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Article 10 statement in respect of the Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, concerning the following sub-fund of LGT PB Funds SICAV

- **LGT PB Funds SICAV - LGT PB Sustainable Global Equity Fund**

(the "Sub-Fund").

All capitalized terms herein contained shall have the same meaning in this Article 10 statement as in the constituting documents for LGT PB Funds SICAV, unless otherwise indicated. For further details on the definitions used herein, please refer to the constituting documents for LGT PB Funds SICAV.

Classification	The UCITS considers that the Sub-Fund meets the criteria of a financial product in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, as may be amended from time to time. The UCITS reserves the right to reassess this classification at any time.
Information on how the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted are met	<p>The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is a positive contribution to a sustainable future including environmental, social and economic aspects to the same extent.</p> <p>In order to achieve this investment objective, the Sub-Fund follows predefined binding elements of his investment strategy used to select the investments. These binding elements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) the adherence to excluding corporate issuers by product (tobacco, gambling, armaments, pornography) and by conduct (UN Global Compact violation) including the LGT-wide exclusions applied on corporates involved;b) the adherence to the in-house generated "LGT Sustainability Rating": single line investments are allowed in 3-, 4- and 5-star rated names ("average", "excellent" and "good" sustainability quality) while companies with low sustainability value scores may be excluded;c) assign greater weight to direct and indirect investments in companies with an above average fundamental and sustainability score;d) the better ecological footprint on asset-weighted basis of the portfolio vs. MSCI ACWI in four dimensions: GHG emissions, energy use, water withdrawal, waste generation. <p>This strategy is implemented in the investment process continuously by pre-trade and periodic post-trade checks against the binding elements performed by portfolio management and compliance.</p>

	<p>The policy to assess good governance practices is to apply the governance-related sustainability indicators used in the LGT Sustainability Rating to every equity investment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sound management structures are checked via "board independence and expertise" as well as via "ownership structure"; 2. Employee relations are checked via "integration of sustainability aspects in corporate strategy"; 3. Remuneration issues are checked via "compensation policy (long-term and ESG oriented)"; 4. Tax compliance issues are checked via "accounting practices" <p>In addition, the governance-related sustainability indicators are accentuated in case of controversies: negative news in relation to tax compliance of a given company for instance, are factored in the LGT Sustainability Rating as a deduction from the score originally reached by a company.</p>
<p>Assessment of the benchmark in the context of environmental and/or social characteristics</p>	<p>No index has been designated as a reference benchmark.</p>
<p>Further information on the screening criteria and relevant sustainability indicators used to measure the environmental or social characteristics or the overall sustainable impact</p>	<p>The sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund are applied sector specific from the following sets of indicators:</p> <p>For Corporate issuers Environmental (GHG emissions, energy use, natural resources, waste and toxic emissions, financing environmental impact), Social (labor conditions, health & safety, human resources, diversity, community relations) and Governance (board independence and expertise, compensation policy (long-term and ESG oriented), ownership structure, integration of sustainability aspects in corporate strategy, accounting practices).</p> <p>The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the Sub-Fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of the Sub-Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.</p>
<p>ESG data sources</p>	<p>The proprietary ESG rating system uses data from renowned external data providers that specialize in ESG related data. The data can both be qualitative or numeric, and is then evaluated using proprietary algorithms that include scoring of certain data items, comparing data to relevant peer groups etc. to arrive at a certain number of KPI scores related to E, S, and G topics. These KPI scores are then weighted to arrive at the overall numeric ESG rating for companies and government-related investments. The selection of data used and the respective weights of the KPIs used are set by the investment manager and can vary across different business activities of the underlying assets.</p> <p>Additionally, environmental footprint measures are also calculated for companies, normalizing environmental impact measures like greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, water withdrawal and waste generation by companies' revenues or enterprise value. Finally, the products and services of companies are assessed with respect to their environmental and social impact, using proprietary numeric impact measures as well as companies' revenues from the different products or services. These measures are also used to assess the ESG characteristics of the underlying assets.</p> <p>In the case of missing data, data is estimated using values from company peers with respect to industry and geographical location. Overall, 10% to 15% of the data used is estimated. As the measures used are all based on data and algorithmic assessment of the data, data errors can inval-</p>

update the results in some cases. Therefore, both automated and manual data checks are implemented prior to calculating any results. Additionally, the results are cross checked before investment decisions are made.

The sustainability indicators used comprise the overall ESG score derived as described above, as well as individual E, S, and G scores. Additionally, the environmental impact measures of companies' operations and the numerical environmental and social impact measure for companies' products and services are also used.

Limitations to methodologies and data are:

- 1) The proportion of estimated data could result in an incomplete assessment of an investment's ESG quality. We are addressing such limitation by sourcing data from many different renowned ESG data providers to reduce the proportion of estimated data. However, it heavily depends on the market and regulatory bodies to address this limitation, i.e. how market standards / regulations require a company to report on more ESG data and ensure the respective quality of ESG data. As the proportion of estimated data is relatively small, we believe it does not affect the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
- 2) Methodology used to calculate the ESG rating of investments might be out of date in the long term and therefore not ensure accurate assessment of an investment's ESG quality. This limitation is addressed through constant improvement of ESG ratings methodology, reflecting the latest market and regulatory developments.