LGT CAPITAL PARTNERS

Principal Adverse Impact Statement

LGT Capital Partners Ltd

30 June 2024

Contents

Summary

LGT Capital Partners Ltd (549300GLON6NCPMZSN90) ("LGT CP") considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors as part of its investment due diligence process and procedures on an opt-in basis. For sustainable investments this means ensuring that the investments do no significant harm to any environmental or social objective.

This is the consolidated statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors of LGT CP. The publication of this statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors coincides with the second reference period of 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023. Reporting over that reference period on the indicators for adverse impacts of Table 1, and any relevant indicators of Table 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR Delegated Act will take place in 2024, following the measurement of the second reference periods (Q1 – Q4 2023).

Investors should note the availability of data on some indicators is limited due to a lack of reporting of metrics by companies, issuers or investee entities, which may greatly vary by asset class. This is particularly pronounced in private markets, meaning the reported results stem to a greater extent from fund holdings in the public and listed domain. LGT CP assess principle adverse impacts on a best-efforts basis, utilizing a broad set of data sources aiming to provide investors with a comprehensive overview.

For the preceding reference period (Q1 – Q4 2022), certain reported numbers were scaled for coverage, whereas such is not the case for during this reference period (Q1 – Q4 2023). This means, certain figures from the preceding reference period have been updated to omit such scaling to ensure comparability. For transparency, the scaled figure from the preceding reference period is provided in brackets next to the unscaled number.

The measured values in this statement include EU and EEA domiciled funds or mandates where LGT CP acts as an investment manager or investment advisor and is only shown on a consolidated basis for informational purposes. Each financial market participant in scope and acting in such capacity to a fund or mandate has its own principal adverse impact statement.

Table A: Summary of principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies
Climate and other environment-related indicators
Mandatory indicators
1. GHG[1] emissions
2. Carbon footprint
3. GHG intensity of investee companies
4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector
7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas
8. Emissions to water
9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio
Additional indicators
4. Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives
Indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters
Mandatory indicators
10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
12. Unadjusted gender pay gap
13. Board gender diversity
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)
Additional indicators
9. Lack of a human rights policy
Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals
Climate and other environment-related indicators
15. GHG intensity
16. Investee countries subject to social violations
Indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters
22. Non-cooperative tax jurisdictions
24. Average rule of law score

[1] Greenhouse gas emissions ("GHG")

Description of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

Table B: Description of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies

Climate and other environment-related indicators

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		**Metric**	**Impact (year n)**	**Impact (year n-1)**	**Explanation**	**Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period**
Green-house gas emissions	1. GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions	591’841	728’771	Coverage: from 47.6% to 49.8% Eligible: from 52.8% to 55.9%	LGT CP joined the Net Zero Asset Manager initiative (NZAMI) and committed to reach net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner across all assets under management. LGT CP aims to reduce its financed emissions by 50% until 2030, relative to a 2020 baseline.[2] The AUM in scope will gradually increase to reach 100% of AUM. Companies’ greenhouse gas emissions and related measures are part of LGT CP’s proprietary ESG scoring. Additionally, we exclude companies that are involved in the thermal coal production in all directly managed strategies and limit investments into utilities based on their carbon intensity. **Engagement/Voting** "Climate action" is a thematic engagement priority for LGT CP over a 5-year period (2020-2025). One of the three key pillars is "Net-zero by 2050 or sooner". Targeted engagement action include: • Ambition to be net zero aligned to support the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5° Celsius • Science based targets for the short-, medium- and long-term • Credible transition plans e.g., improved energy efficiency, increased share of renewable energy, value-chain decarbonisation and more sector-specific actions
		Scope 2 GHG emissions	217’212	221’844.2	Coverage: from 47.6% to 49.8% Eligible: from 52.8% to 55.9%	
		Scope 3 GHG emissions	4’949’451	5’811’712	Coverage: from 47.6% to 49.8% Eligible: from 52.8% to 55.9%	
		Total GHG emissions	5’783’369	6’762’327	Coverage: from 47.6% to 49.8% Eligible: from 52.8% to 55.9% The overall financed emissions decreased even though the amount invested increased. The strongest decrease was scope 1 emissions. Coverage increased for all emission scopes.	
	2. Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint	136.7	167.2[3] (254.6)	Coverage: from 47.6% to 49.8% Eligible: from 52.8% to 55.9% The carbon footprint decreased because the	

[2] 50% reduction initially refers to 22% of sustainable or ESG-linked AUM.

[3] This number reflects the restated data from last year without scaling with the coverage (in brackets the last year unmodified reported data)

				carbon footprint of most included funds decreased. In the same period, the coverage increased slightly.	such as low-emission technologies and zero-emission vehicles • Transparency on reporting across the value chain, including on progress
3. GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies	358.1	314.8[3] (663.7)	Coverage: from 47.6% to 49.8% Eligible: from 52.8% to 55.9% The GHG intensity increased with the coverage also increasing.	With the following objectives for investee companies: • Reduce GHG emissions in an accountable, trackable and transparent manner to achieve net zero by 2050 or sooner Progress during the year include becoming a a lead engager for two industrial companies as part of the Net Zero Engagement Initiative (NZEI) that was launched in March 2023 by the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC) to support investors in aligning their portfolios with climate goals. Already in 2022, the Asset Manager joined an engagement group as a contributing investor, focusing on a US truck manufacturer as part of the Climate Action 100+ collaborative engagement initiative.
4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	3.3%	2.8%	Coverage: from 46.2% to 48% Eligible: from 52.8% to 55.9% The exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector slightly increased which is due to an improved coverage.	
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as percentage	27.6%	27.2%[3] (72%)	Coverage: from 37.9% to 42% Eligible: from 52.8% to 55.9% The share of non-renewable energy consumption and production marginally increased which is mainly due to an improved coverage.	LGT CP uses voting rights to support strategic measures to accelerate or adapt to a low carbon business model. Hence, LGT CP in general vote in line with what LGT CP considers will help ensure stronger alignment between the company's net zero trajectory and its policies, reporting, actions, and risk management and oversight. This could relate to supporting voting items on e.g., disclosure of encompassing climate-related metrics, targets and climate lobbying activities. In addition, inability to adequately address climate action could result in voting against board member(s) most accountable/responsible for climate risk oversight.
6. 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	0.28	1.02[3] (4.14)	Coverage: from 24.5% to 24.8% Eligible: from 52.8% to 55.9% The energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector decreased while coverage stayed around the same level.	

Biodiversity	7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas	0.2%	0.0%	Coverage: from 45.8% to 47.7% Eligible: from 52.8% to 55.9% The activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas increased marginally. In the same period, the coverage increased slightly.	Companies operating in industries that have a material impact on biodiversity are assessed on their activities to reduce impact on biodiversity. The assessment is included in the proprietary ESG rating tool. Companies involved in significant controversies on biodiversity topics may be excluded from the investment universe, where such exclusion is outlined in the investment policy of a specific product. **Engagement/Voting** Biodiversity is closely linked to LGT CP's thematic engagement priority of "Climate action". One of the three key pillars is "Responsible value chain". Targeted engagement action include: • Identification, monitoring and disclosure of nature-related risks such as deforestation and water pollution • Policies and targets to protect and restore biodiversity and ecosystems, especially in high-risk areas e.g., eco-sensitive zones and water-stressed areas • Anchored in high-quality data and transparent reporting that spans the entire value chain; including suppliers, distributors and end-consumers With the following objectives for investee companies: • Safe and responsible use of natural resources • Protect the environment and improve human health and well-being across the value chain So far there have been very few resolutions related to biodiversity and there is little guidance around it. However, given the increased focus on the topic LGT CP expects this to change going forward. In general, LGT CP supports social and environmental proposals that seek to promote good corporate citizenship while enhancing long-term shareholder and stakeholder value. LGT CP joined the collaborative initiative Nature Action 100 in 2023 as engager for three companies.

Water	8. Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	11.6	8.1[3] (170.11)	Coverage: from 4.7% to 5.3% Eligible: from 52.8% to 55.9% The emissions to water increased while also the coverage increased. This PAI has a very low coverage and hence the yearly change is highly dependent on the change in coverage.	For relevant industries, companies' water footprint, toxic emissions and related policies are part of LGT CP's proprietary ESG scoring. Companies involved in significant controversies on water topics, like pollution or excessive water withdrawal may be excluded from the investment universe, where such exclusion is outlined in the investment policy of a specific product. **Engagement/Voting** Water is closely linked to LGT CP's thematic engagement priority of "Climate action". One of the three key pillars is "Responsible value chain". Targeted engagement action include: • Identification, monitoring and disclosure of nature-related risks such as water pollution • Policies and targets to protect and restore water quality, especially in high-risk areas e.g., water-stressed areas • Anchored in high-quality data and transparent reporting that spans the entire value chain; including suppliers, distributors and end-consumer With the following objectives for investee companies: • Reduce water consumption and prevent water pollution - in an accountable, trackable and transparent manner • Safe and responsible use of natural resources • Protect the environment and improve human health and well-being across the value chain LGT CP uses its voting rights in order to support efforts to improve water efficiency, recyclability and prevent water pollution. Hence, LGT CP in general votes in line with what it considers will help strengthen water-related policies, reporting, actions and risk management and oversight – with emphasis on a location specific approach considering the urgency of water stressed areas. This could relate to supporting voting items on e.g.,

						disclosure of water usage metrics, reduction targets, risks (impact and dependencies), and water stress management.
Waste	9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	8.2	13.8[3] (99.8)	Coverage: from 13.9% to 18.1% Eligible: from 52.8% to 55.9% The hazardous waste ratio decreased while the coverage increased on a comparably lower level.	For relevant industries, companies' waste footprint, toxic emissions and related policies are part of LGT CP's proprietary ESG rating tool. Companies involved in significant controversies on waste topics may be excluded from the investment universe, where such exclusion is outlined in the investment policy of a specific product. **Engagement/Voting** Waste is closely linked to LGT CP's thematic engagement priority of "Climate action". One of the three key pillars is "Transition to a circular economy". Targeted engagement action include: • Promote re-usable/recyclable/ compostable materials to limit waste • Increase recycled content share while reducing virgin material consumption • Limit upstream introduction of hazardous substances and account for the complex balancing across the lifecycle in a circular model • Efficient use of material with less spill across the value chain With the following objectives for investee companies: • Reduce waste, especially hazardous waste, in an accountable, trackable and transparent manner • Protect the environment and improve human health and well-being across the value chain There are overall very few resolutions for holdings related to waste and little guidance on the topic. However, where possible LGT CP in general supports social and environmental proposals that seek to promote good corporate citizenship while enhancing long-term shareholder and stakeholder value.

Indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters						
Adverse Sustainability Indicator		**Metric**	**Impact (year n)**	**Impact (year n-1)**	**Explanation**	**Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period**
Social and employee matters	10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.9%	0.7%	Coverage: from 47.8% to 50.4% Eligible: from 52.8% to 55.9% The share of investments in companies that have been involved in violations of UN Global Compact principles or OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises minimally increased with coverage improving. Starting from a very low value last year, improvements are highly difficult to achieve.	LGT CP acts in accordance with the UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and is guided by these international standards to assess the behavior of companies. The compliance with the principles of the UN Global Compact is assessed using LGT CP's proprietary controversy screening and scoring. Companies with significant controversies related to the principles may be excluded from the investment universe, where such exclusion is outlined in the investment policy of a specific product. **Engagement/Voting** LGT CP systematically monitors companies held in LGT CP's portfolios and recommendation lists based on their ESG score and negative news flow. Any negative developments will, in a timely manner, result in reactive engagement on the specific issue with the company. Supposed breaches of international norms, especially the UNGC principles, will be prioritised as reactive engagement cases for deeper analysis as LGT CP considers human rights violations a material sustainability risk. In the engagement dialogue companies' views on the related negative events, measures taken to improve companies' practices and follow up actions to remedy the situation will be covered. If an engagement exercise proves unsuccessful, escalation strategies available include reducing or divestment of holdings in the investee company's securities, voting against the board of directors and consideration of a collaborative engagement. Regarding proactive dialogues, "Responsible value chain" is a key pillar for targeted engagement action, in which integration of the social context, e.g., the due diligence and monitoring of human rights and labour conditions, is vital.

					LGT CP uses its voting rights in order to support strategic measures to advance human rights in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and mitigate or actively reduce risks related to human rights and avoid negative impacts. Hence, LGT CP in general votes in line with what it considers will strengthen human rights-related policies, reporting, actions and risk management and oversight. This could relate to supporting voting items on e.g., disclosure of human rights due diligence processes, human rights impact assessments and independent third-party audits. In addition, inability to adequately address human rights norms could result in voting against board member(s) most accountable/responsible for human rights. In 2023, LGT CP became signatories of the PRI Advance initiative, focusing on human rights and social issues.
11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance /complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	11.6%	14.9%	Coverage: from 47.4% to 50.4% Eligible: from 52.8% to 55.9% The share of investments in companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises has decreased. During the same period, the coverage increased.	LGT CP expects from its investee companies to abide by the principles of the UN Global Compact. Companies' policies and processes to ensure compliance with the principles are part of LGT CP's ESG rating tool. The compliance with the principles of the UN Global Compact is assessed using LGT CP's proprietary controversy screening and scoring. Companies with significant controversies related to the principles may be excluded from the investment universe, where such exclusion is outlined in the investment policy of a specific product. **Engagement/Voting** LGT CP systematically monitors companies held in LGT CP's portfolios and recommendation lists based on their ESG score and negative news flow. Any negative developments will, in a timely manner, result in reactive engagement on the specific issue with the company. Supposed breaches of international norms, especially the UNGC principles, will be prioritised as reactive engagement cases for deeper analysis as LGT CP considers human rights violations a material sustainability risk. In

					the engagement dialogue companies' views on the related negative events, measures taken to improve companies' practices and follow up actions to remedy the situation will be covered. If an engagement exercise proves unsuccessful, escalation strategies available include reducing or divestment of holdings in the investee company's securities, voting against the board of directors and consideration of a collaborative engagement. Regarding proactive dialogues, "Responsible value chain" is a key pillar for targeted engagement action, in which integration of the social context, e.g., the due diligence and monitoring of human rights and labour conditions, is vital. LGT CP uses its voting rights in order to support strategic measures to advance human rights in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and mitigate or actively reduce risks related to human rights and avoid negative impacts. Hence, LGT CP in general votes in line with what it considers will strengthen human rights-related policies, reporting, actions and risk management and oversight. This could relate to supporting voting items on e.g., disclosure of human rights due diligence processes, human rights impact assessments and independent third-party audits. In addition, inability to adequality address human rights norms could result in voting against board member(s) most accountable/responsible for human rights. In 2023, LGT CP became signatories of the PRI Advance initiative, focusing on human rights and social issues.
12. Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	2.1%	1%[2] (9%)	Coverage: from 11.2% to 15.7% Eligible: from 52.8% to 55.9% The average unadjusted gender pay gap has increased. The coverage of this PAI increased. This PAI has a very low coverage and hence the	The unadjusted gender pay gap of companies is part of LGT CP's proprietary ESG rating tool. **Engagement/Voting** Supporting improvements within diversity, equity & inclusion (DEI) is a firm-wide prioritised area, hence is also deeply embedded in engagement efforts with investee companies. Targeted engagement action include the disclosure of:

				yearly indicator change is highly dependent on the change in coverage.	• Diversity-related metrics such as gender pay gap and incidents related to harassment and discrimination • Policies and targets to improve diversity, especially within executive management and at the board level • Training, development and other initiatives to attract and retain diverse talent and people from underrepresented backgrounds • Whistleblowing system and protection against retaliation With the following objectives for investee companies: • Support DEI • Improve human health and well-being across the value chain LGT CP uses its voting rights to support strategic measures to achieve diverse organisations that can attract and retain higher quality talent. Hence, LGT CP in general votes in line with what it considers will help strengthen DEI-related policies, reporting, actions and risk management and oversight. This could relate to supporting voting items on e.g., disclosure of compensation disparities, prevention of discrimination and harassment and improved gender and minority board representation.
13. Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	16.3%	14.8%[2] (32.1%)	Coverage: from 46.2% to 48% Eligible: from 52.8% to 55.9% The board gender diversity increased meaning that the average ratio of female to male board members in the investee companies improved. In the same period, coverage also improved slightly.	Board gender diversity is part of LGT CP's proprietary ESG rating tool. **Engagement/Voting** Supporting improvements within diversity, equity & inclusion (DEI) is a firm-wide prioritised area, hence is also deeply embedded in engagement efforts with investee companies. Targeted engagement action include the disclosure of: • Diversity-related metrics such as gender pay gap and incidents related to harassment and discrimination • Policies and targets to improve diversity, especially within executive management and at the board level

					• Training, development and other initiatives to attract and retain diverse talent and people from underrepresented backgrounds • Whistleblowing system and protection against retaliation With the following objectives for investee companies: • Support DE&I • Improve human health and well-being across the value chain LGT CP uses its voting rights to support strategic measures to achieve diverse organisations that can attract and retain higher quality talent. Hence, LGT CP in general votes in line with what it considers will help strengthen DEI-related policies, reporting, actions and risk management and oversight. This could relate to supporting voting items on e.g., disclosure of compensation disparities, prevention of discrimination and harassment and improved gender and minority board representation. Regarding the latter, LGT CP in general votes AGAINST (or WITHHOLD/ABSTAIN depending on the market) the chair of the nomination committee, or other directors on a case-by-case basis, if there is lack of diversity on the board. For most markets LGT CP votes in, it strives for the board to be compromised of at least 40 percent underrepresented gender identities.[4] If a company demonstrate credible progress on board diversity, we might consider to still support the re-election of the chair of the nomination committee.
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0%	0%	Coverage: from 49.6% to 52% Eligible: from 52.8% to 55.9% The exposure to controversial weapons stayed at 0%,	LGT CP excludes companies that are involved in the production of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical, biological weapons, white phosphorus, depleted uranium weapons and nuclear weapons, based on the following treaties or legal bans on controversial weapons:

[4] Note that the threshold taken into account for “lack of diversity on the board” differs between regions. Please refer to the SRI Proxy Voting Guidelines for details.

		while coverage increased slightly.	1. The Ottawa Treaty (1997) which prohibits the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines. 2. The Convention on Cluster Munitions (2008) which prohibits the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of cluster munitions. 3. The Chemical Weapons Convention (1997) which prohibits the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of chemical weapons. 4. Biological Weapons Convention (1975) which prohibits the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of biological weapons. 5. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968) which limits the spread of nuclear weapons to the group of so-called Nuclear Weapons States (USA, Russia, UK, France and China).

Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals						
Adverse Sustainability Indicator		**Metric**	**Impact (year n)**	**Impact (year n-1)**	**Explanation**	**Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period**
Environmental	15. GHG intensity	GHG intensity of investee countries	80.9	83.5[3] (594.2)	Coverage: from 14.0% to 13.4% Eligible: from 17.9% to 17.6% The GHG intensity of investee countries decreased which is due to a slightly lower coverage. The coverage and eligibility decreased because the amount invested in sovereigns decreased.	LGT CP measures the GHG intensity of countries. LGT CP has developed a tool to monitor countries current and forward-looking CO2 intensities. However, those numbers are not yet included in the overall company-level net zero framework due to early-stage methodology on how to assess the Paris alignment of sovereigns. In addition, environmental indicators such as emissions, green energy production, natural resources depletion and deforestation are also considered as part of the ESG Country Rating.
Social	16. Investee countries subject to social violations	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law	0.2% (8)	0.3% (8)	Coverage: from 14.0% to 13.5% Eligible: from 17.9% to 17.6% The investee countries subject to social violation in terms of relative number decreased while the absolute number stayed the same. The decrease in the relative number is due to the decrease in coverage and eligibility.	LGT CP monitors this indicator using the list of EU sanctioned countries. If a country is subject to international comprehensive sanctions, it is excluded from the investable universe. In addition, various other social indicators are included in the ESG country rating for example such as education, health, standards of living, civil liberties and gender equality.

Indicators applicable to investments in real estate assets						
Adverse Sustainability Indicator		**Metric**	**Impact (year n)**	**Impact (year n-1)**	**Explanation**	**Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period**
Fossil fuels	17. Exposure to fossil fuels through real estate assets	Share of investments in real estate assets involved in the	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

		extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels				
Energy efficiency	18. Exposure to energy-inefficient real estate assets	Share of investments in energy inefficient real estate assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

Climate and other environment-related indicators

Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Impact (year n)	Impact (year n-1)	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Emissions	4. Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives	Share of investments in investee companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement	13.6%	5.9%	Coverage: from 37.9% to 38.9% Eligible: from 52.8% to 55.9% The share of investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives has increased and the coverage increased as well. The number last year was too low due to data quality issues.	Please see indicator 1. GHG emissions

Indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters

Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Impact (year n)	Impact (year n-1)	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period
Human rights	9. Lack of a human rights policy	Share of investments in entities without a human rights policy	3.4%	6.9%	Coverage: from 41.5% to 39.3% Eligible: from 52.8% to 55.9% The share of investments in entities without a human rights policy decreased. The coverage slightly decreased but the data quality of the	LGT CP expects from its investee companies respect internationally recognized human rights according to the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The compliance with human rights is assessed using the proprietary controversy screening and scoring. Companies with significant controversies related to the principles may be excluded from the investment universe, where such exclusion is outlined in the investment policy of a specific product.

	covered entities increased which led to the lower value.	**Engagement/Voting** LGT CP systematically monitors companies held in LGT CP portfolios and recommendation lists based on their ESG score and negative news flow. Any negative developments will, in a timely manner, result in reactive engagement on the specific issue with the company. Supposed breaches of international norms, especially the UNGC principles, will be prioritized as reactive engagement cases for deeper analysis as LGT CP considers human rights violations a material sustainability risk. In the engagement dialogue companies' views on the related negative events, measures taken to improve companies' practices and follow up actions to remedy the situation will be covered. If an engagement exercise proves unsuccessful, escalation strategies available include reducing or divestment of holdings in the investee company's securities, voting against the board of directors and consideration of a collaborative engagement. Regarding proactive dialogues, "Responsible value chain" is a key pillar for our targeted engagement action, in which integration of the social context, e.g., the due diligence and monitoring of human rights and labour conditions, is vital. LGT CP uses its voting rights in order to support strategic measures to advance human rights in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and mitigate or actively reduce risks related to human rights and avoid negative impacts. Hence, LGT CP in general votes in line with what it considers will strengthen human rights-related policies, reporting, actions and risk management and oversight. This could relate to supporting voting items on e.g., disclosure of human rights due diligence processes, human rights impact assessments and independent third-party audits. In addition, inability to adequately address human rights norms could result in voting against board member(s) most accountable/responsible for human rights.

						In 2023, LGT CP became signatories of the PRI Advance initiative, focusing on human rights and social issues.
Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals						
Governance	22. Non-cooperative tax jurisdictions	Investments in jurisdictions on the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes	0.1%	0.1%	Coverage: from 14.0% to 15.2% Eligible: from 17.9% to 17.6% The investments in non-cooperative tax jurisdictions stayed on the same low level with coverage improving slightly.	LGT CP monitors the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes. The annual data is updated into the proprietary ESG rating tool.
	24. Average rule of law score	Measure of the level of corruption, lack of fundamental rights, and the deficiencies in civil and criminal justice using a quantitative indicator explained in the explanation column	0.17	0.14[3] (1.003)	Coverage: from 14.0% to 15.2% Eligible: from 17.9% to 17.6% The average rule of law score increased minimally while the coverage increased as well.	LGT CP monitors the average Rule of law score for the invested countries. In addition, the indicator is part of the governance component of the ESG Country Rating. The governance component includes indicators such as institutional strength, corruption, democracy and political stability.

Description of policies to identify and prioritize principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

Principal adverse impacts ("PAI") on sustainability factors are those impacts of our investment decisions that result in material negative impacts on environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption, and anti-bribery matters.

LGT CP considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors as part of its investment due diligence process and procedures on an opt-in basis. The availability of data on some indicators is limited due to a lack of reporting of metrics by companies, issuers or investee entities, which may greatly vary by asset class. This is particularly pronounced in private markets, meaning the reported results stem to a greater extent from fund holdings in the public and listed domain. The measurement of PAI is conducted on a best-efforts basis and while there may be a margin of error linked to the quality of data, such margin is subject to individual data received from third-party data providers, which ultimately relies on the data reported by individual companies or issuers. All further product-level specifications are provided in the associated pre-contractual documentation.

PAIs are prioritized by virtue of specific investment policies of a given fund. Such prioritization may include PAI-related ESG issues which may directly impact on the inclusion of investments in a given fund.

Certain firm-wide exclusions are applied irrespective of instruments traded or whether a product applies ESG-related investment policies:

- Controversial weapons policy: LGT CP excludes companies that are involved in the production of anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical, biological weapons, white phosphorus, depleted uranium weapons and nuclear weapons.
- Thermal coal policy: LGT CP excludes thermal coal mining companies and utilities that generate more than 5% of their revenues from thermal coal plants in all directly managed strategies.

In addition, products may exclude companies that breach the UN Guiding Principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and companies generating significant amount of revenue from other business activities deemed to be controversial (e.g. armaments, tobacco, pornography, nuclear power production).

For sustainable investments, LGT CP's proprietary SDG framework identifies and incorporates PAIs. Additionally, PAIs are captured under the "do not significant harm" principle for sustainable investments.

When investing in sovereign bonds, LGT CP considers environmental objectives, such as CO2 intensity as well as social objectives, such as corruption levels or public spending for education.

Where strategies have a dedicated ESG or impact remit, additional criteria and exclusions apply which are specified in pre-contractual documentation for each respective product. Such portfolios are systematically monitored based on their respective ESG criteria and ongoing news flow to factor in any changes to LGT CP's assessment, as applicable. One example is a controversy alert or sudden drop in the ESG assessment, which allows the identification of any negative developments in a timely manner.

For products in the public or listed domain, this would result in engagement, voting against a company through proxy voting or ultimately divestment. A product might also be invested in companies that do not perform well on certain ESG aspects but are on track to implement changes to improve on these areas. Companies are typically engaged to gain a better understanding of processes implemented and the current state regarding these topics.

For our investment activities with third-party managers, monitoring of ESG risks is conducted as part of the overall monitoring process. Regular monitoring calls are conducted with fund managers in order to discuss a range of topics related to such investment activities, which includes ESG risks. The aim is to ensure the fund managers' continued adherence to their own or external ESG guidelines and continued improvement of practice. Issues addressed during monitoring are logged into an ESG assessment template. Particularly in private markets, LGT CP also monitors individual portfolio companies for ESG controversies by leveraging a solution that tracks in real time more than 100,000 independent information sources in 23 languages. This enables engagement with fund managers on ESG on a well-informed basis, as well as offer advice on further ESG integration.

For products in the public or listed domain, LGT CP engages with companies as part of its investment due diligence and to clarify or express concerns over potential environmental, social or governance issues at company or at industry level. LGT CP aims to achieve a constructive dialogue between investors and investee companies to discuss companies':

- Views on specific ESG-related negative events, measures taken to improve companies' practices, follow up actions to remedy the situation;
- Management of ESG risks and business opportunities associated with sustainability challenges;
- Enhanced disclosure of ESG-related information, data, and practices. The Asset Manager specifically encourages companies to disclose more relevant information and environmental-related metrics by adapting to internationally well-respected reporting standards such as the Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI") or the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure ("TCFD").

A more complete description of these activities can be found in our SRD II Shareholder Engagement Policy, which can be found here: www.lgtcp.com/en/regulatory-information and in product-level pre-contractual documentation, as applicable.

We adhere to business conduct rules and international standards including the Principles for Responsible Investment ("PRI"), the United Nations Global Compact ("UNGC"), United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights ("UDHR"), and the OECD Principles of Corporate Governance.

Governance

The board and governing bodies of LGT CP are responsible for defining the required ESG or sustainability standards and monitoring their implementation. The board is being informed on an annual basis by the executive committee (the "EC") on a broad range of ESG topics, spanning product implementation, evolving integration practices and regulatory developments.

The EC is responsible for the implementation of the prescribed standards defined by the board and the monitoring of legal and regulatory requirements and compliance with these policies. The EC and a board member of LGT CP are informed on a regular basis by the ESG Committee (the "ESGC") on ESG and climate related aspects.

The ESGC is responsible for the execution of the EC's decisions and the coordination of the implementation as well as the development of policies and procedures across investment management, reporting, risk management and client services. This includes the approach to Principal Adverse Impact (PAI).

The ESGC meets monthly and reports regularly to the EC. LGT CP has established dedicated Sub-Committees to the ESGC in order focus on specific areas such as private markets, liquid markets, diversity, equity & inclusion (DEI), climate action and ESG regulation.

Data sources

LGT CP sources data on PAIs from third-party providers includes MSCI, Refinitiv, Upright Project, Sustainalytics and RepRisk. For any given indicator, multiple data sources may be used. For each indicator, third-party providers are selected based on a data quality assessment.

LGT CP applies various measures to control the data quality, all data sources are assessed on an ongoing basis for data quality, coverage and other attributes. Despite all the checks, the data quality and availability of the data relating to the PAIs remain limited and can constrain our ability to undertake quantitative analysis of the PAIs. This issue can be particularly pronounced for private companies, smaller companies or companies in emerging markets. LGT CP continuously strives to improve the data coverage. The data coverage is slightly improved with the use of industry proxies to a limited extend for the total GHG emissions, carbon footprint and GHG intensity PAIs.

Engagement policies

Pursuing engagements and active ownership are a vital part of LGT CP's investment approach, representing one of four pillars to integrate environmental, social and governance ("ESG") considerations into the investment process. It is our responsibility as sustainable investors to use our position to try to influence the behaviors of companies to act in the most favorable way for society, investors, and other relevant stakeholders.

Engaging in dialogue with companies on ESG matters has been part of our investment process since 2009. To enable us to better consolidate and track engagement activities LGT CP integrated a proprietary engagement tool into our ESG rating system in 2020. As tools and processes have evolved, LGT CP continues to enhance how engagement is conducted and monitors engagement. Our engagement efforts today have an outcome-orientated focus which is measurable and traceable.

Certain principal adverse impact (PAI) indicators are considered as part of LGT CP's approach to active ownership. Such indicators include greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity, water, waste, and social and employee matters. Investors may refer to Table B for more details on principal adverse impact (PAI) indicators considered in our approach.

Our approach to active ownership for sustainable strategies and private equity

Engagement work spans various types of activities, including:

- Direct dialogue with companies on topics relating to several PAI indicators;
- Proactive engagement to drive positive change and measurable outcomes;
- Research related engagement;
- Investor collaborations;
- Reactive engagement i.e., systematic monitoring of news flow on investee companies;
- Proxy voting in equity investments;
- Dialogue with Private Equity managers on ESG topics;
- Dialogue with equity sponsors and/or investee companies and annual ESG campaign feedback to portfolio in debt investments; and
- Promoting green and social financing in fixed income investments.

Direct dialogue with companies: proactive and research related engagement

As part of the initial and ongoing ESG assessment, sector specialists cultivate an ongoing dialogue with companies within LGT Capital Partners' sustainable universe. This dialogue allows us to discuss the firms' current ESG efforts and to seek to drive positive change in areas with scope for improvement. We may at times be invested in companies that do not perform well in certain ESG aspects but are on track to implement changes in order to improve. In these cases, engagement is key to gain a better understanding of the processes implemented and to identify measurable progress. Research-related engagement gives companies the opportunity to provide further clarification and insight into their ESG practices and ambitions. The increased understanding and knowledge of the ESG practices of companies or issuers allow us to identify areas for improvement and to carry out objective-oriented engagements with companies to improve or scale up their efforts on ESG aspects.

Investor collaborations

LGT CP works together with other investors in cases where engagement objectives are aligned, and believes there is a higher probability of achieving a result through a collective effort. This can include ad-hoc collective action on specific topics as well as longer-term investor collaborations.

Reactive engagement through systematic monitoring

LGT CP systematically monitors companies held in LGT CP's portfolios and recommendation lists based on their ESG score and negative news flow. Data provided by RepRisk allows us to identify any negative developments in a timely manner. This enables us to focus on these specific, relevant issues for reactive engagement. In reactive engagements, LGT CP request clarification of the controversy that was flagged and, if the alleged issue is confirmed to exist, seek to understand how the company will address that issue, put measures in place and take action to avoid the risk of the issue reoccurring.

Exercising voting rights

LGT CP closely follows the Socially Responsible Investment ("SRI") International Proxy Voting Guidelines provided by the Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS"). To monitor ISS processes, LGT CP reviews all voting recommendations. The ultimate voting decision lies with the investment team. As representative of shareholders, whenever possible, LGT CP uses its voting rights in order to:

- Improve the level of reporting disclosure;
- Align management compensation to ESG key performance indicators and emission targets; and
- Support strategic measures to accelerate or adapt to a low-carbon business model.

LGT CP aims to provide transparency around voting activities and publishes a monthly report and an annual report with detailed information on voting instructions and the rationale for all voting items. A complete list of all proxy voting activities in 2023 is available on the website here.

Fixed income green and social financing engagement

Green-, social- and sustainable bonds are playing a significant role in the climate and social transition needed. While the use-of-proceeds bond issuance market is growing rapidly, impact finance flows still appear to be far below the level needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. Therefore, LGT CP's engagement efforts, particularly in the area of fixed income, involve the promotion of the private as well as public sector to provide green and social financing. LGT CP has made a minimum commitment to a minimum allocation of 50% use-of-proceed bonds in our global-aggregate and corporate sustainable funds.

Adaption of the policies

LGT CP will conduct a review every reporting period to assess whether there has been a reduction of the principal adverse impacts (PAI). In case of insufficient progress, the engagement policies described above will be adapted in terms of the selection of companies for engagement and/or voting, as well as the process during engagements including escalation strategy and objective setting.

For more information and our escalation process, please refer to the Active Ownership Policy for LGT CP's sustainable strategies.

References to international standards

LGT CP is an active member and supporter of several external organizations as well as participants in various industry groups. These include, but are not limited to, the below list:

- Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative
- The Swiss Climate Foundation
- Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC)
- Climate Action 100+
- Nature Action 100
- GIIN
- Initiative Climate International
- ICMA Green and Social Bond Principles
- CDP – Carbon Disclosure Project
- Swiss Sustainable Finance
- Member of the European Sustainable Investment Forum (Eurosif)
- UN Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) Signatory
- ESG Data Convergence Initiative
- PRI Advance

LGT CP's ambition is that the companies that the products invest in comply with the international norms and conventions it adheres to.

The internationally recognized standards with a concrete link to the PAI indicators are outlined below:
Paris Agreement
PAI 1-6, Greenhouse gas emissions

Companies' greenhouse gas emissions and related measures are part of LGT CP's proprietary ESG scoring.

LGT CP joined the Net Zero Asset Manager initiative (NZAMI) and committed to reach net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner across all assets under management.

LGT CP has set ambitious interim targets for its investments. Against a baseline year of 2020, the aim is to reduce emissions by 50% until 2030.

As an initial target, LGT CP committed to manage 22% of its total assets under management in line with net zero by 2050 or sooner. LGT CP decided to define asset classes as "in scope" where it has a robust GHG measurement framework and the ability to effect change through investment decisions. Therefore, LGT CP included listed corporate investment instruments of our in-house and externally managed funds and customized mandates in asset classes such as listed equities and fixed income as well as liquid alternative strategies. Not yet in scope are asset classes such as money market instruments, sovereign debt and insurance-linked strategies. For these, LGT CP recognizes that methodologies are still at an early stage and that data coverage/ quality needs further improvement. Through a review of targets which will take place at least every five years, the scope of the net zero strategy will gradually increase and reach 100% of AUM.

The alignment of the committed assets under management with the carbon targets is measured by setting carbon budgets. The carbon budgets of LGT CP's methodology are based on the International Energy Agency (IEA) Net Zero 2050 scenario. The IEA scenario starts in the year 2019 and shows what is needed for the global energy sector to achieve net-zero CO_2 emissions by 2050. This is consistent with limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5 °C without a temperature overshoot (with a 50% probability).

LGT CP's climate action strategy is built on three pillars:

1. "Mitigation" aims at tackling the causes and minimizing the possible impacts of climate change.
2. "Adaptation" focuses on providing capital to businesses that help communities cope with the negative implications, while taking advantage of potential new opportunities.
3. "Integration" means considering climate-related factors at all levels of decision-making.

UN Global Compact

PAI 10, Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

PAI 11, Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compliance principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights, Responsible Business Conduct and International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions outline minimal behavioral standards that serve as the basis for engagements as well as for exclusions.

The compliance with the principles of the UN Global Compact is assessed using LGT CP's proprietary controversy screening and scoring. Companies with significant controversies related to the principles may be excluded from the investment universe, where such exclusion is outlined in the investment policy of a specific product.

Historical comparison

Please see a historical comparison to the previous reported period in the section “Description of principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors”.

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