[1] Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of 6 April 2022

	As data availability in CGV's investment space is generally limited, CGV always conducts a qualitative assessment which is supplemented with quantitative data if available. For taxonomy-eligible cases, alignment with the technical criteria is always verified by using an external advisor. Due to the predominantly low maturity of PCs at the time of investment, CGV invests with the best of knowledge that the company complies with the requirement of a being a sustainable investment, which will be verified during ongoing monitoring procedures. CGV always carries out a rigorous screening of substantial contribution, DNSH, Good Governance and sustainability risks at the pre-investment phase. This is done by assessing the investee company's contribution and fit with CGVs focus areas and impact KPIs, serving as knock-out criteria for the investment. In case a PC does not meet CGV's expectations of being a sustainable investment on an ongoing basis, CGV will take best efforts to sell the PC.
Summary german (art. 38 SFDR RTS)	Der Fonds wird durch die Collateral Good Management S.à r.l. ("CGV") verwaltet. CGV ist ein Impakt Fondsmanager mit der übergeordneten Vision die Transformation zu einem nachhaltigen Ernährungssystem aktiv zu unterstützen. Der Fonds verfolgt zwei Fokusbereiche mit seiner Investitionspolitik: 1. Beschleunigung der Transformation der Welt zu mehr nachhaltigen Verpackungslösungen; 2. Die Vermeidung, Reduzierung oder Neubewertung von Nahrungsmittelabfall. Der Fonds ist klassifiziert als ein Artikel 9 Fonds unter der Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR") und allokiert 90% seiner Finanzanlagen in nachhaltige Investitionen die überwiegend nicht unter der EU Taxonomie als nachhaltig eingestuft sind. Jedes Portfoliounternehmen des Fonds wird sich vertraglich dazu verpflichten, seine Umweltziele nicht signifikant zu verschlechtern („DNSH"). Der Fonds berücksichtigt die Prinzipiellen Gegenläufigen Einflussfaktoren ("PAI") von Investmententscheidungen und wir auf jährlicher Basis über die PAI Indikatoren berichten. Der Fonds verfolgt folgende Ziele für nachhaltige Investments: • Milderung des Klimawechsels • Transformation zu einer Kreislaufwirtschaft • Schutz und Wiederherstellung der natürlichen Ressourcen. Der Fond investiert hauptsächlich in frühphasige Unternehmen, mit einer Präferenz für Pre-Seed bis hin zu

	Serie A Investments und fokussiert auf nachhaltige Investments mit einem Umweltziel, das meistens nicht Taxonomie gerecht ist. Die Übereinstimmung mit den Zielen des Fonds für nachhaltige Investments wird sichergestellt indem der substantielle Beitrag des potentiellen Portfoliounternehmens zur Nachhaltigkeit, der DNSH und zu Good Governance in der Vorphase der Investition bewertet wird. CGV ist ein aktiver Unternehmenseigner und verpflichtet sich dazu, die Portfoliounter-nehmen in deren Impakt und Nachhaltigkeitsbemühungen zu unterstützen. Die Anforderungen von CGV als Gesellschafter werden vor Erwerb an die Portfoliounternehmen kommuniziert und anschliessend durch CGV überwacht. Diese Anforderungen hängen vom Reifungsgrad des Portfoliounternehmens ab, der durch die Höhe der letzten Finanzierungsrunde bestimmt wird, an der CGV teilgenommen hat. Als Teil der Anforderungen als Gesellschafter müssen die Portfoliounternehmen durch unabhängige Drittparteien verifizierte LCAs erstellen in Übereinstimmung mit der PEF Methode wie durch die EU definiert. Diese LCAs müssen gegen vergleichbare LCAs derjenigen alternativen Lösungen am Markt verglichen werden, der für die vorgeschlagene Produktlösung am meisten Relevanz hat. Da die Datenverfügbarkeit im Investitionsbereich von CGV generell begrenzt ist, führt CGV stets eine qualitative Bewertung durch, die durch quantifizierbare Daten ergänzt werden, falls verfügbar. Für die Fälle, die taxonomie-qualifiziert sind, wird die Erfüllung der technischen Kriterien stets durch unabhängige externe Berater verifiziert. Aufgrund des meistens noch geringen Reifegrades der Portfoliounternehmen zum Zeitpunkt des Erwerbs, investiert CGV stets in gutem Glauben in ein Portfoliounternehmen, dass es die Anforderungen an ein nachhaltiges Investment erfüllt. Die Einhaltung dieser Anforderungen wird in kontinuierlichen Monitoring Prozeduren überwacht. In der Vorphase eines Erwerbs führt CGV stets vollständige Prüfungsprozeduren (Due Diligence) aus hinsichtlich des substantiellen Beitrages, der DNSH, Good Governance und Nachhaltigkeitsrisiken. In der Beitrag und die Relevanz eines Portfoliounternehmens zu den Fokusbereichen und KPIs von CGV bewertet wird, was als Ausschlusskriterium fungiert. Falls ein Portfoliounternehmen die Erwartungen von CGV an ein nachhaltiges Unternehmen kontinuierlich nicht erfüllen kann, wird CGV alles in seiner Macht stehende dafür tun, das Portfoliounternehmen wieder zu veräußern.
No significant harm to the sustainable investment objective (art. 39 SFDR RTS)	As part of CGV's pre-investment assessment, a Do No Significant Harm ("DNSH") assessment on the Principal Adverse Impacts ("PAI") of investment decisions is

	conducted. This is done by assessing a potential investee company's impact on the 14 mandatory PAI indicators set out in table 1, indicator 14 in table 2, and indicator 4 in table 3 in Annex 1 of the EU Commission's Regulatory Technical Standard ("RTS"), supplementing the Regulation (EU) 2019/2088. If any additional indicators from table 2 and 3 are deemed material, these are also included in the assessment. Policies and procedures to assess compliance with material areas of the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (" OECD") guidelines are verified as part of the "Good Governance" assessment, by using a red-yellow-green scale. For taxonomy-eligible cases, this is supplemented with an analysis of the investee company's alignment with the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights ("UNGP").
Sustainable investment objective of the financial product (art. 40 SFDR RTS)	Based on the focus areas of the Fund being food waste reduction and sustainable packaging, its overall sustainable investment objectives can be summarized as: • Climate change mitigation: Reducing CO2e-emissions from avoided, reduced, or revalorized food waste as well as packaging that is more sustainable than the alternative. This is measured in tons of CO2e avoided. • Transition to a circular economy: Preventing, redistributing, and upcycling food waste, as well as eliminating packaging and promoting recyclable, reusable and compostable packaging. This is measured in tons of waste avoided (split on food and packaging waste). • Protection and restoration: Decreasing impact on biodiversity through reduced land use, water and natural resource input needed to produce food and packaging as well as mitigation of littering of packaging waste. This is measured in 1) m^3 of water avoided, and 2) m^2 of land use avoided (for food waste cases only). The impact KPIs have been identified based on an assessment of being relevant for all the Fund's PC's. These can be supplemented with further PC-specific impact KPI's, if relevant.
Investment strategy (art. 41 SFDR RTS)	The Fund invests in predominantly early-stage companies, with a preference for pre-seed to series A investments, and focuses on sustainable investments with an environmental objective that is primarily not taxonomy aligned. However, Fund's investee companies may be eligible under the EU taxonomy in which cases the Fund will only invest if alignment with the technical screening criteria for substantial contribution and DNSH in the EU taxonomy can be substantiated. Due to the commonly low maturity level of investee companies, taxonomy-eligible cases might not comply with the documentation requirements set forth in

	the EU taxonomy at the pre-investment stage. However, documentation of taxonomy-alignment, including third party verification, will be a key focus area during ownership and is subject to CGV's ownership requirement for portfolio companies ("PCs") if the last financing round with CGV participation was larger than 1 million EUR. Compliance with the Fund's sustainable investment objective is verified by assessing the potential investee company's substantial contribution, DNSH and Good Governance at the pre-investment phase. Substantial contribution is verified as knock-out criteria, based on the potential investee company's fit with CGV's impact focus and it's potential to contribute to the Fund's impact Key Performance Indicators ("KPIs"). The assessment is done qualitatively and supplemented with quantitative assessments, where possible. To ensure Good Governance, an evaluation of sound management structures, employee relations, renumeration of staff, and tax compliance is always performed and supplemented with other material topics as defined by the OECD guidelines, if relevant. Due to the Fund's investment focus on relatively immature companies, Good Governance is assessed by reviewing 1) if the potential investee company has a policy in place and, if not, 2) if the potential investee company can demonstrate sound management practices within the area assessed. Documentation of Good Governance practices is a key focus area for CGV during ownership.
Proportion of investments (art. 42 SFDR RTS)	The Fund allocates 90% of its assets to sustainable investments with an environmental objective that is primarily not taxonomy-aligned. For cases that are eligible under the EU taxonomy, documentation of alignment will be a key focus area during ownership but is not a requirement at the time of the investment, due to the predominantly low maturity of investments. However, cases that are eligible under the EU taxonomy must substantiate alignment with the technical screening criteria at the pre-investment stage for CGV to proceed with the investment.
Monitoring of sustainable investment objective (art. 43 SFDR RTS)	CGV is an active owner who is committed to support portfolio companies in their impact and sustainability efforts. CGV's set of ownership requirements are communicated to the PCs during the pre-investment phase. These are subject to the maturity level of the individual PCs, as defined by the size of the latest financing round in which CGV has participated. The ownership requirements are built into the Shareholder Agreement ("SHA") and include: Financing round size <1 million EUR: 1) Development of lifecycle assessments ("LCAs") for relevant products and/or services using EU's

	Product Environmental Footprint ("PEF") methodology 2) Reporting on the defined impact KPIs for the Fund[2] on an annual basis Additional requirements if financing round size of 1 - 5 million EUR: 3) Reporting on the 14 mandatory and the two selected voluntary PAI indicators[3] on an annual basis 4) Development of policies and/or Codes of Conduct in material areas, if not already in place 5) Documentation of taxonomy-alignment (for eligible activities only) Additional requirements if financing round size >5 million EUR: 6) Annual sustainability-reporting of targets, efforts, and achievements
Methodologies (art. 44 SFDR RTS)	As part of the ownership requirements, PCs must perform a third-party verified LCA following the PEF methodology[4] as defined by the EU which should be benchmarked against a comparative LCA of the most relevant market alternative to the provided solution. This will cover the impact throughout the entire life cycle of the PC's product and/or service on 16 environmental parameters (including CO2e-emissions, land-use and water-use). The comparison to the market alternative will quantify the impact of the provided solutions and result in the calculation of the impact KPIs of the PC. As the avoided waste indicator is not directly addressed as one of the 16 parameters, an additional case-based calculation is performed, distinguishing between waste type (food and packaging) as well as waste prevention and upcycling.
Data sources and processing (art. 45 SFDR RTS)	As data availability in CGV's investment space is generally limited, CGV always conducts a qualitative assessment which is supplemented with quantitative data if available. For taxonomy-eligible cases, alignment with the technical criteria is always verified by using an external advisor. During ownership, PCs are expected to improve documentation by developing an LCA, policies and processes for DNSH and Good Governance, collecting data on the PAI indicators, and documenting taxonomy alignment (if eligible), if this is not already available. Portfolio company ("PC") reporting of data on the PAI indicators is a CGV's ownership requirement for PCs that

[2] Tons COe2 avoided, tons waste avoided, m3 water avoided, m2 land use avoided (for food waste cases only)
[3] Tons of non-recycled waste generated and lack of supplier code of conduct
[4] Annex 1. Product Environmental Footprint Method. Accessed on December 8th 2022.

	had >1 million EUR round size in the latest financing round in which CGV has invested. For less mature PCs,[5] data is estimated by CGV. For PCs acquired shortly before the reporting deadline, data may also be estimated by CGV in the first reporting year, depending on PC resource availability.
Limitations to methodologies and data (art.46 SFDR RTS)	Due to the predominantly low maturity of PCs at the time of investment, CGV invests with the best of knowledge that the company complies with the requirement of a being a sustainable investment, based on the available data and documentation. If the PC, contrary to prior expectations, will not be able to comply with CGV's definition of a sustainable investment during ownership, the PC will be subject to CGV's engagement policy.
Due diligence (art. 47 SFDR RTS)	CGV always carries out a rigorous screening of substantial contribution, DNSH, Good Governance and sustainability risks at the pre-investment phase. This is done by assessing the investee company's contribution and fit with CGVs focus areas and impact KPIs, serving as knock-out criteria for the investment. Impact and mitigating actions on the PAI indicators and sustainability risks, as well as policies and management practices within the OECD guideline-areas are assessed by using a red-yellow-green scale. In case of red flags[6], CGV will not proceed with the investment unless the red flag can be corrected prior to closing. If any yellow flags are discovered, corrections of these will be a key focus area to correct after closing. For investments with a financing round size of above 1 million EUR, as well as for taxonomy eligible cases, CGVs internal screening is always supplemented with an external ESG due diligence to substantiate compliance with substantial contribution, DNSH, Good Governance and sustainability risks, as well as the technical screening criteria in the EU taxonomy, if relevant.
Engagement policies (art. 48 SFDR RTS)	CGV is an active owner who supports its PCs in their sustainability efforts during ownership. In case a PC does not meet CGV's expectations of being a sustainable investment during ownership (e.g. if a taxonomy-eligible PC is or will not be able to comply with the technical screening criteria set forth by the EU taxonomy), the PC has to fulfill the requirements for the classification of a sustainable investment within a period of 24 months. If the PC continues to fail in compliance with the requirements, CGV will do its best effort to sell off the investment. If this transaction does not succeed, CGV will not re-invest in subsequent financing rounds.

[5] Defined as the latest financing round (in which CGV has invested) being <1 million EUR
[6] A red flag is defined as an incident or practice that is deemed so deficient that there is a great likelihood of breaches or misalignment with CGV's definition of a sustainable investment

Attainment of the sustainable investment objective (art. 49 SFDR RTS)	CGV uses the impact KPIs to measure and track the overall sustainability contribution of the Fund on an annual basis, based on the PCs' reporting on the Fund's impact KPIs. Due to CGV's preferred investment stage, a relevant reference index to measure attainment with the sustainable investment objective has not been identified. As the overall mission of the Fund is to support the transformation towards a sustainable food system, with one of the impact focus areas being CO_2e emissions avoided, CGV invests into solutions that support the achievement of the goals and targets set forth in the Paris Agreement[7].

[7] The Paris Agreement is an international treaty on climate change adopted in 2015