UCITS V

Articles of Association

including Annexes relating to Sub-Funds

and

Prospectus

Date of publication: 30 December 2022

LGT Funds SICAV

Société d'investissement à capital variable (investment company with variable capital) established under the laws of Liechtenstein as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities

(hereinafter referred to as the "UCITS")

(Umbrella structure comprising several sub-funds)

Overview of the Organizational Structure of the UCITS

UCITS:	LGT Funds SICAV Herrengasse 12 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein
Board of Directors:	Andrea Wenaweser, Deputy Head of Tax & Products, LGT Group Holding Ltd., Vaduz, President Roger Gauch, Chief Executive Officer, LGT Capital Partners (FL) Ltd., Vaduz, Director Dr. Konrad Bächinger, Director
Depositary	LGT Bank AG Herrengasse 12 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein
Management Company:	LGT Capital Partners (FL) Ltd. Herrengasse 12 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein
Management Company board of directors:	Dr. André Lagger, Chief Executive Officer, LGT Financial Services Ltd., Vaduz, President Werner von Baum, Chief Risk Officer, LGT Capital Partners Ltd., Pfäffikon, Vice President Dr. Magnus Pirovino, Director
Management Company executive board:	Roger Gauch, Chief Executive Officer, LGT Capital Partners (FL) Ltd., Vaduz Lars Inderwildi, Head Operations, LGT Capital Partners (FL) Ltd., Vaduz Alois Wille, Head Risk & Project Management, LGT Capital Partners (FL) Ltd., Vaduz Pierre-André Wirth, Head Legal & Compliance, LGT Capital Partners (FL) Ltd., Vaduz
Asset Manager:	LGT Capital Partners Ltd. Schützenstrasse 6 8808 Pfäffikon, Switzerland *With partial delegation for the following sub-fund(s):* **LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2023** **LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2024** **LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2025** **LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2026** *to:* LGT Capital Partners (Asia-Pacific) Ltd. 4203, Two Exchange Square 8 Connaught Place Central, Hong Kong
Authorized distributor in Liechtenstein:	LGT Bank Ltd. Herrengasse 12 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein
Administrator:	LGT Financial Services Ltd. Herrengasse 12 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein
Auditor:	PricewaterhouseCoopers Ltd. Birchstrasse 160 8050 Zürich, Switzerland
Legal structure:	UCITS in the legal form of an investment company with variable capital under the laws of Liechtenstein in accordance with the Law of 28 June 2011 concerning Specific Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities, as amended (the "**UCITS Act**") and the Ordinance of 5 July 2011 concerning Specific Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities, as amended ("**UCITS Ordinance**").
Umbrella structure:	Umbrella structure which may comprise several sub-funds
Jurisdiction / Incorporation:	Liechtenstein
Financial year:	The financial year of the UCITS commences on 1 May and ends on 30 April of each year.
Base currency:	The UCITS' base currency (i.e. the currency of the accounts of the UCITS as such) is the Swiss Franc (CHF). The Sub-Funds may have different base currencies (see Annex A).
Competent supervisory authority:	Financial Market Authority of Liechtenstein (Finanzmarktaufsicht Liechtenstein, ("**FMA**"); www.fma-li.li)

Publication medium:	www.lafv.li

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Definitions

In the UCITS Documentation, the following words and phrases have the meanings set forth below. Investors should also refer to the definitions set out in Annex A in respect of the relevant Sub-Fund.

"ABCP(s)"	Means asset-backed commercial paper as further described in Article 11 of the MMF Regulation.
"Administrator"	means, unless otherwise specified in Annex A, LGT Financial Services Ltd., or any alternative(s) or successor(s) thereto appointed by the Management Company to act as administrator of the UCITS and its Sub-Funds.
"Administration Agreement"	means, unless otherwise specified in Annex A, the administration agreement between the Management Company and the Administrator dated 1 November 2015, as may be amended, supplemented or novated from time to time.
"Articles of Association"	means the articles of association of the UCITS, as may be amended, supplemented or modified from time to time.
"Asset Manager"	means, unless otherwise specified in Annex A, LGT Capital Partners Ltd., or any alternative(s) or successor(s) thereto appointed by the Management Company to act as discretionary asset manager of the Sub-Funds.
"Auditor"	means PricewaterhouseCoopers Ltd., or any alternative(s) or successor(s) thereto appointed by the Management Company to act as auditor to the UCITS and its Sub-Funds.
"Board of Directors"	means the board of directors of the UCITS.
"Business Day"	means any day normally treated as a business day in Liechtenstein and Switzerland and in other markets which forms the basis for the valuation of a substantial part of the assets contained in each Sub-Fund (as set out in Annex A) and/or such other places as the UCITS or the Management Company may, with the consent of the Depositary, determine.
"Cash Equivalents"	shall include, but shall not be limited to, short-term fixed income securities including commercial paper (i.e. investment grade short-term paper issued by credit institutions) and money market obligations such as short and medium-term treasury bills and treasury notes (both fixed and floating rate), certificates of deposits and bankers' acceptances which meet the requirements of the UCITS Regulations.
"CIS"	means collective investment schemes.
"Class(es)"	means a specific division of Units in a Sub-Fund established by the UCITS pursuant to the provisions of the Articles of Association and the Prospectus.
"Conversion Day"	means the day in respect of which Units in a Sub-Fund may be converted, as specified in Annex A for each Sub-Fund and/or such other days as may be specified by the UCITS from time to time.
"Conversion Deadline"	means, in relation to each Valuation Day, the deadline in respect of which requests for conversion must be received by the Depositary, as specified in Annex A for each Sub-Fund and/or such other days as may

be specified by the UCITS from time to time, subject to the fair and equal treatment of all Unitholders.

"Conversion Fee" means the charge, if any, to be levied on Unitholders converting Units, as described in Annex A in respect of each Sub-Fund.

"Data Protection Legislation" means, from 25 May 2018 onwards, the EU data protection regime introduced by the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation 2016/679).

"Delegated Regulation" means the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2016/438 of 17 December 2015 supplementing Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to obligations of depositaries.

"Depositary" means, unless otherwise specified in Annex A, LGT Bank Ltd. or any alternative(s) or successor(s) thereto appointed by the UCITS and approved by the FMA to act as depositary of the UCITS and its Sub-Funds.

"Depositary Agreement" means, unless otherwise specified in Annex A, the depositary agreement between the Depositary and the UCITS dated 13 October 2016, pursuant to which the UCITS has appointed the Depositary to carry out the relevant functions of a depositary in respect of the UCITS and its Sub-Funds pursuant to the requirements of the UCITS Act, the UCITS Ordinance and the Delegated Regulation, as may be amended, supplemented or novated from time to time.

"Eligible Counterparty" means any institution subject to prudential supervision and falling within any of the categories approved by the FMA.

"Environmentally Sustainable Investment(s)" means, in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation, an underlying investment of a Sub-Fund which satisfies the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, on the basis that it:

contributes substantially to one or more of the environmental objectives, as prescribed in the Taxonomy Regulation (the "Environmental Objectives"):

does not significantly harm any of the Environmental Objectives, in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation;

is carried out in compliance with minimum safeguards, prescribed in the Taxonomy Regulation; and

complies with technical screening criteria, prescribed in the Taxonomy Regulation.

"ERISA" means the United States Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended.

"ESG" means environmental, social and governance;

"ESG Oriented Fund" means a Sub-Fund of the Company that meets the criteria in SFDR to qualify as a financial product (which includes a UCITS authorised in accordance with article 5 of EC Council Directive 2009/65/EC of 13 July 2020 as amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time) and promotes, among other characteristics, environmental or social characteristics, or a combination of those characteristics and provided that the companies that the fund invests in follow good governance practices.

"ESG Focused Fund"	means a Sub-Fund of the Company that meets the criteria in SFDR to qualify as a financial product (which includes a UCITS authorised in accordance with article 5 of EC Council Directive 2009/65/EC of 13 July 2020 as amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time) and has sustainable investment as its objective.
"ESMA"	means the European Securities Market Association.
"FATCA"	means the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act.
"FMA"	means the Financial Market Authority of Liechtenstein (Finanzmarktaufsicht Liechtenstein).
"Founder Shares"	means the shares issued to the founders of the UCITS, which represent the right to attend the General Meeting and entitle the holder to cast votes at the General Meeting.
"Founder Shareholders"	means the holders of the Founder Shares.
"General Meeting"	means the general meeting of the Founder Shareholders, as further described in Art. 10 of the Articles of Association.
"GITA"	means the German Investment Tax Act (Investmentsteuergesetz vom 19. Juli 2016 (BGBl. I S. 1730)" – InvStG 2018), per section 6.14.
"Initial Subscription Day"	means the first Subscription Day in respect of a Unit Class of a Sub-Fund.
"Initial Subscription Price"	means the price per Unit in each Class on the Initial Subscription Day, as specified in Annex A in respect of each Sub-Fund.
"Investment Company Act"	means the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.
"Investment Management Agreement"	means, unless otherwise specified in Annex A, the investment management agreement between the Management Company and the Asset Manager dated 1 November 2015, as may be amended, supplemented or novated from time to time.
"Key Investor Information Document"	means the key investor information document within the meaning of Commission Regulation (EU) No 583/2010, as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time, in relation to the key facts of the relevant Sub-Fund and Unit Class.
"LAFV"	means the Liechtenstein Investment Fund Association (*Liechtensteinischer Anlagefondsverband).*
"Liechtenstein FATCA Act"	means the implementing provisions of the Law of 4 December 2014 relating to the Implementation of the FATCA Agreement between the Principality of Liechtenstein and the United States of America, as may be amended from time to time.
"Liechtenstein FATCA Agreement"	means the Agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of Liechtenstein to Improve International Tax Compliance and to Implement FATCA of 16 May 2014, as may be amended from time to time.
"Management Agreement"	means the management agreement between the Management Company and the UCITS dated 1 November 2015, as may be amended, supplemented or modified from time to time.
"Management Company"	means LGT Capital Partners (FL) Ltd.

"MIFID II"	means Directive 2014/65/EU (Markets in Financial Instruments Directive), as may be amended, supplemented or replaced from time to time.
"Minimum Redemption Amount"	means such amount as may be specified by the UCITS and set out in Annex A for each Sub-Fund, being the minimum amount in which requests for redemption may be accepted.
"Minimum Holding Amount"	means in respect of each Sub-Fund or Class, the minimum amount required to be held by Unitholders after a partial redemption of Units as may from time to time be specified by the UCITS and set out in Annex A.
"MMF Regulation"	means Regulation 2017/1131/ EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on money market funds (as amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time).
"MMF Sub-Fund"	means any Sub-Fund designated as a money market fund as per the relevant section of Annex A.
"Net Asset Value"	means the net asset value of a Sub-Fund calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Prospectus and the Articles of Association and calculated in the manner described in "Determination of Net Asset Value".
"Net Asset Value per Class"	means the net asset value of a Class of a Sub-Fund, expressed in the Class currency and calculated in the manner described in "Determination of Net Asset Value".
"Net Asset Value per Unit"	means the net asset value per participating Unit of a Sub-Fund or Class calculated in the manner described in "Determination of Net Asset Value".
"Prospectus"	means the prospectus of the UCITS and any annex or supplements thereto issued in accordance with the requirements of the FMA.
"Redemption Day"	means such day or days as determined by the UCITS for each Sub-Fund and specified in Annex A, and/or such other days as may be specified by the UCITS from time to time.
"Redemption Deadline"	means the deadline by which completed redemption requests must be received by the Depositary, as is specified in Annex A with respect to a Sub-Fund (or such shorter period as may be determined from time to time by the UCITS subject to the fair and equal treatment of all Unitholders).
"Redemption Payment Day"	means, under normal circumstances, the day by which payment for redeemed Units will be made and as specified in Annex A in respect of each Sub-Fund.
"Redemption Price"	means the price at which Units may be redeemed on any Redemption Day, being the Net Asset Value per Unit at the relevant Redemption Day less any relevant taxes, levies or charges.
"Redemption Fee"	means the charge, if any, to be levied on Unitholders redeeming Units, as described in Annex A in respect of each Sub-Fund.
"Securities Act"	means the United States Securities Act 1933, as amended.

"Securities Financing Transaction"	means any transactions within the scope of SFTR that a Sub-Fund is permitted to engage in, including, for example, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements.
"Settlement Day"	means a day on which main exchanges are open for settlement in the market of the relevant Class currency of the respective Sub-Funds, as defined in Annex A.
"SFDR"	means the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (Regulation EU/2019/2088) as amended and as may be further amended from time to time;
"***SFT Regulation***" *or* "***SFTR***"	means Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, as may be amended, supplemented, consolidated, substituted in any form or otherwise modified from time to time.
"Standard VNAV MMF"	Means a standard variable net asset value money market fund as per Article 2 (13), (15) of the MMF Regulation.
"Subscription Day"	means such day or days in each year as the UCITS may from time-to-time determine for each Sub-Fund and specified in Annex A in respect of each Sub-Fund.
"Subscription Deadline"	means the deadline by which subscription requests must be received by the Depositary, as described in Annex A in respect of each Sub-Fund (or such shorter period as may be determined from time to time by the UCITS subject to the fair and equal treatment of all Unitholders).
"Subscription Fee"	means the charge, if any, to be levied on investors subscribing for Units, as described in Annex A in respect of each Sub-Fund.
"Sub-Fund"	means a sub-fund of the UCITS which is established by the UCITS from time to time, representing the designation by the UCITS of a particular pool of assets separately invested in accordance with the investment objective, policies and strategies applicable to such sub-fund.
"Subscription Payment Day"	means the day, by which full payment for Units must be received by the Depositary from an investor in respect of an application for Units, as specified in Annex A for each Sub-Fund.
"Subscription Price"	means the price at which a Unit will be available for subscription subsequent to the Initial Subscription Day, as specified in Annex A for each Sub-Fund.
"Sustainability Factors"	means environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.
"Sustainability Risk"	means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause a negative material impact on the value of the investment;
"Taxonomy Regulation" or "EU Taxonomy"	the Regulation on the Establishment of a Framework to Facilitate Sustainable Investment (Regulation EU/2020/852) as may be amended from time to time.
"Total Return Swap"	means a derivative transaction (within the scope of SFTR) whereby the total economic performance of a reference obligation is transferred from one counterparty to another counterparty.
"UCITS Act"	means the Law of 28 June 2011 concerning Specific Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities, as amended and as may

be further amended, supplemented, modified or replaced from time to time.

"UCITS Directive" means Directive 2009/65/EEC of the European Parliament and of the Council, as amended by Directive 2014/91/EU of 23rd July 2014 and as may be further amended, consolidated or substituted from time to time.

"UCITS Documentation" means the Prospectus and the Articles of Association (including Annex A, B, C and D thereto), each as may be amended, supplemented, modified or replaced from time to time.

"UCITS Ordinance" means the Ordinance of 5 July 2011, concerning Specific Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities, as amended and as may be further amended, supplemented, modified or replaced from time to time.

"UCITS Regulations" means together the UCITS Act, the UCITS Directive and the UCITS Ordinance.

"Unit" means a unit with no par-value which is issued to the public, representing an investor's interest in the managed assets of the UCITS, designated as participating units in a Sub-Fund or Class of a Sub-Fund.

"Unitholder" means a natural or legal person who is registered as the holder of Unit in the register of Unitholders of the Sub-Funds.

"United States" means, in the context of the UCITS Documentation, the United States of America, its individual states, territories and possessions as well as regions under U.S. jurisdiction.

"Valuation Day" means such day in respect of which Units in a Sub-Fund shall be valued, as is specified in Annex A with respect to a Sub-Fund and/or such other days as may be specified by the UCITS from time to time.

Notice to Investors and Selling Restrictions

The purchase of Units is effected on the basis of this Prospectus, the Articles of Association and the Key Investor Information Document as well as the most recent annual and semi-annual reports. Only the information contained in the UCITS Documentation is authoritative. By acquiring Units in any Sub-Fund, an investor is deemed to have read, understood and approved such information.

If Units are issued, converted or redeemed in any country other than Liechtenstein, the relevant regulatory and tax provisions of such country may apply. As a general rule, the Units may not be offered in jurisdictions or to persons in which or to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer. The distribution of the UCITS Documentation and/or marketing material, including newsletters and presentations, as well as the offering of Units may be restricted in certain jurisdictions.

No person or entity receiving a copy of the UCITS Documentation and/or marketing material may treat this as constituting an offer to him/her/it, unless in the relevant territory such an offer could lawfully be made to him/her/it without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements.

Investors who are interested in subscribing or purchasing the Units should inform themselves about the possible tax consequences, the legal requirements and any currency restrictions or exchange control regulations that may apply in the countries of their citizenship, residence, domicile or place of business and that may be relevant to the subscription, holding, conversion, redemption, transfer or sale of Units. Further tax considerations are explained in section "Tax Provisions".

Investors should read and understand the relevant risk factors associated with investment in the Sub-Funds, as set out in section "Risk Factors", before purchasing Units.

Investors shall be entitled to redeem their Units, subject to compliance with the provisions contained in the UCITS Documentation (for example, complying with the relevant redemption days and notice periods).

The main legal implications of the contractual relationship which an investor would enter into by purchasing Units in a Sub-Fund are as follows:

- By completing and submitting the relevant subscription application, an investor requests to subscribe for Units which, once such request is accepted by the Management Company on behalf of the relevant Sub-Fund, takes effect as a binding contract.

- Upon the issuance of Units, an investor becomes a Unitholder and the Articles of Association take effect as a statutory contract between the Unitholder and the UCITS.

- The Articles of Association are governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws in force in Liechtenstein (as may be amended from time to time).

- The rights and restrictions that apply to Units may be modified and/or additional terms agreed from time to time in respect of a particular Unit Class (subject to such terms being consistent with the Articles of Association).

- The aggregate liability of each Unitholder towards the UCITS is generally limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on the Units held by the Unitholder. Claims based on violation of the terms of the Articles of Association on the part of the Unitholder shall be reserved.

- Although Liechtenstein law does not generally provide for enforcement in Liechtenstein of judgments obtained in a foreign jurisdiction, a judgment obtained in a foreign jurisdiction may be recognized and enforced in the courts of Liechtenstein, if certain conditions are met and subject to the applicable procedures, in particular based on treaties entered into by Liechtenstein.

United States: The Units have not been registered under the Securities Act and may not be directly or indirectly offered or sold in the United States, or to U.S. persons (as defined in Rule 902(k) of Regulation S promulgated under the Securities Act). No offer to subscribe for Units is made to any person in the United States or to any U.S. person. By accepting a copy of these Articles of Association and Prospectus, the recipient agrees not to send to, or distribute any offering material with respect to the Units in the United States or to any U.S. person. Units acquired hereby may not be offered or sold or transferred in the United States or to U.S. persons. The UCITS is not registered, and does not intend to register, as an investment company as defined by the Investment Company Act.

The Units are not directly or indirectly offered or sold to individuals or entities who are "employee benefit plans" or "benefit plan investors" pursuant to ERISA and all applicable regulations thereunder, or plans, individual retirement accounts or other arrangements that are subject to Section 4975 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The Units are not directly or indirectly offered or sold to individuals or entities who will purchase Units with funds that are "plan assets" under ERISA.

The Units are not directly or indirectly offered or sold to individuals or entities who are listed on the United States Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) website; affiliated with, any country, territory, individual or entity named on an OFAC list or prohibited by any OFAC sanctions programs.

The Units are not offered or sold to individuals or entities who are senior political figures or immediate family members of or closely associated with a senior political figure (as those terms are used in the USA Patriot Act 2001). The Units are not offered or sold to individuals or entities who are foreign shell banks (as that term is defined in the USA Patriot Act 2001) or individuals or entities who transact with foreign shell banks (as that term is used in the USA Patriot Act 2001).

The Units may also not be offered, sold or delivered to the following persons/vehicles: (i) citizens of or persons domiciled in the USA; (ii) partnerships or stock companies established under the laws of the USA or one of its federal states; (iii) a trust for which (A) a court in the USA has primary supervision over its management and (B) for which one or more U.S. persons are authorised to exercise control over all material decisions of the trust; (iv) an estate (hereinafter referred to as the "Estate") whose earnings, irrespective of their origin, are liable to U.S. income tax, other natural persons or legal entities whose income and/or earnings, irrespective of their origin, are liable to U.S. income tax, and/or legal entities with U.S. beneficial owners, U.S. controlling persons or U.S. partners/grantors/beneficiaries, and/or (v) a person/legal entity who is treated or qualifies as a "Non-participating Foreign Financial Institution" (NPFFI), a "Non-participating Financial Institution" (NFI) or a "Recalcitrant Account Holder" pursuant to Sections 1471 to 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and present or future regulations of the U.S. Treasury Department or official interpretations thereof or tax or regulatory laws, rulebooks or standards accepted under intergovernmental agreements, contracts or treaties between government authorities that implement the relevant Sections of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (hereinafter referred to as "FATCA"), or (vi) persons who qualify as U.S. persons in accordance with Regulation S of the Act of 1933 and/or the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act as amended from time to time. Therefore, the investment may in particular not be acquired by the following investors (this list is not exhaustive):

- U.S. nationals, including dual citizens;
- Persons who live or are domiciled in the USA;
- Persons who are resident in the USA (Green Card holders) and/or whose primary abode is in the USA;
- Companies, trusts, funds, etc. domiciled in the U.S.;
- Companies that are classed as transparent for U.S. tax purposes and have investors mentioned in this Section and companies whose earnings are attributed to an investor mentioned in this Section within the framework of a consolidated statement for U.S. tax purposes;
- Legal entities with U.S. beneficial owners, U.S. controlling persons or U.S. partners/grantors/beneficiaries;

- "Non-participating Foreign Financial Institutions" (NPFFIs), "Non-participating Financial Institutions" (NFIs) or "Recalcitrant Account Holders" for FATCA purposes; or
- U.S. persons as defined by Regulation S of the Act of 1933 as amended from time to time.

Part I: Prospectus

The issuance and redemption of the Units in each Sub-Fund will be effected based on and in accordance with the terms of the UCITS Documentation, as at the date such issuance or redemption instructions are received by the UCITS or its delegates or agents.

Information and representations that deviate from or contradict the UCITS Documentation or the relevant Key Investor Information Document are not authoritative and the UCITS and the Management Company shall accept no liability whatsoever for such information and representations made by any third parties including distributors of the Sub-Funds.

The Prospectus and the Articles of Association (including Annexes A, B, C and D) form an integral part of this document. The Articles of Association set out the fundamentals of the organization of the UCITS. Only the Articles of Association are approved by the FMA in substance.

The UCITS Documentation may be translated into other languages. In case and to the extent that there is any inconsistency or ambiguity between the English version of the UCITS Documentation and any version in another language, the English version will prevail, except if the laws of any jurisdiction where the Units are offered or sold require that in an action based upon information provided in a relevant document written in a language other than English the document translated into such other language and on which such action is based shall prevail.

In the UCITS Documentation, any reference to any law, legal provision or regulatory requirement or guidance shall be construed as including a reference to that law, legal provision or regulatory requirement or guidance, as amended, supplemented, extended or re-enacted as at the date of this Prospectus and/or Articles of Association and from time to time thereafter.

1 Sales Documentation

The UCITS Documentation and the Key Investor Information Documents, together with the most recent annual and semi-annual reports, are available, free of charge, in permanent data carrier format from the Management Company, the Depositary, the paying agents for the UCITS and all other authorized distributors for the Sub-Funds in Liechtenstein and abroad, as well as on the website of the LAFV at www.lafv.li.

Further information regarding the UCITS and/or the Sub-Funds is also available at www.lgtcp.com/en/regulatory-information or from the registered offices of the UCITS, the Management Company and the Depositary.

2 Articles of Association

Annex A forms part of the Articles of Association.

The Articles of Association may be amended or supplemented, in whole or in part, at any time. Such amendments (including amendments to Annex A) require prior approval of the FMA in order to become effective and must not be implemented before such approval is granted.

Amendments of documents other than the Articles of Association, i.e. the Prospectus and Annex B, C and D, are not subject to prior review by the FMA, must, however, be notified to the FMA.

Any and all amendments to the Articles of Association will be published on the website of the LAFV, www.lafv.li and, thereafter, will be legally binding on all Unitholders.

3 General Information about the UCITS, Sub-Funds and Unit Classes

3.1 UCITS

The UCITS was established and entered into the Liechtenstein commercial register on 7 February 2003 and approved by the FMA as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities under the UCITS Act.

The UCITS has been established in accordance with the laws of Liechtenstein for an indefinite period of time without any limitations as to its capital. The UCITS has the legal form of an investment company with variable capital.

The UCITS is structured as an umbrella fund that may comprise one or several Sub-Funds, which allocate invested capital in accordance with their respective investment policies set out in Annex A.

Each of the Sub-Funds comprises one or more Classes to which different terms may apply, as set out in Annex A. By purchasing Units, a Unitholder accepts and agrees, without restrictions, to the provisions of the UCITS Documentation (including Sub-Fund-specific information in Annex A).

3.2 Sub-Funds

A Unitholder participates in the performance of the relevant Sub-Fund based on the number of Units held by such Unitholder in proportion to the aggregate number of Units issued.

Each Sub-Fund constitutes a pool of assets and liabilities separate from other Sub-Funds of the UCITS, and, under Liechtenstein law, the assets of any one Sub-Fund are not available to meet the liabilities of another Sub-Fund. As such, the assets and liabilities of each Sub-Fund are segregated from the assets and liabilities of the other Sub-Funds. Any claims levied by investors or creditors or any other party vis-à-vis any Sub-Fund shall be restricted to the net assets of such Sub-Fund.

Each Sub-Fund is deemed to be independent from the other Sub-Funds as regards the relationship between the Unitholders in the UCITS. The rights and obligations of the Unitholders in any Sub-Fund are separate from the rights and obligations of the Unitholders in other Sub-Funds.

The Sub-Funds may be established for a limited or an unlimited duration, as set out in Annex A.

Past performance of each of the Sub-Funds (including Classes), once available, shall be disclosed on the LAFV's website (www.lafv.li) and in the relevant Key Investor Information Document.

The UCITS Documentation pertains to all Sub-Funds. The UCITS may liquidate existing Sub-Funds and launch new Sub-Funds, in which case the UCITS Documentation will be updated accordingly.

3.3 Founder Shares

The Founder Shares represent the right to attend the General Meeting and entitle the Founder Shareholders to cast votes at the General Meeting.

3.4 Units and Unitholder Rights

The Units do not confer voting rights on Unitholders and do not carry the right to participate in the General Meeting. Moreover, they do not entitle the holder to participate in the profits of the UCITS' own assets (i.e. the assets allocated to the Founder Shares). There will be no general meetings of the Unitholders.

The UCITS may resolve to create one or more Classes of Units for any Sub-Fund or to terminate or consolidate existing Classes. The Classes may differ with respect to the application of income; distribution policy; subscription fees; redemption fees; denomination; currency hedging; remuneration for management; operations or other services; the minimum investment and minimum holding amount; distribution network; qualifying investors or other relevant differentiating terms / characteristics. As a result, due to the aforementioned differences in the terms / characteristics of a specific Class, the investment performance may vary across different Classes of a Sub-Fund despite the fact that all Classes of such Sub-Fund participate in the same portfolio of assets.

For further information in relation to Units and Classes of Units please see section 7 below entitled "Investing in the UCITS".

3.5 Integration of ESG

Fund Classification for SFDR
For SFDR purposes certain Sub-Funds of the UCITS may be classified as either (ii) an ESG Oriented Fund; or (iii) an ESG Focused Fund.

If a Sub-Fund is classified as either an ESG Oriented Fund or an ESG Focused Fund, a clear indication of this classification (along with additional SFDR-related disclosure) will be made in the Annex for the relevant Sub-Fund. As a default, and in the absence of such clear indication, each Sub-Fund will not be classified as an ESG Oriented Fund or an ESG Focused Fund.

The Integration of Sustainability Risks into Investment Decisions
As part of the process to undertake appropriate due diligence on investments, the Asset Manager will generally conduct a level of research on each company or issuer which will give the Asset Manager an understanding of the company or issuer. This will typically include a consideration of fundamental and quantitative elements such as financial position, liquidity, solvability, capital structure or revenue. Where relevant, this will also involve qualitative and non-financial elements such as the company's or issuer's approach to ESG factors and consideration of Sustainability Risks.

The Asset Manager integrates an assessment of Sustainability Risks into its investment processes for each Sub-Fund (including those not classified as an ESG Oriented Fund or an ESG Focused Fund). This will occur both initially and on an ongoing basis for the duration of the period the Sub-Fund holds an investment or pursues a particular investment strategy. However, unless stated in the relevant Annex that the Sub-Fund is classified as an ESG Oriented Fund or an ESG Focused Fund, an accentuated ESG investment process or enhanced exclusionary screening methodology will not be applied in respect of the Sub-Fund.

The Asset Manager may rely on third-party ESG data or research providers to produce any ESG-related analysis. Such data or research may be imprecise, incorrect or unavailable and the resulting analysis or use of such data by the Asset Manager may be impacted.

This assessment is based on the inclusion of Sustainability Risks in the Asset Manager's due diligence, forecasting, processes, exclusionary screening methods and / or analysis based on currently available ESG data. Once these factors have been taken into account, in combination with the fact that it is considered that Sustainability Risks may be factored into the price of an underlying instrument and that the risk factors as described in this Prospectus under the heading "Risk Factors" will have been assessed, it is not considered likely that ongoing, identifiable Sustainability Risks will materially alter the return profile of a Sub-Fund. Further, it is acknowledged that exceptional or unpredictable Sustainability Risk events may occur, which may impact this ongoing assessment. It is considered that the policies adopted by the Asset Manager to assess and mitigate Sustainability Risks may mitigate such risks to the UCITS. Investors should note the Asset Manager's assessment of ESG characteristics may change over time and the ESG conclusions of the Asset Manager might not reflect the ESG views of investors.

For the avoidance of doubt, Sustainability Risks are one of several factors considered as part of a broader assessment when making investment decisions.

Further details on the Asset Manager's approach to ESG integration and sustainability-related stewardship can be found on the Asset Manager's website.

4 Organization

4.1 Country of Incorporation and Domicile / Competent Supervisory Authority

The country of incorporation and domicile of the UCITS is Liechtenstein. The competent supervisory authority is the FMA www.fma-li.li.

4.2 Legal Relationship

The legal relationship between the Unitholders, the UCITS and the Management Company is governed by the Articles of Association and the Prospectus. To the extent that the Articles of Association and the Prospectus do not contain rules governing a particular subject matter, the legal relationship between the Unitholders and the UCITS is governed by the UCITS Act, the UCITS Ordinance and, to the extent that these laws do not contain any applicable provisions, the provisions of the Liechtenstein Persons and Companies Act (*Personen- und Gesellschaftsrecht*, "PGR") concerning public limited companies. It should be noted that the above legislation and regulations may from time to time be amended and/or supplemented or replaced.

4.3 UCITS

Registered office: Herrengasse 12, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein.

The Board of Directors of the UCITS are:

President	Andrea Wenaweser Deputy Head of Tax & Products, LGT Group Holding Ltd., Vaduz
Directors	Roger Gauch Chief Executive Officer, LGT Capital Partners (FL) Ltd., Vaduz
	Dr. Konrad Bächinger

4.4 Management Company

Pursuant to the Management Agreement, the UCITS has appointed LGT Capital Partners (FL) Ltd., Herrengasse 12, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein, to act as management company of the UCITS within the meaning of the UCITS Act. The Management Company's offices are located at Herrengasse 12, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein, and it was incorporated, for an indefinite period of time, on 1 September 1998 as a public limited company (Aktiengesellschaft) under the laws of Liechtenstein, with a registered office and head office in Vaduz, Liechtenstein. Pursuant to chapter III of the UCITS Act, the Management Company has been admitted by the FMA to act in this capacity and entered into the official list of Liechtenstein management companies.

The share capital of the Management Company is CHF 1 million and is fully paid up.

The Management Company manages the UCITS for the account, and in the exclusive interest, of its Unitholders in accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Documentation. The Management Company complies and shall continue to comply with the applicable provisions of the UCITS Act and the UCITS Ordinance.

In accordance with the Management Agreement, the Management Company has, to the largest possible extent, any and all rights to perform, in its own name but for the account of the UCITS, any and all administrative and management measures and actions. In particular, the Management Company is entitled to buy, sell, subscribe or exchange securities and other assets and to exercise any and all rights associated, either directly or indirectly, with the assets of the Sub-Funds of the UCITS.

4.4.1. Remuneration Policy of the Management Company

The Management Company has in place a remuneration policy which seeks to ensure that the interests of the Management Company and the Unitholders are aligned. Such remuneration policy imposes remuneration rules on staff, including senior management, risk-takers, staff engaged in control functions and employees receiving a total remuneration that puts them in the same income bracket as senior management and risk-takers, whose actions may have a significant influence on the risk profile of the Management Company and/or the UCITS. The Management Company shall seek to ensure that such remuneration policies and practices will be consistent with sound and effective risk management and shall not encourage risk-taking inconsistent with the risk profile and constitutional documents of the UCITS and shall ensure that its actions shall comply with the UCITS Act and the ESMA Guidelines on sound remuneration policies under the UCITS Directive (ESMA/2016/575).

In line with the provisions of the UCITS Act, the Manager applies its remuneration policy and practices in a way and to the extent that is proportionate to its size, its internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of its activities.

The Management Company shall seek to ensure the remuneration policy will at all times be consistent with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company, the UCITS and the Unitholders and that the remuneration policy includes measures to ensure that all relevant conflicts of interest can be managed appropriately at all times.

The remuneration policies and practices of the Management Company are specified in Annex C.

4.4.2. Fair Treatment of Unitholders by the Management Company

The Management Company shall act fairly and appropriately in the performance of its activities in the best interest of the UCITS and the integrity of the market.

4.4.3. Board of Directors of the Management Company

President	Dr. André Lagger Chief Executive Officer, LGT Financial Services Ltd., Vaduz
Vice President	Werner von Baum Chief Risk Officer, LGT Capital Partners Ltd., Pfäffikon
Director	Dr. Magnus Pirovino

4.4.4. Executive Board of the Management Company

Directors	Roger Gauch Chief Executive Officer, LGT Capital Partners (FL) Ltd., Vaduz
	Lars Inderwildi Head Operations, LGT Capital Partners (FL) Ltd., Vaduz

Alois Wille
Head Risk & Project Management, LGT Capital Partners (FL) Ltd., Vaduz

Pierre-André Wirth
Head Legal & Compliance, LGT Capital Partners (FL) Ltd., Vaduz

4.5 Asset Manager

Unless otherwise specified in Annex A, the Management Company has delegated discretionary investment management functions to LGT Capital Partners Ltd., Schützenstrasse 6, 8808 Pfäffikon, Switzerland.

The Asset Manager has partially delegated the investment decisions for the Sub-Funds LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2023, LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2024, LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2025 and LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2026 to LGT Capital Partners (Asia-Pacific) Ltd., 4203, Two Exchange Square, 8 Connaught Place Central, Hong Kong.

Under the supervision and responsibility of the Management Company, the Asset Manager is entrusted with the investment management of the assets of the Sub-Funds in accordance with the Investment Management Agreement and in compliance with the applicable investment restrictions.

4.6 Depositary

Unless otherwise specified in Annex A, LGT Bank Ltd., Herrengasse 12, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein, acts as the Depositary.

The role of the Depositary is governed by the UCITS Act, the UCITS Ordinance, the Delegated Regulation, the Depositary Agreement, the Articles of Association and this Prospectus. The Depositary shall act independently from the Management Company and exclusively in the best interests of the Unitholders.

4.6.1. Duties of the Depositary

The Depositary's duties shall include oversight duties, duties regarding the safe-keeping of the UCITS' assets and monitoring the UCITS' cash flows. Such responsibilities and duties of the Depositary shall be in accordance with Art. 33 of the UCITS Act. The Depositary shall in particular ensure that:

- the sale, issue, redemption, paying out and cancellation of Units of the Sub-Funds correspond to the provisions of the UCITS Act and the Articles of Association;
- the valuation of the Units of the Sub-Funds is performed in accordance with the provision of the UCITS Act and the Articles of Association;
- in the case of transactions with assets of the Sub-Funds, the equivalent is remitted to the Sub-Funds within the normal deadlines;
- the proceeds of the Sub-Funds are used in accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Act and the Articles of Association, and
- the cash-flows of the Sub-Funds are properly monitored and, in particular, that steps are taken to ensure that all of the payments made by investors or in the name of investors when subscribing the Units of a Sub-Fund have been received and, that all of the financial resources of the Sub-Funds have been recorded in accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Act and the Articles of Association.

The Depositary shall maintain the UCITS' Unit register on behalf of the Management Company.

Investors should note that the effect of the segregation of assets, which is generally prescribed, might, in the event of bankruptcy, not be recognized in certain jurisdictions with regard to the assets which are

subject to seizure by such jurisdiction. The Management Company and the Depositary shall cooperate to avoid safekeeping of assets in such jurisdictions.

The Depositary submits to the provisions of the Liechtenstein FATCA Agreement and the related implementing provisions under the Liechtenstein FATCA Act.

Further information and details about the Depositary are provided in Annex A.

4.6.2. Liability of the Depositary

Pursuant to the Depositary Agreement and pursuant to and subject to the provisions of the UCITS Act, the Depositary will be liable for loss of financial instruments held in custody (i.e. those assets which are required to be held in custody pursuant to the UCITS Act) or in the custody of any sub-custodian, unless it can prove that loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary.

The Depositary shall also be liable for all other losses suffered as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations or its improper performance of them.

The liability of the Depositary shall not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted to a third party some or all of the assets in its safekeeping. In order to discharge its responsibilities under the UCITS Act, the Depositary must exercise due skill, care and diligence in choosing and appointing a third party as a safekeeping agent so as to ensure that the third party has and maintains the expertise, competence and standing appropriate to discharge the responsibilities concerned. The Depositary must maintain an appropriate level of supervision over the third party and make appropriate enquiries from time to time to confirm that the obligations of the third party continue to be competently discharged.

4.6.3. Sub-Custodians

The Depositary may delegate its safekeeping duties to sub-custodians.

Information about the depositary network and the list of sub-custodians, to which the Depositary has delegated the safe-keeping of financial instruments eligible for safe-keeping, may be accessed via the following link: www.lgt.li/custodynetwork.

This delegation does not typically give rise to conflicts of interests. Potential conflicts, if any, are addressed by appropriate procedures.

4.6.4. Information about the Depositary

Unitholders can anytime free of charge request up to date information from the Depositary about the duties and obligations of the Depositary, the sub-custodians, any potential conflicts of interests associated with the activity of the Depositary and the sub-custodians, as well as about the UCITS and the respective Sub-Funds using the above-specified contact data.

4.7 Administrator

Unless otherwise specified in Annex A, the Management Company has delegated fund administration functions to LGT Financial Services Ltd., Herrengasse 12, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein.

The Administrator is responsible for fulfilling the general administrative responsibilities that arise in the context of the fund management as prescribed by Liechtenstein law, such as providing for fund accounting, calculating the net asset value per Unit, Sub-Fund and Class, the subscription and redemption prices, accruing fees and expenses, calculating net income and dividends; effecting the payment of fees, expenses

and dividends; preparing the annual and semi-annual reports and providing other services in accordance with the administrative services agreement between the Management Company and the Administrator.

4.8 Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Ltd., Birchstrasse 160, 8050 Zurich, Switzerland, is the Auditor of the UCITS and the Management Company. The responsibility of the Auditor is to audit the UCITS and express an opinion on the UCITS' annual report as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the UCITS' affairs, its profit and cash flows for the year then ended.

4.9 Authorized Distributors

Unless otherwise specified in Annex A, LGT Bank Ltd., Herrengasse 12, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein, acts as authorized distributor for the Sub-Funds in Liechtenstein. The Management Company may appoint additional authorized distributors in various countries. Some additional authorized distributors may have the right to appoint sub-distributors and distribution may be carried out through sales platforms.

4.10 Paying Agents/Representatives

Local laws and regulations in EEA Member States may require the appointment of paying agents, representatives or correspondent banks ("**Paying Agents**") and maintenance of accounts by such agents through which subscription and redemption monies or dividends may be paid. Unitholders who choose or are obliged under local regulations to pay or receive subscription or redemption monies or dividends via an intermediate entity rather than directly to the Depositary (e.g. a Paying Agent in a local jurisdiction) bear a credit risk against that intermediate entity with respect to (a) subscription monies prior to the transmission of such monies to the Depositary for the account of the UCITS or the relevant Sub-Fund and (b) redemption monies payable by such intermediate entity to the relevant Unitholder. Unless otherwise disclosed in Annex A, fees and expenses of Paying Agents appointed by the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS or a Sub-Fund which will be at normal commercial rates will be paid out of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Further information and details about the Paying Agents are set out in Annex B.

4.11 Unitholder Rights Against Service Providers

Absent a direct contractual relationship between the Unitholder and a service provider, the Unitholder will generally have no direct rights against the relevant service provider and there are only limited circumstances in which the Unitholders can possibly bring a claim against the relevant service provider. Instead, the proper plaintiff in an action in respect of which a wrongdoing is alleged to have been committed against the UCITS by the relevant service provider is, prima facie, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS.

4.12 Enforceability

Enforceability of the agreements entered into with the Management Company and, through the Management Company, with the Asset Manager, the Depositary, the Administrator and the authorized distributors is generally governed by the laws applicable to the said service providers and/or determined by the relevant contracts, subject to the compulsory application of Liechtenstein law.

4.13 Conflicts of Interest

The Management Company, the Asset Manager, their holding companies, their holding companies' shareholders, any subsidiaries of their holding companies and the Depositary and Administrator and their respective affiliates, officers and shareholders, employees, delegates and agents (collectively the "**Parties**")

are or may be involved in other financial, investment and professional activities which may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the management of the UCITS and/or their respective roles with respect to the UCITS. These activities may include investing in, managing or advising other funds, purchases and sales of securities, banking, investment management and investment advisory services, brokerage services, valuation of unlisted securities (in circumstances in which fees may increase as the value of assets increases) and serving as officers, advisers or agents of other funds or companies, including funds or companies in which the UCITS may invest.

In particular, the Management Company and the Asset Manager (or their affiliates, officers and shareholders, employees, delegates and agents) may invest in the UCITS or any Sub-Fund. The Management Company and the Asset Manager may recommend to other funds which they manage or advise to invest (whether by way of cash or in specie subscriptions) in the UCITS or any Sub-Fund. The Management Company and the Asset Manager may be involved in advising or managing or may hold investments in other investment funds which have similar or overlapping investment objectives to or with the UCITS or Sub-Funds. Each of the Parties will use its reasonable endeavors to ensure that the performance of their respective duties will not be impaired by any such involvement they may have and that any conflicts which may arise will be resolved fairly and in the best interests of Unitholders.

If a performance fee is payable by the UCITS to the Management Company in relation to any Sub-Fund, the amount of the performance fee will depend upon the Sub-Fund's performance. The Management Company may therefore have an incentive to cause a Sub-Fund to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than would otherwise be the case. The Management Company may have an interest in managing the terms and timing of Sub-Funds' transactions so as to maximize its fees.

There is no prohibition on transactions with the UCITS by the Management Company, the Asset Manager, the Administrator, the Depositary or entities related to each of the Management Company, the Asset Manager, the Administrator or the Depositary provided that such transactions are consistent with the best interests of Unitholders.

5 Risk Factors

The risks described herein should not be considered to be an exhaustive list of the risks which potential investors should consider before investing in a Sub-Fund. Potential investors should be aware that an investment in a Sub-Fund may be exposed to other risks of an exceptional nature from time to time. Investment in the Sub-Funds carries with it a degree of risk. Different risks may apply to different Sub-Funds and/or Classes. Details of specific risks attaching to a particular Sub-Fund or Class which are additional to those described in this section will be disclosed in Annex A. Prospective investors should review this Prospectus and the relevant Annex carefully and, in its entirety, and consult with their professional and financial advisers before making an application for Units.

Prospective investors are advised that the value of Units and the income from them may go down as well as up and, accordingly, an investor may not get back the full amount invested, and an investment should only be made by persons who can sustain a loss on their investment and are capable of evaluating the risks of the investment. Past performance of any Sub-Fund of the UCITS or the sub-funds of any other investment scheme managed by the Management Company should not be relied upon as an indicator of future performance. The attention of potential investors is drawn to the taxation risks associated with investing in the UCITS.

The securities and instruments in which the Company invests are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in such investments and there can be no assurance that any appreciation in value will occur.

5.1 General Risks

Exogenous Conditions. The operating results, financial conditions, activities, and prospects of any Sub-Fund could be materially affected by changes in market, economic, political, technological, regulatory and social conditions, as well as by numerous other factors outside the control of the Management Company.

Limited Investment History. Although the Management Company may have significant experience in the financial industry and with investment strategies similar to those employed by the Sub-Funds, Sub-Funds recently launched have no or a limited investment record. Accordingly, the past performance of the Management Company in respect of any one of the Sub-Funds as well as other funds managed by the Management Company should not be considered as an indication of future results.

Operating Deficits. The costs of operating a Sub-Fund could exceed its income, requiring that the difference be paid out of the Sub-Fund's capital and thereby reducing the Sub-Fund's investments and potential future profitability.

Operational Risk. Operational risk is the potential for loss caused by a deficiency in information, communication, transaction processing and settlement as well as accounting systems.

Cyber Security Risk. The UCITS and its service providers are susceptible to operational and information security and related risks of cyber security incidents. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber security attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data or causing operational disruption. Cyber-attacks also may be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make services unavailable to intended users). Cyber security incidents affecting the UCITS, the Management Company, the Asset Manager, the Administrator or the Depositary or other service providers have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, including by interference with the ability to calculate the Net Asset Value; impediments to trading for a Sub-Fund's portfolio; the inability of Unitholders to transact business with a Sub-Fund; violations of applicable privacy, data security or other laws; regulatory fines and penalties; reputational damage; reimbursement or other compensation or remediation costs; legal fees; or additional compliance costs. Similar adverse consequences could result from cyber security incidents affecting issuers of securities in which a Sub-Fund invests, counterparties with which the UCITS and/or the Management Company engages in transactions, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchange and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions and other parties. While information risk management systems and business continuity plans have been developed which are designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there are inherent limitations in any cyber security risk management systems or business continuity plans, including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified.

5.2 Investment Risks

Market Capitalization Risk. The securities of small-to-medium-sized (by market capitalisation) companies, or financial instruments related to such securities, may have a more limited market than the securities of larger companies. Accordingly, it may be more difficult to effect sales of such securities at an advantageous time or without a substantial drop in price than securities of a company with a large market capitalisation and broad trading market. In addition, securities of small-to-medium-sized companies may have greater price volatility as they are generally more vulnerable to adverse market factors such as unfavorable economic reports.

Market Risk. Some of the recognized markets in which a Sub-Fund may invest may be less well-regulated than those in developed markets and may prove to be illiquid, insufficiently liquid or highly volatile from time to time. This may affect the price at which a Sub-Fund may liquidate positions to meet redemption requests or other funding requirements.

Liquidity Risk. Not all securities or instruments invested in by the Sub-Funds will be listed or rated and consequently liquidity may be low. Moreover, the accumulation and disposal of holdings in some investments may be time consuming and may need to be conducted at unfavourable prices. The Sub-Funds may also encounter difficulties in disposing of assets at their fair price due to adverse market conditions leading to limited liquidity.

Redemption Risk. Large redemptions of Units in a Sub-Fund might result in a Sub-Fund being forced to sell assets at a time and price at which it would normally prefer not to dispose of those assets.

Credit Risk. There can be no assurance that issuers of the securities or other instruments in which the Sub-Fund invests will not be subject to credit difficulties leading to the loss of some or all of the sums invested in such securities or instruments or payments due on such securities or instruments. Sub-Funds will also be exposed to a credit risk in relation to the counterparties with whom they trade and may bear the risk of counterparty default.

Currency Risk. The Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund is determined in the base currency of the relevant Sub-Fund as set out in Annex A, whereas the Sub-Fund's investments may be acquired in a wide range of currencies, some of which may be volatile and some of which may not be freely convertible. It may not be possible or practicable to hedge against the consequent currency risk exposure and in certain instances the Management Company may consider it desirable not to hedge against such risk, so that exchange rate fluctuations could cause the value of such investments to increase or decrease.

Emerging Markets Risk. Certain Sub-Funds may invest in securities of companies in emerging markets. Such securities may involve a high degree of risk and may be considered speculative. Risks include (i) greater risk of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization, privatization, corruption, organised crime and social, political and economic instability; (ii) the small current size of the markets for securities of emerging markets issuers and the currently low or non-existent volume of trading, resulting in lack of liquidity and in price volatility, (iii) certain national policies which may restrict a Sub-Fund's investment opportunities including restrictions on investing in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to relevant national interests, (iv) lack of independence and effective government supervision of company registrars and (v) the absence of developed legal structures governing private or foreign investment and private property.

Counterparty and Settlement Risk. When the UCITS or the Management Company enters into a contract with other parties on behalf of the UCITS and its Sub-Funds, the Sub-Funds bear the risk that the counterparties will not carry out their obligations. To the extent that such contracts involve over-the-counter derivatives or other over-the-counter transactions, they may be exposed to the risk of default by a counterparty or to settlement difficulties. This risk may be substantially higher than the default or settlement risks involved in standardized and exchange-traded transactions. The latter are generally backed by clearing organizations' guarantees, are generally marked to market daily and intermediaries are generally subject to settlement and segregation and minimum capital requirements. Transactions directly with a counterparty generally do not benefit from those protections and expose each party to a higher risk of the other's default. For example, although a broker or dealer or other counterparty may collateralize its obligations to a particular party by segregating its assets and identifying them on its records as assets dedicated to that party, those or similar arrangements may not always be adequate to protect the party if the counterparty were to become insolvent and, even if they are, the party could expect delays in receiving the benefit of the derivative or other contract.

Custody Risk. There are risks involved in dealing with the custodians or brokers who hold or settle a Sub-Fund's trades. It is possible that, in the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of a custodian or broker, a

Sub-Fund would be delayed or prevented from recovering its assets from the custodian or broker, or its estate and may have only a general unsecured claim against the custodian or broker for those assets. The Depositary will hold assets in compliance with applicable laws and such specific provisions as agreed in the Depositary Agreement. These requirements are designed to protect the assets against the insolvency in bankruptcy of the Depositary but there is no guarantee they will successfully do so. In addition, as the UCITS may invest in markets where custodial and/or settlement systems and regulations are not fully developed, including emerging markets, the assets of the Sub-Funds which are traded in such markets and which have been entrusted to sub-custodians, in circumstances where the use of sub-custodians is necessary, may be exposed to risk in circumstances where the Depositary will have no liability.

Depositary Risk. If a Sub-Fund invests in assets that are financial instruments that can be held in custody ("**Custody Assets**"), the Depositary is required to perform full safekeeping functions and will be liable for any loss of such assets held in custody unless it can prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. In the event of such a loss (and the absence of proof of the loss being caused by such an external event), the Depositary is required to return identical assets to those lost or a corresponding amount to the Sub-Fund without undue delay.

If a Sub-Fund invests in assets that are not financial instruments that can be held in custody ("**Non-Custody Assets**"), the Depositary is only required to verify the Sub-Fund's ownership of such assets and to maintain a record of those assets which the Depositary is satisfied that the Sub-Fund holds ownership of. In the event of any loss of such assets, the Depositary will only be liable to the extent the loss has occurred due to its negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the Depositary Agreement and the UCITS Act.

As it is likely that the Sub-Funds may each invest in both Custody Assets and Non-Custody Assets, it should be noted that the safekeeping functions of the Depositary in relation to the respective categories of assets and the corresponding standard of liability of the Depositary applicable to such functions differs significantly.

The Sub-Funds enjoy a strong level of protection in terms of Depositary liability for the safekeeping of Custody Assets. However, the level of protection for Non-Custody Assets is significantly lower. Accordingly, the greater the proportion of a Sub-Fund invested in categories of Non-Custody Assets, the greater the risk that any loss of such assets that may occur may not be recoverable. While it will be determined on a case-by-case whether a specific investment by the Sub-Fund is a Custody Asset or a Non-Custody Asset, generally it should be noted that derivatives traded by a Sub-Fund over-the-counter will be Non-Custody Assets. There may also be other asset types that a Sub-Fund invests in from time to time that would be treated similarly. Given the framework of Depositary liability under UCITS V Directive 2014/91/EU, these Non-Custody Assets, from a safekeeping perspective, expose the Sub-Fund to a greater degree of risk than Custody Assets, such as publicly traded equities and bonds.

Derivatives. The Sub-Funds are permitted to use financial derivative instruments. These instruments may be used not only for hedging purposes but also as an integral part of the investment strategy and policy of the relevant Sub-Fund. The use of financial derivative instruments for hedging purposes may alter the general risk profile as a result of lower risks and rewards. Conversely, the use of financial derivative instruments for investment purposes may alter the general risk profile as a result of additional risks and rewards.

Derivative instruments are not investment instruments in their own right, but rather rights whose value is primarily derived from the price and price fluctuations and expectations of an underlying instrument. Derivative investments are subject to a general market risk, management risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

As a result of special features of derivative instruments, the aforementioned risks may manifest themselves differently and, in some cases, be higher than the risks incurred when investing in the underlying.

For this reason, the use of derivatives not only requires an understanding of the underlying but also sound knowledge of the derivatives themselves.

Financial derivative instruments also entail the risk that a Sub-Fund incurs losses if another party involved in the derivative transaction (usually a "counterparty") defaults on its obligations.

The credit risk for derivatives traded on an exchange is usually lower than the risk associated with derivatives traded over the counter ("OTC derivatives"), as the clearing agency that acts as the issuer of or counterparty for every derivative traded on an exchange guarantees settlement. To reduce the aggregate default risk, this guarantee is backed by a payment system maintained by the clearing agency, which is used to calculate the assets required to provide cover. There is no comparable clearing agency guarantee for OTC derivatives, and the UCITS has to take the credit quality of each counterparty for an OTC derivative into consideration when assessing the potential credit risk.

Moreover, there are liquidity risks, as certain instruments may be difficult to buy or sell. In the event of large-scale derivative transactions or if the relevant market is illiquid (as may be the case for OTC derivatives), it may not be possible to perform certain transactions in full, or it may only be possible to liquidate a position at a higher cost.

Additional risks encountered when using derivatives are incorrect price determination or incorrect valuation of derivatives. Furthermore, there is the possibility that derivatives do not fully correlate with the underlying assets, interest rates or indices. Many derivatives are complex, and their valuation is often based on subjective assessments. Inappropriate valuations may result in higher claims for cash payments from counterparties or a loss in value for the relevant Sub-Fund. Derivatives are not always directly correlated with, and do not always develop in parallel with, the value of the assets, interest rates or indices they are derived from. Therefore, the use of derivatives by the UCITS is not always an effective means of achieving the investment objective of the relevant Sub-Fund and may even have the opposite effect.

Efficient Portfolio Management Risk. The UCITS on behalf of a Sub-Fund may employ techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities, money market instruments and/or other financial instruments in which it invests for efficient portfolio management purposes. Many of the risks, attendant in utilising derivatives, will be equally relevant when employing such efficient portfolio management techniques. Investors should also be aware that from time to time, a Sub-Fund may engage in derivative contracts with parties that are related parties to the Depositary or other service providers of the UCITS. Such engagement may on occasion cause a conflict of interest with the role of the Depositary or other service providers in respect of the UCITS.

Credit Risk and Counterparty Risk. A Sub-Fund will be exposed to a credit risk in relation to the counterparties with whom they transact or place margin or collateral in respect of transactions in derivative instruments. To the extent that a counterparty defaults on its obligation and the Sub-Fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights with respect to the investments in its portfolio, it may experience a decline in the value of its position, lose income and incur costs associated with asserting its rights. Regardless of the measures the Sub-Fund may implement to reduce counterparty credit risk, however, there can be no assurance that a counterparty will not default or that the Sub- Fund will not sustain losses on the transactions as a result.

Securities Financing Transactions Risk. Securities Financing Transactions create several risks for the UCITS and its investors, including counterparty risk if the counterparty to a Securities Financing Transaction defaults on its obligation to return assets equivalent to the ones provided to it by the relevant Sub-Fund and liquidity risk if the Sub-Fund is unable to liquidate collateral provided to it to cover a counterparty default.

As with any extensions of credit, there are risks of delay and recovery. Should the borrower of securities fail financially or default in any of its obligations under any securities lending transaction, the collateral provided in connection with such transaction will be called upon. A securities lending transaction will involve the receipt of collateral. However, there is a risk that the value of the collateral may fall, and the Sub-Fund suffer loss as a result.

Repurchase Agreements. Where stated in Annex A, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of a Sub-Fund may enter into repurchase arrangements. Accordingly, the Sub-Fund will bear a risk of loss in the event that the other party to the transaction defaults on its obligation and the Sub-Fund is delayed or prevented from exercising its rights to dispose of the underlying securities. The Sub-Fund will, in particular, be subject to the risk of a possible decline in the value of the underlying securities during the period in which the Sub-Fund seeks to assert its right to them, the risk of incurring expenses associated with asserting those rights and the risk of losing all or a part of the income from the agreement.

Collateral Risk. Collateral or margin may be passed by the relevant Sub-Fund to a counterparty or broker in respect of OTC derivative transactions or Securities Financing Transactions. Assets deposited as collateral or margin with brokers may not be held in segregated accounts by the brokers and may therefore become available to the creditors of such brokers in the event of their insolvency or bankruptcy. Where collateral is posted to a counterparty or broker by way of title transfer, the collateral may be re-used by such counterparty or broker for their own purpose, thus exposing the relevant Sub-Fund to additional risk.

Risks related to a counterparty's right of re-use of any collateral include that, upon the exercise of such right of re-use, such assets will no longer belong to the relevant Sub-Fund and the Sub-Fund will only have a contractual claim for the return of equivalent assets. In the event of the insolvency of a counterparty the Sub-Fund shall rank as an unsecured creditor and may not recover its assets from the counterparty. More broadly, assets subject to a right of re-use by a counterparty may form part of a complex chain of transactions over which the UCITS or its delegates will not have any visibility or control.

Total Return Swaps. In respect of Total Return Swaps, if the volatility or expectation of volatility of the reference asset(s) varies, the market value of the financial instruments may be adversely affected. The relevant Sub-Fund will be subject to the credit risk of the counterparty to the swap, as well as that of the issuer of the reference obligation. If there is a default by the counterparty to a swap contract a Sub-Fund will be limited to contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. There is no assurance that swap contract counterparties will be able to meet their obligations pursuant to swap contracts or that, in the event of default, the Sub-Fund will succeed in pursuing contractual remedies. A Sub-Fund thus assumes the risk that it may be delayed in or prevented from obtaining payments owed to it pursuant to swap contracts. The value of the index/reference asset underlying a Total Return Swap may differ to the value attributable per Unit due to various factors such as the costs incurred in relation to the Total Return Swap entered into by the Sub-Fund to gain such exposure, fees charged by the Sub-Fund, differences in currency values and costs associated with hedged or unhedged Unit Classes.

Fees of Target Funds. Sub-Funds may invest in collective investment schemes that are expected to charge fees and expenses to their investors. These fees might or might not be based upon assets or upon profits or other performance measures, and there are no restrictions on the fees and expenses a Sub-Fund may bear by investing in these target funds. Further, these fees and expenses may be substantial and will be in addition to any fees and expenses charged by the Sub-Fund, thereby reducing its return.

Fixed Income Securities. A Sub-Fund, where stated in Annex A, may invest in bonds or other fixed income securities, including, without limitation, commercial paper and "higher yielding" (including non-investment grade) (and, therefore, higher risk) debt securities. A Sub-Fund may therefore be subject to credit, liquidity and interest rate risks. Higher-yielding debt securities are generally unsecured and may be subordinated to certain other outstanding securities and obligations of the issuer, which may be secured on substantially all

of the issuer's assets. The lower rating of debt obligations in the higher-yielding sector reflects a greater probability that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer or in general economic conditions or both may impair the ability of the issuer to make payments of principal and interest. Non-investment grade debt securities may not be protected by financial covenants or limitations on additional indebtedness. In addition, evaluating credit risk for debt securities involves uncertainty because credit rating agencies throughout the world have different standards, making comparison across countries difficult. Also, the market for credit spreads is often inefficient and illiquid, making it difficult to accurately calculate discounting spreads for valuing financial instruments. It is likely that a major economic recession could disrupt severely the market for such securities and may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities. In addition, it is likely that any such economic downturn could adversely affect the ability of the issuers of such securities to repay principal and pay interest thereon and increase the incidence of default for such securities.

Inflation Risk. Inflation may reduce the asset value of the investment. The purchasing power of the invested capital is reduced if the inflation rate is higher than the income generated by the investments.

Leverage. Investments in a Sub-Fund may comprise elements of leverage through the use of derivative instruments which may potentially magnify losses and may result in losses greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself.

Hedging. Hedging strategies in general are usually intended to limit or reduce investment risk, but they can also be expected to involve transaction costs, involve a risk of loss, may give rise to liquidity problems or may inherently limit or reduce the potential for profit.

Currency Hedging. A Sub-Fund may enter into foreign currency forward contracts for the purpose of hedging underlying exposures. These contracts involve a risk of loss and may give rise to liquidity problems, and which may impact performance of hedged shareclass as compared with the base currency.

Timing of Gains and Losses. Sub-Funds may invest in securities that must be held for a significant period before the success or failure of the investment becomes apparent or any gains can be realized.

Difficulty of Locating Attractive Investments. Identifying, completing and realizing gain on attractive investments is highly competitive, involves significant uncertainty and offers no guarantee of success. Sub-Funds will compete for gaining access to attractive investments with other investors. The difficulty of finding suitable investments and the competition involved in securing such an investment may result in a failure to meet the investment objectives or strategies of a Sub-Fund.

Psychological Market Risk. Market sentiment, opinion and rumour may result in a significant price decline, even if the earnings situation and prospects of the companies in which investments are made might not have changed significantly. The psychological market risk has a particularly strong effect on equities.

Entrepreneurial Risk. Equity investments represent a direct participation in the economic success or failure of a company. In the worst-case scenario (i.e. insolvency and the compulsory winding-up of the company), this may result in the total loss of the amounts invested.

Key Personnel Risk. The investment success is often driven by the suitability and the success of the persons taking actions. However, the composition of the fund management may change. New key personnel and decision makers may be less successful than their predecessors.

Portfolio Turnover. Sub-Funds may have relatively high turnover at times. Although the Management Company intends to limit turnover, the Management Company has the discretion to buy or sell investments at a rate that may result in high transaction costs.

Valuation Risk. Sub-Funds carry certain risks in relation to the valuation and/or settlement of their assets such as:

a) Sub-Funds may invest directly or indirectly in securities some of its assets in illiquid or unquoted securities or instruments. Estimating the fair value of such investments may be difficult and may be the subject of substantial uncertainty. In addition, there may be delays in obtaining values for such investments which may result in reliance on estimates in calculating the Sub-Funds' Net Asset Value. It is noted, however, that the Management Company has put in place safeguards for the functionally independent performance of the valuation task, at team level, as required by the UCITS Directive. Such safeguards include measures to prevent or restrain any person from exercising inappropriate influence over the way in which a person carries out valuation activities.

b) Sub-Funds that invest in collective investment schemes carry the valuation risk due to the manner and timing of the underlying schemes valuation. The underlying schemes may be valued by administrators affiliated to fund managers or by fund managers themselves, resulting in valuations unverified by an independent third party on a regular or timely basis. Accordingly, there is a risk that the Sub-Fund's investments may be inaccurately priced and/or their valuations may be delayed and so valued on an estimated basis.

c) Accounting and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements as well as trading and settlement systems may vary across the countries and markets in which Sub-Funds may invest, potentially entailing operational, valuation and settlement risks.

5.3 Fund Risks

Performance Fee. The terms of the Units in some of the Sub-Funds may allow a performance fee that will be charged in certain situations by a Sub-Fund and allocated to the Management Company to provide an additional incentive for generating performance. However, the performance fee could encourage the Management Company to make investments that are riskier or more speculative than it would if it were receiving only a management fee. Furthermore, the Management Company will receive a part of the performance fee on unrealized gains that may potentially never be realized.

Conflicts of Interest. See section "Conflicts of Interest".

Unaudited Redemption Price. Calculation and payment of a Unitholder's redemption proceeds will be based on an unaudited Net Asset Value per Unit. Adjustments and revisions may be made to the Net Asset Value and/or Net Asset Value per Unit following the year-end audit of the Segregated Portfolio. Since no adjustments will be made to the proceeds paid to the redeeming Unitholder, the amount paid to the redeeming Unitholder may be higher or lower than it would have been using the audited Net Asset Value per Unit. Such adjustments and revisions will also affect the non-redeeming Unitholders at the time that such adjustment or revision is made.

Effect of Substantial Redemptions. Substantial redemptions by the Unitholders within a short period of time could require the Management Company to liquidate positions more rapidly than would otherwise be desirable, possibly reducing the value of the Sub-Fund and/or disrupting the Sub-Fund's investment strategy. Alternatively, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may opt to temporarily restrict the liquidity of the Sub-Fund or in extreme cases to wind down the Sub-Fund and orderly liquidate its assets (see risk factor "Limited Liquidity" above). As a result of substantial redemptions, a reduced asset volume of the Sub-Fund could make it more difficult for it to generate positive returns or recoup losses (see risk factor "Small Size Effect" below).

Compulsory Redemption. The UCITS or the Management Company may compulsory redeem all or some of a Unitholder's Units. A compulsory redemption could result in adverse tax or economic consequences to that Unitholder.

Idle Funds. There may be periods of time when a Sub-Fund has a significant portion of its assets in cash or Cash Equivalents. The investment return on such "idle funds" is not expected to meet the Sub-Fund's overall return objective.

Small Size Effect. A Sub-Fund may begin operations without attaining any particular level of assets. At low asset levels, the Sub-Fund may be unable either to diversify its investments as fully as would otherwise be desirable or to take advantage of potential economies of scale, including the ability to obtain the most timely and valuable research and trading information from securities brokers. It is possible that even if the Sub-Fund operates for a period with sufficient capital, Unitholders' redemptions could diminish the Sub-Fund's assets to a level that does not permit the most efficient and effective implementation of the Sub-Fund's investment policies and guidelines. Additionally, a small asset size may lead to high cost drag on the Sub-Fund due to operational and other expenses.

Multiple Classes of Units. The UCITS can establish various Classes to which would be allocated assets attributable to such Classes and from which would be debited liabilities allocable to such Classes. However, if more than one Class of Units is issued in a Sub-Fund, Unitholders in one Class may be compelled to bear the liabilities incurred in respect of another Class of this same Segregated Portfolio, should there be insufficient assets in that Class to satisfy its liabilities. Accordingly, there is a risk that liabilities of one Class within a Sub-Fund may not be limited to the liabilities of that particular Class and may be required to be paid out from other Classes of this Sub-Fund.

Subscription Delay. Prospective investors should be aware that if, in the period between the time the subscription application is received by the Depositary and the Subscription Day, the market conditions upon which an investor based his or her decision has changed, that investor will be unable to cancel his or her request for Units.

5.4 Legal Risks

Contagion Risk. The UCITS has the legal form of an investment company with variable capital, with an umbrella structure. Each Sub-Fund constitutes a pool of assets and liabilities separate from other Sub-Funds of the UCITS, and, as a matter of Liechtenstein law, the assets of any one Sub-Fund are not available to meet the liabilities of another Sub-Fund. However, the UCITS may operate or have assets held on its behalf or be subject to claims in other jurisdictions which may not necessarily recognize such segregation and in such circumstances the assets of one segregated portfolio may be exposed to the liabilities of another segregated portfolio whose assets are exhausted.

Amendments to the Articles of Association. Under the Articles of Association, the UCITS reserves the right to amend the terms and conditions of the Articles of Association. Moreover, the UCITS has the right under the Articles of Association to completely liquidate a Sub-Fund or to merge it with another Sub-Fund. For the investor, this entails the risk that the investor may not achieve the holding period as planned.

Exchange Control and Repatriation. It may not be possible for Sub-Funds to repatriate capital, dividends, interest and other income from certain countries, or it may require government consents to do so. Sub-Funds could be adversely affected by the introduction of, or delays in, or refusal to grant any such consent for the repatriation of funds or by any official intervention affecting the process of settlement, clearing and registration of transactions. Economic or political conditions could lead to the revocation or variation of consent granted prior to investment being made in any particular country or to the imposition of new restrictions.

Taxes. The buying, holding or selling of Sub-Funds' investments in other jurisdictions may be subject to a withholding tax. Additionally, if the tax base of the UCITS and/or a Sub-Fund had been incorrectly determined in the past and needs to be corrected, for example, as a consequence of tax audits, this correction may lead to a tax burden for investors even if an investor was not invested in the Sub-Fund at that time. Furthermore, the correction of fiscal data may result in taxable profits or tax benefits actually being assessed in a different tax assessment period than that actually applicable, which may also have a negative impact on the investor.

Political and Regulatory. The value of a Sub-Fund's assets may be affected by uncertainties such as international political developments, changes in government policies, changes in taxation, restrictions on foreign investment and currency repatriation, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of countries in which investment may be made. Furthermore, the legal infrastructure and accounting, auditing and reporting standards in certain countries in which investment may be made may not provide the same degree of investor protection or information to investors as would generally apply in major securities markets.

Benchmark Regulation. Subject to certain transitional and grandfathering arrangements, the Benchmark Regulation, which governs the provision of, the contribution to and the use of benchmarks, took effect from 1 January 2018. Subject to the applicable transitional arrangements, a Sub-Fund will no longer be able to "use" a benchmark within the meaning of the Benchmark Regulation which is provided by an EU or third country index provider which is not registered or authorised pursuant to Article 33 and 34 of the Benchmark Regulation. In the event that the relevant EU or third country index provider does not comply with the Benchmark Regulation in line with the transitional arrangements set down in the Benchmark Regulation or if the benchmark materially changes or ceases to exist, the relevant Sub-Fund will be required to identify a suitable alternative benchmark if available which may prove difficult or impossible. Failure to identify a suitable replacement benchmark may have an adverse impact on the relevant Sub-Fund, including in certain circumstances the ability of the Management Company or the Asset Manager to implement the investment strategy of the relevant Sub-Fund. Compliance with the Benchmark Regulation may also result in additional costs being borne by the relevant Sub-Fund.

Where relevant, the Management Company shall put in place written plans, in accordance with Article 28(2) of the Benchmark Regulation, detailing the actions it will take in the event that any index it uses for any Sub-Fund in accordance with Article 3 (1)(7)(e) of the Benchmark Regulation materially changes or ceases to be provided. These written plans shall detail the steps the Management Company will take to nominate a suitable alternative index.

6 Investment Management

6.1 Investment Guidelines

The Management Company shall manage the assets of the Sub-Funds in accordance with the Management Agreement and the Articles of Association within the general framework laid out in the UCITS Act and in compliance with the investment objectives, policies, restrictions, risk profiles, instruments and other guidelines (together, the "**Investment Policy**") specific to each Sub-Fund as set out in Annex A. The Management Company shall aim to remedy any breach of the Investment Guidelines as soon as practicable wherever such a breach occurs. In accordance with the Management Agreement, the Management Company shall reimburse any direct losses suffered by a Sub-Fund caused by the recklessness, willful default, fraud, bad faith or gross negligence of the Management Company.

If not otherwise specified, any limits on investments as may be specified in Annex A are deemed to apply at the time of purchase of the investments. If the limits on investments are breached at any time for reasons

beyond the control of the Management Company, the Management Company will adopt as a priority objective the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of the Unitholders.

Any material changes to the Investment Policy, as well as other material terms pertaining to the Units (e.g. fees), shall be notified to Unitholders in advance by means of notice on the website of the LAFV (www.lafv.li) and/or by any other durable means.

6.2 Eligible Investments

A Sub-Fund may invest its assets for the account of its Unitholders solely in one or more of the following assets:

6.2.1. Securities and money market instruments:

a) that are listed or traded on a regulated market as defined in Art. 4 (1) no. 21 of Directive 2014/65/EU; or
b) that are traded in another regulated market of an EEA member state, which market is recognized, open to the public and operates properly; or
c) that are officially listed on a securities exchange in a non-member state on another market in a European, American, Asian, African or Pacific country that is recognized, open to the public and operates properly.

6.2.2. Securities from New Issues:

a) the terms and conditions of issue contain the obligation that admission to official listing and/or trading has been applied to at one of the securities exchanges or regulated markets listed under no. 6.2.1 a) to c) above; and
b) said admission has been obtained within one year following issuance.

6.2.3. Units in a UCITS or other collective investment undertakings comparable to a UCITS within the meaning of Art. 3, par. 1, section 17 of the UCITS Act, provided these may, in accordance with their constituent documents, hold no more than 10% of their assets in units of another UCITS or comparable collective investment undertakings.

6.2.4. Time or call deposits, having a term of no more than 12 months, with banks having their registered office in an EEA member state or a non-member state whose supervisory laws are equivalent to those within the EEA.

6.2.5. Derivatives, whose underlying is an asset within the meaning of Art. 51 of the UCITS Act or financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies. In the event of transactions with OTC derivatives, the counterparties must be supervised institutions of a category approved by the FMA and the OTC derivatives must be subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction.

6.2.6. Money-market instruments that are not traded in a regulated market, provided that the issue or the issuer of such instruments is subject to the statutory provisions regarding deposit and Investor protection and such money-market instruments are:

a) issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority, a central bank of an EEA member state, the European Central Bank, the European Community or the European Investment Bank, a non-member state or, in the case of a federal state, by one the

members making up the federation, or by an international body of a public-law nature to which one or more EEA member states belong; or

b) have been issued by an undertaking whose securities are traded in the regulated markets specified under letter a. above; or

c) have been issued or guaranteed by an institution subject to supervision in accordance with the criteria prescribed by EEA law, or by an institution subject to and compliant with regulatory provisions that are equivalent to those laid down by EEA law; or

d) issued by other issuers belonging to the categories approved by the FMA, provided that the investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection provisions that are equivalent to those under letters (a) to (c) above and provided that the issuer is either a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least EUR 10 million, and which prepares and publishes its financial statements in accordance with Directive 78/660/EEC (in Liechtenstein implemented by the PGR), or an entity that belongs to a group consisting of one or more exchange-listed undertakings and is responsible for the financing of that group, or an entity entrusted with the financing of the securitisation of debt by means of a credit line provided by a bank.

6.2.7. In addition, a Sub-Fund may hold cash.

6.2.8. A Sub-Fund may acquire movable or immovable assets that are indispensable for the immediate performance of its activities.

6.2.9. Notwithstanding the foregoing restrictions, a MMF Sub-Fund may invest in accordance with the principle of risk diversification its assets exclusively in:

a) Money market instruments, including financial instruments issued or guaranteed separately or jointly by the European Union (EU); the national, regional and local administrations of the Member States of the EU or their central banks; the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank; the European Investment Fund; the European Stability Mechanism; the European Financial Stability Facility; a central authority or central bank of a member country of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) ("third country"); the International Monetary Fund; the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the Council of Europe Development Bank; the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the Bank for International Settlements or any other relevant international financial institution or organisation to which one or more Member States belong (as referred to in Article 17(7) of the MMF Regulation);

b) Eligible securitisations and ABCPs that fulfill the conditions set out in Article 11 of the MMF Regulation;

c) Deposits with credit institutions that fulfill the conditions set out in Article 12 of the MMF Regulation;

d) Financial derivative instruments that fulfill the conditions set out in Article 13 of the MMF Regulation;

e) Repurchase agreements that fulfill the conditions set out in Article 14 of the MMF Regulation and reverse repurchase agreements that fulfil the conditions set out in Article 15 of the MMF Regulation;

f) Units or shares of other money markets funds that fulfill the conditions set out in Article 16 of the MMF Regulation.

6.3 Non-Eligible Investments

A Sub-Fund may not:

a) invest more than 10% of the assets per Sub-Fund in securities and money-market instruments other than those listed in section 6.2 above;
b) acquire precious metals or precious metals certificates;
c) carry out uncovered short sales.

In addition, a MMF Sub-Fund shall not undertake any of the following activities:

(a) invest in assets other than those referred to in section 6.2.9
(b) short sale of any of the following instruments: money market instruments, securitisations, ABCPs and units or shares of other MMFs
(c) taking direct or indirect exposure to equity or commodities, including via derivatives, certificates representing them, indices based on them, or any other means or instrument that would give an exposure to them
(d) entering into securities lending agreements or securities borrowing agreements, or any other agreement that would encumber the assets of the Sub-Fund
(e) borrowing and lending cash.

6.4 Investment Limits

A. The following investment limits must be complied with for each Sub-Fund:

6.4.1. Each Sub-Fund may invest no more than 5% of its assets in securities or money-market instruments of the same issuer and no more than 20% of its assets in deposits of the same issuer.

6.4.2. The default risks from transactions of the UCITS in OTC derivatives with a bank as a counterparty that has its registered office in an EEA member state or a non-member state whose supervisory laws are equivalent to those within the EEA must not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's assets; for other counterparties, the maximum default risk is set at 5% of said assets of the Sub-Funds.

6.4.3. Where the total value of the securities and money-market instruments of the issuers, in which the Sub-Fund invests more than 5% of its assets, does not exceed 40% of its assets, the issuer limit set in 6.4.1 above shall be raised from 5% to 10%. The 40% limit does not apply to deposits or OTC derivative transactions with supervised banks. When raising the issuer limit, any securities and money-market instruments under 6.4.5 below and any debt securities under 6.4.6 below will not count towards said limit.

6.4.4. The individual maximum limits as per 6.4.1 and 6.4.2 above notwithstanding, a Sub-Fund may not combine the following assets if this would lead to the investment of more than 20% of its assets with one and the same entity:

- securities or money-market instruments issued by said entity;
- deposits with said entity; and/or
- OTC derivatives acquired from this entity.

6.4.5. Where the securities or money-market instruments have been issued or guaranteed by an EEA member state or its local authorities, or a non-member state or an international body of a public-law nature to which one or more EEA member states belong, the issuer limit set in 6.4.1 above shall be raised from 5% to a maximum of 35%.

6.4.6. Where debt securities are issued by a bank, having its registered office in an EEA member state, that is subject to special state supervision due to statutory provisions for the protection of the holders of these debt securities and is therefore required to invest, in particular, the proceeds from the issuance of said debt securities in assets that are sufficient to cover any liabilities arising therefrom during the entire term of such debt securities and are primarily intended for the repayment of any capital and interest that would fall due if the issuer defaulted, the maximum limit for any such debt securities, as specified in 6.4.1 above, shall be raised from 5% to a maximum of 25%. In this case, the entire value of the investments may not exceed 80% of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund.

6.4.7. The limits specified in 6.4.1 to 6.4.6 above may not be combined. The maximum issuer limit is 35% of the assets per Sub-Fund.

In derogation of section 6.4.3 and in accordance with Art. 56 of the UCITS Act as well as in accordance with the principle of risk diversification, up to 100% of the assets may be invested in securities and money-market instruments, provided that any such securities or instruments are issued or guaranteed by one and the same sovereign issuer. The Sub-Funds must hold securities of at least six different issues, with the securities of one single issue not exceeding 30% of the aggregate amount of the relevant Sub-Fund's assets. The Management Company may invest more than 35% of the value of a Sub-Fund on behalf of a Sub-Fund in debentures of the following issuers, insofar as the issuers and guarantors are the following public-law entities or international organisations:

all OECD countries;
all public-law entities from OECD countries;
the African Development Bank;
the Asian Development Bank;
the Council of Europe Social Development Fund;
Eurofima;
the European Atomic Energy Community;
the European Bank for Reconstruction & Development;
the European Economic Community;
the European Investment Bank;
the European Patent Organization;
the IBRD (World Bank);
the Inter-American Development Bank;
the International Finance Corporation;
the Nordic Investment Bank.

6.4.8. For the purposes of calculating the investment limits in this section 6.4 "Investment Limits", companies of the same group are deemed to be one single issuer. For investments in securities and/or money-market instruments of the same group, the issuer limit shall be raised to a total of 20% of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund.

6.4.9. Sub-Funds may invest no more than 20% of their assets in units of the same UCITS or the same collective investment undertakings comparable to a UCITS. A specific investment provision providing for this aspect may be included in Annex A (target fund eligibility).

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that, at the level of indirect investments, additional indirect costs and fees are incurred and remuneration is charged, which will be debited directly to the individual indirect investments.

6.4.10. Investments in units of collective investment undertakings comparable to a UCITS may not, in aggregate, exceed 30% of the assets of the Sub-Fund. These investments shall not be taken into account in respect of the upper limits specified in Art. 54 of the UCITS Act.

6.4.11. A Sub-Fund may invest no more than 20% of its assets in equities and/or debt securities of one and the same issuer if it is the objective of the relevant Sub-Fund, in accordance with its investment policy, to replicate the performance of a specific stock or bond index that is recognized by the FMA. The prerequisites for this are that:

- the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified;
- the index constitutes an adequate reference basis for the market to which it relates; and
- the index has been published in an appropriate manner.

This limit is 35%, provided that extraordinary market conditions warrant this, particularly in regulated markets where certain securities or money-market instruments strongly dominate. Investments up to this upper limit are only possible with one single issuer.

If the limits specified under 6.2 and 6.4 are exceeded unintentionally or as a result of exercising subscription rights, the Management Company must endeavour as a matter of priority while making sales to normalise this situation while taking the interests of Unitholders into account. A Sub-Fund may deviate from the provisions of 6.4 within the first six (6) months following its licensing. However, the principle of risk diversification must continue to be observed.

6.4.12. The Sub-Funds may subscribe, acquire and/or hold units that were issued or are to be issued by one or more other Sub-Funds of the same UCITS, provided that:

- the target Sub-Fund does not, in turn, invest in the Sub-Fund that is invested in this target Sub-Fund; and
- the proportion of assets, which the target Sub-Funds, whose acquisition is intended, are entitled to invest, in total, in Units of other UCITS or collective investment undertakings comparable to a UCITS as per their prospectuses or constituent documents, does not exceed 10%; and
- any voting rights that are tied to the securities concerned have been suspended for the period during which they were held by the relevant Sub-Fund, irrespective of any appropriate evaluation in the financial statements and the periodic reports; and
- the value of said securities is taken into consideration, in any case, during the calculation of the Sub-Fund's net asset value, as prescribed by the UCITS Act, to verify the minimum net asset level in accordance with the UCITS Act, as long as said securities are held by the relevant Sub-Fund; and
- the fee for the issuance or redemption of Units is not applied several times, i.e. at the level of the Sub-Fund that has invested in the target Sub-Fund on the one hand and at the level of the target Sub-Fund on the other hand.

6.4.13. Where the investments as per clause 6.4.9 account for a significant proportion of the Sub-Fund's assets, the fund-specific annex must contain information on the maximum amount and the annual report must contain information on the maximum share of management fees which the Sub-Fund itself and the undertakings for collective investments as per 6.4.9, whose units have been acquired, shall bear.

6.4.14. Where Units are managed, either directly or indirectly, by the Management Company of the UCITS or by a company linked to the Management Company of

the UCITS via joint management, control or a qualifying holding, neither the Management Company of the UCITS nor the other company may charge a fee for the issuance or redemption of Units by the UCITS.

6.4.15. A UCITS does not acquire voting shares of the same issuer for a Sub-Fund managed by it that would enable the UCITS to exercise material influence over the management of the issuer. Material influence is deemed to exist when the shareholding equates to more than 10% of the voting rights with regard to the issuer's shares. Where a lower threshold for the acquisition of voting rights with regard to the same issuer exists in another EEA member state, this threshold shall apply to the Management Company if the Management Company acquires, for the UCITS or a Sub-Fund, shares of an issuer with registered offices in this EEA member state.

6.4.16. For each Sub-Fund, financial instruments of one and the same issuer may not exceed the following limits:

- 10% of the issuer's share capital, as long as this relates to non-voting shares;
- 10% of the total nominal value of the issuer's debt securities or money-market instruments, as long as this relates to debt securities or money-market instruments. This limit does not need to be adhered to if the total nominal value at the time of acquisition cannot be determined;
- 25% of the units of one and the same UCITS or other undertaking for collective investment comparable to a UCITS. This limit does not need to be adhered to if the net value at the time of acquisition cannot be determined.

6.4.17. With respect to the above, 6.4.15 and 6.4.16 do not apply to:

- securities and money-market instruments issued or guaranteed by a sovereign issuer;
- shares which are held by a Sub-Fund in the capital of a company based in a non-member state, which company invests its assets primarily in securities of issuers domiciled in the same non-member state, if – under the laws of said state – such a shareholding constitutes the only opportunity for the Sub-Fund to hold investments in securities of issuers domiciled in said state. In doing so, the requirements of the UCITS Act must be complied with;
- shares held by UCITS in the capital of their subsidiaries that organise the repurchase of shares, upon Investor request and in the country of domicile, solely for the UCITS.

In addition to the limitations listed in section 6.4.1 – 6.4.17 above, any further limits set out in Annex A must be observed.

B. Specific restrictions for money market funds

In addition to the restrictions set out in section 6.4 A. above a MMF Sub-Fund shall adhere to the restrictions set out below. In case of any conflict between other restrictions in this Prospectus and this section 6.B, this section shall prevail.

6.4.18. A Sub-Fund shall invest no more than 10% of its assets in money market instruments, securitisations and ABCPs issued by the same body provided that the total value of such money market instruments, securitisations and ABCPs held by the Sub-Fund in each issuing body in which it invests more than 5% of its assets does not exceed 40 % of the value of its assets.

6.4.19. A Sub-Fund shall invest no more than 10% of its assets in deposits made with the same credit institution.

6.4.20. The aggregate of all of an MMF's exposures to securitisations and ABCPs shall not exceed 20% of the assets of the MMF, whereby up to 15 % of the assets of the MMF may be invested in securitisations and ABCPs that do not comply with the criteria for the identification of STS securitisations (Art.1 Regulation (EU) 2017/2402) and ABCPs.

6.4.21. The aggregate risk exposure of a Sub-Fund to the same counterparty to OTC derivative transactions which fulfil the conditions set out in Article 13 of the MMF Regulation shall not exceed 5% of the assets of the Sub-Fund.

6.4.22. The cash received by a Sub-Fund as part of a repurchase agreement shall not exceed 10% of its assets.

6.4.23. The aggregate amount of cash provided to the same counterparty by a Sub-Fund in reverse repurchase agreements shall not exceed 15% of the Sub-Fund's assets.

6.4.24. Notwithstanding paragraphs 6.4.18, 6.4.19 and 6.4.21 above, a Sub-Fund shall not combine, where to do so would result in an investment of more than 15% of its assets in a single body, any of the following:

- investments in money market instruments, securitisations and ABCPs issued by that body;
- deposits made with that body;
- OTC financial derivative instruments giving counterparty risk exposure to that body.

6.4.25. Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in paragraph 6.4.18 and 6.4.19, a Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its assets in bonds issued by a single credit institution that has its registered office in a Member State and is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bondholders. In particular, sums deriving from the issue of those bonds shall be invested - in accordance with the law - in assets which, during the whole period of validity of the bonds, are capable of covering claims attaching to the bonds and which, in the event of failure of the issuer, would be used on a priority basis for the reimbursement of the principal and payment of the accrued interest.

6.4.26. Where a Sub-Fund invests more than 5% of its assets in the bonds referred to in paragraph 6.4.25 issued by a single issuer, the total value of those investments shall not exceed 40% of the value of the assets of the MMF.

6.4.27. Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in paragraph 6.4.18 and 6.4.19, a Sub-Fund may invest no more than 20% of its assets in bonds issued by a single credit institution where the requirements set out in point (f) of Article 10(1) or point (c) of Article 11(1) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61 are met, including any possible investment in assets referred to in paragraph 6.4.25.

6.4.28. Where a Sub-Fund nvests more than 5% of its assets in the bonds referred to in paragraph 6.4.27 issued by a single issuer, the total value of those investments shall not exceed 60% of the value of the assets of the MMF, including any possible investment in assets referred to in paragraph 6.4.25, respecting the limits set out therein.

6.4.29. Companies which are included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts under Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council or in accordance with recognised international accounting rules, shall be regarded as a single body for the purpose of calculating the limits referred to in paragraphs 6.4.18 to 6.4.24.

6.4.30. An MMF shall not hold more than 10 % of the money market instruments, securitisations and ABCPs issued by a single body. The limit laid down in the foregoing sentence shall not apply in respect of holdings of money market instruments issued or guaranteed by the European Union, national, regional and local administrations of the Member States or their central banks, the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank, the European

Investment Fund, the European Stability Mechanism, the European Financial Stability Facility, a central authority or central bank of a third country, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Council of Europe Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Bank for International Settlements, or any other relevant international financial institution or organisation to which one or more Member States belong.

Investments in other money market funds

6.4.31. A Sub-Fund may acquire the units or shares of any other money market fund ("Target MMF") provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

a) no more than 10% of the assets of a target MMF are permitted, according to its fund rules or instruments of incorporation, to be invested in aggregate in units or shares of other money market funds

b) the Target MMF does not hold units or shares in the relevant Sub-Fund

6.4.32. A Sub-Fund may acquire the units or shares of other money market funds, provided that no more than 5% of its assets are invested in units or shares of a single money market fund.

6.4.33. A Sub-Fund may, in aggregate, invest no more than 10% of its assets in units or shares of other money market funds.

6.4.34. Units or shares of other MMFs shall be eligible for investment by a Sub-Fund provided that all of the following conditions are fulfilled:

- the Target MMF is authorised under the MMF Regulation;
- where the Target MMF is managed, whether directly or under a delegation, by the Management Company or the Asset Manager or by any other company to which the Management Company or the Asset Manager are linked by common management or control, or by a substantial direct or indirect holding, the Management Company or the Asset Manager are prohibited from charging subscription or redemption fees on account of the investment by the acquiring Sub-Fund in the units or shares of the Target MMF.

6.4.35. A Sub-Fund may invest in units or shares of short-term money market funds and standard money market funds

C. Deviation from the Investment Limits is Permissible in the Following Cases:

6.4.36. Sub-Funds are not required to adhere to the investment limits when exercising subscription rights from securities or money-market instruments that are part of their assets.

6.4.37. When exceeding the above-mentioned thresholds, the Sub-Fund shall strive, first and foremost, for a normalisation of this situation through sales, taking into consideration the Unitholders' best interest.

6.4.38. Within the first six (6) months following their admission, Sub-Funds are exempt from the investment limits. However, the principle of risk diversification must always be observed.

D. Active Breach of Investment Limits/Rules:

6.4.39. A loss that is suffered on account due to an active breach of the investment limits/investment guidelines must be reimbursed to the UCITS without undue delay in accordance with the respective valid code of conduct.

6.5 Borrowing Restriction; Prohibition of Lending and the Furnishing of Guarantees

6.5.1. Sub-Funds' assets must not be pledged or otherwise encumbered, or used or assigned as security or collateral, unless in connection with loans within the meaning of the following section 6.5.2 or collateral provided for the settlement of transactions involving financial instruments.

6.5.2. Sub-Funds may raise temporary loans, provided that the loan does not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's assets; this limit does not apply to the purchase of foreign currency by way of a back-to-back loan.

6.5.3. Sub-Funds may neither grant loans nor furnish guarantees for the benefit of third parties. Any agreements entered into in violation of these prohibitions will bind neither the UCITS nor the Sub-Fund nor the Unitholders.

6.5.4. The preceding provision of section 6.5.3 does not preclude the acquisition of not yet fully paid-in financial instruments.

6.6 Financial Derivative Instruments and Techniques

The UCITS or the Management Company may, on behalf of the relevant Sub-Fund, enter into derivative transactions for investment and hedging purposes. The UCITS or the Management Company may also employ techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities and/or other financial instruments in which it invests for efficient portfolio management purposes and to generate additional revenues. Use of such techniques and instruments will generally be made for one or more of the following reasons:

a) the reduction of risk;

b) the reduction of cost; or

c) the generation of additional capital or income for the relevant Sub-Fund with an appropriate level of risk, taking into account the risk profile of the Sub-Fund as described in this Prospectus and the relevant Annex A.

The UCITS or the Management Company may, on behalf of the relevant Sub-Fund, employ, in particular, the following techniques and derivative instruments for investment, hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes:

Options and Warrants

An option is the right to buy ("call option") or sell ("put option") a specific asset at a pre-determined time ("time of exercise") or during a pre-determined period for a pre-determined price ("exercise price"). The price of a call or put option is the option premium.

Sub-Funds may buy or sell call or put options, provided that the relevant Sub-Fund has the right, in accordance with its investment objective and policy, to invest in the relevant underlyings.

A Sub-Fund may enter into a warrant that is a security that entitles the holder to buy the underlying stock of the issuing company at a fixed price, quantity and future time. Warrants are frequently attached to bonds or stock, allowing the issuer to pay lower interest rates or dividends. They can be used to enhance the yield of the bond and make them more attractive to potential buyers. Frequently, warrants are detachable, and can be sold independently of the bond or stock. There are two different types of warrants, namely a call

warrant and a put warrant. A call warrant represents a specific number of shares that can be purchased from the issuer at a specific price, on or before a certain date. A put warrant represents a certain amount of equity that can be sold back to the issuer at a specified price, on or before a stated date.

Financial Futures Contracts

Financial futures contracts represent an unconditional binding commitment for both contractual parties, in which a certain quantity of an underlying will be bought or sold at a pre-defined future date ("maturity date") at a price agreed in advance.

Sub-Funds may only enter into financial futures contracts if the relevant Sub-Fund has the right, in accordance with its investment objective and policy, to invest in the relevant underlyings.

Currency Futures Contracts

The UCITS may on behalf of the relevant Sub-Fund enter into currency futures contracts.

Currency futures contracts represent an unconditional binding commitment for both contractual parties, in which a certain quantity of the underlying currencies will be bought or sold at a pre-defined future date ("maturity date") at a price agreed in advance.

Forward Contracts

A forward contract locks-in the price at which an index or asset may be purchased or sold on a future date. In currency forward contracts, the contract holders are obligated to buy or sell the currency at a specified price, at a specified quantity and on a specified future date, whereas an interest rate forward determines an interest rate to be paid or received on an obligation beginning at a start date sometime in the future. Forward contracts may be cash settled between the parties. These contracts cannot be transferred. The Sub-Funds' use of forward foreign exchange contracts may include, but is not limited to, altering the currency exposure of securities held, hedging against exchange risks, increasing exposure to a currency, shifting exposure to currency fluctuations from one currency to another and hedging Classes denominated in a currency (other than the base currency of the relevant Sub-Fund) to the base currency of the relevant Sub-Fund (as set out in Annex A).

Swaps

The UCITS may on behalf of the relevant Sub-Fund enter into swaps for the account of the relevant Sub-Fund, provided that the investment principles are adhered to.

A swap is an agreement between two parties that involves the swapping of cash flows, assets, income or risks. The swap transactions that may be concluded for the relevant Sub-Fund include interest-rate, currency, asset, equity, credit default swaps and Total Return Swaps. This is not an exhaustive list.

An interest-rate swap is a transaction involving two parties swapping cash flows that are based on fixed or variable interest payments. This transaction is comparable to the raising of funds at a fixed interest rate while at the same time lending funds at a variable interest rate, with the nominal amounts of the assets not being exchanged.

Currency swaps usually involve the swapping of the nominal amounts of the assets and may be equated to the raising of funds in one currency while at the same time lending funds in another.

Asset swaps (often referred to as "synthetic securities") are transactions that convert the yield from a specific asset to another interest rate flow (fixed or variable) or to another currency by combining the asset (e.g. bond, floating-rate note) with an interest-rate or currency swap.

An equity swap is characterized by the swapping of cash flows, changes in value and/or returns from an asset for cash flows, changes in value and/or returns from another asset, with at least one of the swapped cash flows or returns from an asset reflecting an equity or an equity index.

Under a Total Return Swap, a Sub-Fund may exchange floating or fixed payments for payments based on the total return of a reference asset (such as equity or a fixed income instrument). Total Return Swaps allow the relevant Sub-Fund to manage its exposure to certain securities or reference securities.

The UCITS may enter on behalf of the relevant Sub-Fund into swaps, provided that the counterparty is a financial institution of the first order, is specialised in such transactions and provided that the relevant sub-fund has the right, in accordance with the investment objectives specified in its Articles of Association and the special investment policy provisions, to invest in the relevant underlyings.

Swaptions

A swaption is the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a swap under specified conditions at a certain point in time or within a certain period. In addition, the principles outlined in connection with option transactions apply.

Contracts for Differences ("CFD")

The UCITS may on behalf of the relevant Sub-Fund enter into contracts for differences which allow a direct exposure to the market, a sector or an individual security. Unlike a forward contract, there is no final maturity, the position being closed out at the discretion of the position taker. Contracts for differences ("CFD") are used to gain exposure to share price movements without buying the shares themselves. A CFD on a company's shares will specify the price of the shares when the contract was started. The contract is an agreement to pay out cash on the difference between the starting share price and when the contract is closed.

Techniques for the Management of Credit Risks

The UCITS may use on behalf of the relevant Sub-Fund credit-linked notes deemed to be securities and credit default swaps for Sub-Funds to ensure the efficient management of the relevant Sub-Fund's assets, provided that such notes or swaps have been issued by first-class financial institutions and are compatible with the investment policy of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS")

CDS are the most common and, in terms of quantity, most important instrument in the credit derivatives market. CDS enable the separation of the credit risk from the underlying credit relationship. The separate tradability of default risks expands the range of opportunities for systematic risk and return management. Using CDS, the protection buyer can protect itself, for a specified period, against certain risks from a credit relationship by paying a periodic premium, calculated on the basis of the nominal amount, for the assumption of the credit risk by the protection seller. This premium depends, inter alia, on the credit quality of the underlying reference debtor(s) (= credit risk). The risks to be passed on are defined, in advance, as so-called credit events. As long as no credit event occurs, the CDS seller does not have to pay up. However, should a credit event occur, the seller will pay the pre-defined amount, such as the nominal value, or make a compensatory payment in the amount of the difference between the nominal value of the reference assets and their market value following the credit event ("cash settlement"). In this case, the buyer has the right

to offer a qualified asset of the reference debtor, as defined in the agreement, for sale, while the buyer's premium payments cease as from this point in time. The relevant Sub-Fund may act as the protection buyer or the protection seller.

CDS are traded on the over-the-counter (OTC) market, which means that more specific, non-standard needs of both counterparties may be addressed more readily – at the price of lower liquidity.

The exposure that arises from the liabilities under CDS must be in the sole interest of the relevant Sub-Fund and in concordance with its investment policy. In connection with the investment limits pursuant to this Prospectus and the Articles of Association, the bonds underlying the CDS as well as their issuer must be taken into account.

The valuation of credit default swaps is carried out using plausible and transparent methods. The plausibility and transparency of the valuation methods and their applicability will be monitored. Where discrepancies are discovered as part of the monitoring process, the UCITS or the Management Company will arrange for any such discrepancies to be remedied.

Credit-Linked Notes ("CLN")

Credit-linked notes ("CLN") are debt security issued by the protection buyer which is repaid at its nominal value on maturity only if a pre-defined credit event has not occurred. If the pre-defined credit event does occur, the CLN will be repaid net of any agreed compensation within a certain period. CLN therefore provide for a risk premium in addition to the principal and the interest to be paid on it, which the issuer pays to the Investor for the right to reduce the repayment amount of the bond upon the realisation of the credit event.

Remarks

The aforementioned techniques and instruments may also be expanded upon by the UCITS if other instruments are offered in the market that are compatible with the investment objective and policy of the relevant Sub-Fund and which will be further detailed in Annex A.

The use of derivatives may increase the risk of loss of the relevant Sub-Fund, at least temporarily.

6.7 Repurchase Agreements

Where stated in Annex A in respect of the relevant Sub-Fund, the UCITS or the Management Company may, for efficient portfolio management purposes only, enter on behalf of such Sub-Fund into repurchase agreements or reverse repurchase agreements, provided that the counterparty is an Eligible Counterparty and that the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests is in no way impaired as a result of such transaction.

Repurchase agreements are a type of securities lending transaction in which one party sells a security to the other party with a simultaneous agreement to repurchase the security at a fixed future date at a stipulated price reflecting a market rate of interest unrelated to the coupon rate of the securities.

A reverse repurchase agreement is a transaction whereby a Sub-Fund purchases securities from a counterparty and simultaneously commits to resell the securities to the counterparty at an agreed upon date and price.

6.8 Securities Lending

Securities lending means transactions by which one party transfers securities to the other party subject to a commitment that the other party will return equivalent securities on a future date or when requested to do

so by the party transferring the securities, that transaction being considered as securities lending for the party transferring the securities.

Where stated in Annex A in respect of the relevant Sub-Fund, the UCITS or the Management Company may for efficient portfolio management purposes only, lend some or all of the securities held in such Sub-Fund to third parties to enhance its return.

In general, securities lending transactions may only be effected via recognized clearing organisations, such as Clearstream International or Euroclear, or first-rate banks, securities firms, financial services providers or insurance companies specialised in securities lending, within the parameters set by any such organisations. When entering into a securities lending transaction, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS must obtain collateral whose value corresponds to no less than the entire value of the loaned securities and any interest accrued. Any such collateral must be furnished in a form of a permissible financial security. Said collateral will not be required if the securities lending is effected via Clearstream International or Euroclear or any equivalent organisation that assures the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS that the value of the loaned securities will be reimbursed. In complying with the investment rules, loaned securities must constantly be taken into account.

The Depositary shall be entitled to retain a maximum of 50% of the proceeds from securities lending transactions to cover its direct and indirect costs.

The Management Company shall not recover withholding taxes on investments covered by securities lending agreements.

6.9 Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps

General

Where specified in Annex A in respect of the relevant Sub-Fund, such Sub-Fund may use Securities Financing Transactions and / or Total Return Swaps in accordance with normal market practice and subject to the requirements of the SFTR and the requirements of the FMA.

Securities Financing Transactions may be entered into for any purpose that is consistent with the investment objective and policy of the relevant Sub-Fund, including to generate income or profits in order to increase portfolio returns or to reduce portfolio expenses or risks.

Where specified in Annex A in respect of the relevant Sub-Fund, Total Return Swaps may be entered into for any purpose that is consistent with the investment objective and policy of such Sub-Fund, including efficient portfolio management (such as hedging purposes or the reduction of portfolio expenses), speculative purposes (in order to increase income and profits for the portfolio), or to gain exposure to certain markets. The reference obligation of a Total Return Swap may be any security or other investment in which the relevant Sub-Fund is permitted to invest. A Sub-Fund may enter Total Return Swaps with banks or other financial counterparties which may take the form of swaps of any kind, including CFDs, portfolio swaps, index swaps, credit default swaps and variance and volatility swaps, any kind of option, warrant, forward and future transaction and any other kind of derivative in accordance with its investment objectives.

The use of the techniques described above may expose a Sub-Fund to the risks disclosed under the heading "Risk Factors".

Eligible Counterparties

The Management Company on behalf of the UCITS will conduct appropriate due diligence in the selection of counterparties, including consideration of the legal status, country of origin, credit rating and minimum credit rating (where relevant).

A Sub-Fund may invest in OTC derivatives in accordance with the requirements of the FMA and provided that the counterparties to the OTC derivatives are Eligible Counterparties.

Types of Assets Subject to Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps

Where a Sub-Fund is permitted to use Securities Financing Transactions and/or Total Return Swaps, all types of assets which may be held by the relevant Sub-Fund in accordance with its investment objectives and policies may be subject to a Securities Financing Transaction and/or Total Return Swap.

Revenues Generated from Securities Financing Transactions, Total Return Swaps and Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques

All revenues arising from Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps and any other efficient portfolio management techniques, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, shall be returned to the relevant Sub-Fund. Such direct and indirect operational costs and fees (which are all fully transparent) shall include fees and expenses payable to counterparties engaged by the UCITS or Management Company on behalf of the UCITS from time to time and shall not include hidden revenue. Such fees and expenses of any counterparties engaged by the UCITS or Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, which will be at normal commercial rates together with VAT, if any, thereon, will be borne by the relevant Sub-Fund in respect of which the relevant party has been engaged.

Information on the revenues generated under such transactions shall be disclosed in the annual report of the UCITS, along with entities to whom direct and indirect operational costs and fees relating to such transactions are paid. Such entities may include the Management Company the Depositary or entities related to the Management Company or Depositary.

6.10 Risk Management

In respect of each Sub-Fund, the Management Company employs a risk management process that allows it to monitor investment risks both on the level of individual positions (including over-the-counter financial derivatives) and on the aggregate level by determining the contribution of such individual risks to the Sub-Fund's overall risk profile. The Management Company maintains a risk management manual for the UCITS.

Depending on the Sub-Fund and as further detailed in Annex A, the Management Company may use the Value-at-Risk approach ("VaR approach") or the modified commitment approach as the risk management procedure.

The relative VaR approach defines relevant reference assets (VaR benchmark) for each Sub-Fund which reflects the investment strategy pursued by the relevant Sub-Fund. If the relative VaR approach is applied, the relevant Sub-Fund's total exposure may not exceed twice the VaR benchmark's amount at risk.

Under the commitment approach, for simple derivatives, the market value is calculated by converting the position of the derivative's underlying instrument (equivalent underlying position) in accordance with the FMA-Guidelines on Derivatives no. 2016/1 as amended from time to time. This market value may be replaced by the nominal value of the futures contract or the price of the futures contract if such value is more conservative. For complex derivatives, which cannot be converted into either the market value or the nominal value of the underlying, an alternative method may be used if the total value of these derivatives constitutes only a negligible proportion of the UCITS' or relevant Sub-Fund's assets.

The total exposure is calculated by converting individual derivatives, including embedded derivatives and taking into account the leverage associated with efficient portfolio management techniques, into the respective equivalent underlying position ("Commitment"). When calculating the total exposure with the commitment approach, the netting rules and hedging transactions permitted under the FMA-Guidelines on Derivatives no. 2016/1 as amended from time to time will be applied to reduce the overall risk. Where the

UCITS or the relevant Sub-Fund uses a conservative calculation instead of determining the exact Commitment for every derivative, the netting rules and hedging transactions may not be applied to reduce the Commitment if this would result in the determination of the total exposure being too low.

When determining the overall exposure, hedging transactions are only taken into account if they reduce or offset the risk associated with the assets and any additional criteria are cumulatively fulfilled in accordance with the FMA-Guidelines on Derivatives no. 2016/1 as amended from time to time. For example, the general and specific risks associated with financial derivative instruments must be neutralised and the hedge must be effective and efficient, even in extraordinary market situations. When calculating the UCITS'/relevant Sub-Fund's overall exposure, it is always possible to net financial derivative instruments which can only be used for currency hedging purposes, provided that they do not entail any additional exposure, market risk or leverage.

The specific risk management policy of each Sub-Fund is set out in Annex A.

6.11 Internal Credit Quality procedures

In accordance with the MMF Regulation and the relevant delegated acts accompanying it, the Management Company (including its delegates) has established internal credit quality assessment procedures applicable to MMF Sub-Funds (the "**Procedures**").
These procedures define the process for determining the credit quality of money market instruments, securitisations and ABCPs held by any MMF Sub-Fund, taking into account the issuer of the instrument and the characteristics of the instrument itself.

When making credit quality assessments, the investment professionals assigned with the implementation of the Procedures conduct a thorough analysis of the relevant available information. This includes all qualitative and quantitative data that influences the creditworthiness of the issuer and credit quality of the instrument. Furthermore at least the following factors and general principles shall be taken into account:

- the quantification of the credit risk of the issuer and of the relative risk of default of the issuer and of the instrument;
- qualitative indicators on the issuer of the instrument, taking into account the macroeconomic and financial market situation;
- the short-term nature of money market instruments;
- the asset class of the instrument;
- the type of issuer distinguishing at least the following types of issuers:
  - national, regional or local administrations,
  - financial corporations,
  - and non-financial corporations;
- for structured financial instruments, the operational and counterparty risk inherent within the structured financial transaction and, in case of exposure to securitisations, the credit risk of the issuer, the structure of the securitisation and the credit risk of the underlying assets;
- the liquidity profile of the instrument.

The credit quality assessment is based on external sources. The Procedures include appropriate steps to ensure that such sources are of sufficient quality, up-to-date and reliable and that relevant information on each issuer's and instrument's characteristics are obtained in an effective way.

The Procedures are monitored on an ongoing basis and all credit quality assessments shall be reviewed at least annually. Credit quality assessments shall be reviewed when there is a material change in the external rating of an instrument which could have an impact on the existing assessment of such instrument. Furthermore, when methodologies, models or key assumptions used in the Procedures are changed, all affected credit quality assessments are reviewed as soon as possible.

The credit quality assessment methodologies are reviewed at least on an annual basis in order to determine whether they remain appropriate for the current portfolio and external conditions (financial markets, economic cycle, macroeconomic developments etc.). The result of the review shall be transmitted to the FMA.

6.12 Collateral

General Remarks

In the context of OTC financial derivatives transactions, Securities Financing Transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques, the Management Company may receive collateral with a view to reduce its counterparty risk. This section sets out the collateral policy applied by the Management Company in such cases. All assets received by the Management Company in the context of efficient portfolio management techniques (securities lending, securities repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements) shall be treated as collateral for the purposes of this section.

Eligible Collateral

Collateral received by the Management Company may be used to reduce its counterparty risk provided that it meets the criteria stipulated in the relevant applicable laws, regulations and guidelines issued by the FMA, in particular in terms of liquidity, valuation, issuer creditworthiness, correlation and risks related to the administration and enforceability of collateral. Above all, collateral should comply with the following conditions:

- Any collateral received other than cash should be of good quality, high liquidity and traded on a regulated market or a multilateral trading system with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that roughly corresponds to its pre-sale valuation.
- It should be valued at least on a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts have been applied.
- It should be issued by an entity which is independent from the counterparty, and which is not expected to have a strong correlation with the counterparty's performance.
- It should be sufficiently diversified in terms of countries, markets and issuers, with a maximum exposure (taking into account all collateral received) of 20% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value to any individual issuer on an aggregate bas-i. A Sub-Fund may deviate from the above in accordance with the provisions set out in clauses 6.4.5 – 6.4.8 above.
- It should be capable of being fully enforced at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

Amount of Collateral

The Management Company shall determine the amount of collateral required for OTC financial derivatives transactions, Securities Financing Transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques by reference to the applicable counterparty risk limits in set out in the Prospectus and by taking into consideration the nature and characteristics of transactions, the creditworthiness and identity of counterparties as well as the prevailing market conditions.

Haircut Policy

Collateral shall be valued on a daily basis using available market prices and taking into account suitably conservative haircuts which shall be determined by the Management Company for each asset class based on its haircut policy. The policy takes into account a variety of factors, depending on the nature of the collateral received, such as the issuer's creditworthiness, the term to maturity, the currency, the price volatility of the assets and, where applicable, the outcome of liquidity stress tests conducted by the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS under normal and extraordinary liquidity conditions.

Investment of Collateral
Non-cash collateral received by the Management Company may not be sold, invested or encumbered.

Cash collateral received by the Management Company may only be:

a) placed on deposit with credit institutions which have their registered office in a Member State or, if their registered office is located in a non-member state, which are subject to prudential supervisory rules considered by the FMA as equivalent to those laid down in Community law;

b) invested in investment grade government bonds;

c) used for the purpose of reverse repurchase transactions, provided that such transactions are entered into with credit institutions which are subject to prudential supervision and that the Management Company is able to reclaim at any time the full amount of cash, including any accrued amounts; and/or

d) invested in short-term money market funds as defined in the CESR Guidelines on a common definition of European money market funds (CESR/10-049).

Any invested cash collateral should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral as described above.

A Sub-Fund may incur losses when investing cash collateral, it receives. Such losses may be incurred due to a decline in the value of the investment made with the cash collateral received. A decline in the value of the invested cash collateral would reduce the amount of collateral available to be returned by the Sub-Fund to the counterparty upon completion of the transaction. The Sub-Fund would be required cover the difference in value between the collateral originally received and the amount available to be returned to the counterparty, thereby resulting in a loss to the Sub-Fund.

Valuation of Collateral
Collateral that is received by a Sub-Fund will be valued on at least a daily basis. The non-cash collateral received by the Sub-Fund will be valued at mark to market given the required liquid nature of the collateral.

Safe-keeping of Collateral Received by a Sub-Fund
Collateral received by a Sub-Fund on a title transfer basis shall be held by the Depositary or a duly appointed sub-custodian of the Depositary.

For other types of collateral arrangements, the collateral can be held by the Depositary or by a third-party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision, and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral.

6.13 Hedging Activities

If a Sub-Fund makes investments that are denominated in a currency different from its base currency (as set out in Annex A), the Management Company may enter into currency hedging transactions to hedge against exchange rate fluctuations between such investments and the Sub-Fund. These hedging activities may cause both profit and loss, as the case may be. There can be no assurance that the currency hedging program will be entirely successful. The Management Company is not required to enter into hedging transactions and may terminate any existing arrangements. The profits and losses of such currency hedging will be allocated to the Sub-Fund.

If a Class is issued in a currency different from the base currency of that Sub-Fund (as set out in Annex A), the Management Company may enter into currency hedging transactions to hedge against exchange rate

fluctuations between such Class and the Sub-Fund. These hedging activities may cause both profit and loss, as the case may be. There can be no assurance that the currency hedging program will be entirely successful. The Management Company may terminate the currency hedging program. The profits and losses of such currency hedging will be allocated to the relevant Class.

6.14 Asset Pooling

To achieve greater diversification and economies of scale, the Management Company may resolve to have the assets of any Sub-Fund, in whole or in part, managed together with the assets of other Sub-Funds or with the assets owned by other collective investment undertakings ("**Asset Pooling**").

Each pooled participant will be entitled to a pro-rata share of the jointly managed assets based on its contribution to the common pool, including the pro-rata performance. The pooled assets will be held directly in a commingled account(s), providing full ownership records in terms of balances, transactions, accruals and charges for individual participants and thus allowing to precisely track and claim each individual participation such as is the case for any other asset invested by a participant directly.

The Management Company shall ensure that the investment objective and policy in respect of the management of the pooled assets are compatible with those of each Sub-Fund participating in Asset Pooling. The Management Company shall apply the relevant Investment Guidelines on a look-through basis, i.e. including the Sub-Fund participation in the pooled assets.

The Management Company is not required to inform the Unitholders of its decisions to enter or exit any Asset Pooling arrangements; however, any Unitholder is entitled to receive upon request from the UCITS' registered office information about the relevant Sub-Fund participation in Asset Pooling, including its participation share and the list of other participants. Additionally, each Sub-Fund's participation in the shared assets and their composition in jointly managed pools will be disclosed in the UCITS annual report.

Asset Pooling involving non-Liechtenstein entities is permitted provided that:

1. the joint management agreement, to which the non-Liechtenstein entity is a party, is subject to the laws of Liechtenstein and the jurisdiction of the courts of Liechtenstein; or

2. each jointly managed entity has the rights necessary to protect it against any creditor or administrator in insolvency or bankruptcy of the non-Liechtenstein entity seizing or freezing its assets.

In case of Asset Pooling, the general separation of assets and liabilities of each Sub-Fund and the consequences of such segregation of assets will be set aside and no longer applicable.

6.15 Additional Investment Provisions – German Investment Tax Act

Where a Sub-Fund is classified as either an "Equity Fund" or a "Mixed Fund" pursuant to the requirements of the German Investment Tax Act, dated 19th July 2016, as may be amended from time to time ("Investmentsteuergesetz vom 19. Juli 2016 (BGBl. I S. 1730)" – InvStG 2018 – hereafter referred to as "**GITA**") the following additional investment provisions shall apply. Such classification will be set out in the investment policy in Annex A for such Sub-Fund.

A Sub-Fund shall qualify as an "Equity Fund" under GITA where such Sub-Fund, according to its investment guidelines, continuously invests at least 51% of its Net Asset Value in equity participations. A Sub-Fund shall qualify as a "Mixed Fund" under GITA where such Sub-Fund, according to its investment guidelines, continuously invests at least 25% of its Net Asset Value in equity participations.

For the purposes of the above classifications, equity participations are as defined in GITA and as summarised below:

(1) shares of a corporation, which are admitted for trading on the official market of a stock exchange or listed on another organised market;
(2) shares of a corporation which is not a real estate company and which:
   a) is domiciled in a member state of the European Union or in another signatory state to the agreement on the European Economic Area and is subject to and not exempt from corporate taxation; or
   b) is domiciled in a third country and subject to corporate taxation (without exemption) of a rate of at least 15%;
(3) fund units in "Equity Funds" (as defined above and which meet the relevant criteria set out in GITA) in the amount of 51% of the net asset value of the fund unit or, if higher, in the amount of the equity quota of their net asset value published per each valuation day;
(4) fund units in "Mixed Funds" (as defined above and which meet the relevant criteria set out in GITA) in the amount of 25% of the net asset value of the fund unit or, if higher, in the amount of the equity quota of their net asset value published per each valuation day;
(5) fund units neither classified as "Equity Fund" nor as "Mixed Fund" in the amount of the equity quota of their net asset value published per each valuation day (at the frequency legally required) or in the amount of the minimum equity quota as outlined in their investment guidelines (i.e. documents of inception or prospectus, as applicable).

With the exception of the cases as described under paragraph numbers (3), (4) or (5) of this section 6.14, investment units in other investment funds do not qualify as equity participations.

Investment by a Sub-Fund in "equity participations" shall be subject to the investment restrictions in the Prospectus and Annex A for the relevant Sub-Fund.

7 Investing in the UCITS

Please see section "Notice to Investors and Selling Restrictions".

7.1 Unit Classes

The UCITS or the Management Company may resolve to create one or more Classes of Units for any Sub-Fund as well as to terminate or consolidate existing Classes. The Classes may differ with respect to the application of income; distribution policy; subscription fees; redemption fees; denomination; currency hedging; remuneration for management; operations or other services; the minimum investment and minimum holding amount; distribution network; qualifying investors or other relevant differentiating terms / characteristics. As a result, due to the aforementioned differences in the terms / characteristics of a specific Class, the investment performance may vary across different Classes of a Sub-Fund despite that all Classes of such Sub-Fund feed into the same portfolio of assets.

If a Class is issued in a currency different from the base currency of that Sub-Fund (as set out in Annex A), the Management Company may enter into currency hedging transactions to hedge against exchange rate fluctuations between such Class and the Sub-Fund. These hedging activities may cause both profit and loss, as the case may be. There can be no assurance that the currency hedging program will be entirely successful. The Management Company may terminate the currency hedging program. The profits and losses of such currency hedging will be allocated to the relevant Class.

In setting up the Classes, the UCITS seeks to adhere to the following convention:

a. Class A Units are generally distributing units, while Classes B, C, I1 and IM are generally reinvesting units, any deviations will be noted in Annex A.

b. Subject to the decision of the UCITS or the Management Company in each particular case, Classes A and B are generally available to all eligible investors while Class I1 is generally reserved for either (a)

institutional investors who invest directly or (b) private-law foundations, where such relevant foundation is investing indirectly on behalf of an institutional investor who is a beneficiary of such foundation or (c) foundations with a charitable purpose according to private-law in their country of incorporation.

c. Class C comprises retrocession-free units. Unless the UCITS or the Management Company determines otherwise in its sole discretion, Class C shall be open for investment by (i) institutional investors; (ii) clients of banks in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in the Netherlands; (iii) clients of LGT Group companies after signing a client services agreement; (iv) investors that have entered into advisory or discretionary management agreements with banks or asset management companies non-affiliated with LGT Group; and (v) investors that have entered into a cooperation agreement with the Management Company or its affiliate.
Classes C with the suffix A ("CA") describe retro-fee and distributing share classes. Suffix A applies only in connection with Class C.

d. Class IM charges no management fee and no performance fee. Unless the UCITS or the Management Company determines otherwise, Class IM shall be open for investment by (i) institutional investors that have an asset management agreement, an investment advisory agreement, a co-operation agreement or similar agreement with an LGT Group company or that are themselves investment programs managed, advised or distributed by an LGT Group company; (ii) LGT Group companies and companies in which LGT Group owns a direct or indirect economic interest; (iii) employees of LGT Group companies, the members of the board of the UCITS and the Management Company; and (iv) private investors that have an asset management agreement with an LGT Group company, provided that the investment management function in such case is sub-delegated to LGT Capital Partners Ltd., or any of its affiliated entities.

Institutional investors within the meaning of the above-described classes I1 and IM include in particular both domestic and foreign:

- companies subject to financial markets and insurance supervision (banks, etc.);
- institutions operating private or public-law occupational pension plans, including those of supranational organisations (pension funds, investment foundations, vested benefits foundations, banking foundations, etc.);
- institutions operating private or public-law pension schemes, including those of supranational organisations;
- collective investment schemes established under any jurisdiction and any legal form;
- holding, investment or financial services companies or operating companies with professional treasury if investing for their own account;
- single or multi-family offices with professional treasury; and
- national, local or supranational entities established under public law of any description.

Assessment of institutional investor qualification in relation to clients that are serviced under an asset management agreement, is performed based on look-through to the ultimate beneficial owner, whereas in such relationship professional treasury is considered to be met.

The UCITS, the Management Company and/or the Depositary may at any time require the Unitholders to provide proof that they continue to meet the requirements for participation in a Class. To the extent that banks, securities traders or other institutional investors hold Units for the account of their clients, these organizations must, on request, provide proof that they hold these Units for the account of clients who individually meet the specified requirements.

Unitholders who fail to furnish such evidence may be requested to comply or else to convert their Units into Units for which they meet the relevant requirements or redeem their Units or transfer them to a Unitholder who meets these requirements. Where the Unitholder fails to comply with this request, the UCITS, or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, may effect a compulsory conversion of the relevant Units

into the Units the requirements of which the Unitholder fulfils or effect a compulsory redemption (see section "Compulsory Redemption").

The UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, have absolute discretion to accept or reject in whole or in part any application for Units. Consequently, the UCITS, or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, reserves the right to reject subscription applications from investors that do meet the eligibility requirements of a particular Class.

For more details including Unit-specific fees and expenses, please see Annex A.

The UCITS Documentation pertains to all Classes. The UCITS or the Management Company may liquidate existing Classes and launch new Classes, in which case the UCITS Documentation will be updated accordingly.

7.2 Issue of Units

Initially, Units may be purchased on the Initial Subscription Day at the Initial Subscription Procedure. Thereafter, Units are available at the Subscription Price on each Subscription Day.

7.2.1. Minimum Subscription

The minimum initial subscription and the minimum additional subscription for Units per Unitholder in respect of each Sub-Fund are set out in Annex A.

7.2.2. Subscription Process

Requests for subscription must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Deadline. Applications received after the Subscription Deadline will be recorded for subscription on the next following Subscription Day.

Subject to compliance with the relevant requirements for subscription in a Sub-Fund, a subscriber becomes a Unitholder and starts his or her participation in the Units performance on and from the relevant Subscription Day.

A subscriber may not withdraw his or her subscription request once it has been submitted and received by the Depositary, unless the UCITS or the Management Company, acting in the best interests of the Unitholders, determines to permit the withdrawal of such request in whole or in part.

Unless the subscriber has made arrangements with the Management Company or the Depositary to make payment in some other currency or by other method, payment must be made in the Class currency by the method set out in the Prospectus. Should other arrangements be made, application monies other than in the Class currency will be converted into the Class currency and all bank charges and other conversion costs will be deducted from the application monies prior to investment in Units.

Full payment for Units must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Payment Day as set out in Annex A for each Sub-Fund. The UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may accept payment in securities, commodities, other financial instruments or other interests (the "**In-specie Subscription**"), or partly in cash and partly in specie, provided that such assets fall within the investment objective, policy and restrictions of the relevant Sub-Fund and the transfer of the said assets is in line with the tactical investment policy of the Management Company.

Unless the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS determines otherwise, no Units will be issued until the relevant application monies and/or assets have been received in full by the Sub-Fund.

No Units shall be issued unless full details of registration have been completed and all anti-money laundering requirements met.

Units will be in registered form only, and no unit certificates will be issued. A confirmation notice will be sent by the Depositary to subscribers whose application has been accepted after the Net Asset Value per Unit and the number of Units issued to the subscribers have been determined.

7.2.3. Subscription Price

For each Sub-Fund, Units in each Class will be offered to investors on the Initial Subscription Day at the Initial Subscription Price as set out in Annex A for each Sub-Fund, subject to any Subscription Fee (see Annex A) as well as relevant taxes, levies or charges (see section "Charges and Expenses").

Following the Initial Subscription Day, the Units will be valued on the relevant Valuation Day. Thus, following the Initial Subscription Day, the subscription price per Unit will be the Net Asset Value per Unit in respect of the Valuation Day which falls on the Subscription Day at which the Units are issued (the "**Subscription Price**") plus the Subscription Fee, if such fee is applicable, as set out in Annex A for each Sub-Fund and subject to relevant taxes, levies or charges.

7.2.4. Subscription Restrictions

The UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, acting in the best interest of the Unitholders, may at any time reject subscription applications or temporarily limit, suspend or ultimately discontinue the issue of Units, in which case any payments received in respect of subscription applications not yet processed will be returned without interest to the accounts from which they were originally debited (see section "Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Terrorist Financing Measures").

No Units may be issued during a period of suspension of determination of Net Asset Value, Net Asset Value per Class or Net Asset Value per Unit or during a period for which the UCITS or the Management Company, acting on behalf of the UCITS, has declared a suspension of the issue of Units in one or more Class. No application for Units made during the period of such suspension shall be accepted by the Depositary.

7.2.5. Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Terrorist Financing Measures

The Management Company and the Depositary must comply with the provisions of the Liechtenstein Due Diligence Act (Sorgfaltspflichtgesetz) and the associated Due Diligence Ordinance (Sorgfaltspflichtverordnung) as well as the FMA directives, communications and fact sheets, as amended. Furthermore, the Management Company shall procure that the national distribution agents are obligated to comply with the said provisions.

Where any domestic distributors themselves accept money from investors, they are under a duty of care in accordance with the Due Diligence Act and the Due Diligence Ordinance to identify the subscriber or contracting parties, to ascertain the beneficial owner, to create a profile of the business relationship and to comply with any and all local provisions for the prevention of money laundering.

Furthermore, the distributors and their selling agents must comply with any and all provisions for the prevention of money laundering and the financing of terrorism that are in force in the relevant distribution countries.

The Management Company and the Depositary reserve the right to request additional information from investors.

7.2.6. Data Protection

Prospective investors should note that by submitting the subscription application they are providing information to the UCITS and respectively its delegates and agents (in particular the Management Company, the Administrator, the Asset Manager and the distributors, as applicable) which may constitute personal data within the meaning of the Data Protection Legislation. This data will be used for the purposes of client identification and the subscription process, administration, transfer agency, statistical analysis, market research and to comply with any applicable legal or regulatory requirements and disclosure to the UCITS, its delegates and agents.

Subject to the requirements of the Data Protection Legislation, personal data may be disclosed and / or transferred to third parties including:

a) regulatory bodies, tax authorities; and

b) delegates, advisers and service providers of the UCITS or the UCITS' duly authorised agents and any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies wherever located (including to countries outside the EEA which may not have the same data protection laws as in Liechtenstein) for the purposes specified. For the avoidance of doubt, each service provider to the UCITS (including the Management Company, its delegates and its or their duly authorised agents and any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies) may, subject to the requirements of the Data Protection Legislation, exchange the personal data, or information about the investors in the UCITS, which is held by it with another service provider to the UCITS.

Personal data will be obtained, held, used, disclosed and processed for any one or more of the purposes and based on the legal bases set out in the privacy notice.

Investors have a right to obtain a copy of their personal data kept by the UCITS and the right to rectify any inaccuracies in personal data held by the UCITS. Investors will also enjoy a right to be forgotten and a right to restrict or object to processing in certain circumstances. In certain limited circumstances a right to data portability may also apply. Where investors give consent to the processing of personal data, this consent may be withdrawn at any time.

7.3 Redemption of Units

Redemption requests for Units must be submitted using a redemption form, as provided by the Depositary upon request or by using an established electronic dealing platform.

7.3.1. Minimum Redemption Amount / Minimum Holding Amount

A partial redemption may be in an amount not less than the Minimum Redemption Amount as set out in Annex A for each Sub-Fund, which amount is subject to waiver, decrease or

increase by the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS. It is expected that a Unitholder's remaining investment in the Class will be at least the Minimum Holding Amount as set out in in Annex A for each Sub-Fund, which amount is subject to waiver, decrease or increase by the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS. The UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may redeem compulsorily all or some of the Units held by any Unitholder if the value of the Unitholder's aggregate holding of Units in the Class falls below the Minimum Holding Amount.

7.3.2. Redemption Procedure

Units may be redeemed on a Redemption Day. Requests for redemption must be received by the Depositary on or before the Redemption Deadline. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Deadline will be processed on the next following Redemption Day. Under normal circumstances, payment for redeemed Units will be made within the Redemption Payment Day as set out in Annex A for each Sub-Fund.

The UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may under particular circumstances, e.g. in connection with a restructuring involving another Sub-Fund of the UCITS or other funds or sub-funds managed by the Management Company or a company part of the same group as the Management Company, shorten Redemption Deadlines in relation to a specific Redemption Day and Sub-Fund, provided always that the interest of the non-redeeming Unitholders shall not be adversely affected thereby.

A Unitholder may not withdraw a redemption request once it has been submitted and received by the Depositary, unless the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, acting in the best interests of the Unitholders, determines to permit the withdrawal of such request in whole or in part.

A Unitholder will have no rights with respect to Units redeemed (whether voluntarily or compulsorily) on and from the relevant Redemption Day, except the right to receive the redemption proceeds with respect to such Units and any dividend or distribution that has been declared prior to such Redemption Day but has not yet been paid. In particular, the Unitholder ceases his or her participation in the Units performance on and from the relevant Redemption Day.

Each payment and/or distribution of redemption proceeds (whether made in connection with a redemption request or a distribution to a Unitholder) shall be subject to the limitations on payments and/or distributions imposed by (a) laws, regulations or other restrictions established by applicable regulatory agencies or self-regulatory association, (b) any investment vehicle from which a Sub-Fund might directly seek to withdraw funds, or (c) any agreements entered into by, or binding upon, the UCITS, the Management Company or their delegates acting on behalf of the Sub-Fund. The UCITS or the Management Company shall determine the applicability of any such limitations on payments and/or distributions and the applicable amount to be withheld from any payment and/or distribution.

In particular, the UCITS, the Management Company or the Depositary may refuse to make a redemption payment to a Unitholder if the UCITS, the Management Company or the Depositary suspects or is advised that the payment of any redemption proceeds to such Unitholder may result in a breach or violation of any anti-money laundering law by any person in any relevant jurisdiction, or if such refusal is necessary to ensure the compliance by the UCITS, the Depositary, the Management Company, the Management Company

delegates or service providers with any anti-money laundering law in any relevant jurisdiction.

7.3.3. Compulsory Redemption

The UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS has the right to redeem compulsorily all or any of the Units held by any Unitholder at any time (even where the redemption of Units of any Sub-Fund or Class has been suspended) subject to such liquidity constraints as may be applicable at that time under, but not limited to, the following circumstances:

a. if it is in the best interest or for the protection of the Unitholders, the UCITS and/or a Sub-Fund;

b. if a Unitholder or its beneficiary does not fulfil the eligibility criteria for a particular Class;

c. if a Unitholder is in breach of any law or requirement of any country or governmental authority or by virtue of which such person is not qualified to hold such Units;

d. if a Unitholder is, or has acquired such Units on behalf of or for the benefit of a U.S. person, (except in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws);

e. if a Unitholder is in circumstances which in the opinion of the UCITS or the Management Company might result in regulatory, pecuniary, legal, taxation or material administrative disadvantage for the UCITS, a Sub-Fund or its Unitholders as a whole;

f. if a Unitholder is suspected of utilizing "market timing", "late trading" or any other market techniques that may be detrimental to the position of other Unitholders in a Sub-Fund; or

g. to give effect to any conversion, transfer, restructuring, split, merger, termination or roll-up policy.

7.3.4. Redemption Price

Units will be redeemed at the Redemption Price less the Redemption Fee, if such fee is applicable as set out in Annex A for each Sub-Fund and subject to relevant taxes, levies or charges (see section "Charges and Expenses").

Whether Units are voluntarily or compulsorily redeemed, the redemption proceeds may be paid in cash, or, subject to the consent of a Unitholder, in securities, commodities or other financial instruments or other interests (the "**In-specie Redemption**") or in any combination thereof.

When cash is distributed for a redemption, the proceeds will generally be paid in the Class currency by wire transfer with no interest earned on such settlement. All costs of effecting any money transfer will be borne by the Unitholders and may be deducted from the redemption monies.

7.3.5. Redemption Restrictions

Delay of Payments

In the event that the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS determines that special circumstances have arisen, which include but are not limited to, (i) situations in which there is a default or delay of payments to a Sub-Fund by its underlying investments; or (ii) when remittance or transfer of monies upon the redemption of Units is not reasonably practicable; or (iii) raising funds would be unduly burdensome to a Sub-Fund, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may resolve to delay payment of redemption proceeds in full or in part. Additionally, in the event redemption orders for a large number of units are received in respect of a Redemption Day, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, may decide to postpone the execution of all redemption orders so received until equivalent Sub-Fund's assets have been sold, without undue delay.

Liquidity Gate

In the event that proper notices for redemptions in respect of a particular Redemption Day exceed a certain percentage of the latest available Net Asset Value (adjusted for any unaccounted but occurred subscriptions and/or redemptions) (the "**Liquidity Gate Trigger**"), as defined in Annex A for each Sub-Fund, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, may decide to limit the proportion of Units available for redemption for that period to that number which represents, at the sole discretion of the UCITS, or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, a reasonable estimate of the available liquidity in a Sub-Fund for that Redemption Day. The redemption proceeds will be distributed pro rata and pari passu to all affected Unitholders seeking redemption on that Redemption Day.

Redemption of Units in excess of each affected redeeming Unitholder's pro rata portion shall be automatically carried forward to the next Redemption Day. Redemptions carried forward shall be treated equally with all other Unitholders seeking timely redemption of their Units on that same Redemption Day, without regard to whether or not redemption requests were given with respect to previous Redemption Days and subject always to the threshold for each Redemption Day as described above.

Suspension of Redemptions

The UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may suspend redemptions in any Sub-Fund:

a. in order to effect orderly liquidation of all or some of the investments;

b. if the disposal of all or some of the investments is not reasonable or reasonably practicable;

c. when remittance or transfer of monies upon the redemption of Units is not reasonably practicable;

d. a decision is made to liquidate and wind down the Sub-Fund; or

e. where special circumstances exist that warrant suspending redemptions in the best interests of the Unitholders, the UCITS and/or a Sub-Fund.

Any Units the redemption of which has been suspended shall be redeemed once the suspension has ended at the Redemption Price calculated in respect of the next Redemption

Day following the end of the suspension. No redemption requests shall be accepted during such period of suspension.

The Unitholders shall be notified of any suspension of redemptions and termination thereof.

Suspension of Determination of Net Asset Value
Units may not be redeemed during a period of suspension of determination of Net Asset Value, Net Asset Value per Class and/or Net Asset Value per Unit. No redemption requests shall be accepted during such period of suspension.

Limited Liquidity as a Result of Wind Down
The liquidity of redemptions in any Sub-Fund during its wind down may be partially or fully restricted, as determined by the UCITS or the Management Company. Please see section "Liquidation".

7.4 Conversion of Units

A Unitholder may convert some or all of their Units in one Class (the "**Original Class**") to Units in another Class (the "**New Class**"), provided such a Unitholder qualifies for investment in the New Class, by requesting a redemption of their Units in the Original Class and a simultaneous application of the redemption proceeds in paying up for the subscription of the Units of the New Class.

Units may be converted on any Conversion Day. Requests for conversion must be received by the Depositary before the Conversion Deadline. Requests received after the Conversion Deadline will be recorded for conversion on the next following Valuation Day.

The UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, acting in the best interest of the Unitholders, may at any time reject conversion applications or temporarily limit or suspend such conversion.

The number of Units of the New Class to be issued is calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$NNS = \frac{(NOS * POS * EXR)}{PNS},$$

where

NNS is the number of Units of the New Class; ***NOS*** is the number of Units of the Original Class; ***POS*** is the Redemption Price per Unit in the Original Class as of the relevant Valuation Day; ***EXR*** is the exchange rate used for currency conversions (if any) as determined by the Administrator; and ***PNS*** is the Subscription Price per Unit in the New Class as of that same Valuation Day.

The UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may effect a compulsory conversion of Units (i) if a Unitholder ceases to fulfil or has never met the requirements of the Class he or she is invested in; or (ii) to give effect to any conversion, transfer, restructuring, split, merger, termination or roll-up policy.

8 Valuation

The Management Company is responsible for ensuring that the Net Asset Value and Net Asset Value per Unit are calculated and published or otherwise made available to Unitholders. The procedures and methodology for calculating the Net Asset Value per Unit are summarized below. As part of its control function, the Management Company shall regularly verify and update as necessary these calculation procedures and methodologies.

The assets and liabilities of each Sub-Fund will be valued in accordance with the valuation policy of the Management Company consistent with the provisions outlined below. The valuation policy of the Management Company covers, but is not limited to, the following items:

a. details of the expertise and independence of the personnel who are effectively carrying out the valuation of assets;

b. the valuation methodologies and standards specific to investment strategies employed by each Sub-Fund;

c. the controls over the selection of valuation inputs and the assets that a Sub-Fund might invest in;

d. the escalation channels for resolving differences in values of assets;

e. the valuation of any adjustments related to the size and liquidity of positions, or to changes in the market conditions, as appropriate;

f. the time for closing the books for valuation purposes;

g. the frequency for valuing assets.

Any variation from the models used to value the assets of the Sub-Funds shall be explained and justified in an update to the Management Company's valuation policy including the reason for the change of the method, and details on the new method and the rationale for using it.

Valuation of MMF Sub-Funds

For the valuation of MMF Sub-Funds the following rules shall apply additionally.

The assets of a MMF Sub-Fund shall be valued on at least a daily basis. The assets of a MMF Sub-Fund shall be valued by using mark-to-market whenever possible.

When using mark- to-market:

- the asset of a MMF Sub-Fund shall be valued at the more prudent side of bid and offer unless the asset can be closed out at mid-market;
- only good quality market data shall be used; such data shall be assessed on the basis of all of the following factors:
    - the number and quality of the counterparties;
    - the volume and turnover in the market of the asset of the MMF Sub-Fund;
    - the issue size and the portion of the issue that the MMF Sub-Fund plans to buy or sell.

Where the use of mark-to-market is not possible or the market data is not of sufficient quality, an asset of a MMF Sub-Fund shall be valued conservatively by using the mark-to-model. The model shall accurately estimate the intrinsic value of the asset of a MMF Sub-Fund, based on all of the following up-to-date key factors:

- the volume and turnover in the market of that asset;
- the issue size and the portion of the issue that the MMF Sub-Fund plans to buy or sell;
- market risk, interest rate risk, credit risk attached to the asset.

When using mark-to-model, the amortised cost method must not be used.

8.1 Determination of Net Asset Value

For each Sub-Fund, the Net Asset Value, Net Asset Value per Class and Net Asset Value per Unit are calculated in respect of each day designated to be a Valuation Day and at the end of the accounting year by the Management Company or its delegate, as specified in Annex A for relevant Sub-Funds.

The Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund will be calculated by deducting total liabilities of the Sub-Fund (including the costs and fees described below) from the total assets of the Sub-Fund.

The Net Asset Value per Class will be calculated by deducting the liabilities of a Sub-Fund attributable to such Class from the assets of the Sub-Fund attributable to such Class. Class-specific assets and liabilities may include, but are not limited to, any cost or profit arising from a class-specific currency hedging; the portion of fees and expenses attributable to a Class including the management fee, the performance fee, the operation fee and other adjustments such as the costs, pre-paid expenses, losses, dividends, profits, gains and income which the Management Company determines relate to such Class.

The Net Asset Value per Unit is calculated by dividing the Net Asset Value per Class by the number of Units of that Class in issue.

The Net Asset Value, the Net Asset Value per Class and the Net Asset Value per Unit will, unless the Management Company determines otherwise, be determined in respect of each Valuation Day in accordance with the Articles of Association and the following principles:

1. The value of any cash on hand, on loan, on deposit or on call, bills, demand notes, promissory notes, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued and not yet received shall be deemed to be the full amount thereof plus accrued interest, if any, unless the Management Company shall have determined that any such position is not worth the full amount thereof and a deduction appropriate to reflect the true value of the asset in which event the value shall be deemed to be such value as the Management Company consider to be the reasonable value.

2. a. Except in the case of any interest in a managed fund to which paragraph 3 applies and subject to paragraphs 4 and 5 below, all calculations based on the value of investments quoted, listed, traded or dealt in on any stock exchange, commodities exchange, futures exchange or over-the-counter market shall be made by reference to the latest closing price – or lacking any closing price at the last available bid price – on the principal stock exchange for such investments as at the close of business in such place on the day as of which such calculation is to be made. For valuing debt instruments, accrued interest may have to be added.

   b. Where there is no stock exchange, commodities exchange, futures exchange or over-the-counter market all calculations based on the value of investments quoted by any person, firm or institution making a market in that investment (and if there shall be more than one such market maker then such particular market maker as the Management Company may designate) shall be made by reference to the latest bid price quoted thereon, provided always that if the Management Company considers that the prices ruling on a stock exchange other than the principal stock exchange provide in all the circumstances a fairer criterion of value in relation to any such investment, such prices shall be adopted.

   c. Derivative contracts traded on a stock exchange, commodities exchange, futures exchange or over-the-counter market shall be valued at the settlement price as determined by the market where the derivative is traded. If the market price is not available, the derivative contract may be valued in accordance with (b) above. Derivative contracts which are not traded on any of the aforementioned exchanges or markets and are not cleared by a clearing counterparty will be valued on the basis of the mark to market value of the derivative contract or if market conditions prevent marking to

market, reliable and prudent marking to model may be used. Derivative contracts which are not traded on any of the aforementioned exchanges or markets, and which is cleared by a clearing counterparty shall be valued on the basis of a quotation provided at least daily by the relevant counterparty and verified at least weekly by a party independent of the counterparty, or another independent party which is approved for such purpose by the Management Company. Alternatively, a derivative contract which is not traded on a regulated market, and which is cleared by a clearing counterparty may be valued using an alternative valuation. Alternative valuation, if any, will follow international best practice and adhere to the principles on valuation of OTC instruments established by bodies such as IOSCO and AIMA. The alternative valuation will be provided by a competent person selected by the Management Company or its agents, or a valuation by any other means provided that the alternative valuation will be fully reconciled to the counterparty valuation on a monthly basis. Any significant difference between the alternative valuation and counterparty valuation will be promptly investigated and explained.

d. Forward foreign exchange contracts shall be valued in the same manner as derivative contracts which are not traded in a regulated market or by reference to the price at the Valuation Day at which a new forward contract of the same size and maturity could be undertaken.

3. Subject to paragraphs 4 and 5, the value of each interest in any open-ended unit trust or corporation, open-ended investment company or other similar open-ended vehicle (a managed fund) shall be the last published net asset value per unit, share or other interest in such managed fund as of or reasonably close to the relevant Valuation Day (where available) or (if the same is not available) its estimated net asset value as of or reasonably close to such relevant Valuation Day.

4. If no net asset value, bid and offer prices or price quotations are available as provided in paragraphs 2, or 3, the value of the relevant asset shall be determined from time to time in such manner as the Management Company shall determine (including, among other means of establishing a fair value, model pricing).

5. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Management Company may require some other method of valuation to be used if they consider that such valuation better reflects a fair value.

6. Any value (whether of a security or cash) other than in the base currency of the Sub-Fund (as set out in Annex A) or Class currency shall be converted, as applicable, into the base currency of the Sub-Fund (as set out in Annex A) or Class currency at an applicable rate.

7. The value of any accrued debt, liability and obligation (including all accrued management, incentive and professional fees), any accounts payable and any contingencies for which reserves are made shall be deemed to be the full amount thereof unless the Management Company determines otherwise.

8.2 Swinging Single Pricing

For any Sub-Fund, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may determine to apply a swinging single pricing mechanism for dealing with performance dilution issues that arise when a fund experiences large inflows or outflows to ensure that long-term Unitholders are not materially disadvantaged by the negative impact from redemptions and subscriptions.

The swinging single pricing mechanism utilizes a single Net Asset Value per Unit for subscriptions and redemptions, which is adjusted upwards or downwards for net inflows or outflows, respectively, to cover the transaction costs, commissions, taxes, spreads and other costs incurred by a Sub-Fund due to cash flows. As a result, the aforementioned costs will be borne by subscribing and redeeming investors. The adjustment factor (the "**Swing Factor**") is typically applied when the net in- or outflows exceed a certain threshold (the "**Swing Threshold**").

Under the swinging single pricing policy, the swinging single pricing committee (the "**SSP Committee**") decides upon the application of single swinging pricing to the Sub-Funds, the effective Swing Threshold and sets the Swing Factors based on an assessment of the above listed costs incurred in the relevant markets. The SSP Committee meets at least semi-annually, and ad-hoc as deemed necessary (such as in the case of substantial changes in financial market conditions or in the case of material changes to the Sub-Funds' investment policy). The SSP Committee takes into account and may rely upon advice by investment and risk management experts within or outside LGT Group.

Annex A specifies whether or not a single swinging policy is applied for a given Sub-Fund and sets out the maximum Swing Factor and the Swing Threshold, where applicable.

8.3 Suspension of Determination of Net Asset Value

For each Sub-Fund, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value, the Net Asset Value per Class and/or the Net Asset Value per Unit if the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS deems that such suspension is in the best interest of the Unitholders, the UCITS and/or a Sub-Fund, including the following circumstances:

1. in case any principal stock exchange, commodities exchange, futures exchange or over-the-counter market where a material part of the assets of the Sub-Fund is listed, quoted, traded or dealt in is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closing) or trading is substantially restricted or suspended; or

2. in case no reasonable valuations in respect of a material part of the Sub-Fund's assets or liabilities are available in a timely manner;

3. when circumstances exist as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable to determine the Net Asset Value, the Net Asset Value per Class or the Net Asset Value per Unit on an accurate and timely basis; or

4. as a result of exchange restrictions or other restrictions affecting the transfer of funds or transactions on behalf of the Sub-Fund are rendered impracticable or purchases and sales of the Sub-Fund's investments cannot be effected at normal rates of exchange; or

5. a decision is made to liquidate and wind down the Sub-Fund.

The Unitholders shall be notified of any suspension of valuation and termination thereof.

The Unitholders should note that although the values of a Sub-Fund's assets and liabilities are not determined during a suspension, the intrinsic value of the Units remains at risk of fluctuations as usual.

For additional restrictions on redemption, please see the section "Liquidation".

9 Application of Income

The Classes of Units in each Sub-Fund may either distribute or reinvest the proportion of the Sub-Fund's earnings to which these Classes are entitled. By convention, Class A is usually a distributing Class, while other Classes are usually reinvesting Classes. Whether the relevant Class is a distributing or a reinvesting Class is set out in the respective Annex A.

With respect to the distributing Classes, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may, at such times as it thinks fit, declare such dividends as appear to the UCITS or the Management

Company to be justified by the profits in respect of such Classes being all or some portion of the net income and/or all or some portion of the net realized gains.

Additionally, the UCITS or the Management Company may, at such times as it thinks fit and in accordance with the requirements of the FMA, also declare such dividends on any distributing Class out of the capital of the relevant Sub-Fund to which such Class is entitled. Further information specific to distributing Classes is disclosed in Annex A.

No interest will be paid on declared distributions after their due date.

10 Tax Provisions

10.1 Fund Assets

All Liechtenstein-based UCITS having the legal form of an investment company with variable capital (SICAV) are subject to unrestricted taxation in Liechtenstein and are subject to income tax. The income from the assets managed is exempt from taxation. Modified equity capital shall only be determined on the basis of equity capital not attributable to managed assets. Income tax is 12.5% of taxable net profits.

10.2 Issue Levy and Transfer Taxes[1]

The issuance of founder shares or shares in the share capital (as part of the equity capital) of an investment company with variable capital is not subject to any issuance or formation taxes. The same shall apply to the issuance of Units in the managed assets. The transfer of title to the Units against payment is subject to transfer taxes if one of the parties or an intermediary is a domestic securities trader. The redemption of founder shares or shares in the share capital as well as Units in the managed assets is exempt from transfer taxes. UCITS in the legal form of a (contractual) investment fund or a collective trusteeship, as collective investment schemes, are deemed to be investors who are exempt from transfer taxes.

10.3 Withholding Taxes and/or Payment Agent Taxes

Both income and capital gains, whether distributed or accumulated, may be subject in part or in full to "tax withheld by the paying agent" (e.g. final withholding tax, withholding under FATCA) depending on the person holding, directly or indirectly, the Units.

UCITS in the legal form of an investment company with variable capital are not subject to any other withholding tax in Liechtenstein, i.e. they are exempt from coupon tax or capital gains tax in particular. Foreign income and capital gains generated by UCITS in the legal form of an investment company or any of their sub-funds may be subject to withholding tax in the country of investment. Double taxation treaties may apply.

10.4 FATCA

The UCITS and its Sub-Funds are subject to the provisions of the Liechtenstein FATCA Agreement and the related implementing regulations as provided for under the Liechtenstein FATCA Act, as amended from time to time.

10.5 Natural Persons with Tax Domicile in Liechtenstein

Private investors that are tax-domiciled in Liechtenstein must declare their Units as assets; these are subject to wealth tax. Any earnings distributions or reinvested earnings of UCITS in the legal form of an investment

[1] Pursuant to the Treaty regarding the inclusion of the Principality of Liechtenstein in the Swiss Customs Union, Swiss stamp duty law also applies in Liechtenstein. Liechtenstein is thus considered to be part of the national territory for the purpose of Swiss stamp duty laws.

company or any of their sub-funds are exempt from purchase taxes. Any capital gains realized upon the sale of the Units are exempt from purchase taxes. Capital losses cannot be deducted from taxable purchases.

10.6 Persons with Tax Domicile Outside Liechtenstein

The taxation of Unitholders domiciled outside of Liechtenstein as well as any other tax implications of the holding, buying or selling of Units is based on the tax laws of their relevant countries of domicile and, particularly with regard to final withholding tax, the country of domicile of the paying agent.

10.7 Disclaimer

The explanations on the tax situation are based on the legal situation and practice as it currently stands. Legislative changes, changes to legal practice and changes to the decrees and practice of the tax authorities are expressly reserved.

Investors are advised to consult their own professional advisers with regard to the relevant tax implications. Neither the UCITS, nor the Management Company, the Asset Manager, the Depositary or their delegates can be held liable for the investor's individual tax implications that arise from the sale or purchase or the holding of Units.

11 Charges and Expenses

11.1 Costs Charged to Unitholders

Subscription Fee
The Management Company may charge a Subscription Fee as described in Annex A as a percentage of the Subscription Price. All or part of the Subscription Fee may, at the discretion of the Management Company, be retained by the Management Company, paid to the Depositary and/or the distributors.

Redemption Fee
The Management Company may charge a Redemption Fee as described in Annex A as a percentage of the Redemption Price. All or part of the Redemption Fee may, at the discretion of the Management Company, be retained by the Management Company, paid to the Depositary and/or the distributors.

Conversion Fee
The Management Company may charge a Conversion Fee as described in Annex A on the conversion of Units in an original Class into Units of a new Class, as a percentage of the Redemption Price of the Units in the original Class being converted. All or part of the Conversion Fee may, at the discretion of the Management Company, be retained by the Management Company, paid to the Depositary and/or the distributors.

11.2 Costs Charged to the UCITS

Management Fee
The Management Company shall also be entitled to receive an annual fee for investment management and distribution (the "**Management Fee**") as set out in Annex A. This fee is calculated on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Class as at each Valuation Day. It is accrued on each Valuation Day and debited on a pro-rata basis at the end of each month. The amount of the Management Fee charged per Sub-Fund or Class shall be disclosed in the annual report.

The Management Company, out of the Management Fee, shall pay the fees of the Asset Manager and the distributors.

Performance Fee
The Management Company shall, in certain circumstances and as stipulated in Annex A, be entitled to receive a performance-related fee (the "**Performance Fee**"). The amount of the Performance Fee charged per Sub-Fund or Class shall be disclosed in the annual report. The Management Company, out of the Performance Fee, shall pay the fees of the Asset Manager.

Operation Fee
The Management Company shall be entitled to receive an annual fee for the management and administration of the relevant Sub-Fund (the "**Operation Fee**") as set out in Annex A. This fee is calculated on the basis of the Net Asset Value per Class as at each Valuation Day. It is accrued on each Valuation Day and debited on a pro-rata basis at the end of each month. The amount of the Operation Fee charged per Sub-Fund or Class shall be disclosed in the annual report.

The Management Company, out of the Operation Fee, shall pay the fees of the Depositary and the Administrator.

The Operations Fee excludes all transaction costs including brokerage commissions and dealer mark-ups, mark-downs and spreads.

General Expenses
In addition, the Management Company is entitled to be reimbursed by the UCITS for expenses incurred in carrying out its functions, including the following:

a. any own out-of-pocket expenses as well as the out-of-pocket expenses of the Asset Manager, Depositary, Administrator, distributors and other service providers and delegates;

b. license fees paid in connection with indices used in relation to a Sub-Fund;

c. any costs for the preparation, printing and forwarding of annual and semi-annual reports, of Key Investor Information Documents or any other legally required publications, including costs related to the publication of notices to Unitholders in the media in respect of the Sub-Funds;

d. any legal, compliance, litigation, listing, tax and other fees, costs and expenses incurred by the Management Company or its delegates, when acting in the best interests of the Unitholders, including fees and expenses of the Auditor, legal and other advisers and any other costs incurred in complying with legal, regulatory and supervisory requirements;

e. any fees incurred in connection with the offering, sale, distribution and placement of Units of the Sub-Funds in Liechtenstein and abroad, including to advisory, legal, translation, passporting, registration and regulatory costs, fees of paying agents, representatives and other parties with similar functions in Liechtenstein and abroad; printing and advertising costs; and all expenses incurred in connection with the determination and/or publication of data relevant for taxation purposes of Unitholders in Liechtenstein and abroad;

f. all other reasonable operating and administrative expenses incurred in carrying out its functions in respect of the UCITS; and

g. any other unforeseeable expenses incurred in the course of ordinary business in order to safeguard the interests of Unitholders including but not limited to all costs, claims, losses, damages and demands incurred or suffered by the Management Company, its officers, employees, delegates, servants or agents in relation to the lawful and proper performance of its duties hereunder other than those arising directly or indirectly by reason of the recklessness, willful default, fraud, bad faith or negligence of the Management Company, its officers, agents or employees.

Such fees and expenses will be, where practicable, estimated in advance, accrued and debited as appropriate. The expenses incurred per Sub-Fund / Unit Class are disclosed in the annual report.

Inducements
In connection with the purchase and sale of assets and rights for a Sub-Fund, the Management Company, the Depositary and their agents/representatives, if any, shall ensure that any inducements will inure, directly or indirectly, to the benefit of the Sub-Fund. The Depositary shall be entitled to retain no more than 10% of the inducements as retention.

Remuneration of Members of the Board of Directors
A maximum total amount of CHF 20,000 per annum may be charged by the UCITS for remuneration of members of the Board of Directors not employed by a LGT group company and reasonable costs and expenses incurred by such members of the Board of Directors in the performance of their duties. The aggregate amount of remuneration paid to the members of the Board of Directors is shown in the annual report.

11.3 Transaction and Investment Costs

The Sub-Funds will bear any and all incidental costs in connection with the investment, reinvestment or divestment of the Sub-Funds' assets, including the following:

a. any taxes imposed on the assets, earnings or expenses of a Sub-Fund;

b. any borrowing costs including interest and charges in connection with repurchase agreements and short sales;

c. transaction costs including brokerage commissions and dealer mark-ups, mark-downs and spreads;

d. replication costs for the use of indices in relation to a Sub-Fund, if charged in connection with Total Return Swaps or similar instruments rather than by way of directly paid license fee as per clause 11.2 (b) above;

e. any subscription, transfer and redemption fees in respect of underlying investments;

f. any currency hedging costs provided that the costs for hedging the currency exposure of Unit Classes will be allocated to the relevant Classes;

g. the costs and expenses related to third parties conducting tax, legal, accounting, business and/or market reviews, analysis or due diligence in connection with ascertaining the suitability of potential underlying investments for the Sub-Funds;

h. any external costs, i.e. third-party fees incurred through the sale and purchase of investments; such costs will be set off directly against the purchase price or sales value of the relevant investments;

i. costs relating to the calculation, verification and disclosure of Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS); and

j. external costs for recovering foreign withholding taxes, to the extent that these are recoverable for the account of the Sub-Fund; it is noted that, for the purposes of recovering foreign withholding taxes, the UCITS does not undertake an obligation to recover such taxes and such recovery will only be carried out if justified by a cost-benefit analysis.

Such fees and expenses will be, where practicable, estimated in advance, accrued and debited as appropriate. The expenses incurred per Sub-Fund / Unit Class are disclosed in the annual report.

11.4 Investments in other Sub-Funds, other UCITS or other Undertakings for Collective Investments ("UCIs")

If a Sub-Fund invests in units of other UCITS or of other UCIs or in units of another Sub-Fund of this UCITS, the Sub-Fund will generally bear the indirect costs and expenses levied at the level of such other UCITS or UCIs. Where such investments may constitute a significant portion of the assets of a Sub-Fund, Annex A shall provide additional information thereon, in particular on the maximum amount and maximum share of management fees charged at the level of such Sub-Funds and that of underlying UCITS or UCIs such Sub-Fund may invest in.

11.5 Formation Costs

Any organizational expenses of the UCITS will be allocated on a pro-rata basis and amortized over the first five years of the UCITS' existence by the Sub-Funds launched at the time of formation. Any organizational expenses for any new Sub-Fund will be amortized over the first five years by that Sub-Fund.

11.6 Liquidation Costs

Any liquidation expenses of a Sub-Fund will be borne by the Sub-Fund itself.

Any liquidation expenses of the UCITS' own assets will be borne by the Founder Shareholders.

11.7 Allocation of costs

All fees, duties and charges will be charged to the relevant Sub-Fund and within such Sub-Fund to the Classes in respect of which they were incurred. Where an expense is not considered by the UCITS or the Management Company to be attributable to any one Sub-Fund or Class, the expense will normally be allocated to all Sub-Funds pro rata to the relevant Net Asset Value or otherwise on such terms as the UCITS or the Management Company deem fair and equitable. In the case of any fees or expenses of a regular or recurring nature, such as audit fees, the UCITS or the Management Company may calculate such fees or expenses on an estimated figure for yearly or other periods in advance and accrue them in equal proportions over any period.

11.8 Total Expense Ratio

The total expense ratio ("**TER**") of each Unit Class is calculated in accordance with the general principles recognized by the FMA and shall include any and all costs and fees charged to the relevant Unit Class of the relevant Sub-Fund on an ongoing basis, with the exception of transaction costs. The relevant Unit Class' TER is published in the semi-annual and annual reports of the UCITS and on the LAFV's website at www.lafv.li.

12 Duration, Liquidation, Merger, Structural Measures and Re-Domiciliation

12.1 Duration

The Sub-Funds may have a limited or unlimited duration. In the latter case, the UCITS may liquidate any Sub-Fund in accordance with the provisions of section "Liquidation". The duration of each Sub-Fund is set out in Annex A.

12.2 Liquidation

The UCITS' own assets may be liquidated by a resolution adopted by the General Meeting. The resolution must be adopted in accordance with the statutory provisions relating to amendments to the Articles of Association.

Sub-Funds and Unit Classes may be liquidated by a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors.

The Unitholders are not entitled to request the liquidation of the UCITS, a Sub-Fund or a Unit Class.

Where a substantial proportion of Units in a Sub-Fund / Sub-Funds in issue is subject to redemption which may prevent efficient management or where the UCITS considers it to be in the best interests of the Sub-Fund / Sub-Funds and the respective Unitholders to no longer continue the investment strategy of the Sub-Fund or all Sub-Funds of the UCITS, the UCITS may resolve to liquidate such Sub-Fund / Sub-Funds or the UCITS. The UCITS shall (i) inform the FMA of such resolution and (i) inform investors of such resolution by publishing the corresponding resolution at least 30 days before the liquidation takes effect on the website of the LAFV (www.lafv.li). The FMA shall receive a copy of such notice.

The liquidation of a Class will generally proceed on the usual liquidity terms of the Class and the UCITS Documentation. With respect to the liquidation of a Sub-Fund (or the UCITS), the UCITS shall effect an orderly realization of the assets of the Sub-Fund as reasonably practicable and wind down the Sub-Fund (the "**Orderly Wind Down**"). The UCITS shall establish what it considers to be a reasonable time by which the Orderly Wind Down is to be completed (the "**Realization Period**") and publish such information as described above. If the Orderly Wind Down has not been completed within the Realization Period, the UCITS shall extend the Realization Period and inform Unitholders of such extension.

During the Orderly Wind Down, the UCITS' main objective is to seek to return capital to Unitholders by expediting realization while minimizing losses and the UCITS may take such steps as it considers to be in the best interests of the Unitholders to reach this goal (however there is no guarantee that this goal will be reached). In pursuing this objective, the UCITS may be unable to follow the normal investment policy of the Sub-Fund as well as the UCITS may apply, among other measures, gate or suspend redemptions and/or suspend determination of the Net Asset Value.

The UCITS, acting in the best interests of the Unitholders, shall seek to pass the realization proceeds to the Unitholders as and when the proceeds are realized provided that their amount is sufficiently material in the UCITS' determination. The UCITS may effect such payments in such a way as it considers to be in the best interests of Unitholders, including compulsory redemption, compulsory conversion, dividend payment, in-specie redemption / transfer subject to the Unitholder's consent.

The amount payable to the Unitholders as a result of the Orderly Wind Down may be adjusted for such reserves or holdbacks as the UCITS considers to be sufficient to pay any costs and expenses of the Sub-Fund. If such reserves and/or holdbacks exceed the actual amount of costs and expenses incurred in connection with the Orderly Wind Down, such remaining reserves and/or holdbacks will be paid without interest to the Unitholders pro rata.

Unless otherwise resolved by the UCITS, Operation Fees shall be payable during the Orderly Wind Down as described in the relevant Annex A. Management Fees and Performance Fees shall cease to be payable during the Orderly Wind Down as described in the relevant Annex A.

12.3 Structural Measures

Unless otherwise provided hereinafter and unless the context otherwise requires, the statutory provisions of section V of the UCITS Act headed 'Structural Measures' and the associated provisions of the UCITS

Ordinance shall apply.

Merger

The General Meeting may, subject to the requirement of the FMA, resolve to merge the UCITS with another collective investment scheme.

The Board of Directors may, subject to the approval of the FMA, resolve to merge a Sub-Fund with another Sub-Fund of this UCITS or of another Undertaking for Collective Investments of Transferable Securities, independent of its legal form and irrespective of whether or not such other UCITS has its registered office in Liechtenstein.

Investor Information and Investor Rights

The communication of information to the Unitholders must allow them to make an informed assessment of the implications of such plans for their investments and the exercise of their rights under Art. 45 of the UCITS Act.

The Unitholders shall be informed sufficiently in advance (and in any case, in line with the requirements of the UCITS Act, at least 30 calendar days before the last dealing day on which a Unitholder can, at no additional cost, redeem, convert or transfer his or her Units (in accordance with the UCITS Act).

The information to the Unitholders, which the UCITS will publish on the website of the LAFV (www.lafv.li) shall include an explanation of the background and motives of the merger, its potential effects for the Unitholders, their rights in relation to the merger, and the relevant procedural aspects. The Unitholders shall also receive the updated Prospectus and the updated key investor information documents of the absorbing party.

Merger Costs

Neither any of the assets of the Sub-Funds that are part of the merger nor the Unitholders will be charged with the legal, advisory nor administrative costs associated with the preparation and execution of a UCITS merger.

These provisions also apply to any structural measures pursuant to Art. 49 (a) to (d) of the UCITS Act by analogy. Please see below under the heading "Re-Domiciliation Costs" in respect of costs associated with re-domiciliation.

Re-Domiciliation

Pursuant to the procedure under art. 11(2) of the UCITS Act, it is possible to transfer the registered office of the UCITS to another country and to continue the operation of the UCITS without dissolution in any other jurisdiction at any time. In particular, the registered office may be transferred to another country where the implementation of revised legal and administrative provisions relating to certain European Union undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities becomes difficult in the framework of the European Economic Area and where it is advisable to transfer the registered office to ensure continued distribution of units in the Member States of the European Union.

Re-Domiciliation Costs

The legal, advisory or administrative costs associated with the preparation and execution of re-domiciliation may be charged to the relevant Sub-Fund. In such event, the Unitholder information must also state the expected costs, both in total and – by approximation – per Unit.

12.4 Information to Unitholders

The publication outlet of the UCITS is the website of the LAFV (www.lafv.li), where any and all notices to the Unitholders, including notices regarding any amendments to the UCITS Documentation, will be published.

The Net Asset Value and Net Asset Value per Unit will be published on the LAFV website.

The annual and semi-annual reports will be made available, free of charge, to the Unitholders at the registered offices of the Management Company and the Depositary as well as on the LAFV website.

12.5 Governing Law, Jurisdiction and Language

The UCITS is governed by the laws of Liechtenstein. Exclusive legal venue for any and all disputes arising between the Unitholders, the Management Company and the Depositary is Vaduz, Liechtenstein, unless other jurisdictions shall prevail based on mandatory provisions of the applicable law. With regard to the claims of Unitholders from countries in which Units are offered and sold, the Management Company and/or the Depositary may submit to the jurisdiction of the said such countries

The English version of this Prospectus shall be legally binding, except if the laws of any jurisdiction where the Units are offered or sold require that in an action based upon information provided in a relevant document written in a language other than English the document translated into such other language and on which such action is based shall prevail.

Part II: Articles of Association of LGT Funds SICAV

I.Preamble

The legal relationship between the Unitholders, the UCITS and the Management Company is governed by these Articles of Association and the Prospectus. To the extent that these Articles of Association and the Prospectus do not contain rules governing a particular subject matter, the legal relationship between the Unitholders, the Management Company and the UCITS is governed by the UCITS Act, the UCITS Ordinance and to the extent that those statutes contain no applicable provisions, by the provisions of the Liechtenstein Persons and Companies Act (*Personen- und Gesellschaftsrecht*, "PGR") concerning public limited companies.

Capitalized terms, unless otherwise defined, shall have the same meaning as in the prospectus for the UCITS (the "**Prospectus**") under the heading "Definitions".

II.General Provisions

Art. 1 The UCITS

LGT Funds SICAV (the "**UCITS**") was incorporated on 07 February 2003 in accordance with the laws of Liechtenstein and registered in the Liechtenstein commercial register in the form of a public limited company with variable capital (*Aktiengesellschaft mit veränderlichem Kapital*) and is authorised in accordance with the UCITS Act and the UCITS Ordinance.

The UCITS is an umbrella structure that may comprise of several Sub-Funds, which allocate invested capital in accordance with their respective investment policies set out in Annex A.

The UCITS has been established for an unlimited period of time. The Sub-Funds may have a limited or unlimited duration, as set out in Annex A.

Each of the Sub-Funds comprises one or more Classes that may be subject to different terms as set out in Annex A. By submitting the subscription application for the purchase of Units, a Unitholder accepts and agrees to the provisions of the UCITS Documentation (including Sub-Fund-specific information in Annex A) and any amendments thereto which may be made in the future in accordance with the requirements of the FMA.

The Sub-Funds may make investments in accordance with their specific investment policy as set out in Annex A. The net assets of each Sub-Fund or Class as well as the Net Asset Value of the Units of any such Sub-Funds or Classes are expressed in the relevant base currency (set out in Annex A).

Art. 2 Registered Office of the UCITS

The UCITS' registered office is in Vaduz, Principality of Liechtenstein.

Art. 3 Objective of the UCITS

The sole object of the UCITS is the management of the UCITS' assets, for the account of the Unitholders, by investing in eligible assets pursuant to the principle of risk diversification in accordance with the UCITS Act.

Taking into consideration the restrictions set forth by the UCITS Act, the UCITS may take any and all measures that it considers appropriate in order to achieve its corporate object and the management of its assets.

Art. 4 Share Capital

The share capital of the UCITS is denominated in Swiss Francs. The UCITS' currency of account shall be the Swiss Franc. The share capital of the UCITS is CHF 50,000 (in words: fifty-thousand Swiss Francs), divided into 50 registered Founder Shares with a nominal value of CHF 1,000 each.

The share capital of the UCITS may be increased by the issuance of new Founder Shares to existing Founder Shareholders or third parties. The share capital may be decreased by the repayment of share capital, in whole or in part, by way of redeeming Founder Shares, without adhering to the procedure provided for increases or decreases of share capital.

The Board of Directors may issue share certificates for any number of Founder Shares or refrain from issuing share certificates.

Art. 5 Founder Shares

The Founder Shares are issued to the founders of the UCITS. All Founder Shares are fully paid up.

The Founder Shares represent the right to attend the General Meeting and entitle the Founder Shareholders to cast votes at the General Meeting. Particulars in relation to the General Meeting and the rights thereof, are set out in Art. 10 of these Articles of Association.

The assets of the Founder Shareholders are separate from the Unitholders' assets.

Art. 6 Units and Unitholder Rights

The Units are bearer units with no par-value which are issued to the public, do not confer voting rights and do not carry the right to participate in the General Meeting. Moreover, they do not entitle the holder to participate in the profits of the UCITS' own assets (i.e. those allocated to the Founder Shares). There will be no general meetings of the Unitholders.

The UCITS may create one or more Classes of Units in a Sub-Fund. The UCITS may provide for different terms across different Classes, including fees payable, dividend policy, currency of denomination, hedging strategies, return of capital, use of techniques and instruments for efficient portfolio management, minimum investment and minimum holding amount, distribution network, qualifying investors and such Units may have preferred, deferred or other special rights or restrictions attached thereto. The Unitholders in a particular Class are subject only to the terms of such Class and not the terms of other Classes.

With the purchase of Units of one or more Sub-Funds, each investor, by submitting the subscription application, agrees to the application of these Articles of Association and any amendments to the same which may be made in the future in accordance with the requirements of the FMA.

The Unitholders shall not have or acquire any rights against the UCITS and the Management Company in respect of Units save such as are expressly conferred upon them by these Articles of Association.

Except to the extent expressly provided in these Articles of Association, the aggregate liability of each Unitholder towards the UCITS is generally limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on the Units held by the Unitholder. Claims based on violation of the terms of these Articles of Association on the part of the Unitholder shall be reserved.

Art. 7 Management Company

The UCITS and its Sub-Funds are managed by the Management Company, in accordance with these Articles of Association and the Management Agreement for the account, and in the sole interest, of the Unitholders. In accordance with the applicable laws and regulations and these Articles of Association, the Management Company is entitled to dispose of the assets of the UCITS / Sub-Funds and to exercise any and all rights thereunder.

Art. 8 Delegation of Tasks

In compliance with the provisions of the UCITS Act and the UCITS Ordinance, the Management Company may delegate some of its tasks to third parties for the purpose of an efficient business management. The specifics of any such delegation will be set forth in an agreement between the Management Company and the relevant third party.

The Management Company shall ensure that the selection of the delegate(s) shall be implemented with due care and diligence and appointment of the delegate shall be carried out by the Management Company acting independently.

The Management Company shall monitor the performance of the service providers and the financial status of trading counterparties. The Management Company shall monitor the performance of any service provider appointed by it.

Art. 9 Appointments by the Management Company

The Management Company may appoint one or several depositaries, administrators, distributors, asset managers, brokers and auditors in respect of the Sub-Funds in accordance with the requirements of the UCITS Act, UCITS Ordinance and any relevant instructions or guidelines published by the FMA, as further described in the Prospectus and Annex A, as appropriate.

III. Organisation of the UCITS

The corporate bodies of the UCITS are: The General Meeting, the Board of Directors and the Auditor.

A. General Meeting

Art. 10 Rights of the General Meeting

The supreme body of the UCITS is the General Meeting. The General Meeting is comprised of the Founder Shareholders.

The General Meeting has the following powers:

1. electing the Board of Directors and the Auditor;
2. approving the income statement, the balance sheet and the annual report of the UCITS;
3. passing resolutions on the appropriation of net profit, particularly the declaration of dividends;
4. granting discharge to the members of the Board of Directors of the UCITS;
5. passing of resolutions on the liquidation or the merger of the UCITS;
6. passing of resolutions on adoptions of and amendments to the Articles of Association, by simple majority;
7. passing of resolutions on matters reserved to the General Meeting by law or the Articles of Association or submitted to the General Meeting by other corporate bodies.

Art. 11 Annual General Meeting

The eligibility for participating in the General Meeting is governed by Art. 5 of these Articles of Association.

Within six months following the end of the accounting year, an Annual General Meeting will be called and take place at the UCITS' registered office, or another venue specified in the invitation.

If all Founder Shareholders are present or represented and no objection is raised, the Founder Shareholders may hold a General Meeting without adhering to the formal requirements for the convening of such a meeting and all relevant resolutions and business transacted shall be valid.

Art. 12 Extraordinary General Meetings

Extraordinary general meetings may be called at any time, in such manner as stipulated by the relevant laws. An extraordinary general meeting shall take place at the UCITS' registered office, or another venue specified in the invitation.

If all Founder Shareholders are present or represented and no objection is raised, the Founder Shareholders may hold an extraordinary general meeting without adhering to the formal requirements for the convening of such a meeting and all relevant resolutions and business transacted shall be valid.

Art. 13 Calling of a General Meeting

The General Meeting is convened by the Board of Directors in accordance with the relevant laws, internal guidelines and the Articles of Association.

The invitation for a General Meeting, stating the agenda, must be forwarded no later than twenty days prior to the proposed day of the General Meeting.

The UCITS shall determine the manner in which the Founder Shareholders participate in the General Meeting.

Art. 14 Organisation

The president of the Board of Directors shall chair the General Meeting. In the absence of the president, a member of the Board of Directors, as appointed by the Board of Directors, or a president elected by the General Meeting shall chair the meeting.

The chairperson shall appoint the keeper of the minutes and the counter of the votes. The keeper of the minutes shall sign the minutes of the meeting together with the chairperson.

Art. 15 Passing of Resolutions and Voting Rights

Each Founder Share is entitled to one vote. The Founder Shares may be represented by the Founder Shareholders themselves or by a third party, who does not need to be a Founder Shareholder. Units, as distinct from Founder Shares, do not carry voting rights.

Votes will be held and resolutions passed at the General Meeting by the absolute majority of the votes represented, unless mandatory statutory provisions require otherwise.

In case of a tie vote, the chairperson shall have the casting vote.

If in a vote an absolute majority is not reached in the first round, a second round shall be held, where a relative majority shall be sufficient.

Votes and resolutions are conducted by show of hands, unless the chairperson or one of the Founder Shareholders requests that a vote shall be held by secret ballot.

B. Board of Directors

Art. 16 Composition

The Board of Directors will be composed of a minimum of three members.

The members of the Board of Directors shall be natural persons.

The Board of Directors is usually elected by the Annual General Meeting. The term of office of the members of the Board of Directors ends upon election of a new member replacing the previous office holder by the General Meeting. Prior resignation or removal shall remain unaffected.

New members shall serve the term of office of those they replace.

The members of the Board of Directors may be re-elected at any time.

Art. 17 Self-Constitution

The Board of Directors constitutes itself. Its president and a vice-president (deputy) shall be elected from among its members.

Art. 18 Duties

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall supervision of the UCITS as well as for monitoring and controlling its management.

The Board of Directors represents the UCITS in relation to third parties and performs any and all functions that have not been delegated, whether by law, the Articles of Association, special rules or a separate agreement, to another corporate body of the UCITS or to third parties.

Art. 19 Appointment of the Management Company

The Board of Directors is authorised to appoint, in its own responsibility and under a separate agreement, a Management Company which is recognised as such under the UCITS Act to manage the UCITS, provided that such appointment complies with the Articles of Association and, where applicable, the provisions of the UCITS Act, the UCITS Ordinance and any other applicable laws. A Management Company licensed in any other member state of the EEA which is entitled to perform the relevant activities via a domestic branch office or under the provisions for cross-border supply of services may also be appointed in this capacity. By virtue of said agreement, the UCITS has delegated certain duties to the Management Company and the Management Company shall provide management services to the UCITS in accordance with the Articles of Association and the Management Agreement.

Notwithstanding the above, responsibility for the determination of each Sub-Fund's investment policy and fundamental decisions regarding structural measures of individual Sub-Funds or Unit Classes shall remain in the purview of the Board of Directors.

Art. 20 Meetings and Resolutions

The Board of Directors shall meet, in person, by phone or by video conference, upon invitation of its president or his/her deputy whenever this is required.

Each member of the Board of Directors may request the president to convene a meeting without undue delay; such requests must include the reason for the request.

The Board of Directors is deemed to have a quorum if the majority of its members are present.

Resolutions of the Board of Directors are passed by a simple majority of all votes cast. In addition, resolutions may also be passed by way of circular resolution, unless a member requests an oral discussion. Circular resolutions require unanimity and must be recorded in the minutes of the subsequent meeting.

The president of the Board of Directors has a vote; in case of a tie vote, the president's vote is the casting vote.

The discussions and resolutions of the Board of Directors shall be recorded in the form of minutes. Said minutes must be signed by the chairperson and the keeper of the minutes.

Art. 21 Authority to Sign for the UCITS

Any two members of the Board of Directors shall have the joint authority to sign. In all other regards, the Board of Directors shall set the rules for the authority to sign, provided that two persons must always sign.

Art. 22 Incompatibility / Conflicts of Interest

The UCITS must be set up and organised in a way that mitigates the risk of conflicts of interest, which are detrimental to the UCITS' or the clients' interests, as far as possible. Should conflicts nevertheless arise, such conflicts are identified and appropriately addressed. In this context, conflicts of interest between the Management Company on the one hand and its clients, the UCITS and the investors on the other hand, or between the latter themselves, call for particular attention. The provisions of the applicable law shall apply in all other regards. Moreover, the Management Company shall prepare a conflicts of interests manual. This may be obtained upon request and free of charge by persons having a legitimate interest.

C. Auditor

Art. 23 Tasks and Appointment of the Auditor

The General Meeting shall appoint an Auditor who is registered in the Principality of Liechtenstein to audit the UCITS' annual reports. The Auditor shall be appointed for a one-year period and may be re-elected. The General Meeting may remove the Auditor from office at any time.

IV. Structural Measures

Art. 24 General Remarks

Unless otherwise provided hereinafter and unless the context otherwise requires, the provisions of section V of the UCITS Act headed 'Structural Measures' and the associated provisions of the UCITS Ordinance shall apply. It is possible to merge an UCITS with a UCITS, in accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Act. It is also possible to split the UCITS and its Sub-Funds and Classes of Units, in accordance with the requirements of the FMA.

Art. 25 Merger

The General Meeting may resolve to merge the UCITS with another collective investment scheme.

The Board of Directors may, subject to the approval of the FMA, resolve to merge a Sub-Fund with another Sub-Fund of this UCITS or of another Undertaking for Collective Investments of Transferable Securities,

independent of its legal form and irrespective of whether or not such other UCITS has its registered office in Liechtenstein.

Investor Information and Investor Rights

The communication of information to the Unitholders must allow them to make an informed assessment of the implications of such plans for their investments and the exercise of their rights under Art. 45 of the UCITS Act.

The Unitholders shall be informed sufficiently in advance (and in any case, in line with the requirements of the UCITS Act, at least 30 calendar days before the last dealing day on which a Unitholder can, at no additional cost, redeem, convert or transfer his or her Units (in accordance with the UCITS Act).

The information to the Unitholders, which the UCITS will publish on the website of the LAFV (www.lafv.li) shall include an explanation of the background and motives of the merger, its potential effects for the Unitholders, their rights in relation to the merger, and the relevant procedural aspects. The Unitholders shall also receive the updated Prospectus and the updated key investor information documents of the absorbing party.

Merger Costs

Neither any of the assets of the Sub-Funds that are part of the merger, nor the Unitholders will be charged with the legal, advisory nor administrative costs associated with the preparation and execution of a UCITS merger.

These provisions also apply to any structural measures pursuant to Art. 49 (a) to (d) of the UCITS Act by analogy. Please see below under the heading "Re-Domiciliation" in respect of costs associated with re-domiciliation.

V. Re-Domiciliation

Art. 26 General Remarks and Re-Domiciliation Costs

It is possible to transfer the UCITS 'registered office to another country and to continue the operation of the UCITS without dissolution in any other jurisdiction at any time, pursuant and subject to the procedures set out in Art. 11(2) of the UCITS Act. In particular, the registered office may be transferred to another country where the implementation of revised legal and administrative provisions relating to certain European Union undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities is rendered difficult within the framework of the European Economic Area and where it appears advisable to transfer the registered office to a Member State of the European Union to ensure continued distribution of units in European Union.

The legal, advisory or administrative costs associated with the preparation and execution of re-domiciliation may be charged to the relevant Sub-Fund. In such event, the Unitholder information must also state the expected costs, both in total and – by approximation – per Unit.

VI. Liquidation of the UCITS, its Sub-Funds and Classes

Art. 27 General

The UCITS' own assets may be liquidated by a resolution adopted by the General Meeting. The resolution must be adopted in accordance with the provisions of the applicable law relating to amendments to the Articles of Association.

Sub-Funds and Unit Classes may be liquidated pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors.

The Unitholders are not entitled to request the liquidation of the UCITS, or a Sub-Fund or a Unit Class.

Where redemption orders have been given for a substantial proportion of Units in a Sub-Fund / Sub-Funds in issue resulting in a size of such Sub-Fund / Sub-Funds which may not allow for efficient management or where the UCITS considers it to be in the best interests of the Sub-Fund / Sub-Funds and the respective Unitholders to discontinue the investment strategy of the Sub-Fund or all Sub-Funds of the UCITS, the UCITS may resolve to liquidate such Sub-Fund / Sub-Funds or the UCITS. The UCITS shall (i) inform the FMA of such resolution and (I) inform investors thereof by publishing the corresponding resolution at least 30 days before the liquidation takes effect on the website of the LAFV (www.lafv.li).

The liquidation of a Class will generally proceed as per the usual liquidity terms of the Class and the UCITS Documentation. With respect to the liquidation of a Sub-Fund, the UCITS shall effect an orderly realization of the assets of the Sub-Fund as reasonably practicable and wind down the Sub-Fund (the "**Orderly Wind Down**"). The UCITS shall determine what it considers to be a reasonable time by which the Orderly Wind Down is to be completed (the "**Realization Period**") and publish such information as described above. If the Orderly Wind Down has not been completed within the Realization Period, the UCITS shall extend the Realization Period and inform Unitholders thereof.

During an Orderly Wind Down the main objective of the UCITS shall be to seek to return the value of the assets of the Sub-Fund (after payment of liabilities) to the Unitholders by expediting realization while minimizing losses and the UCITS may take such steps as it considers, in its absolute discretion, to be in the best interests of the Unitholders to reach this goal (however there is no guarantee that this goal will be reached). In pursuing this objective, the UCITS may be unable to apply the normal investment policy of the Sub-Fund. Furthermore, the UCITS may apply other appropriate measures, gate or suspend redemptions and/or suspend determination of the Net Asset Value.

The UCITS, acting in the best interests of the Unitholders, shall seek to distribute the realization proceeds to the Unitholders as and when such proceeds become available, provided that their amount justifies, in the UCITS' determination, carrying out a distribution. The UCITS may effect such payments in any way it considers to be in the best interests of Unitholders, by way of compulsory redemption, compulsory conversion, dividend payment, in-specie redemption / transfer.

The amount payable to the Unitholders as a result of an Orderly Wind Down may be adjusted for such reserves or withholdings as the UCITS considers to be sufficient to pay any costs and expenses of the Sub-Fund. If such reserves and/or withholdings shall exceed the amount of costs and expenses ultimately incurred in connection with the Orderly Wind Down, any remaining reserves and/or withholdings will be paid without interest to the Unitholders.

Unless otherwise resolved by the UCITS, Operation Fees shall be payable during the Orderly Wind Down as described in the relevant Annex A. Management Fees and Performance Fees shall cease to be payable during the Orderly Wind Down as described in the relevant Annex A.

Art. 28 Liquidation and Insolvency of the Management Company

In the event of liquidation or insolvency of the Management Company, the assets of the UCITS / Sub-Funds shall not form part of the insolvency estate of the Management Company and shall not be liquidated together with the Management Company's own assets. Subject to FMA approval, the assets of the UCITS / Sub-Funds must be transferred to another Management Company or liquidated by way of separate realization to satisfy the rights of the investors of the UCITS or Sub-Fund. It is also possible to restructure

the UCITS, where applicable, from an undertaking managed by a third-party Management Company into a self-managed UCITS.

Art. 29 Termination of the Management Agreement or the Depositary Agreement

In the event of termination of the Management Agreement, the net assets of the UCITS / Sub-Funds must be transferred, subject to the FMA approval, to the control and management by another Management Company or if no successor Management Company is found within the period of time specified in the Management Agreement, the UCITS/Sub-Funds shall be liquidated in accordance with the liquidation provisions in these Articles of Association.

In the event of termination of the Depositary Agreement or the insolvency of the Depositary, the net assets of the UCITS / Sub-Funds must be transferred to a successor Depositary, subject to the FMA's approval, or if no successor Depositary is found within the period of time specified in the Depositary Agreement, the UCITS / Sub-Funds shall be liquidated in accordance with the liquidation provisions in the Articles of Association.

Art. 30 Costs of Liquidation

Any costs of liquidation of a Sub-Fund will be borne by such Sub-Fund.

Any costs of liquidation of the UCITS' own assets (i.e. the assets allocated to the Founder Shares) will be borne by the Founder Shareholders.

VII. General Investment Principles and Restrictions

Art. 31 Investment Policy, Eligible Investments, Use of Derivatives, Techniques and Instruments, and Investment Limits

The relevant Sub-Fund shall invest in line with the provisions of the UCITS Act and the investment policy and the investment restrictions described in the Prospectus and in the relevant Annex A.

Details of the Sub-Fund-specific investment policy, eligible investments, the use of derivatives, cash borrowings, securities lending, repurchase transactions, asset pooling and the investment limits of the individual Sub-Funds, if any, are set out in the Prospectus and/or Annex A.

VIII. Valuation

Art. 32 Valuation Policy

The Management Company will ensure that appropriate and consistent procedures are in place so that a proper and independent valuation of the assets of each Sub-Fund can be performed in accordance with the provisions of the UCITS Act, the UCITS Ordinance and these Articles of Association.

The Management Company is responsible for ensuring that the Net Asset Value and Net Asset Value per Unit are calculated and published or otherwise made available to Unitholders. The procedures and methodology for calculating the Net Asset Value per Unit are summarized below. As part of its controlling function, the Management Company shall regularly verify and update, as necessary, the calculation procedures and methodologies.

The assets and liabilities of each Sub-Fund will be valued in accordance with the valuation policy of the

Management Company consistent with the provisions outlined below. The valuation policy of the Management Company covers, but is not limited to, the following items:

a. details of the expertise and independence of the personnel who are effectively carrying out the valuation of assets;
b. the valuation methodologies and standards specific to investment strategies employed by each Sub-Fund;
c. the controls over the selection of valuation inputs and the assets that a Sub-Fund might invest in;
d. the escalation channels for resolving differences in values for assets;
e. the valuation of any adjustments related to the size and liquidity of positions, or to changes in the market conditions, as appropriate;
f. the time for closing the books for valuation purposes;
g. the frequency for valuing assets.

Valuation of MMF Sub-Funds
For the valuation of MMF Sub-Funds the following rules shall apply additionally.

The assets of a MMF Sub-Fund shall be valued on at least a daily basis. The assets of a MMF Sub-Fund shall be valued by using mark-to-market whenever possible.

When using mark- to-market:
- the asset of a MMF Sub-Fund shall be valued at the more prudent side of bid and offer unless the asset can be closed out at mid-market;
- only good quality market data shall be used; such data shall be assessed on the basis of all of the following factors:
    - the number and quality of the counterparties;
    - the volume and turnover in the market of the asset of the MMF Sub-Fund;
    - the issue size and the portion of the issue that the MMF Sub-Fund plans to buy or sell.

Where the use of mark-to-market is not possible or the market data is not of sufficient quality, an asset of a MMF Sub-Fund shall be valued conservatively by using the mark-to-model. The model shall accurately estimate the intrinsic value of the asset of a MMF Sub-Fund, based on all of the following up-to-date key factors:
- the volume and turnover in the market of that asset;
- the issue size and the portion of the issue that the MMF Sub-Fund plans to buy or sell;
- market risk, interest rate risk, credit risk attached to the asset.

When using mark-to-model, the amortised cost method must not be used.

Any variation from the models used to value the assets of the Sub-Funds shall be explained and justified in an update to the Management Company's valuation policy including the reason for the change of the method, and details on the new method and the rationale for using it.

Art. 33 Determination of Net Asset Value

For each Sub-Fund, the Net Asset Value, Net Asset Value per Class and Net Asset Value per Unit are calculated in respect of each day designated to be a Valuation Day and at the end of the accounting year by the Management Company or its delegate, as specified in Annex A for relevant Sub-Funds.

The Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund will be calculated by deducting total liabilities of the Sub-Fund (including the costs and fees described below) from the total assets of the Sub-Fund.

The Net Asset Value per Class will be calculated by deducting the liabilities of a Sub-Fund attributable to such Class from the assets of the Sub-Fund attributable to such Class. Class-specific assets and liabilities

may include, but are not limited to, any cost or profit arising from a class-specific currency hedging; the portion of fees and expenses attributable to a Class including the management fee, the performance fee and the operation fee and other adjustments such as the costs, pre-paid expenses, losses, dividends, profits, gains and income which the Management Company determines relate to such Class.

The Net Asset Value per Unit is calculated by dividing the Net Asset Value per Class by the number of Units of that Class in issue.

The Net Asset Value, the Net Asset Value per Class and the Net Asset Value per Unit will, unless the Management Company determines otherwise, be determined in respect of each Valuation Day in accordance with the Articles of Association and the following principles:

1. The value of any cash on hand, on loan, on deposit or on call, bills, demand notes, promissory notes, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued and not yet received shall be deemed to be the full amount thereof plus accrued interest, if any, unless the Management Company shall have determined that any such position is not worth the full amount thereof and a deduction appropriate to reflect the true value of the asset in which event the value shall be deemed to be such value as the Management Company consider to be the reasonable value.

2. a. Except in the case of any interest in a managed fund to which paragraph 3 applies and subject to paragraphs 4 and 5 below, all calculations based on the value of investments quoted, listed, traded or dealt in on any stock exchange, commodities exchange, futures exchange or over-the-counter market shall be made by reference to the latest closing price – or lacking any closing price at the last available bid price – on the principal stock exchange for such investments as at the close of business in such place on the day as of which such calculation is to be made. For valuing debt instruments, accrued interest may have to be added.

   b. Where there is no stock exchange, commodities exchange, futures exchange or over-the-counter market all calculations based on the value of investments quoted by any person, firm or institution making a market in that investment (and if there shall be more than one such market maker then such particular market maker as the Management Company may designate) shall be made by reference to the latest bid price quoted thereon, provided always that if the Management Company considers that the prices ruling on a stock exchange other than the principal stock exchange provide in all the circumstances a fairer criterion of value in relation to any such investment, such prices shall be adopted.

   c. Derivative contracts traded on a stock exchange, commodities exchange, futures exchange or over-the-counter market shall be valued at the settlement price as determined by the market where the derivative is traded. If the market price is not available, the derivative contract may be valued in accordance with (b) above. Derivative contracts which are not traded on any of the aforementioned exchanges or markets and are not cleared by a clearing counterparty will be valued on the basis of the mark to market value of the derivative contract or if market conditions prevent marking to market, reliable and prudent marking to model may be used. Derivative contracts which are not traded on any of the aforementioned exchanges or markets, and which is cleared by a clearing counterparty shall be valued on the basis of a quotation provided at least daily by the relevant counterparty and verified at least weekly by a party independent of the counterparty, or another independent party which is approved for such purpose by the Management Company. Alternatively, a derivative contract which is not traded on a regulated market, and which is cleared by a clearing counterparty may be valued using an alternative valuation. Alternative valuation, if any, will follow international best practice and adhere to the principles on valuation of OTC instruments established by bodies such as IOSCO and AIMA. The alternative valuation will be provided by a competent person selected by the Management Company or its agents, or a valuation by any other means provided that the alternative valuation will be fully reconciled to the

counterparty valuation on a monthly basis. Any significant difference between the alternative valuation and counterparty valuation will be promptly investigated and explained.

d. Forward foreign exchange contracts shall be valued in the same manner as derivative contracts which are not traded in a regulated market or by reference to the price at the Valuation Day at which a new forward contract of the same size and maturity could be undertaken.

3. Subject to paragraphs 4 and 5, the value of each interest in any open-ended unit trust or corporation, open-ended investment company or other similar open-ended vehicle (a managed fund) shall be the last published net asset value per unit, share or other interest in such managed fund as of or reasonably close to the relevant Valuation Day (where available) or (if the same is not available) its estimated net asset value as of or reasonably close to such relevant Valuation Day.

4. If no net asset value, bid and offer prices or price quotations are available as provided in paragraphs 2 or 3, the value of the relevant asset shall be determined from time to time in such manner as the Management Company shall determine (including, among other means of establishing a fair value, model pricing).

5. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Management Company may require some other method of valuation to be used if they consider that such valuation better reflects a fair value.

6. Any value (whether of a security or cash) other than in the base currency of the Sub-Fund (as set out in Annex A) or Class currency shall be converted, as applicable, into the base currency of the Sub-Fund (as set out in Annex A) or Class currency at an applicable rate.

7. The value of any accrued debt, liability and obligation (including all accrued management, incentive and professional fees), any accounts payable and any contingencies for which reserves are made shall be deemed to be the full amount thereof unless the Management Company determines otherwise.

Swinging Single Pricing

For any Sub-Fund, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may determine to apply a swinging single pricing mechanism for dealing with performance dilution issues that arise when a fund experiences large inflows or outflows to ensure that long-term Unitholders are not materially disadvantaged by the negative impact from redemptions and subscriptions.

The swinging single pricing mechanism utilizes a single Net Asset Value per Unit for subscriptions and redemptions, which is adjusted upwards or downwards for net inflows or outflows, respectively, to cover the transaction costs, commissions, taxes, spreads and other costs incurred by a Sub-Fund due to cash flows. As a result, the aforementioned costs will be borne by subscribing and redeeming investors. The adjustment factor (the "**Swing Factor**") is typically applied when the net in- or outflows exceed a certain threshold (the "**Swing Threshold**").

Under the swinging single pricing policy, the swinging single pricing committee (the "**SSP Committee**") decides upon the application of single swinging pricing to the Sub-Funds, the effective Swing Threshold and sets the Swing Factors based on an assessment of the above listed costs incurred in the relevant markets. The SSP Committee meets at least semi-annually, and ad-hoc as deemed necessary (such as in the case of substantial changes in financial market conditions or in the case of material changes to the Sub-Funds' investment policy). The SSP Committee takes into account and may rely upon advice by investment and risk management experts within or outside LGT Group.

Annex A specifies whether or not a single swinging policy is applied for a given Sub-Fund and sets out the maximum Swing Factor and the Swing Threshold, where applicable.

IX. Dealing

Art. 34 Issue of Units

Initially, Units may be purchased on the Initial Subscription Day at the Initial Subscription Price. Thereafter, Units are available at the Subscription Price on each Subscription Day.

The UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, have absolute discretion to accept or reject in whole or in part any application for Units. Consequently, the UCITS, or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, reserves the right to reject subscription applications from investors that do meet the eligibility requirements of a particular Class.

Art. 34.1. Minimum Subscription

The minimum initial subscription and the minimum additional subscription for Units per Unitholder in respect of each Sub-Fund are set out in Annex A.

Art. 34.2. Subscription Process

Units will initially be offered to investors on the Initial Subscription Day. Thereafter, Units may be issued on the relevant Subscription Day. Requests for subscription must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Deadline. Applications received after the Subscription Deadline will be recorded for subscription on the next following Subscription Day. For each Sub-Fund / Class, the Initial Subscription Day, the Subscription Day and the Subscription Deadline are set out in Annex A.

Subject to compliance with the relevant requirements for subscription in a Sub-Fund, a subscriber becomes a Unitholder and starts his or her participation in the Units performance on and from the relevant Subscription Day.

A subscriber may not withdraw his or her subscription request once it has been submitted and received by the Depositary, unless the UCITS or the Management Company, acting in the best interests of the Unitholders, determines to permit the withdrawal of such request in whole or in part.

Unless the subscriber has made arrangements with the Management Company or the Depositary to make payment in some other currency or by other method, payment must be made in the Class currency by the method set out in the Prospectus. Should other arrangements be made, application monies other than in the Class currency will be converted into the Class currency and all bank charges and other conversion costs will be deducted from the application monies prior to investment in Units.

Full payment for Units must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Payment Day as set out in Annex A for each Sub-Fund. The UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may accept payment in securities, commodities, other financial instruments or other interests (the "**In-specie Subscription**"), or partly in cash and partly in specie, provided that such assets fall within the investment objective, policy and restrictions of the relevant Sub-Fund and the transfer of the said assets is in line with the tactical investment policy of the Management Company.

Unless the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS determines otherwise, no Units will be issued until the relevant application monies and/or assets have been received in full by the Sub-Fund.

No Units shall be issued unless full details of registration have been completed and all anti-money laundering requirements met.

Units will be in registered form only, and no unit certificates will be issued. A confirmation notice will be sent by the Depositary to subscribers whose application has been accepted after the Net Asset Value per Unit and the number of Units issued to the subscribers have been determined.

Subject to the discretion of the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, no allotment or issue shall be made in respect of an application which would result in the applicant holding less than any minimum initial subscription amount provided that the UCITS may, in its sole discretion, waive such minimum initial subscription amount with respect to any Unitholder or applicant for Units or, in accordance with the requirements of the FMA, any category of applicant for Units.

Art. 35 Subscription Price

For each Sub-Fund, Units in each Class will be offered to investors on the Initial Subscription Day at the Initial Subscription Price as set out in Annex A for each Sub-Fund, subject to any applicable Subscription Fee (see Annex A) as well as relevant taxes, levies or charges.

Following the Initial Subscription Day, the Units will be valued on the relevant Valuation Day. Thus, following the Initial Subscription Day, the subscription price per Unit will be the Net Asset Value per Unit in respect of the Valuation Day which falls on the Subscription Day at which the Units are issued (the "**Subscription Price**") plus the Subscription Fee if such fee is applicable as set out in Annex A for each Sub-Fund and subject to relevant taxes, levies or charges.

Art. 36 Subscription Restrictions

The UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, acting in the best interest of the Unitholders, may at any time reject subscription applications or temporarily limit, suspend or ultimately discontinue the issue of Units, in which case any payments received in respect of subscription applications not yet processed will be returned without interest to the accounts from which they were originally debited (see section "Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Terrorist Financing Measures").

No Units may be issued during a period of suspension of determination of Net Asset Value, Net Asset Value per Class or Net Asset Value per Unit or during a period for which the UCITS or the Management Company, acting on behalf of the UCITS, has declared a suspension of the issue of Units in one or more Class. No application for Units made during the period of such suspension shall be accepted by the Depositary.

Art. 37 Redemption of Units

Redemption requests for Units must be submitted using a redemption form as provided by the Depositary upon request, letter, email or facsimile, or by using an established electronic dealing platform.

Art. 37.1. Minimum Redemption Amount / Minimum Holding Amount

A partial redemption may be in an amount not less than the Minimum Redemption Amount as set out in Annex A for each Sub-Fund, which amount is subject to waiver, decrease or increase by the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS. It is expected that a Unitholder's remaining investment in the Class will be at least the Minimum Holding Amount as set out in in Annex A for each Sub-Fund, which amount is subject to waiver, decrease or increase by the UCITS of the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS. The UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may redeem compulsorily all or some of the Units held by any Unitholder if the value of the Unitholder's aggregate holding of Units in the Class falls below the Minimum Holding Amount.

Art. 37.2. Redemption Procedures

Units may be redeemed on a Redemption Day. Requests for redemption must be received by the Depositary on or before the Redemption Deadline. The Redemption Day and the Redemption Deadline are set out in Annex A for each Sub-Fund.

Redemption requests received after the Redemption Deadline will be processed on the next following Redemption Day. Under normal circumstances, payment for redeemed Units will be made within the Redemption Payment Day as set out in Annex A for each Sub-Fund.

The UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may under particular circumstances, e.g. in connection with a restructuring involving another Sub-Fund of the UCITS or other funds or sub-funds managed by the Management Company or a company part of the same group as the Management Company, shorten Redemption Deadlines in relation to a specific Redemption Day and Sub-Fund, provided always that the interest of the non-redeeming Unitholders shall not be adversely affected thereby.

A Unitholder may not withdraw a redemption request once it has been submitted and received by the Depositary, unless the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, acting in the best interests of the Unitholders, determines to permit the withdrawal of such request in whole or in part.

A Unitholder will have no rights with respect to Units redeemed (whether voluntarily or compulsorily) on and from the relevant Redemption Day, except the right to receive the redemption proceeds with respect to such Units and any dividend or distribution that has been declared prior to such Redemption Day but has not yet been paid. In particular, the Unitholder ceases his or her participation in the Units performance on and from the relevant Redemption Day.

Each payment and/or distribution of redemption proceeds (whether made in connection with a redemption request or a distribution to a Unitholder) shall be subject to the limitations on payments and/or distributions imposed by (a) laws, regulations or other restrictions established by applicable regulatory agencies or self-regulatory association, (b) any investment vehicle from which a Sub-Fund might directly seek to withdraw funds, or (c) any agreements entered into by, or binding upon, the UCITS, the Management Company or their delegates acting on behalf of the Sub-Fund. The UCITS or the Management Company shall determine the applicability of any such limitations on payments and/or distributions and the applicable amount to be withheld from any payment and/or distribution.

In particular, the UCITS, the Management Company or the Depositary may refuse to make a redemption payment to a Unitholder if the UCITS, the Management Company or the Depositary suspects or is advised that the payment of any redemption proceeds to such Unitholder may result in a breach or violation of any anti-money laundering law by any person in any relevant jurisdiction, or if such refusal is necessary to ensure the compliance by the UCITS, the Management Company, the Management Company delegates or service providers with any anti-money laundering law in any relevant jurisdiction.

Art. 37.3. Compulsory Redemption

The UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS has the right to redeem compulsorily all or any of the Units held by any Unitholder at any time (even where the redemption of Units of any Sub-Fund or Class has been suspended) subject to such liquidity constraints as may be applicable at that time under, but not limited to, the following circumstances:

a. if it is in the best interest or for the protection of the Unitholders, the UCITS and/or a Sub-Fund;

b. if a Unitholder or its beneficiary does not fulfil the eligibility criteria for a particular Class;

c. a Unitholder in breach of any law or requirement of any country or governmental authority or by virtue of which such person is not qualified to hold such Units;

d. a Unitholder who is, or has acquired such Units on behalf of or for the benefit of a U.S. person, (except in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws);

e. a Unitholder in circumstances which in the opinion of the UCITS or the Management Company might result in regulatory, pecuniary, legal, taxation or material administrative disadvantage for the UCITS, a Sub-Fund or its Unitholders as a whole;

f. if a Unitholder is suspected of utilizing "market timing", "late trading" or any other market techniques that may be detrimental to the position of other Unitholders in a Sub-Fund; or

g. to give effect to any conversion, transfer, restructuring, split, merger, termination or roll-up policy.

Art. 37.4. Redemption Price

Units will be redeemed at the Redemption Price less the Redemption Fee if such fee is applicable as set out in Annex A for each Sub-Fund and subject to relevant taxes, levies or charges.

Whether Units are voluntarily or compulsorily redeemed, the redemption proceeds may be paid in cash, or, subject to the consent of a Unitholder, in securities, commodities or other financial instruments or other interests (the "**In-specie Redemption**") or in any combination thereof.

When cash is distributed for a redemption, the proceeds will generally be paid in the Class currency by wire/bank transfer with no interest earned on such settlement. All costs of effecting any money transfer will be borne by the Unitholders and may be deducted from the redemption monies.

Art. 37.5. Redemption Restrictions

Delay of Payments

In the event that the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS determines that special circumstances have arisen, which include but are not limited to, (i) situations in which there is a default or delay of payments to a Sub-Fund by its underlying investments; or (ii) when remittance or transfer of monies upon the redemption of Units is not reasonably practicable; or (iii) raising funds would be unduly burdensome to a Sub-Fund, the UCITS or the Management Company may resolve to delay payment of redemption proceeds in full or in part. Additionally, in the event redemption orders for a large number of units are received in respect of a Redemption Day, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may decide to postpone the execution of all redemption orders so received until equivalent Sub-Fund's assets have been sold, without undue delay.

Liquidity Gate

In the event that proper notices for redemptions in respect of a particular Redemption Day exceed a certain percentage of the latest available Net Asset Value (adjusted for any unaccounted but occurred subscriptions and/or redemptions) (the "**Liquidity Gate Trigger**"), as defined in Annex A for each Sub-Fund, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may decide to limit the proportion of Units available for redemption for that period to that number which represents, at the sole discretion of the UCITS, or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, a reasonable estimate of the available liquidity in a Sub-Fund for that Redemption Day. The redemption proceeds will be distributed pro rata and pari passu to all affected Unitholders seeking redemption on that Redemption Day.

Redemption of Units in excess of each affected redeeming Unitholder's pro rata portion shall be automatically carried forward to the next Redemption Day. Redemptions carried forward shall be treated equally with all other Unitholders seeking timely redemption of their Units on that same Redemption Day, without regard to whether or not redemption requests were given with respect to previous Redemption Days and subject always to the threshold for each Redemption Day as described above.

Suspension of Redemptions

The UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may in its sole discretion, suspend redemptions in any Sub-Fund

a. in order to effect orderly liquidation of all or some of the investments;

b. if the disposal of all or some of the investments is not reasonable or reasonably practicable;

c. when remittance or transfer of monies upon the redemption of Units is not reasonably practicable;

d. a decision is made to liquidate and wind down the Sub-Fund; or

e. where special circumstances exist, that warrant suspending redemptions in the best interests of the Unitholders, the UCITS and/or a Sub-Fund.

Any Units the redemption of which has been suspended shall be redeemed once the suspension has ended at the Redemption Price calculated in respect of the next Redemption Day following the end of the suspension. No redemption requests shall be accepted during such period of suspension.

The Unitholders shall be notified of any suspension of redemptions and termination of such suspension.

Suspension of Determination of Net Asset Value

Units may not be redeemed during a period of suspension of determination of Net Asset Value, Net Asset Value per Class and/or Net Asset Value per Unit. No redemption requests shall be accepted during such period of suspension.

Limited Liquidity as a Result of Wind Down

The liquidity of redemptions in any Sub-Fund during its wind down may be partially or fully restricted, as determined by the UCITS or the Management Company. Please see the section headed "Liquidation".

Art. 38 Conversion of Units

A Unitholder may convert some or all of its Units in one Class (the "**Original Class**") to Units in another Class (the "**New Class**"), provided such a Unitholder qualifies for investment in the New Class, by requesting a redemption of their Units in the Original Class and a simultaneous application the redemption proceeds in paying up for the subscription of the Units of the New Class.

Units may be converted on a Conversion Day. Requests for conversion must be received by the Depositary before the Conversion Deadline. The Conversion Day and the Conversion Deadline are set out in Annex A for each Sub-Fund. Requests received after the Conversion Deadline will be recorded for conversion on the next following Valuation Day.

The UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, acting in the best interest of the Unitholders, may at any time reject conversion applications or temporarily limit or suspend such conversion.

The number of Units of the New Class to be issued is calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$NNS = \frac{(NOS * POS * EXR)}{PNS},$$

where

NNS is the number of Units of the New Class; ***NOS*** is the number of Units of the Original Class; ***POS*** is the Redemption Price per Unit in the Original Class as of the relevant Valuation Day; ***EXR*** is the exchange rate used for currency conversions (if any) as determined by the Administrator; and ***PNS*** is the Subscription Price per Unit in the New Class as of that same Valuation Day.

The UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may effect a compulsory conversion of Units (i) if a Unitholder ceases to fulfil or has never met the requirements of the Class he or she is invested in; or (ii) to give effect to any conversion, transfer, restructuring, split, merger, termination or roll-up policy.

Art. 39 Suspension of Valuation

For each Sub-Fund, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value, the Net Asset Value per Class and/or the Net Asset Value per Unit if the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS deems that such suspension is in the best interest of the Unitholders, the UCITS and/or a Sub-Fund, including the following circumstances:

1. in case any principal stock exchange, commodities exchange, futures exchange or over-the-counter market where a material part of the assets of the Sub-Fund is listed, quoted, traded or dealt in is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closing) or trading is substantially restricted or suspended; or

2. in case no reasonable valuations in respect of a material part of the Sub-Fund's assets or liabilities are available in a timely manner;

3. when circumstances exist as a result of which it is not reasonably practicable to determine the Net Asset Value, the Net Asset Value per Class or the Net Asset Value per Unit on an accurate and timely basis; or

4. as a result of exchange restrictions or other restrictions affecting the transfer of funds or transactions on behalf of the Sub-Fund are rendered impracticable or purchases and sales of the Sub-Fund's investments cannot be effected at normal rates of exchange; or

5. a decision is made to liquidate and wind down the Sub-Fund.

The Unitholders shall be notified of any suspension of valuation and termination thereof.

The Unitholders should note that although the values of a Sub-Fund’s assets and liabilities are not determined during a suspension, the intrinsic value of the Units remain at risk of fluctuations as usual.

For additional restrictions on redemption, please see the section "Liquidation".

Units may not be subscribed to or redeemed during a period of suspension of determination of Net Asset Value, Net Asset Value per Class and/or Net Asset Value per Unit. Neither subscription nor redemption requests shall be accepted during such period of suspension.

Further restrictions on subscriptions and redemptions are addressed in Art. 36 and 37.5 of these Articles of Association.

Art. 40 Late Trading and Market Timing

If there is a suspicion that an applicant conducts late trading or market timing, as described hereunder, the UCITS, the Management Company and/or the Depositary may refuse acceptance of subscriptions, conversions or redemptions until the applicant has dispelled any doubts with regard to the subscription, conversion or redemption.

Late Trading
Late trading is the acceptance of an application for subscriptions, conversions or redemptions received after the cut-off time for applications for that specific day provided that the execution of such application is at a price which is calculated and known at the time when this application is accepted. Late trading provides an investor with the possibility to benefit from the knowledge of events or information published after the cut-off time. Such investor therefore has an advantage over those investors who comply with the official cut-off time. This advantage is even more marked when the investor combines late trading with market timing.

Market Timing
Market timing is an arbitrage transaction in which an investor systematically subscribes, redeems or converts Units of the same Sub-Fund and/or the same Unit Class on a short-term basis, thereby exploiting time differences and/or errors or weaknesses in the system for calculating the net value of a fund and/or Unit Class.

Art. 41 Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Terrorist Financing Measures

The Management Company and the Depositary must comply with the provisions of the Liechtenstein Due Diligence Act (Sorgfaltspflichtgesetz) and the associated Due Diligence Ordinance (Sorgfaltspflichtverordnung) as well as the FMA directives, communications and fact sheets, as amended.

Where any domestic distributors themselves accept money from investors, they are under a duty of care in accordance with the Due Diligence Act and the Due Diligence Ordinance to identify the subscriber or contracting parties, to ascertain the beneficial owner, to create a profile of the business relationship and to comply with any and all local provisions for the prevention of money laundering.

Furthermore, the distributors and their selling agents must comply with any and all provisions for the prevention of money laundering and the financing of terrorism that are in force in the relevant distribution countries.

The Management Company and the Depositary reserves the right to request additional information from investors.

X. Costs and Fees

Art. 42 Costs and Fees

Costs and fees which are borne by the UCITS and Unitholders, including fixed and variable fees and charges, shall be charged in accordance with the section headed "Costs and Fees" in the Prospectus and in Annex A, respectively.

XI. Information and Notices

Art. 43 Publication Outlet

Notifications to Founder Shareholders, to the Unitholders and to third parties will be published on the website of the LAFV (www.lafv.li).

Details in respect of information which is to be supplied to investors and the methods for communicating the same shall be specified in the Prospectus under the heading "Information to Unitholders".

XII. Final Provisions

Art. 44 Application of Income

The UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may either distribute the earnings generated by a Sub-Fund and/or a Class among the investors of such Sub-Fund and/or Class or reinvest said earnings in the relevant Sub-Fund and/or Class. Whether the relevant Sub-Fund or Class is a distributing or a reinvesting (accumulation) Sub-Fund or Class is set out in the respective Annex A.

Further details in respect of reinvesting (accumulating) Sub-Funds / Classes and distributing Sub-Funds / Classes are set out in the Prospectus under the section headed "Application of Income" and Annex A.

Art. 45 Inducements

The Management Company on behalf of the UCITS reserves the right to offer inducements to third parties for the procurement of investors and/or the provision of services. The calculation basis for any such inducements is usually the commissions, fees, etc. charged to the investors and/or the assets or asset components placed with the Management Company. The amount of any such inducement will correspond to a percentage of the relevant calculation basis. Upon request, the UCITS shall, at any time, disclose any further information regarding its agreements with third parties. Unitholders hereby expressly waive any further right to information vis-à-vis the UCITS; more specifically, the UCITS is not accountable with regard to inducements actually paid.

The Unitholder acknowledges and accepts that the UCITS may accept inducements from third parties (including group companies) in connection with the intermediation of investors, the purchase/distribution of collective investment undertakings, certificates, notes, etc. (hereinafter referred to as "products", including those managed and/or issued by a group company) in the form of trailer fees. The amount of such inducements differs depending on the product and the product provider. Trailer fees are usually based on the volume of a product or product group held by the UCITS. Their amount usually corresponds to a percentage of the management fees charged for the relevant product, which are paid on a regular basis during the holding period. Moreover, sales commissions may also be paid by securities issuers in the form of discounts on the issue price (percentage rebate) or in the form of one-off payments as a percentage of the issue price. Unless provided otherwise, the Unitholder may request from the UCITS additional information about agreements with third parties relating to any such inducements at any time prior or after the provision of a service (purchase of a product). However, the right to information about further details regarding past transactions is limited to the twelve (12) months preceding the request. Unitholders expressly waive any further right to information. Where a Unitholder does not request further details prior to providing the service or where the Unitholder obtains the service after obtaining further details, the investor waives any claim for the surrender of items within the meaning of section 1009 of the General Civil Code (*Allgemeines Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch*, "ABGB").

Art. 46 Tax Provisions

Details in respect of the relevant tax provisions of the UCITS shall be specified in the Prospectus under the heading "Tax Provisions".

Art. 47 Financial Reports

The UCITS or the Management Company shall prepare both an audited annual report as well as a semi-annual report, if required, in accordance with the legal requirements in Liechtenstein.

No later than four (4) months following the end of each financial year, the UCITS or the Management Company shall publish an audited annual report in accordance with the statutory provisions of Liechtenstein.

Two (2) months after the first six (6) months of the financial year, the UCITS or the Management Company shall publish an unaudited semi-annual report, if required.

Additional audited and unaudited interim reports may be prepared.

Art. 48 Financial Year

Details on the financial year of the UCITS are set out in Annex A.

Art. 49 Amendments to these Articles of Association

The General Meeting may amend or supplement these Articles of Association, in whole or in part, at any time.

Such amendments (except amendments to Annex B, C and/or D) require approval of the FMA in order to become effective and must not be implemented before they are approved.

Amendments of documents other than the Articles of Association, i.e. the Prospectus and Annex B, C and D, are not subject to prior review by the FMA, however any amendments thereto must be notified to the FMA.

Art. 50 Termination and Replacement of Management Company

The Unitholders do not have voting rights and are not in a position to terminate the Articles of Association or to decide that the Management Company shall no longer manage the UCITS and be replaced by a successor Management Company.

Unitholders shall, however, have the right to inform the FMA of any suspected wrongdoings and the FMA has the right and obligation to, if interests of Unitholders are considered at risk, act in order to safeguard the Unitholders' interests. This may result in withdrawal of the license of the Management Company and, consequently, of the right to manage the UCITS.

Art. 51 Limitation

Pursuant and subject to the laws of Liechtenstein, any claims on the part of a Unitholder vis-à-vis the UCITS, the Management Company, the liquidator, the Administrator or the Depositary will be barred after five (5) years following the occurrence of the damage or loss, however, not later than one (1) year after redemption of the relevant units of the Unitholder or after the Unitholder becoming aware of the damage.

Art. 52 Governing Law; Jurisdiction; Language

The UCITS is governed by the laws of Liechtenstein. Exclusive legal venue for any and all disputes arising between the Unitholders, the UCITS, the Management Company and the Depositary is Vaduz, Liechtenstein, unless other jurisdictions shall prevail based on mandatory provisions of the applicable law. With regard to the claims of Unitholders from countries in which Units are offered and sold, the Management Company and/or the Depositary may submit to the jurisdiction of the said such countries.

The English version of these Articles of Association shall be legally binding, except if the laws of any jurisdiction where the Units are offered or sold require that in an action based upon information provided in a relevant document written in a language other than English the document translated into such other language and on which such action is based shall prevail.

Art. 53 General Provisions

To the extent no rules are contained in these Articles of Association the relevant provisions of the applicable law, in particular the UCITS Act and the PGR, shall apply.

Art. 54 Entry into Force

These Articles of Association shall come into force on 20 December 2018.

Vaduz, 5 December 2022

The Management Company: **LGT Capital Partners (FL) Ltd., Vaduz**	**The Management Company:** **LGT Capital Partners (FL) Ltd., Vaduz**
The Depositary: **LGT Bank Ltd., Vaduz**	**The Depositary:** **LGT Bank Ltd., Vaduz**

Annex A: Overview of Sub-Funds

The Articles of Association, the Prospectus and Annex A form an integral unit.

List of Sub-Funds

1) LGT Sustainable Money Market Fund (CHF)
2) LGT Sustainable Money Market Fund (EUR)
3) LGT Sustainable Money Market Fund (USD)
4) LGT Sustainable Bond Fund Global Inflation Linked
5) LGT EM LC Bond Fund
6) LGT Sustainable Bond Fund Global
7) LGT Sustainable Bond Fund Global Hedged
8) LGT Sustainable Equity Fund Europe
9) LGT Sustainable Equity Fund Global
10) LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2023
11) LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2024
12) LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2026
13) LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2025

I. LGT Sustainable Money Market Fund (CHF)

A. Overview of Definitions and Key Terms

Capitalized terms, unless otherwise defined below, shall have the same meaning as in the prospectus for the UCITS (the "**Prospectus**") under the heading "Definitions".

For SFDR purposes, the Management Company considers that the Sub-Fund meets the criteria of an ESG Oriented Fund. The Company reserves the right to reassess this at any time. If the Management Company determines at any future point that the Sub-Fund does not meet the criteria to qualify as an ESG Oriented Fund, this Supplement shall be updated accordingly.

Definitions

"Permitted Investment" means such investment as described under the section "Permitted Investments" below.

"Sub-Fund" means the "LGT Sustainable Money Market Fund (CHF)".

Key Terms	**Unit Classes**			
Unit Class / Currency[1] [2]	**(CHF) B**	**(CHF) I1**	**(CHF) C**	**(CHF) IM**
Security number	1532768	3624032	24715341	13409696
ISIN number	LI0015327682	LI0036240328	LI0247153419	LI0134096960
Distributing / Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating
Minimum Initial Subscription	1 Unit	Equivalent of CHF 1 Mio, unless otherwise agreed with the Management Company	1 Unit	1 Unit
Minimum Additional Subscription	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Redemption	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Holding	1 Unit	Equivalent of CHF 1 Mio, unless otherwise agreed with the Management Company	1 Unit	1 Unit
Initial Subscription Day	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Initial Subscription Price	CHF 1,084.60	CHF 1,000.00	CHF 1,000.00	CHF 1,000.00
Valuation Day	Every Business Day, or such other day or days as the UCITS or the Management Company may (with the consent of the Depositary) determine and notify in advance to Unitholders, and the end of the Accounting Year.			
Subscription Day	Any Valuation Day and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.			
Subscription Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Subscription Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges)			
Subscription Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Subscription Day.			
Subscription Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Subscription Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.			
Redemption Day	Any Valuation Day and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.			
Redemption Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Redemption Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges)			
Redemption Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Redemption Day.			
Redemption Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Redemption Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.			

[1] The individual requirements an Investor must comply with in order to be eligible to purchase units of a certain class are described below under "Profile of a Typical Investor".

[2] The currency risks can be hedged in whole or in part.

Conversion Day	Any Valuation Day and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.
Conversion Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Conversion Day.
Duration	Unlimited
Base Currency	Swiss Franc (CHF)
Denomination	With 3 decimal places
Listing	No
Securitization	No
Liquidity Gate Trigger	N/A
End of Accounting Year	April 30th

Costs Charged to Unitholders [3] [4] [5]	**Unit Classes**			
Unit Class / Currency	**(CHF) B**	**(CHF) I1**	**(CHF) C**	**(CHF) IM**
Subscription Fee	Max. 3%	Max. 3%	Max. 3%	Max. 3%
Redemption Fee	None	None	None	None
Max. Conversion Fee	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent
Swing Factor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Swing Threshold	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Costs Charged to Sub-Fund	**Unit Classes**			
Unit Class / Currency	**(CHF) B**	**(CHF) I1**	**(CHF) C**	**(CHF) IM**
Max. Management Fee	0.50% p.a. [6]	0.25% p.a.	0.25% p.a.	0.25%
Performance Fee	None	None	None	None
Operation Fee	Max. 0.05%	Max. 0.05%	Max. 0.05%	Max. 0.05%

B. Subscription / Redemption Terms

Issue of Units

Units may be purchased by investors as described in section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus. Initially, Units may be purchased on the Initial Subscription Day at the Initial Subscription Price. Thereafter, Units are available at the Subscription Price on each Subscription Day.

Requests for subscription must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Deadline with respect to each Subscription Day. Applications received after the Subscription Deadline will be recorded for subscription on the next following Subscription Day. Full payment for Units must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Payment Day.

Money market funds are not permitted to invest into this Sub-Fund.

For more details, please see section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus.

[3] The commission or fee charged is reported in the semi-annual and annual reports.

[4] Plus taxes and other expenses: Transaction costs charged by third parties and expenses incurred by the Management Company and the Depositary in exercising their responsibilities. For further information please refer to section 10 (Tax Provisions) and 11 (Costs and Fees).

[5] Where the sub-fund is liquidated, the Management Company and/or the depositary may charge a liquidation fee of not more than CHF 10,000 for its own benefit.

[6] The flat-rate remuneration is made up of two components: a fixed fee and an interest-linked fee using the Swiss Average Rate Overnight (SARON). The SARON in any month shall be the official fixing on the last working day of the previous month. In the case of negative interest rates, a SARON of zero shall be applied in the calculation of the flat-rate remuneration, i.e. the minimum fee charged shall be the fixed fee component.

Redemption of Units
Unitholders may request their Units be partially or fully redeemed as described in section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for redemption must be received by the Depositary on or before the Redemption Deadline with respect to each Redemption Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Deadline will be processed on the next following Redemption Day. Payment for redeemed Units will be made on the Redemption Payment Day.

For more details, please see section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus.

Conversion of Units
Unitholders may request their Units be converted in the Units of other Unit Classes in this Sub-Fund as described in section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for conversion must be received by the Depositary on or before the Conversion Deadline with respect to each Conversion Day. Conversion requests received after the Conversion Deadline will be processed on the next Conversion Day.

For more details, please see section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus.

C. Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund is a *Standard VNAV MMF*. The Sub-Fund is managed as a portfolio of Permitted Investments in accordance with the investment policy set out in this section. Investors should note that during any period of suspension of valuation or redemption or when the Sub-Fund is wound down, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, acting in the best interests of the Unitholders, may resolve that it is unreasonable and/or impracticable to comply with some or all of the policies and guidelines in this section.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve adequate returns in the currency of account while also safeguarding the capital and liquidity of assets of the Sub-Fund and contributing to long-term social, economic and environmental well-being globally.

There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Sub-Fund will be achieved, and investment results may vary substantially over time especially in times of negative nominal interest rates.

Investment Strategy

In seeking to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will invest most of its assets in debt securities and instruments (debentures, bonds, fixed-rate securities, notes and others), as well as money market instruments issued by private and public-law debtors from all over the world, in term deposits and time deposits with banks in Lichtenstein, in any other member state of the EEA or in Switzerland as well as in units of other undertakings for collective investments in transferable securities and undertakings comparable to a UCITS which invest their assets in accordance with the investment policy (money market funds and/or money market funds with short maturities) of this Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund's portfolio is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

The Sub-Fund Fund integrates environmental and / or social characteristics as part of its investment process. For further information in respect of how ESG is integrated, please refer to Section H. "SFDR Annex" of this Supplement.

Investment Guidelines

i. Permitted Investments

The Sub-Fund is restricted to holding a portfolio of investments with a weighted average remaining time to maturity of not more than 6 months, with floating rate investments being deemed to

mature on the next interest rate adjustment date for the purpose of calculating the individual remaining times to maturity of the assets and the weighted average remaining time to maturity of the portfolio.

The Sub-Fund is further restricted to holding a portfolio of investments with a weighted average time to final maturity of not more than 12 months, with fixed as well as floating rate investments being deemed to mature at their final maturity for the purpose of calculating the weighted average final maturity of the portfolio.

Investments may only be made in securities with a remaining time to maturity before payout of the nominal value of not more than 2 years whose next interest rate adjustment date must not be not later than 397 days after the time of the investment.

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivatives to hedge the interest rate or exchange rate risks inherent in the Sub-Fund's other investments.

Securities Financing Transactions

The Sub-Fund may use Securities Financing Transactions (i.e. repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements), as defined in the SFT Regulation. However, the Sub-Fund is not expected to use Total Return Swaps, as defined in the SFT Regulation.

All types of assets which may be held by the Sub-Fund in accordance with its investments objective and policy may be subject to a Securities Financing Transaction.

The maximum proportion of the Sub-Fund's assets which can be subject to Securities Financing Transactions is 30% of the Net Asset Value. However, the expected proportion of the Sub-Fund's assets which can be subject to Securities Financing Transactions is approximately 25% of the Net Asset Value.

The exposure held by the Sub-Fund through Securities Financing Transactions at any given time will depend on prevailing market conditions and the value of the relevant investments.

In any case, the most recent semi-annual and annual report of the UCITS will express as an absolute amount and as a percentage of the Sub-Fund's assets the amount of the Sub-Fund's assets subject to Securities Financing Transactions.

Please see the section entitled "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus for details of the risks associated with Securities Financing Transactions.

Please see the section entitled "Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps" in the Prospectus for further details in respect of the use of Total Return Swaps and Securities Financing Transactions.

ii. Concentration Rules

The Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its assets in units of UCITS or other undertakings comparable to a UCITS.

In accordance with the principle of risk diversification, with the approval of the competent supervisory authority, the Sub-Fund is authorised to invest up to 100% of its assets in different money market instruments issued or guaranteed separately or jointly by the EU; the national, regional and local administrations of the Member States of the EU or their central banks; the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank; the European Investment Fund; the European Stability Mechanism; the European Financial Stability Facility; a central authority or central bank of a third country; the International Monetary Fund; the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the Council of Europe

Development Bank; the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the Bank for International Settlements or any other relevant international financial institution or organisation to which one or more Member States belong. The above exception applies only if the following requirements are met: (i) the Sub-Fund holds money market instruments in at least six different issues of the issuer, and (ii) the Sub-Fund restricts its investment in money market instruments from a single issue to a maximum of 30% of its assets.

Subject to the Sub-Fund's investment restrictions and the UCITS law, the Sub-Fund is not restricted as to the percentage of assets which may be invested in any particular industry, instrument, market or strategy. In attempting to maximize the returns, the Sub-Fund may concentrate holdings in certain industries, instruments, markets or strategies, which in the Asset Managers' sole judgement, provide the best profit opportunities and are consistent with the Sub-Fund's investment objective and permitted investments.

iii. Risk Management and Leverage

The Sub-Fund will use the modified commitment approach to accurately measure, monitor and manage the leverage effect produced by the use of derivatives. For further details please see section entitled "Risk Management" in the Prospectus.

D. Profile of a Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is suitable for investors with a low risk appetite who want to be able to liquidate their investment at short notice.

E. Specific Risk Factors

The performance of the Units depends on the investment policy and the development of the markets or the materialization of risks inherent in securities and instruments in which the Sub-Fund invests and cannot be determined in advance. In this context, it should be noted that the value of the Units may rise above or fall below the issue price at any time. There is no guarantee that investors will recover the full amount of their initial capital investment.

This investment type is subject to a limited degree of interest rate risk, which may have negative effects on net assets, since most assets of the Sub-Fund are invested in money-market and similar securities. Both issuer and market risk may be said to be relatively low but may not be completely excluded. The use of financial derivatives for purposes other than hedging may give rise to increased risk.

The Sub-Fund is a money market fund. Regarding the specific risks of investing in money market funds investors should note

a) that a money market fund is not a guaranteed investment.
b) that an investment in money market funds is different from an investment in deposits because of the risk that the principal amount invested is capable of fluctuation.
c) that the Sub-Fund does not rely on external support guaranteeing the liquidity of the Sub-Fund or stabilising the net asset value per share.
d) that the risk of loss of the principal amount invested into the Sub-Fund is borne by the investor.

The above list is not a complete list of all potential risk factors. The Management Company and the Asset Manager seek to limit risks by monitoring the Sub-Fund's asset allocation and individual target funds. Please note that an investment in the Sub-Fund should be seen as a long-term exposure which may be subject to a high volatility.

In addition, this Sub-Fund may also be subject to the general risks described in section "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

F. Underlying Managers' Fees

Any commission or management, advisory or distribution fees received by the Management Company or the Asset Manager or other delegate of the Management Company, or an associated or related company of the Management Company or the Asset Manager, by virtue of investment by the Sub-Fund in the Underlying Funds managed by the Management Company or the Asset Manager and/or any of their affiliates, not being fees or commission payable by the Management Company or Asset Manager (or an associated or related company) to their unaffiliated delegate, must be paid into the assets of the Sub-Fund. Further, where an Underlying Fund is managed by the Management Company, the Asset Manager or an associated entity, the Management Company and its delegates or the associated entity, as applicable, will waive any preliminary charge, repurchase charge or exchange charge that would otherwise be payable in connection with the investment in that Underlying Fund.

The Sub-Fund must also pay the applicable subscription, redemption, distribution, administration, operations, and/or custody fees and/or other fees in respect of each Underlying Managers in which it invests.

G. Additional Information and Past Performance

The additional qualitative and quantitative information prescribed by Article 36 (2) of the MMF Regulation regarding the portfolio of the Sub-Fund is published at least weekly on www.fundinfo.com.

The historic performance of the Sub-Fund (including Unit Classes), once available, shall be published on the website of the LAFV (*Liechtensteinischer Anlagefondsverband*) (www.lafv.li). Past performance is not a guarantee or indication of present and/or future performance.

H. SFDR Annex

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product Name: LGT Funds SICAV – LGT Sustainable Money Market Fund (CHF)

Legal entity identifier: 5493006JXNHQ7J3FXZ97

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities.** The Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%	☒ It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as it seeks to take into account ESG related factors in the asset selection and investment consideration and / or monitoring process in the following ways:

ESG Exclusion Policy: Exclusions are applied in the investment selection process based on ESG factors as a means of promoting environmental and social characteristics. Different factors apply to companies and to governments as the issuer of the instruments.

For example, the following companies are excluded from investment consideration:

- Companies that, to the best of the Asset Manager's knowledge, generate any revenue from *inhumane weapons;* and
- Companies that generate a significant amount of their revenue from certain industries or business activities deemed by the Asset Manager to be controversial *(e.g. arms, tobacco, pornography, nuclear power production, coal).*

For example, countries are excluded from investment consideration based on the below criteria:

- if the country has not signed certain international treaties on *controversial weapons;*
- if the country fails to meet basic requirements with respect to *human rights and democracy* (assessed among other things based on Freedom House Index, rating of the Reporters Without Boarders Press Freedom, ratification of conventions and treaties in respect of human rights and labour conditions)*;*
- if the country has a high level of *corruption* (assessed among other things based on Transparency International Corruption Perception Index and if a country's military budget exceeds 4% of gross domestic product)*;*
- if the country is subject to sanctions under Art 41 of the UN security council *to eliminate terrorism and weapons proliferation, oppose human rights violations or violations of international treaties, money laundering and deliberate destabilization of sovereign countries and drug trafficking;* or
- if the country is considered a jurisdiction with *strategic AML/CFT deficiencies* by the Financial Action Task Force ("FATF").

ESG Rating: The following are key performance indicators on ESG factors related to an issuer that are included in the ESG cockpit, which is a proprietary tool used as part of the ESG rating system discussed below, in the process to identify a universe of investable issuers through a systematic process which relies on information from underlying issuers (and therefore promoted as environmental and/or social characteristics by the Sub-Fund):

- In respect of companies as issuers*: greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, water and sanitation***,** *natural resources and biodiversity, waste and emissions, labour conditions, health and safety, human resources, diversity, education, suppliers, community relations and product impact*.
- In respect of supranational organisations as issuers*: controversial practices, business ethics & product responsibility, environmental principles and action plans, community & human rights.*
- In respect of countries as issuers: *CO2 intensity, biodiversity and resources, corruption and business climate, public spending for education.*

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

- **ESG Exclusion Policy**. The first factor contributing to whether the Sub-Fund will be considered to be attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Sub-Fund has successfully and consistently executed its ESG exclusion policy.
- **Screening based on ESG Rating.** Another factor contributing to whether the Sub-Fund will be considered to be attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Sub-Fund has successfully and consistently applied its ESG rating system in the process to identify a universe of investable issuers and/or issuers in the investment monitoring process.
- **Sustainable Investments.** The aggregate weight of sustainable investments held by the Sub-Fund shall be calculated and used to measure the attainment by the Sub-Fund of the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.
- **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("UN SDGs")**. Sustainable investments of the Sub-Fund target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum based on the alignment of such investments with the UN SDGs. Thus, another factor contributing to whether the Sub-Fund is attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Sub-Fund has successfully and consistently applied its policy relating to investing in sustainable investments. The Asset Manager considers as sustainable investments, which are aligned with SFDR, only instruments which either:
    i. qualify as a Green, Social or Sustainable use of proceeds ("**UOP**") instrument according to the principles of the International Capital Markets Associations ("**ICMA**"), which align with UN SDGs, or
    ii. have a positive net contribution to UN SDGs by virtue of the issuer's net positive SDG score, based on the outputs from the ESG rating system. For the avoidance of doubt, the net positive SDG score, and therefore the level of

sustainable investments, is determined on the basis of how an investment contributes, in terms of a total impact contribution (which includes an analysis of products, services and operational alignment) to an environmental or social objective.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in issuers that positively contribute to the UN SDGs, thus promoting environmental and/or social characteristics through a combination of environmental and social objectives.

An investment with an environmental objective aligned with SFDR is one which is oriented towards, for example, climate change adaptation (e.g. support adaptation related research), climate change mitigation (e.g. develop renewable energies technologies), protection of biodiversity (e.g. promote organic farming), reduction of air, soil and water pollution.

An investment with a social objective aligned with SFDR is an investment that contributes to tackling inequality or that fosters social cohesion, social integration and labour relations, or an investment in human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

In terms of ensuring that the sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective, a requirement for sustainable investments is the positive contribution to UN SDGs, which cover a broad set of ESG activities.

In addition, the portfolio is systematically screened for controversies across environmental and / or social issues as part of the Asset Manager's "do no significant harm" ("DNSH") assessment in respect of issuers as well as in respect of projects that are financed through the UOP instruments. A sudden drop due to an ESG controversy will generally lead to an alert to be triggered so further assessment and action can be taken.

As an additional safeguard, the mandatory principal adverse impacts set out in Annex 1 of the regulatory technical standards supplementing the SFDR are used to further screen against activities that may significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives, whereby investments that do not meet minimum thresholds applied by the Asset Manager for each of the mandatory PAI indicators in Annex 1 shall be excluded from investment consideration.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors in the context of sustainable investments are considered in the following manner:

- Principal adverse impact indicators are captured under the DNSH principle for sustainable investments outlined in the section entitled "How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?"
- Principal adverse impacts are assessed as part of the ESG rating system.
- Principal adverse impact indicators are reported on as outlined in the section entitled "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?"

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

The Asset Manager monitors breaches and controversies for new and existing investments which largely relies on the quality of data supplied by external data providers.

Where the Asset Manager identifies clear breaches of norms outlined in the a) OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, b) the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and c) the International Bill of Human Rights the Asset Manager will seek to exclude the issuer from investment by the Sub-Fund. However, it cannot be guaranteed that all investments, especially in jurisdictions where data scarcity is pronounced, can be assessed and thereby excluded.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by whi Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonor objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investmer underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria j environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlyi this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmenta sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm a environmental or social objectives.

(a)

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

✖ Yes

Yes, principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors are assessed as part of the ESG rating system. The Asset Manager considers and evaluates a range of principle adverse impact indicators, but the availability of data on some indicators is limited due to a lack of reporting of metrics by companies, issuers or investee entities. Accordingly, the integration of principle adverse impact indicators is conducted on a best-efforts basis; however, it is expected that principle adverse impact indicators can be applied to a greater portion of the Asset Manager's investable universe once data availability improves. This will allow for enhanced insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee companies or issuers.

For further information on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors, refer to the Asset Manager's website and the Sub-Fund's forthcoming annual report.

No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

In seeking to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will invest most of its assets in debt securities and instruments (debentures, bonds, fixed-rate securities, notes and others), as well as money market instruments issued by private and public-law debtors from all over the world, in term deposits and time deposits with banks in Lichtenstein, in any other member state of the EEA or in Switzerland as well as in units of other undertakings for collective investments in transferable securities and undertakings comparable to a UCITS which invest their assets in accordance with the investment policy (money market funds and/or money market funds with short maturities) of this Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund Fund integrates environmental and / or social characteristics as part of its investment process, as outlined in this SFDR Annex.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Investments are selected taking into account the following:

- **ESG Exclusion Policy**. Exclusions are applied in the investment selection process based on ESG factors, as disclosed in the section entitled "What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?" The application of the ESG exclusion policy is embedded into the Sub-Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

- **Screening based on ESG Rating.** Following the application of the above exclusions, the Asset Manager utilises its ESG rating system in respect of the remaining eligible investments. The Asset Manager has developed a proprietary ESG rating system based on external data providers and sources that provides objective, relevant and systematic ESG information. The ESG rating provides a ranking based on ESG criteria, whereby issuers with more attractive ESG values are scored more highly than others.

  The ESG rating serves as a main indicator in addition to traditional credit metric to identify risks and opportunities that are not yet factored in the current prices and are expected to impact the spreads negatively.

  In respect of companies and supranationals as issuers, the application of the ESG rating screening process as outlined above is applied to the total universe of such issuers analysed through the Asset Manager's proprietary rating tool and the lowest scoring 25% of companies and supranationals analysed, in terms of their ESG score, are excluded from investment consideration. It should be noted that the range of companies and supranationals analysed through the Asset Manager's proprietary rating tool may be wider than the target investment universe of the Sub-Fund, meaning that the actual amount of investments excluded from the Sub-Fund's scope of investments may effectively be a minimum rate that is lower than 25%. In respect of the ongoing monitoring of this process, if, after the point of initial investment, companies or supranationals as issuers subsequently fall into the lowest scoring 25% issuers available through the Asset Manager's proprietary rating tool in terms of their ESG score, the Asset Manager commits to divesting or disposing of such positions according to its internal guidelines and acting in the best interests of Shareholders.

  Investors should note that the abovementioned screening and reduction of 25% of lowest scoring companies and supranational issuers does not apply to countries as issuers. The application of the ESG rating exclusion is embedded into the Sub-Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

- **Sustainable Investments.** In order for an investee entity to be considered a sustainable investment, it must be assessed by the Asset Manager as meeting the following criteria: (i) it must contribute to an environmental or social objective (which may be assessed on the basis of alignment of such investments with the UN SDGs, as considered further below); (ii) it must do no significant harm to any other environmental or social objective; and (iii) it must follow good governance practices. At least 20% of the assets of the Sub-Fund will be committed to sustainable investments. This commitment is embedded into the Sub-Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

- **UN SDGs.** The UN SDG alignment of an instrument can be ascertained through positive screening criteria in two ways:

  1) **Use of Proceeds**. To invest into a UOP instrument classifying as a sustainable investment of an issuer who has not been removed following the above-described exclusion methods, the Asset Manager needs to additionally assess that:

  i. the instrument qualifies as "Green", "Social" or "Sustainable" under the ICMA standards and contributes to a relevant UN SDG. The Asset Manager periodically reviews all publicly available UOP frameworks, allocation and assurance reports of every individual UOP instrument and verifies the association to each relevant UN SDG in an internally maintained database. To undertake this analysis the Asset Manager may use data provided by external ESG data providers and proprietary models, as well as directly

communicating with the issuer; and

ii. there are no controversies in relation to such instrument. Such controversies may arise from the stated financing goals, type of activity, governance and reporting expectations which are inferior to the current ICMA standard and market practice; and

iii. according to an independent and market recognized second party opinion the instrument's framework is verified and aligned with the relevant standard and the market practice.

2) **Issuer's Net UN SDG Impact score.** When investing in instruments which are not UOP, the Asset Manager selects issuers with a net positive SDG score, based on the outputs from the ESG rating system.

Following the above steps, investments are selected on the basis of the general active asset management strategy, as outlined in the section of the Supplement entitled Investment Strategy for additional details. As part of such asset management strategy, weight is also given to ESG considerations when evaluating instruments with comparable profiles.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

There is no committed minimum rate at the level of the Sub-Fund to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

Good governance practices include sounds management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund will typically focus on exposure to a broad range of fixed income securities and instruments.

In the context of exposure to corporate issuers, in order to ensure that such issuers follow good governance practices, as reasonably determined by the Asset Manager, the Asset Manager's quantitative screening of corporate governance, which relies on information from underlying companies, considers the independence and competency of investee company boards in terms of leadership and composition, existing and independent key committees, the degree of integration of long-term and ESG related targets, and minority shareholder protections. In addition, good governance is a factor in the qualitative assessment of individual companies prior to investment.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 75% of the assets of the Sub-Fund will be allocated to investments aligned with environmental and/or social characteristics (#1). At least 20% of the assets of the Sub-Fund will be committed to sustainable investments which are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy (#1A).

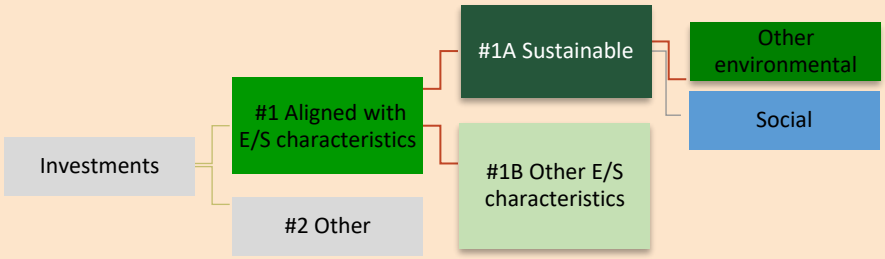
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Minimum environmental and social safeguards and the purpose of the remaining portion of investments is outlined in the section titled "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"

The below graphical representation contextualises the types of investment considered.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the Sub-Fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the Sub-Fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers**: -

The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Sub-Fund does not use derivatives specifically for the purpose of attaining the environmental and or social characteristics it promotes. Rather, the Sub-Fund may use derivatives for ordinary purposes, as outlined in the Supplement, that is, for investment purposes, hedging and/or for efficient portfolio management purposes and in certain cases this may therefore incidentally relate to the Sub-Fund attaining the environmental and or social characteristics it promotes.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any proportion of its assets in environmentally sustainable economic activities aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Accordingly, the level of committed EU Taxonomy-aligned investments shall be zero per cent.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities t comply with the EU Taxonomy?[1]

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

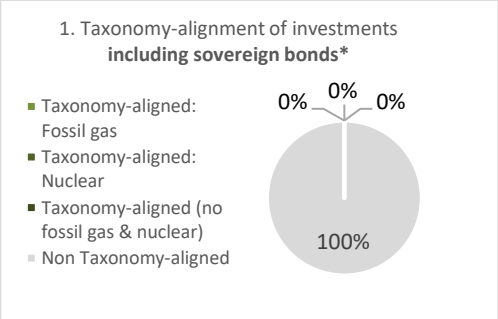
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

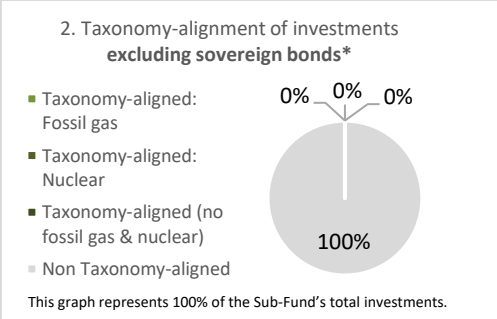
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to make sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The sustainable investments of the Sub-Fund will target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum and among those will be sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

While the minimum share of sustainable investments, environmental and social combined, that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be 20% of the assets of the Sub-Fund, on the basis that the Sub-Fund does not have a specific environmental focus, the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy shall greater than 0% of the assets of the Sub-Fund.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sustainable investments of the Sub-Fund will target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum and among those will be sustainable investments with a social objective that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

While the minimum share of sustainable investments, environmental and social combined, that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation will be 20% of the assets of the Sub-Fund, on the basis that the Sub-Fund does not have a specific social focus, the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation shall be greater than 0% of the assets of the Sub-Fund.

What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments under “#2 Other” are investments which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics nor qualify as sustainable investments, for example:

- There may be insufficient data available to verify any classification under sustainable investments or investments with environmental and/or social characteristics.
- There may be exposures where an ESG assessment cannot be applied or there is lacking market practice for appropriate quantification of ESG factors.
- Exposures consisting of certain FDI, hedging, cash or cash equivalents.

The Asset Manager applies minimum safeguards through a screening that is conducted to capture severe controversies or violations of social norms, taken into account as part of the final ESG score of an issuer. Investors should note while the Asset Manager has developed a comprehensive tool to rate securities on ESG-related metrics, there may exist instances where data is lacking, and such assessment may be impacted.

Additionally, to the extent possible and / or where any investments in “Other” form a portion of the strategic asset allocation, the Asset Manager’s proprietary ESG rating is applied to the investments making up the ’Other' section of the Sub-Fund in order to continually consider and review such investments. In instances where the rating sufficiently improves, such investments may be deemed by the Asset Manager as contributing towards the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. In such circumstances these investments will no longer be considered "Other".

Exclusions are also applied by the Asset Manager in the investment selection process based on ESG factors, as disclosed in the section entitled "What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?"

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The Sub-Fund has not designated a specific index as a reference benchmark to determine whether it is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

You may find more information on www.fundinfo.com and the Asset Manager’s website: www.lgtcp.com/en/regulatory-information.

II. LGT Sustainable Money Market Fund (EUR)

A. Overview of Definitions and Key Terms

Capitalized terms, unless otherwise defined below, shall have the same meaning as in the prospectus for the UCITS (the "**Prospectus**") under the heading "Definitions".

For SFDR purposes, the Management Company considers that the Sub-Fund meets the criteria of an ESG Oriented Fund. The Management Company reserves the right to reassess this at any time. If the Management Company determines at any future point that the Sub-Fund does not meet the criteria to qualify as an ESG Oriented Fund, this Supplement shall be updated accordingly.

Definitions

"Permitted Investment" means such investment as described under the section "Permitted Investments below.

"Sub-Fund" means the "LGT Sustainable Money Market Fund (EUR)".

Key Terms	**Unit Classes**			
Unit Class / Currency[1] [2]	**(EUR) B**	**(EUR) I1**	**(EUR) C**	**(EUR) IM**
Security number	1532774	3624043	24715343	13409697
ISIN number	LI0015327740	LI0036240435	LI0247153435	LI0134096978
Distributing / Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating
Minimum Initial Subscription	1 Unit	Equivalent of CHF 1 Mio, unless otherwise agreed with the Management Company	1 Unit	1 Unit
Minimum Additional Subscription	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Redemption	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Holding	1 Unit	Equivalent of CHF 1 Mio, unless otherwise agreed with the Management Company	1 Unit	1 Unit
Initial Subscription Day	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Initial Subscription Price	EUR 598.45	EUR 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00
Valuation Day	Every Business Day or such other day or days as the UCITS or the Management Company may (with the consent of the Depositary) determine and notify in advance to Unitholders, and the end of the Accounting Year.			
Subscription Day	Any Valuation Day and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.			
Subscription Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Subscription Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges).			
Subscription Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Subscription Day.			
Subscription Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Subscription Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.			
Redemption Day	Any Valuation Day and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.			
Redemption Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Redemption Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges).			
Redemption Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Redemption Day.			

[1] The individual requirements an Investor must comply with in order to be eligible to purchase units of a certain class are described below under "Profile of a Typical Investor".

[2] The currency risks can be hedged in whole or in part.

Redemption Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Redemption Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.
Conversion Day	Any Valuation Day and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.
Conversion Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Conversion Day.
Duration	Unlimited
Base Currency	Euro (EUR)
Denomination	With 3 decimal places
Listing	No
Securitization	No
Liquidity Gate Trigger	N/A
End of Accounting Year	April 30th

Costs Charged to Unitholders	**Unit Classes**			
Unit Class / Currency	**(EUR) B**	**(EUR) I1**	**(EUR) C**	**(EUR) IM**
Subscription Fee	Max. 3%	Max. 3%	Max. 3%	Max. 3%
Redemption Fee	None	None	None	None
Max. Conversion Fee	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent
Swing Factor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Swing Threshold	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Costs Charged to Sub-Fund [3] [4] [5]	**Unit Classes**			
Unit Class / Currency	**(EUR) B**	**(EUR) I1**	**(EUR) C**	**(EUR) IM**
Max. Management Fee	0.50% p.a.[6]	0.25% p.a.	0.25% p.a.	0.25% p.a.
Performance Fee	None	None	None	None
Operation Fee	Max. 0.05% p.a.	Max. 0.05% p.a.	Max. 0.05% p.a.	Max. 0.05% p.a.

B. Subscription / Redemption Terms

Issue of Units

Units may be purchased by investors as described in section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus. Initially, Units may be purchased on the Initial Subscription Day at the Initial Subscription Price. Thereafter, Units are available at the Subscription Price on each Subscription Day.

Requests for subscription must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Deadline with respect to each Subscription Day. Applications received after the Subscription Deadline will be recorded for subscription on the next following Subscription Day. Full payment for Units must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Payment Day.

Money market funds are not permitted to invest into this Sub-Fund.

For more details, please see section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus.

[3] The commission or fee charged is reported in the semi-annual and annual reports.

[4] Plus taxes and other expenses: Transaction costs charged by third parties and expenses incurred by the Management Company and the Depositary in exercising their responsibilities. For further information please refer to section 10 (Tax Provisions) and 11 (Costs and Fees).

[5] Where the Sub-Fund is liquidated, the Management Company and/or the Depositary may charge a liquidation fee of not more than CHF 10,000 for its own benefit.

[6] The flat-rate remuneration is made up of two components: a fixed fee and an interest-linked fee using the euro short-term rate (ESTR). The ESTR in any month shall be the official fixing on the last working day of the previous month. In the case of negative interest rates, an ESTR of zero shall be applied in the calculation of the flat-rate remuneration, i.e. the minimum fee charged shall be the fixed fee component.

Redemption of Units
Unitholders may request their Units be partially or fully redeemed as described in section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for redemption must be received by the Depositary on or before the Redemption Deadline with respect to each Redemption Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Deadline will be processed on the next following Redemption Day. Payment for redeemed Units will be made on the Redemption Payment Day.

For more details, please see section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus.

Conversion of Units
Unitholders may request their Units be converted in the Units of other Unit Classes in this Sub-Fund as described in section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for conversion must be received by the Depositary on or before the Conversion Deadline with respect to each Conversion Day. Conversion requests received after the Conversion Deadline will be processed on the next Conversion Day.

For more details, please see section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus.

C. Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund is a *Standard VNAV MMF*. The Sub-Fund is managed as a portfolio of Permitted Investments in accordance with the investment policy set out in this section. Investors should note that during any period of suspension of valuation or redemption or when the Sub-Fund is wound down, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, acting in the best interests of the Unitholders, may resolve that it is unreasonable and/or impracticable to comply with some or all of the policies and guidelines in this section.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve adequate returns in the currency of account while also safeguarding the capital and liquidity of assets of the Sub-Fund and contributing to long-term social, economic and environmental well-being globally.

There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Sub-Fund will be achieved, and investment results may vary substantially over time, especially in times of negative nominal interest rates.

Investment Strategy

In seeking to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will invest most of its assets in debt securities and instruments (debentures, bonds, fixed-rate securities, notes and others), as well as money market instruments issued by private and public-law debtors from all over the world, in term deposits and time deposits with banks in Lichtenstein, in any other member state of the EEA or in Switzerland as well as in units of other undertakings for collective investments in transferable securities and undertakings comparable to a UCITS which invest their assets in accordance with the investment policy (money market funds and/or money market funds with short maturities) of this Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund's portfolio is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

The Sub-Fund integrates environmental and / or social characteristics as part of its investment process. For further information in respect of how ESG is integrated, please refer to Section H. "SFDR Annex" of this Supplement.

Investment Guidelines

i. Permitted Investments

The Sub-Fund is restricted to holding a portfolio of investments with a weighted average remaining time to maturity of not more than 6 months, with floating rate investments being deemed to

mature on the next interest rate adjustment date for the purpose of calculating the individual remaining times to maturity of the assets and the weighted average remaining time to maturity of the portfolio.

The Sub-Fund is further restricted to holding a portfolio of investments with a weighted average time to final maturity of not more than 12 months, with fixed as well as floating rate investments being deemed to mature at their final maturity for the purpose of calculating the weighted average final maturity of the portfolio.

Investments may only be made in securities with a remaining time to maturity before payout of the nominal value of not more than 2 years whose next interest rate adjustment date must not be not later than 397 days after the time of the investment.

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivatives to hedge the interest rate or exchange rate risks inherent in the Sub-Fund's other investments.

Securities Financing Transactions

The Sub-Fund may use Securities Financing Transactions (repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements), as defined in the SFT Regulation. However, the Sub-Fund is not expected to use Total Return Swaps, as defined in the SFT Regulation.

All types of assets which may be held by the Sub-Fund in accordance with its investments objective and policy may be subject to a Securities Financing Transaction.

The maximum proportion of the Sub-Fund's assets which can be subject to Securities Financing Transactions is 30% of the Net Asset Value. However, the expected proportion of the Sub-Fund's assets which can be subject to Securities Financing Transactions is approximately 25% of the Net Asset Value.

The exposure held by the Sub-Fund through Securities Financing Transactions at any given time will depend on prevailing market conditions and the value of the relevant investments.

In any case, the most recent semi-annual and annual report of the UCITS will express as an absolute amount and as a percentage of the Sub-Fund's assets the amount of the Sub-Fund's assets subject to Securities Financing Transactions.

Please see the section entitled "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus for details of the risks associated with Securities Financing Transactions.

Please see the section entitled "Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps" in the Prospectus for further details in respect of the use of Total Return Swaps and Securities Financing Transactions.

ii. Concentration Rules

The Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its assets in units of UCITS or other undertakings comparable to a UCITS.

In accordance with the principle of risk diversification, with the approval of the competent supervisory authority, the Sub-Fund is authorised to invest up to 100% of its assets in different money market instruments issued or guaranteed separately or jointly by the EU; the national, regional and local administrations of the Member States of the EU or their central banks; the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank; the European Investment Fund; the European Stability Mechanism; the European Financial Stability Facility; a central authority or central bank of a third country; the International Monetary

Fund; the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the Council of Europe Development Bank; the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the Bank for International Settlements or any other relevant international financial institution or organisation to which one or more Member States belong. The above exception applies only if the following requirements are met: (i) the Sub-Fund holds money market instruments in at least six different issues of the issuer, and (ii) the Sub-Fund restricts its investment in money market instruments from a single issue to a maximum of 30% of its assets.

Subject to the Sub-Fund's investment restrictions and the UCITS law, the Sub-Fund is not restricted as to the percentage of assets which may be invested in any particular industry, instrument, market or strategy. In attempting to maximize the returns, the Sub-Fund may concentrate holdings in certain industries, instruments, markets or strategies, which in the Asset Managers's sole judgement, provide the best profit opportunities and are consistent with the Sub-Fund's investment objective and permitted investments.

iii. Risk Management and Leverage

The Sub-Fund will use the modified commitment approach to accurately measure, monitor and manage the leverage effect produced by the use of derivatives. For further details please see section entitled "Risk Management" in the Prospectus.

D. Profile of a Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is suitable for investors with a low risk appetite who want to be able to liquidate their investment at short notice.

E. Specific Risk Factors

The performance of the Units depends on the investment policy and the development of the markets or the materialization of risks inherent in securities and instruments in which the Sub-Fund invests and cannot be determined in advance. In this context, it should be noted that the value of the Units may rise above or fall below the issue price at any time. There is no guarantee that investors will recover the full amount of their initial capital investment.

This investment type is subject to a limited degree of interest rate risk, which may have negative effects on net assets, since most assets of the Sub-Fund are invested in money-market and similar securities. Both issuer and market risk may be said to be relatively low but may not be completely excluded. The use of financial derivatives for purposes other than hedging may give rise to increased risk.

The Sub-Fund is a money market fund. Regarding the specific risks of investing in money market funds investors should note

a) that a money market fund is not a guaranteed investment.
b) that an investment in money market funds is different from an investment in deposits because of the risk that the principal amount invested is capable of fluctuation.
c) that the Sub-Fund does not rely on external support guaranteeing the liquidity of the Sub-Fund or stabilising the net asset value per share.
d) that the risk of loss of the principal amount invested into the Sub-Fund is borne by the investor.

The above list is not a complete list of all potential risk factors. The Management Company and the Asset Manager seek to limit risks by monitoring the Sub-Fund's asset allocation and individual target funds. Please note that an investment in the Sub-Fund should be seen as a long-term exposure which may be subject to a high volatility.

In addition, this Sub-Fund may also be subject to the general risks described in section "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

F. Underlying Managers' Fees

Any commission or management, advisory or distribution fees received by the Management Company or the Asset Manager or other delegate of the Management Company, or an associated or related company of the Management Company or the Asset Manager, by virtue of investment by the Sub-Fund in the Underlying Funds managed by the Management Company or the Asset Manager and/or any of their affiliates, not being fees or commission payable by the Management Company or Asset Manager (or an associated or related company) to their unaffiliated delegate, must be paid into the assets of the Sub-Fund. Further, where an Underlying Fund is managed by the Management Company, the Asset Manager or an associated entity, the Management Company and its delegates or the associated entity, as applicable, will waive any preliminary charge, repurchase charge or exchange charge that would otherwise be payable in connection with the investment in that Underlying Fund.

The Sub-Fund must also pay the applicable subscription, redemption, distribution, administration, operations, and/or custody fees and/or other fees in respect of each Underlying Managers in which it invests.

G. Additional Information and Past Performance

The additional qualitative and quantitative information prescribed by Article 36 (2) of the MMF Regulation regarding the portfolio of the Sub-Fund is published at least weekly on www.fundinfo.com.

The historic performance of the Sub-Fund (including Unit Classes), once available, shall be published on the website of the LAFV (*Liechtensteinischer Anlagefondsverband*) (www.lafv.li). Past performance is not a guarantee or indication of present and/or future performance.

H. SFDR Annex

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities.** The Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product Name: LGT Funds SICAV – LGT Sustainable Money Market Fund (EUR)

Legal entity identifier: 5493006G6JC70PS8ZU84

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%	☒ It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as it seeks to take into account ESG related factors in the asset selection and investment consideration and / or monitoring process in the following ways:

ESG Exclusion Policy: Exclusions are applied in the investment selection process based on ESG factors as a means of promoting environmental and social characteristics. Different factors apply to companies and to governments as the issuer of the instruments.

For example, the following companies are excluded from investment consideration:

- Companies that, to the best of the Asset Manager's knowledge, generate any revenue from *inhumane weapons;* and
- Companies that generate a significant amount of their revenue from certain industries or business activities deemed by the Asset Manager to be controversial *(e.g. arms, tobacco, pornography, nuclear power production, coal).*

For example, countries are excluded from investment consideration based on the below criteria:

- if the country has not signed certain international treaties on *controversial weapons;*
- if the country fails to meet basic requirements with respect to *human rights and democracy* (assessed among other things based on Freedom House Index, rating of the Reporters Without Boarders Press Freedom, ratification of conventions and treaties in respect of human rights and labour conditions)*;*
- if the country has a high level of *corruption* (assessed among other things based on Transparency International Corruption Perception Index and if a country's military budget exceeds 4% of gross domestic product)*;*
- if the country is subject to sanctions under Art 41 of the UN security council *to eliminate terrorism and weapons proliferation, oppose human rights violations or violations of international treaties, money laundering and deliberate destabilization of sovereign countries and drug trafficking;* or
- if the country is considered a jurisdiction with *strategic AML/CFT deficiencies* by the Financial Action Task Force ("FATF").

ESG Rating: The following are key performance indicators on ESG factors related to an issuer that are included in the ESG cockpit, which is a proprietary tool used as part of the ESG rating system discussed below, in the process to identify a universe of investable issuers through a systematic process which relies on information from underlying issuers (and therefore promoted as environmental and/or social characteristics by the Sub-Fund):

- In respect of companies as issuers*: greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, water and sanitation***,** *natural resources and biodiversity, waste and emissions, labour conditions, health and safety, human resources, diversity, education, suppliers, community relations and product impact*.
- In respect of supranational organisations as issuers*: controversial practices, business ethics & product responsibility, environmental principles and action plans, community & human rights.*
- In respect of countries as issuers: *CO2 intensity, biodiversity and resources, corruption and business climate, public spending for education.*

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

- **ESG Exclusion Policy**. The first factor contributing to whether the Sub-Fund will be considered to be attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Sub-Fund has successfully and consistently executed its ESG exclusion policy.
- **Screening based on ESG Rating.** Another factor contributing to whether the Sub-Fund will be considered to be attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Sub-Fund has successfully and consistently applied its ESG rating system in the process to identify a universe of investable issuers and/or issuers in the investment monitoring process.
- **Sustainable Investments.** The aggregate weight of sustainable investments held by the Sub-Fund shall be calculated and used to measure the attainment by the Sub-Fund of the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.
- **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("UN SDGs")**. Sustainable investments of the Sub-Fund target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum based on the alignment of such investments with the UN SDGs. Thus, another factor contributing to whether the Sub-Fund is attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Sub-Fund has successfully and consistently applied its policy relating to investing in sustainable investments. The Asset Manager considers as sustainable investments, which are aligned with SFDR, only instruments which either:

    i. qualify as a Green, Social or Sustainable use of proceeds ("**UOP**") instrument according to the principles of the International Capital Markets Associations ("**ICMA**"), which align with UN SDGs, or

    ii. have a positive net contribution to UN SDGs by virtue of the issuer's net

positive SDG score, based on the outputs from the ESG rating system. For the avoidance of doubt, the net positive SDG score, and therefore the level of sustainable investments, is determined on the basis of how an investment contributes, in terms of a total impact contribution (which includes an analysis of products, services and operational alignment) to an environmental or social objective.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in issuers that positively contribute to the UN SDGs, thus promoting environmental and/or social characteristics through a combination of environmental and social objectives.

An investment with an environmental objective aligned with SFDR is one which is oriented towards, for example, climate change adaptation (e.g. support adaptation related research), climate change mitigation (e.g. develop renewable energies technologies), protection of biodiversity (e.g. promote organic farming), reduction of air, soil and water pollution.

An investment with a social objective aligned with SFDR is an investment that contributes to tackling inequality or that fosters social cohesion, social integration and labour relations, or an investment in human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

In terms of ensuring that the sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective, a requirement for sustainable investments is the positive contribution to UN SDGs, which cover a broad set of ESG activities.

In addition, the portfolio is systematically screened for controversies across environmental and / or social issues as part of the Asset Manager's "do no significant harm" ("DNSH") assessment in respect of issuers as well as in respect of projects that are financed through the UOP instruments. A sudden drop due to an ESG controversy will generally lead to an alert to be triggered so further assessment and action can be taken.

As an additional safeguard, the mandatory principal adverse impacts set out in Annex 1 of the regulatory technical standards supplementing the SFDR are used to further screen against activities that may significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives, whereby investments that do not meet minimum thresholds applied by the Asset Manager for each of the mandatory PAI indicators in Annex 1 shall be excluded from investment consideration.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors in the context of sustainable investments are considered in the following manner:

- Principal adverse impact indicators are captured under the DNSH principle for sustainable investments outlined in the section entitled "How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?"
- Principal adverse impacts are assessed as part of the ESG rating system.
- Principal adverse impact indicators are reported on as outlined in the section entitled "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?"

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business

and Human Rights? Details:

The Asset Manager monitors breaches and controversies for new and existing investments which largely relies on the quality of data supplied by external data providers.

Where the Asset Manager identifies clear breaches of norms outlined in the a) OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, b) the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and c) the International Bill of Human Rights the Asset Manager will seek to exclude the issuer from investment by the Sub-Fund. However, it cannot be guaranteed that all investments, especially in jurisdictions where data scarcity is pronounced, can be assessed and thereby excluded.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by whi Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonor objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investmer underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria j environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlyi this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmenta sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm a environmental or social objectives.

(b)

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

✖ Yes

Yes, principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors are assessed as part of the ESG rating system. The Asset Manager considers and evaluates a range of principle adverse impact indicators, but the availability of data on some indicators is limited due to a lack of reporting of metrics by companies, issuers or investee entities. Accordingly, the integration of principle adverse impact indicators is conducted on a best-efforts basis; however, it is expected that principle adverse impact indicators can be applied to a greater portion of the Asset Manager's investable universe once data availability improves. This will allow for enhanced insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee companies or issuers.

For further information on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors, refer to the Asset Manager's website and the Sub-Fund's forthcoming annual report.

No

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

In seeking to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will invest most of its assets in debt securities and instruments (debentures, bonds, fixed-rate securities, notes and others), as well as money market instruments issued by private and public-law debtors from all over the world, in term deposits and time deposits with banks in Lichtenstein, in any other member state of the EEA or in Switzerland as well as in units of other undertakings for collective investments in transferable securities and undertakings comparable to a UCITS which invest their assets in accordance with the investment policy (money market funds and/or money market funds with short maturities) of this Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund Fund integrates environmental and / or social characteristics as part of its investment process, as outlined in this SFDR Annex.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Investments are selected taking into account the following:

- **ESG Exclusion Policy**. Exclusions are applied in the investment selection process based on ESG factors, as disclosed in the section entitled "What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?" The application of the ESG exclusion policy is embedded into the Sub-Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

- **Screening based on ESG Rating.** Following the application of the above exclusions, the Asset Manager utilises its ESG rating system in respect of the remaining eligible investments. The Asset Manager has developed a proprietary ESG rating system based on external data providers and sources that provides objective, relevant and systematic ESG information. The ESG rating provides a ranking based on ESG criteria, whereby issuers with more attractive ESG values are scored more highly than others.

  The ESG rating serves as a main indicator in addition to traditional credit metric to identify risks and opportunities that are not yet factored in the current prices and are expected to impact the spreads negatively.

  In respect of companies and supranationals as issuers, the application of the ESG rating screening process as outlined above is applied to the total universe of such issuers analysed through the Asset Manager's proprietary rating tool and the lowest scoring 25% of companies and supranationals analysed, in terms of their ESG score, are excluded from investment consideration. It should be noted that the range of companies and supranationals analysed through the Asset Manager's proprietary rating tool may be wider than the target investment universe of the Sub-Fund, meaning that the actual amount of investments excluded from the Sub-Fund's scope of investments may effectively be a minimum rate that is lower than 25%. In respect of the ongoing monitoring of this process, if, after the point of initial investment, companies or supranationals as issuers subsequently fall into the lowest scoring 25% issuers available through the Asset Manager's proprietary rating tool in terms of their ESG score, the Asset Manager commits to divesting or disposing of such positions according to its internal guidelines and acting in the best interests of Shareholders.

  Investors should note that the abovementioned screening and reduction of 25% of lowest scoring companies and supranational issuers does not apply to countries as issuers. The application of the ESG rating exclusion is embedded into the Sub-Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

- **Sustainable Investments.** In order for an investee entity to be considered a sustainable investment, it must be assessed by the Asset Manager as meeting the following criteria: (i) it must contribute to an environmental or social objective (which may be assessed on the basis of alignment of such investments with the UN SDGs, as considered further below); (ii) it must do no significant harm to any other environmental or social objective; and (iii) it must follow good governance practices. At least 20% of the assets of the Sub-Fund will be committed to sustainable investments. This commitment is embedded into the Sub-Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

- **UN SDGs.** The UN SDG alignment of an instrument can be ascertained through positive screening criteria in two ways:

  1) **Use of Proceeds**. To invest into a UOP instrument classifying as a sustainable investment of an issuer who has not been removed following the above-described exclusion methods, the Asset Manager needs to additionally assess that:

  i. the instrument qualifies as "Green", "Social" or "Sustainable" under the ICMA standards and contributes to a relevant UN SDG. The Asset Manager periodically reviews all publicly available UOP frameworks, allocation and assurance reports of every individual UOP instrument and verifies the association to each relevant UN SDG in an internally maintained database. To undertake this analysis the Asset

Manager may use data provided by external ESG data providers and proprietary models, as well as directly communicating with the issuer; and

ii. there are no controversies in relation to such instrument. Such controversies may arise from the stated financing goals, type of activity, governance and reporting expectations which are inferior to the current ICMA standard and market practice; and

iii. according to an independent and market recognized second party opinion the instrument's framework is verified and aligned with the relevant standard and the market practice.

2) **Issuer's Net UN SDG Impact score.** When investing in instruments which are not UOP, the Asset Manager selects issuers with a net positive SDG score, based on the outputs from the ESG rating system.

Following the above steps, investments are selected on the basis of the general active asset management strategy, as outlined in the section of the Supplement entitled Investment Strategy for additional details. As part of such asset management strategy, weight is also given to ESG considerations when evaluating instruments with comparable profiles.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

There is no committed minimum rate at the level of the Sub-Fund to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

Good governance practices include sounds management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund will typically focus on exposure to a broad range of fixed income securities and instruments.

In the context of exposure to corporate issuers, in order to ensure that such issuers follow good governance practices, as reasonably determined by the Asset Manager, the Asset Manager's quantitative screening of corporate governance, which relies on information from underlying companies, considers the independence and competency of investee company boards in terms of leadership and composition, existing and independent key committees, the degree of integration of long-term and ESG related targets, and minority shareholder protections. In addition, good governance is a factor in the qualitative assessment of individual companies prior to investment.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 75% of the assets of the Sub-Fund will be allocated to investments aligned with environmental and/or social characteristics (#1). At least 20% of the assets of the Sub-Fund will be committed to sustainable investments which are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy (#1A).

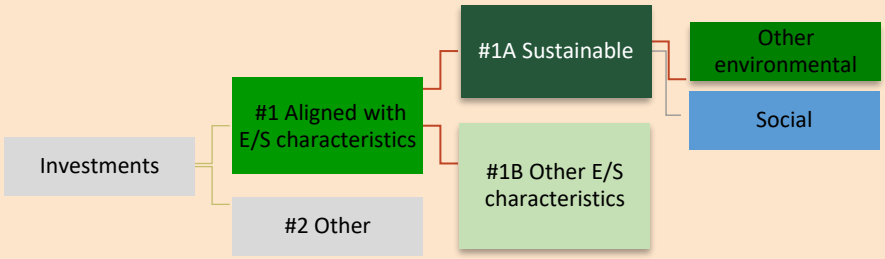
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Minimum environmental and social safeguards and the purpose of the remaining portion of investments is outlined in the section titled "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"

The below graphical representation contextualises the types of investment considered.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the Sub-Fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the Sub-Fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers**: -

The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Sub-Fund does not use derivatives specifically for the purpose of attaining the environmental and or social characteristics it promotes. Rather, the Sub-Fund may use derivatives for ordinary purposes, as outlined in the Supplement, that is, for investment purposes, hedging and/or for efficient portfolio management purposes and in certain cases this may therefore incidentally relate to the Sub-Fund attaining the environmental and or social characteristics it promotes.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any proportion of its assets in environmentally sustainable economic activities aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Accordingly, the level of committed EU Taxonomy-aligned investments shall be zero per cent.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities t comply with the EU Taxonomy?[1]

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

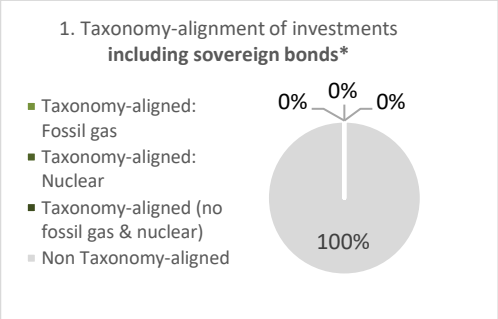
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

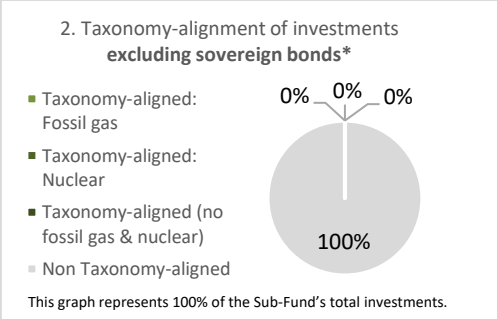
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to make sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The sustainable investments of the Sub-Fund will target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum and among those will be sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

While the minimum share of sustainable investments, environmental and social combined, that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be 20% of the assets of the Sub-Fund, on the basis that the Sub-Fund does not have a specific environmental focus, the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy shall greater than 0% of the assets of the Sub-Fund.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sustainable investments of the Sub-Fund will target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum and among those will be sustainable investments with a social objective that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

While the minimum share of sustainable investments, environmental and social combined, that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation will be 20% of the assets of the Sub-Fund, on the basis that the Sub-Fund does not have a specific social focus, the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation shall be greater than 0% of the assets of the Sub-Fund.

What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments under “#2 Other” are investments which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics nor qualify as sustainable investments, for example:

- There may be insufficient data available to verify any classification under sustainable investments or investments with environmental and/or social characteristics.
- There may be exposures where an ESG assessment cannot be applied or there is lacking market practice for appropriate quantification of ESG factors.
- Exposures consisting of certain FDI, hedging, cash or cash equivalents.

The Asset Manager applies minimum safeguards through a screening that is conducted to capture severe controversies or violations of social norms, taken into account as part of the final ESG score of an issuer. Investors should note while the Asset Manager has developed a comprehensive tool to rate securities on ESG-related metrics, there may exist instances where data is lacking, and such assessment may be impacted.

Additionally, to the extent possible and / or where any investments in “Other” form a portion of the strategic asset allocation, the Asset Manager’s proprietary ESG rating is applied to the investments making up the ’Other' section of the Sub-Fund in order to continually consider and review such investments. In instances where the rating sufficiently improves, such investments may be deemed by the Asset Manager as contributing towards the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. In such circumstances these investments will no longer be considered "Other".

Exclusions are also applied by the Asset Manager in the investment selection process based on ESG factors, as disclosed in the section entitled "What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?"

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The Sub-Fund has not designated a specific index as a reference benchmark to determine whether it is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

You may find more information on www.fundinfo.com and the Asset Manager’s website: www.lgtcp.com/en/regulatory-information.

III. LGT Sustainable Money Market Fund (USD)

A. Overview of Definitions and Key Terms

Capitalized terms, unless otherwise defined below, shall have the same meaning as in the prospectus for the UCITS (the "**Prospectus**") under the heading "Definitions".

For SFDR purposes, the Management Company considers that the Sub-Fund meets the criteria of an ESG Oriented Fund. The Management Company reserves the right to reassess this at any time. If the Management Company determines at any future point that the Sub-Fund does not meet the criteria to qualify as an ESG Oriented Fund, this Supplement shall be updated accordingly.

Definitions

"Permitted Investment" means such investment as described under the section "Permitted Investments below.

"Sub-Fund" means the "LGT Sustainable Money Market Fund (USD)".

Key Terms	**Unit Classes**			
Unit Class / Currency[1] [2]	**(USD) B**	**(USD) I1**	**(USD) C**	**(USD) IM**
Security number	1532775	3624054	24715345	13409698
ISIN number	LI0015327757	LI0036240542	LI0247153450	LI0134096986
Distributing / Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating
Minimum Initial Subscription	1 Unit	Equivalent of CHF 1 Mio, unless otherwise agreed with the Management Company	1 Unit	1 Unit
Minimum Additional Subscription	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Redemption	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Holding	1 Unit	Equivalent of CHF 1 Mio, unless otherwise agreed with the Management Company	1 Unit	1 Unit
Initial Subscription Day	N/A	TBD	N/A	N/A
Initial Subscription Price	USD 1,227.20	USD 1,000.00	USD 1,000.00	USD 1,000.00
Valuation Day	Every Business Day or such other day or days as the UCITS or the Management Company may (with the consent of the Depositary) determine and notify in advance to Unitholders, and the end of the Accounting Year.			
Subscription Day	Any Valuation Day and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.			
Subscription Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Subscription Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges)			
Subscription Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Subscription Day.			
Subscription Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Subscription Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.			
Redemption Day	Any Valuation Day and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.			
Redemption Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Redemption Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges)			
Redemption Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Redemption Day.			

[1] The individual requirements an Investor must comply with in order to be eligible to purchase units of a certain class are described below under "Profile of a Typical Investor".

[2] The currency risks can be hedged in whole or in part.

Redemption Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Redemption Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.
Conversion Day	Any Valuation Day and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.
Conversion Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Conversion Day.
Duration	Unlimited
Base Currency	US Dollar (USD)
Denomination	With 3 decimal places
Listing	No
Securitization	No
Liquidity Gate Trigger	No
End of Accounting Year	April 30th

Costs Charged to Unitholders	**Unit Classes**			
Unit Class / Currency	**(USD) B**	**(USD) I1**	**(USD) C**	**(USD) IM**
Subscription Fee	Max. 3%	Max. 3%	Max. 3%	Max. 3%
Redemption Fee	None	None	None	None
Max. Conversion Fee	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent
Swing Factor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Swing Threshold	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Costs Charged to Sub-Fund [3] [4] [5]	**Unit Classes**			
Unit Class / Currency	**(USD) B**	**(USD) I1**	**(USD) C**	**(USD) IM**
Max. Management Fee	0.50% p.a.[6]	0.25% p.a.	0.25% p.a.	0.25% p.a.
Performance Fee	None	None	None	None
Operation Fee	Max. 0.05% p.a.	Max. 0.05% p.a.	Max. 0.05% p.a.	Max. 0.05% p.a.

B. Subscription / Redemption Terms

Issue of Units

Units may be purchased by investors as described in section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus. Initially, Units may be purchased on the Initial Subscription Day at the Initial Subscription Price. Thereafter, Units are available at the Subscription Price on each Subscription Day.

Requests for subscription must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Deadline with respect to each Subscription Day. Applications received after the Subscription Deadline will be recorded for subscription on the next following Subscription Day. Full payment for Units must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Payment Day.

Money market funds are not permitted to invest into this Sub-Fund.

For more details, please see section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus.

[3] The commission or fee charged is reported in the semi-annual and annual reports.

[4] Plus taxes and other expenses: Transaction costs charged by third parties and expenses incurred by the Management Company and the Depositary in exercising their responsibilities. For further information please refer to section 10 (Tax Provisions) and 11 (Costs and Fees).

[5] Where the Sub-Fund is liquidated, the Management Company and/or the Depositary may charge a liquidation fee of not more than CHF 10,000 for its own benefit.

[6] The flat-rate remuneration is made up of two components: a fixed fee and an interest-linked fee using the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR). The SOFR in any month shall be the official fixing on the last working day of the previous month. In the case of negative interest rates, a SOFR of zero shall be applied in the calculation of the flat-rate remuneration, i.e. the minimum fee charged shall be the fixed fee component.

Redemption of Units
Unitholders may request their Units be partially or fully redeemed as described in section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for redemption must be received by the Depositary on or before the Redemption Deadline with respect to each Redemption Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Deadline will be processed on the next following Redemption Day. Payment for redeemed Units will be made on the Redemption Payment Day.

For more details, please see section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus.

Conversion of Units
Unitholders may request their Units be converted in the Units of other Unit Classes in this Sub-Fund as described in section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for conversion must be received by the Depositary on or before the Conversion Deadline with respect to each Conversion Day. Conversion requests received after the Conversion Deadline will be processed on the next Conversion Day.

For more details, please see section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus.

C. Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund is a *Standard VNAV MMF*. The Sub-Fund is managed as a portfolio of Permitted Investments in accordance with the investment policy set out in this section. Investors should note that during any period of suspension of valuation or redemption or when the Sub-Fund is wound down, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, acting in the best interests of the Unitholders, may resolve that it is unreasonable and/or impracticable to comply with some or all of the policies and guidelines in this section.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve adequate returns in the currency of account while also safeguarding the capital and liquidity of assets of the Sub-Fund and contributing to long-term social, economic and environmental well-being globally.

There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Sub-Fund will be achieved, and investment results may vary substantially over time, especially in times of negative nominal interest rates.

Investment Strategy

In seeking to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will invest most of its assets in debt securities and instruments (debentures, bonds, fixed-rate securities, notes and others), as well as money market instruments issued by private and public-law debtors from all over the world, in term deposits and time deposits with banks in Lichtenstein, in any other member state of the EEA or in Switzerland as well as in units of other undertakings for collective investments in transferable securities and undertakings comparable to a UCITS which invest their assets in accordance with the investment policy (money market funds and/or money market funds with short maturities) of this Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund's portfolio is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

The Sub-Fund integrates environmental and / or social characteristics as part of its investment process. For further information in respect of how ESG is integrated, please refer to Section H. "SFDR Annex" of this Supplement.

Investment Guidelines

i. Permitted Investments

The Sub-Fund is restricted to holding a portfolio of investments with a weighted average remaining time to maturity of not more than 6 months, with floating rate investments being deemed to

mature on the next interest rate adjustment date for the purpose of calculating the individual remaining times to maturity of the assets and the weighted average remaining time to maturity of the portfolio.

The Sub-Fund is further restricted to holding a portfolio of investments with a weighted average time to final maturity of not more than 12 months, with fixed as well as floating rate investments being deemed to mature at their final maturity for the purpose of calculating the weighted average final maturity of the portfolio.

Investments may only be made in securities with a remaining time to maturity before payout of the nominal value of not more than 2 years whose next interest rate adjustment date must not be later than 397 days after the time of the investment.

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivatives to hedge the interest rate or exchange rate risks inherent in the Sub-Fund's other investments.

Securities Financing Transactions

The Sub-Fund may use Securities Financing Transactions (repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements), as defined in the SFT Regulation. However, the Sub-Fund is not expected to use Total Return Swaps, as defined in the SFT Regulation.

All types of assets which may be held by the Sub-Fund in accordance with its investments objective and policy may be subject to a Securities Financing Transaction.

The maximum proportion of the Sub-Fund's assets which can be subject to Securities Financing Transactions is 30% of the Net Asset Value. However, the expected proportion of the Sub-Fund's assets which can be subject to Securities Financing Transactions is approximately 25% of the Net Asset Value.

The exposure held by the Sub-Fund through Securities Financing Transactions at any given time will depend on prevailing market conditions and the value of the relevant investments.

In any case, the most recent semi-annual and annual report of the UCITS will express as an absolute amount and as a percentage of the Sub-Fund's assets the amount of the Sub-Fund's assets subject to Securities Financing Transactions.

Please see the section entitled "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus for details of the risks associated with Securities Financing Transactions.

Please see the section entitled "Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps" in the Prospectus for further details in respect of the use of Total Return Swaps and Securities Financing Transactions.

ii. Concentration Rules

The Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its assets in units of UCITS or other undertakings comparable to a UCITS.

In accordance with the principle of risk diversification, with the approval of the competent supervisory authority, the Sub-Fund is authorised to invest up to 100% of its assets in different money market instruments issued or guaranteed separately or jointly by the EU; the national, regional and local administrations of the Member States of the EU or their central banks; the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank; the European Investment Fund; the European Stability Mechanism; the European Financial Stability Facility; a central authority or central bank of a third country; the International Monetary

Fund; the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the Council of Europe Development Bank; the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the Bank for International Settlements or any other relevant international financial institution or organisation to which one or more Member States belong. The above exception applies only if the following requirements are met: (i) the Sub-Fund holds money market instruments in at least six different issues of the issuer, and (ii) the Sub-Fund restricts its investment in money market instruments from a single issue to a maximum of 30% of its assets.

Subject to the Sub-Fund's investment restrictions and the UCITS law, the Sub-Fund is not restricted as to the percentage of assets which may be invested in any particular industry, instrument, market or strategy. In attempting to maximize the returns, the Sub-Fund may concentrate holdings in certain industries, instruments, markets or strategies, which in the Asset Managers's sole judgement, provide the best profit opportunities and are consistent with the Sub-Fund's investment objective and permitted investments.

iii. Risk Management and Leverage

The Sub-Fund will use the modified commitment approach to accurately measure, monitor and manage the leverage effect produced by the use of derivatives. For further details please see section entitled "Risk Management" in the Prospectus.

D. Profile of a Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is suitable for investors with a low risk appetite who want to be able to liquidate their investment at short notice.

E. Specific Risk Factors

The performance of the Units depends on the investment policy and the development of the markets or the materialization of risks inherent in securities and instruments in which the Sub-Fund invests and cannot be determined in advance. In this context, it should be noted that the value of the Units may rise above or fall below the issue price at any time. There is no guarantee that investors will recover the full amount of their initial capital investment.

This investment type is subject to a limited degree of interest rate risk, which may have negative effects on net assets, since most assets of the Sub-Fund are invested in money-market and similar securities. Both issuer and market risk may be said to be relatively low but may not be completely excluded. The use of financial derivatives for purposes other than hedging may give rise to increased risk.

The Sub-Fund is a money market fund. Regarding the specific risks of investing in money market funds investors should note

a) that a money market fund is not a guaranteed investment.
b) that an investment in money market funds is different from an investment in deposits because of the risk that the principal amount invested is capable of fluctuation.
c) that the Sub-Fund does not rely on external support guaranteeing the liquidity of the Sub-Fund or stabilising the net asset value per share.
d) that the risk of loss of the principal amount invested into the Sub-Fund is borne by the investor.

The above list is not a complete list of all potential risk factors. The Management Company and the Asset Manager seek to limit risks by monitoring the Sub-Fund's asset allocation and individual target funds. Please note that an investment in the Sub-Fund should be seen as a long-term exposure which may be subject to a high volatility.

In addition, this Sub-Fund may also be subject to the general risks described in section "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

F. Underlying Managers' Fees

Any commission or management, advisory or distribution fees received by the Management Company or the Asset Manager or other delegate of the Management Company, or an associated or related company of the Management Company or the Asset Manager, by virtue of investment by the Sub-Fund in the Underlying Funds managed by the Management Company or the Asset Manager and/or any of their affiliates, not being fees or commission payable by the Management Company or Asset Manager (or an associated or related company) to their unaffiliated delegate, must be paid into the assets of the Sub-Fund. Further, where an Underlying Fund is managed by the Management Company, the Asset Manager or an associated entity, the Management Company and its delegates or the associated entity, as applicable, will waive any preliminary charge, repurchase charge or exchange charge that would otherwise be payable in connection with the investment in that Underlying Fund.

The Sub-Fund must also pay the applicable subscription, redemption, distribution, administration, operations, and/or custody fees and/or other fees in respect of each Underlying Managers in which it invests.

G. Additional Information and Past Performance

The additional qualitative and quantitative information prescribed by Article 36 (2) of the MMF Regulation regarding the portfolio of the Sub-Fund is published at least weekly on www.fundinfo.com.

The historic performance of the Sub-Fund (including Unit Classes), once available, shall be published on the website of the LAFV (*Liechtensteinischer Anlagefondsverband*) (www.lafv.li). Past performance is not a guarantee or indication of present and/or future performance.

H. SFDR Annex

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities.** The Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product Name: LGT Funds SICAV – LGT Sustainable Money Market Fund (USD)

Legal entity identifier: 549300B5XBU0R32SKB65

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%	☒ It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as it seeks to take into account ESG related factors in the asset selection and investment consideration and / or monitoring process in the following ways:

ESG Exclusion Policy: Exclusions are applied in the investment selection process based on ESG factors as a means of promoting environmental and social characteristics. Different factors apply to companies and to governments as the issuer of the instruments.

For example, the following companies are excluded from investment consideration:

- Companies that, to the best of the Asset Manager's knowledge, generate any revenue from *inhumane weapons;* and
- Companies that generate a significant amount of their revenue from certain industries or business activities deemed by the Asset Manager to be controversial *(e.g. arms, tobacco, pornography, nuclear power production, coal).*

For example, countries are excluded from investment consideration based on the below criteria:

- if the country has not signed certain international treaties on *controversial weapons;*
- if the country fails to meet basic requirements with respect to *human rights and democracy* (assessed among other things based on Freedom House Index, rating of the Reporters Without Boarders Press Freedom, ratification of conventions and treaties in respect of human rights and labour conditions)*;*
- if the country has a high level of *corruption* (assessed among other things based on Transparency International Corruption Perception Index and if a country's military budget exceeds 4% of gross domestic product)*;*
- if the country is subject to sanctions under Art 41 of the UN security council *to eliminate terrorism and weapons proliferation, oppose human rights violations or violations of international treaties, money laundering and deliberate destabilization of sovereign countries and drug trafficking;* or
- if the country is considered a jurisdiction with *strategic AML/CFT deficiencies* by the Financial Action Task Force ("FATF").

ESG Rating: The following are key performance indicators on ESG factors related to an issuer that are included in the ESG cockpit, which is a proprietary tool used as part of the ESG rating system discussed below, in the process to identify a universe of investable issuers through a systematic process which relies on information from underlying issuers (and therefore promoted as environmental and/or social characteristics by the Sub-Fund):

- In respect of companies as issuers*: greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, water and sanitation***,** *natural resources and biodiversity, waste and emissions, labour conditions, health and safety, human resources, diversity, education, suppliers, community relations and product impact*.
- In respect of supranational organisations as issuers*: controversial practices, business ethics & product responsibility, environmental principles and action plans, community & human rights.*
- In respect of countries as issuers: *CO2 intensity, biodiversity and resources, corruption and business climate, public spending for education.*

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

- **ESG Exclusion Policy**. The first factor contributing to whether the Sub-Fund will be considered to be attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Sub-Fund has successfully and consistently executed its ESG exclusion policy.
- **Screening based on ESG Rating.** Another factor contributing to whether the Sub-Fund will be considered to be attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Sub-Fund has successfully and consistently applied its ESG rating system in the process to identify a universe of investable issuers and/or issuers in the investment monitoring process.
- **Sustainable Investments.** The aggregate weight of sustainable investments held by the Sub-Fund shall be calculated and used to measure the attainment by the Sub-Fund of the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.
- **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("UN SDGs")**. Sustainable investments of the Sub-Fund target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum based on the alignment of such investments with the UN SDGs. Thus, another factor contributing to whether the Sub-Fund is attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Sub-Fund has successfully and consistently applied its policy relating to investing in sustainable investments. The Asset Manager considers as sustainable investments, which are aligned with SFDR, only instruments which either:

    i. qualify as a Green, Social or Sustainable use of proceeds ("**UOP**") instrument according to the principles of the International Capital Markets Associations ("**ICMA**"), which align with UN SDGs, or

    ii. have a positive net contribution to UN SDGs by virtue of the issuer's net

positive SDG score, based on the outputs from the ESG rating system. For the avoidance of doubt, the net positive SDG score, and therefore the level of sustainable investments, is determined on the basis of how an investment contributes, in terms of a total impact contribution (which includes an analysis of products, services and operational alignment) to an environmental or social objective.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in issuers that positively contribute to the UN SDGs, thus promoting environmental and/or social characteristics through a combination of environmental and social objectives.

An investment with an environmental objective aligned with SFDR is one which is oriented towards, for example, climate change adaptation (e.g. support adaptation related research), climate change mitigation (e.g. develop renewable energies technologies), protection of biodiversity (e.g. promote organic farming), reduction of air, soil and water pollution.

An investment with a social objective aligned with SFDR is an investment that contributes to tackling inequality or that fosters social cohesion, social integration and labour relations, or an investment in human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

In terms of ensuring that the sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective, a requirement for sustainable investments is the positive contribution to UN SDGs, which cover a broad set of ESG activities.

In addition, the portfolio is systematically screened for controversies across environmental and / or social issues as part of the Asset Manager's "do no significant harm" ("DNSH") assessment in respect of issuers as well as in respect of projects that are financed through the UOP instruments. A sudden drop due to an ESG controversy will generally lead to an alert to be triggered so further assessment and action can be taken.

As an additional safeguard, the mandatory principal adverse impacts set out in Annex 1 of the regulatory technical standards supplementing the SFDR are used to further screen against activities that may significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives, whereby investments that do not meet minimum thresholds applied by the Asset Manager for each of the mandatory PAI indicators in Annex 1 shall be excluded from investment consideration.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors in the context of sustainable investments are considered in the following manner:

- Principal adverse impact indicators are captured under the DNSH principle for sustainable investments outlined in the section entitled "How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?"
- Principal adverse impacts are assessed as part of the ESG rating system.
- Principal adverse impact indicators are reported on as outlined in the section entitled "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?"

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business

and Human Rights? Details:

The Asset Manager monitors breaches and controversies for new and existing investments which largely relies on the quality of data supplied by external data providers.

Where the Asset Manager identifies clear breaches of norms outlined in the a) OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, b) the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and c) the International Bill of Human Rights the Asset Manager will seek to exclude the issuer from investment by the Sub-Fund. However, it cannot be guaranteed that all investments, especially in jurisdictions where data scarcity is pronounced, can be assessed and thereby excluded.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by whi Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonor objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investmer underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria j environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlyi this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmenta sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm a environmental or social objectives.

(C)

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

✖ Yes

Yes, principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors are assessed as part of the ESG rating system. The Asset Manager considers and evaluates a range of principle adverse impact indicators, but the availability of data on some indicators is limited due to a lack of reporting of metrics by companies, issuers or investee entities. Accordingly, the integration of principle adverse impact indicators is conducted on a best-efforts basis; however, it is expected that principle adverse impact indicators can be applied to a greater portion of the Asset Manager's investable universe once data availability improves. This will allow for enhanced insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee companies or issuers.

For further information on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors, refer to the Asset Manager's website and the Sub-Fund's forthcoming annual report.

No

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

In seeking to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will invest most of its assets in debt securities and instruments (debentures, bonds, fixed-rate securities, notes and others), as well as money market instruments issued by private and public-law debtors from all over the world, in term deposits and time deposits with banks in Lichtenstein, in any other member state of the EEA or in Switzerland as well as in units of other undertakings for collective investments in transferable securities and undertakings comparable to a UCITS which invest their assets in accordance with the investment policy (money market funds and/or money market funds with short maturities) of this Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund Fund integrates environmental and / or social characteristics as part of its investment process, as outlined in this SFDR Annex.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Investments are selected taking into account the following:

- **ESG Exclusion Policy**. Exclusions are applied in the investment selection process based on ESG factors, as disclosed in the section entitled "What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?" The application of the ESG exclusion policy is embedded into the Sub-Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

- **Screening based on ESG Rating.** Following the application of the above exclusions, the Asset Manager utilises its ESG rating system in respect of the remaining eligible investments. The Asset Manager has developed a proprietary ESG rating system based on external data providers and sources that provides objective, relevant and systematic ESG information. The ESG rating provides a ranking based on ESG criteria, whereby issuers with more attractive ESG values are scored more highly than others.

  The ESG rating serves as a main indicator in addition to traditional credit metric to identify risks and opportunities that are not yet factored in the current prices and are expected to impact the spreads negatively.

  In respect of companies and supranationals as issuers, the application of the ESG rating screening process as outlined above is applied to the total universe of such issuers analysed through the Asset Manager's proprietary rating tool and the lowest scoring 25% of companies and supranationals analysed, in terms of their ESG score, are excluded from investment consideration. It should be noted that the range of companies and supranationals analysed through the Asset Manager's proprietary rating tool may be wider than the target investment universe of the Sub-Fund, meaning that the actual amount of investments excluded from the Sub-Fund's scope of investments may effectively be a minimum rate that is lower than 25%. In respect of the ongoing monitoring of this process, if, after the point of initial investment, companies or supranationals as issuers subsequently fall into the lowest scoring 25% issuers available through the Asset Manager's proprietary rating tool in terms of their ESG score, the Asset Manager commits to divesting or disposing of such positions according to its internal guidelines and acting in the best interests of Shareholders.

  Investors should note that the abovementioned screening and reduction of 25% of lowest scoring companies and supranational issuers does not apply to countries as issuers. The application of the ESG rating exclusion is embedded into the Sub-Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

- **Sustainable Investments.** In order for an investee entity to be considered a sustainable investment, it must be assessed by the Asset Manager as meeting the following criteria: (i) it must contribute to an environmental or social objective (which may be assessed on the basis of alignment of such investments with the UN SDGs, as considered further below); (ii) it must do no significant harm to any other environmental or social objective; and (iii) it must follow good governance practices. At least 20% of the assets of the Sub-Fund will be committed to sustainable investments. This commitment is embedded into the Sub-Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

- **UN SDGs.** The UN SDG alignment of an instrument can be ascertained through positive screening criteria in two ways:

  1) **Use of Proceeds**. To invest into a UOP instrument classifying as a sustainable investment of an issuer who has not been removed following the above-described exclusion methods, the Asset Manager needs to additionally assess that:

  i. the instrument qualifies as "Green", "Social" or "Sustainable" under the ICMA standards and contributes to a relevant UN SDG. The Asset Manager periodically reviews all publicly available UOP frameworks, allocation and assurance reports of every individual UOP instrument and verifies the association to each relevant UN SDG in an internally maintained database. To undertake this analysis the Asset

Manager may use data provided by external ESG data providers and proprietary models, as well as directly communicating with the issuer; and

ii. there are no controversies in relation to such instrument. Such controversies may arise from the stated financing goals, type of activity, governance and reporting expectations which are inferior to the current ICMA standard and market practice; and

iii. according to an independent and market recognized second party opinion the instrument's framework is verified and aligned with the relevant standard and the market practice.

2) **Issuer's Net UN SDG Impact score.** When investing in instruments which are not UOP, the Asset Manager selects issuers with a net positive SDG score, based on the outputs from the ESG rating system.

Following the above steps, investments are selected on the basis of the general active asset management strategy, as outlined in the section of the Supplement entitled Investment Strategy for additional details. As part of such asset management strategy, weight is also given to ESG considerations when evaluating instruments with comparable profiles.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

There is no committed minimum rate at the level of the Sub-Fund to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

Good governance practices include sounds management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund will typically focus on exposure to a broad range of fixed income securities and instruments.

In the context of exposure to corporate issuers, in order to ensure that such issuers follow good governance practices, as reasonably determined by the Asset Manager, the Asset Manager's quantitative screening of corporate governance, which relies on information from underlying companies, considers the independence and competency of investee company boards in terms of leadership and composition, existing and independent key committees, the degree of integration of long-term and ESG related targets, and minority shareholder protections. In addition, good governance is a factor in the qualitative assessment of individual companies prior to investment.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 75% of the assets of the Sub-Fund will be allocated to investments aligned with environmental and/or social characteristics (#1). At least 20% of the assets of the Sub-Fund will be committed to sustainable investments which are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy (#1A).

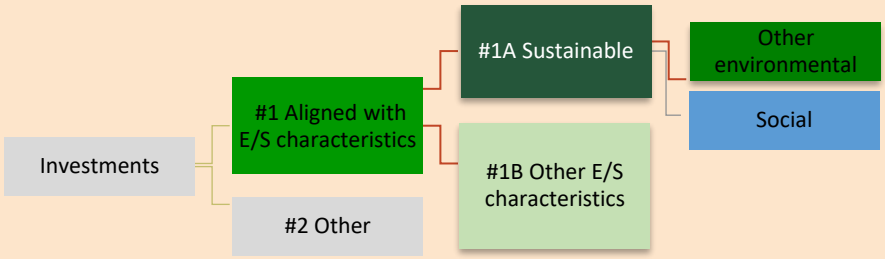
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Minimum environmental and social safeguards and the purpose of the remaining portion of investments is outlined in the section titled "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"

The below graphical representation contextualises the types of investment considered.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the Sub-Fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the Sub-Fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers**: -

The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Sub-Fund does not use derivatives specifically for the purpose of attaining the environmental and or social characteristics it promotes. Rather, the Sub-Fund may use derivatives for ordinary purposes, as outlined in the Supplement, that is, for investment purposes, hedging and/or for efficient portfolio management purposes and in certain cases this may therefore incidentally relate to the Sub-Fund attaining the environmental and or social characteristics it promotes.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any proportion of its assets in environmentally sustainable economic activities aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Accordingly, the level of committed EU Taxonomy-aligned investments shall be zero per cent.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities t comply with the EU Taxonomy?[1]

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

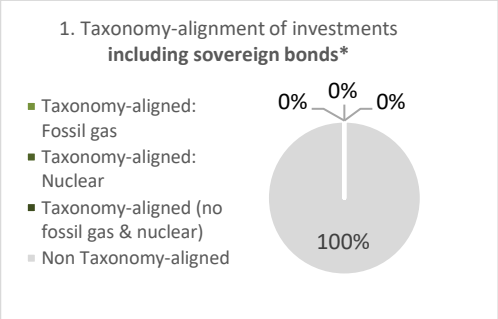
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

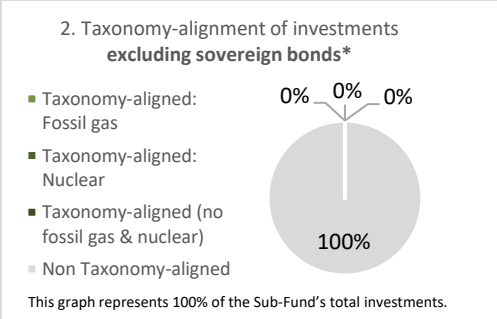
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to make sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The sustainable investments of the Sub-Fund will target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum and among those will be sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

While the minimum share of sustainable investments, environmental and social combined, that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be 20% of the assets of the Sub-Fund, on the basis that the Sub-Fund does not have a specific environmental focus, the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy shall greater than 0% of the assets of the Sub-Fund.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sustainable investments of the Sub-Fund will target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum and among those will be sustainable investments with a social objective that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

While the minimum share of sustainable investments, environmental and social combined, that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation will be 20% of the assets of the Sub-Fund, on the basis that the Sub-Fund does not have a specific social focus, the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation shall be greater than 0% of the assets of the Sub-Fund.

What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments under “#2 Other” are investments which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics nor qualify as sustainable investments, for example:

- There may be insufficient data available to verify any classification under sustainable investments or investments with environmental and/or social characteristics.
- There may be exposures where an ESG assessment cannot be applied or there is lacking market practice for appropriate quantification of ESG factors.
- Exposures consisting of certain FDI, hedging, cash or cash equivalents.

The Asset Manager applies minimum safeguards through a screening that is conducted to capture severe controversies or violations of social norms, taken into account as part of the final ESG score of an issuer. Investors should note while the Asset Manager has developed a comprehensive tool to rate securities on ESG-related metrics, there may exist instances where data is lacking, and such assessment may be impacted.

Additionally, to the extent possible and / or where any investments in “Other” form a portion of the strategic asset allocation, the Asset Manager’s proprietary ESG rating is applied to the investments making up the ’Other' section of the Sub-Fund in order to continually consider and review such investments. In instances where the rating sufficiently improves, such investments may be deemed by the Asset Manager as contributing towards the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. In such circumstances these investments will no longer be considered "Other".

Exclusions are also applied by the Asset Manager in the investment selection process based on ESG factors, as disclosed in the section entitled "What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?"

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The Sub-Fund has not designated a specific index as a reference benchmark to determine whether it is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

You may find more information on www.fundinfo.com and the Asset Manager’s website: www.lgtcp.com/en/regulatory-information.

IV. LGT Sustainable Bond Fund Global Inflation Linked

A. Overview of Definitions and Key Terms

Capitalized terms, unless otherwise defined below, shall have the same meaning as in the prospectus for the UCITS (the "**Prospectus**") under the heading "Definitions".

For SFDR purposes, the Management Company considers that the Sub-Fund meets the criteria of an ESG Oriented Fund. The Management Company reserves the right to reassess this at any time. If the Management Company determines at any future point that the Sub-Fund does not meet the criteria to qualify as an ESG Oriented Fund, this Supplement shall be updated accordingly.

Definitions

"Benchmark"	means Bloomberg World Government Inflation-Linked Bonds 1 to 10 Year TR Hedged Index.
"Benchmark Administrator"	means Bloomberg Index Services Limited.
"Permitted Investment"	means such investment as described under the section "Permitted Investments below.
"Sub-Fund"	means "LGT Sustainable Bond Fund Global Inflation Linked".

Key Terms	**Unit Classes**					
Unit Class / Currency[1] [2]	**(EUR) A** **(CHF) A** **(GBP) A** **(USD) A**	**(EUR) B** **(CHF) B** **(GBP) B** **(USD) B**	**(EUR) I1** **(CHF) I1** **(GBP) I1** **(USD) I1**	**(EUR) C** **(CHF) C** **(GBP) C** **(USD) C**	**(EUR) CA** **(CHF) CA** **(USD) CA**	**(EUR) IM**
Security number	11457642 14857801 14857802 14857800	1775553 14857804 14857805 14857803	2109010 14857807 14857808 14857806	24715468 24715470 24715473 24715469	120422986 120422984 120422985	3624067
ISIN number	LI0114576429 LI0148578011 LI0148578029 LI0148578003	LI0017755534 LI0148578045 LI0148578052 LI0148578037	LI0021090100 LI0148578078 LI0148578086 LI0148578060	LI0247154680 LI0247154706 LI0247154730 LI0247154698	LI1204229861 LI1204229846 LI1204229853	LI0036240674
Distributing / Accumulating	Distributing	Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating	Distributing	Accumulating
Minimum Initial Subscription	1 Unit	1 Unit	Equivalent of CHF 1 Mio, unless otherwise agreed with the Management Company	1 Unit	1 Unit	1 Unit
Minimum Additional Subscription	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Redemption	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units

[1] The individual requirements an Investor must comply with in order to be eligible to purchase units of a certain class are described below under "Profile of a Typical Investor".

[2] The currency risks can be hedged in whole or in part.

Minimum Holding	1 Unit	1 Unit	Equivalent of CHF 1 Mio, unless otherwise agreed with the Management Company	1 Unit	1 Unit	1 Unit
Initial Subscription Day	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Initial Subscription Price	EUR 1,000.00 CHF 1,000.00 GBP 1,000.00 USD 1,000.00	EUR 856.03 CHF 1,000.00 GBP 1,000.00 USD 1,000.00	EUR 911.57 CHF 1,000.00 GBP 1,000.00 USD 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00 CHF 1,000.00 GBP 1,000.00 USD 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00 CHF 1,000.00 USD 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00
Valuation Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, or such other day or days as the UCITS or the Management Company may (with the consent of the Depositary) determine and notify in advance to Shareholders, and the end of the Accounting Year.					
Subscription Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.					
Subscription Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Subscription Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges)					
Subscription Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Subscription Day.					
Subscription Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Subscription Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.					
Redemption Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.					
Redemption Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Redemption Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges)					
Redemption Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Redemption Day.					
Redemption Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Redemption Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.					
Conversion Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.					
Conversion Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Conversion Day.					
Duration	Unlimited					
Base Currency	Euro (EUR)					
Denomination	With 3 decimal places					
Listing	No					
Securitization	No					
Liquidity Gate Trigger	N/A					
End of Accounting Year	April 30th					

Costs Charged to Unitholders	**Unit Classes**				
Unit Class / Currency	**(EUR) A** **(CHF) A** **(GBP) A** **(USD) A**	**(EUR) B** **(CHF) B** **(GBP) B** **(USD) B**	**(EUR) I1** **(CHF) I1** **(GBP) I1** **(USD) I1**	**(EUR) C, CA** **(CHF) C, CA** **(GBP) C** **(USD) C, CA**	**(EUR) IM**
Subscription Fee	Max. 3%	Max. 3%	Max. 3%	Max. 3%	Max. 3%
Redemption Fee	None	None	None	None	None
Max. Conversion Fee	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent
Swing Factor	Max. 1%	Max. 1%	Max. 1%	Max. 1%	Max. 1%
Swing Threshold	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Costs Charged to Sub-Fund [3] [4] [5]	Unit Classes				
Unit Class / Currency	**(EUR) A** **(CHF) A** **(GBP) A** **(USD) A**	**(EUR) B** **(CHF) B** **(GBP) B** **(USD) B**	**(EUR) I1** **(CHF) I1** **(GBP) I1** **(USD) I1**	**(EUR) C, CA** **(CHF) C, CA** **(GBP) C** **(USD) C, CA**	**(EUR) IM**
Max. Management Fee	0.90% p.a.	0.90% p.a.	0.45% p.a.	0.55% p.a.	0.25% p.a.
Performance Fee	None	None	None	None	None
Operation Fee	Max. 0.15% p.a.	Max. 0.15% p.a.	Max. 0.09% p.a.	Max. 0.09% p.a.	Max. 0.06% p.a.

B. Subscription / Redemption Terms

Issue of Units

Units may be purchased by investors as described in section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus. Initially, Units may be purchased on the Initial Subscription Day at the Initial Subscription Price. Thereafter, Units are available at the Subscription Price on each Subscription Day.

Requests for subscription must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Deadline with respect to each Subscription Day. Applications received after the Subscription Deadline will be recorded for subscription on the next following Subscription Day. Full payment for Units must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Payment Day.

For more details, please see section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus.

Redemption of Units

Unitholders may request their Units be partially or fully redeemed as described in section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for redemption must be received by the Depositary on or before the Redemption Deadline with respect to each Redemption Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Deadline will be processed on the next following Redemption Day. Payment for redeemed Units will be made on the Redemption Payment Day.

For more details, please see section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus.

Conversion of Units

Unitholders may request their Units be converted in the Units of other Unit Classes in this Sub-Fund as described in section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for conversion must be received by the Depositary on or before the Conversion Deadline with respect to each Conversion Day. Conversion requests received after the Conversion Deadline will be processed on the next Conversion Day.

For more details, please see section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus.

C. Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund is managed as a portfolio of Permitted Investments in accordance with the investment policy set out in this section. Investors should note that during any period of suspension of valuation or redemption or when the Sub-Fund is wound down, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, acting in the best interests of the Unitholders, may resolve that it is unreasonable and/or impracticable to comply with some or all of the policies and guidelines in this section.

Investment Objective

[3] The commission or fee charged is reported in the semi-annual and annual reports.

[4] Plus taxes and other expenses: Transaction costs charged by third parties and expenses incurred by the Management Company and the Depositary in exercising their responsibilities. For further information please refer to section 10 (Tax Provisions) and 11 (Costs and Fees).

[5] Where the Sub-Fund is liquidated, the Management Company and/or the Depositary may charge a liquidation fee of not more than CHF 10,000 for its own benefit.

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to generate adequate long-term returns that are protected against inflation while also contributing to long-term social, economic and environmental well-being globally.

There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Sub-Fund will be achieved, and investment results may vary substantially over time.

Investment Strategy

In seeking to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will invest most of its assets in inflation-linked debt securities and instruments (debentures, fixed-rate securities, notes and others) of public and supranational debtors and to a lesser extent of private debtors all over the world.

The Sub-Fund is considered to be actively managed in reference to the Benchmark by virtue of the fact that the Asset Manager uses the Benchmark to provide a framework for the Sub-Fund's main investable universe, for risk measurement metrics and for performance comparison purposes.

The Benchmark provides a broad-based measure of the global investment-grade fixed income markets on an inflation-linked basis. Further information regarding the Benchmark, including the methodology used for the calculation of the Benchmark, can be found on www.bloomberg.com/professional/product/indices/.

A proportion of the Sub-Fund's portfolio, such proportion to be defined by the Asset Manager from time to time, may be components of the Benchmark and the portfolio may have similar weightings to the Benchmark, however, the Asset Manager retains full discretion over the composition of the portfolio subject to the investment restrictions specified in the Prospectus and this Supplement. Accordingly, the Sub-Fund may, at the Asset Manager's discretion, be invested in markets and constituents not referenced in the Benchmark to the extent and within such constraints as the Asset Manager determines appropriate.

The Asset Manager actively seeks to achieve outperformance of the Benchmark by making active investment decisions in relation to the portfolio's allocation to fixed income segments, the yield curve positioning duration, credit segmentation and currencies (not exhaustive).

Investments may also be denominated in currencies other than the reference currency of the respective unit class. In this case, the currency risk is generally hedged against this reference currency.

To achieve the investment objective, the Asset Manager of the Sub-Fund employs an investment process using both fundamental issuer analyses and analyses of current market conditions.

The Sub-Fund integrates environmental and / or social characteristics as part of its investment process. For further information in respect of how ESG is integrated, please refer to Section I. "SFDR Annex" of this Supplement.

Investment Guidelines

i. Permitted Investments

The Sub-Fund may use synthetic structures to provide protection against inflation and broadly diversify across debtors, provide flexibility in the duration management as well as hedge against inflationary risks in markets without inflation-linked debt instruments. Synthetic structures eliminate inflation risks by using financial derivative instruments. The Sub-Fund may use financial derivatives to achieve the investment objective and generate sustainable capital growth as well as limit losses in declining (unfavourable) markets.

The Sub-Fund may use financial derivatives to achieve its investment objective and to generate sustainable capital growth and limit losses in declining (unfavourable) markets.

Securities Financing Transactions

The Sub-Fund may use Securities Financing Transactions (i.e. securities lending agreements and repurchase agreements), as defined in the SFT Regulation. However, the Sub-Fund is not expected to use Total Return Swaps, as defined in the SFT Regulation.

All types of assets which may be held by the Sub-Fund in accordance with its investments objective and policy may be subject to a Securities Financing Transaction.

The maximum proportion of the Sub-Fund's assets which can be subject to Securities Financing Transactions is 30% of the Net Asset Value. However, the expected proportion of the Sub-Fund's assets which can be subject to Securities Financing Transactions is approximately 25% of the Net Asset Value.

The exposure held by the Sub-Fund through Securities Financing Transactions at any given time will depend on prevailing market conditions and the value of the relevant investments.

In any case, the most recent semi-annual and annual report of the UCITS will express as an absolute amount and as a percentage of the Sub-Fund's assets the amount of the Sub-Fund's assets subject to Securities Financing Transactions.

Please see the section entitled "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus for details of the risks associated with Securities Financing Transactions.

Please see the section entitled "Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps" in the Prospectus for further details in respect of the use of Total Return Swaps and Securities Financing Transactions.

ii. Concentration Rules

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in convertible debentures and notes as well as warrant-linked bonds, and up to 10% in shares and other equity securities and instruments, as well as, warrants.

The Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its assets in units of UCITS or other undertakings comparable to a UCITS.

Subject to the Sub-Fund's investment restrictions and the UCITS law, the Sub-Fund is not restricted as to the percentage of assets which may be invested in any particular industry, instrument, market or strategy. In attempting to maximize the returns, the Sub-Fund may concentrate holdings in certain industries, instruments, markets or strategies, which in the Asset Managers's sole judgement, provide the best profit opportunities and are consistent with the Sub-Fund's investment objective and permitted investments.

iii. Risk Management and Leverage

The Sub-Fund will use the modified commitment approach to accurately measure, monitor and manage the leverage effect produced by the use of derivatives. For further details please see section entitled "Risk Management" in the Prospectus.

D. Profile of a Typical Investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for investors with a medium-term investment horizon who are primarily seeking constant returns, capital growth, and protection from inflation-related value fluctuations. Investors should be willing to accept temporary fluctuations in the net asset value of the units, and should not be dependent on liquidating the investment at a specific point in time. Investors should be aware of the risks associated with such an investment, including (but not limited to), the risk of price decreases, foreign exchange losses, and volatile returns due to market developments which are unfavourable for investors.

E. Specific Risk Factors

The performance of the Units depends on the investment policy and the development of the markets or the materialization of risks inherent in securities and instruments in which the Sub-Fund invests and cannot be determined in advance. In this context, it should be noted that the value of the Units may rise above or fall below the issue price at any time. There is no guarantee that investors will recover the full amount of their initial capital investment.

This Sub-Fund may invest in lower investment-grade debt instruments. As a result, the underlying debt may be subject to increased downgrading risks and bear a higher default risk than securities issued by investment-grade debtors. The higher yield is to be seen as compensation for additional risks. If inflation rises above the anticipated levels, inflation-linked debt instruments will outperform straight bonds due to the effects resulting from the protection against inflation. Straight bonds will outperform inflation-linked debt instruments when the rate of inflation is lower than anticipated.

The above list is not a complete list of all potential risk factors. The Management Company and the Asset Manager seek to limit risks by monitoring the Sub-Fund's asset allocation and individual target funds. Please note that an investment in the Sub-Fund should be seen as a long-term exposure which may be subject to a high volatility.

In addition, this Sub-Fund may also be subject to the general risks described in section "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

F. Underlying Managers' Fees

Any commission or management, advisory or distribution fees received by the Management Company or the Asset Manager or other delegate of the Management Company, or an associated or related company of the Management Company or the Asset Manager, by virtue of investment by the Sub-Fund in the Underlying Funds managed by the Management Company or the Asset Manager and/or any of their affiliates, not being fees or commission payable by the Management Company or Asset Manager (or an associated or related company) to their unaffiliated delegate, must be paid into the assets of the Sub-Fund. Further, where an Underlying Fund is managed by the Management Company, the Asset Manager or an associated entity, the Management Company and its delegates or the associated entity, as applicable, will waive any preliminary charge, repurchase charge or exchange charge that would otherwise be payable in connection with the investment in that Underlying Fund.

The Sub-Fund must also pay the applicable subscription, redemption, distribution, administration, operations, and/or custody fees and/or other fees in respect of each Underlying Managers in which it invests.

G. Past Performance

The historic performance of the Sub-Fund (including Unit Classes), once available, shall be published on the website of the LAFV (*Liechtensteinischer Anlagefondsverband*) (www.lafv.li). Past performance is not a guarantee or indication of present and/or future performance.

H. Benchmark Regulation

The Benchmark Administrator appears on the register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA pursuant to Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulations. The Management Company has put in place written plans, in accordance with Article 28(2) of the Benchmark Regulation, detailing the actions it will take in the event that the Benchmark materially changes or ceases to be provided. These written plans detail the steps the Management Company will take to nominate a suitable alternative Benchmark. A copy of the Management Company's policy on cessation or material change to a benchmark is available upon request from the Management Company

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU** Taxonomy is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities.** The Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

I. SFDR Annex

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product Name: LGT Funds SICAV - LGT Bond Fund Global Inflation Linked

Legal entity identifier: 549300AJ5N9DPC4C7C68

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%	☒ It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as it seeks to take into account ESG related factors in the asset selection and investment consideration and / or monitoring process in the following ways:

ESG Exclusion Policy: Exclusions are applied in the investment selection process based on ESG factors as a means of promoting environmental and social characteristics. Different factors apply to companies and to governments as the issuer of the instruments.

For example, the following companies are excluded from investment consideration:

- Companies that, to the best of the Investment Manager's knowledge, generate any revenue from *inhumane weapons;* and
- Companies that generate a significant amount of their revenue from certain industries or business activities deemed by the Investment Manager to be controversial *(e.g. arms, tobacco, pornography, nuclear power production, coal).*

For example, countries are excluded from investment consideration based on the below criteria:

- if the country has not signed certain international treaties on *controversial weapons;*
- if the country fails to meet basic requirements with respect to *human rights and democracy* (assessed among other things based on Freedom House Index, rating of the Reporters Without Boarders Press Freedom, ratification of conventions and treaties in respect of human rights and labour conditions)*;*
- if the country has a high level of *corruption* (assessed among other things based on Transparency International Corruption Perception Index and if a country's military budget exceeds 4% of gross domestic product)*;*
- if the country is subject to sanctions under Art 41 of the UN security council *to eliminate terrorism and weapons proliferation, oppose human rights violations or violations of international treaties, money laundering and deliberate destabilization of sovereign countries and drug trafficking;* or
- if the country is considered a jurisdiction with *strategic AML/CFT deficiencies* by the Financial Action Task Force ("FATF").

ESG Rating: The following are key performance indicators on ESG factors related to an issuer that are included in the ESG cockpit, which is a proprietary tool used as part of the ESG rating system discussed below, in the process to identify a universe of investable issuers through a systematic process which relies on information from underlying issuers (and therefore promoted as environmental and/or social characteristics by the Sub-Fund):

- In respect of companies as issuers*: greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, water and sanitation***,** *natural resources and biodiversity, waste and emissions, labour conditions, health and safety, human resources, diversity, education, suppliers, community relations and product impact*.
- In respect of supranational organisations as issuers*: controversial practices, business ethics & product responsibility, environmental principles and action plans, community & human rights.*
- In respect of countries as issuers: *CO2 intensity, biodiversity and resources, corruption and business climate, public spending for education.*

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

- **ESG Exclusion Policy**. The first factor contributing to whether the Sub-Fund will be considered to be attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Sub-Fund has successfully and consistently executed its ESG exclusion policy.
- **Screening based on ESG Rating.** Another factor contributing to whether the Sub-Fund will be considered to be attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Sub-Fund has successfully and consistently applied its ESG rating system in the process to identify a universe of investable issuers and/or issuers in the investment monitoring process.
- **Sustainable Investments.** The aggregate weight of sustainable investments held by the Sub-Fund shall be calculated and used to measure the attainment by the Sub-Fund of the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.
- **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("UN SDGs")**. Sustainable investments of the Sub-Fund target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum based on the alignment of such investments with the UN SDGs. Thus, another factor contributing to whether the Sub-Fund is attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Sub-Fund has successfully and consistently applied its policy relating to investing in sustainable investments. The Investment Manager considers as sustainable investments, which are aligned with SFDR, only instruments which either:
    i. qualify as a Green, Social or Sustainable use of proceeds ("**UOP**") instrument according to the principles of the International Capital Markets Associations ("**ICMA**"), which align with UN SDGs, or
    ii. have a positive net contribution to UN SDGs by virtue of the issuer's net positive SDG score, based on the outputs from the ESG rating system. For the avoidance of doubt, the net positive SDG score, and therefore

the level of sustainable investments, is determined on the basis of how an investment contributes, in terms of a total impact contribution (which includes an analysis of products, services and operational alignment) to an environmental or social objective.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in issuers that positively contribute to the UN SDGs, thus promoting environmental and/or social characteristics through a combination of environmental and social objectives.

An investment with an environmental objective aligned with SFDR is one which is oriented towards, for example, climate change adaptation (e.g. support adaptation related research), climate change mitigation (e.g. develop renewable energies technologies), protection of biodiversity (e.g. promote organic farming), reduction of air, soil and water pollution.

An investment with a social objective aligned with SFDR is an investment that contributes to tackling inequality or that fosters social cohesion, social integration and labour relations, or an investment in human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

In terms of ensuring that the sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective, a requirement for sustainable investments is the positive contribution to UN SDGs, which cover a broad set of ESG activities.

In addition, the portfolio is systematically screened for controversies across environmental and / or social issues as part of the Investment Manager's "do no significant harm" ("DNSH") assessment in respect of issuers as well as in respect of projects that are financed through the UOP instruments. A sudden drop due to an ESG controversy will generally lead to an alert to be triggered so further assessment and action can be taken.

As an additional safeguard, the mandatory principal adverse impacts set out in Annex 1 of the regulatory technical standards supplementing the SFDR are used to further screen against activities that may significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives, whereby investments that do not meet minimum thresholds applied by the Investment Manager for each of the mandatory PAI indicators in Annex 1 shall be excluded from investment consideration.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors in the context of sustainable investments are considered in the following manner:

- Principal adverse impact indicators are captured under the DNSH principle for sustainable investments outlined in the section entitled "How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?"
- Principal adverse impacts are assessed as part of the ESG rating system.
- Principal adverse impact indicators are reported on as outlined in the section entitled "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?"

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

The Investment Manager monitors breaches and controversies for new and existing investments which largely relies on the quality of data supplied by external data providers.

Where the Investment Manager identifies clear breaches of norms outlined in the a) OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, b) the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and c) the International Bill of Human Rights the Investment Manager will seek to exclude the issuer from investment by the Sub-Fund. However, it cannot be guaranteed that all investments, especially in jurisdictions where data scarcity is pronounced, can be assessed and thereby excluded.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by whi Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonor objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investmer underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria j environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlyi this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmenta sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm a environmental or social objectives.

(d)

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

✖ Yes

Yes, principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors are assessed as part of the ESG rating system. The Investment Manager considers and evaluates a range of principle adverse impact indicators, but the availability of data on some indicators is limited due to a lack of reporting of metrics by companies, issuers or investee entities. Accordingly, the integration of principle adverse impact indicators is conducted on a best-efforts basis; however, it is expected that principle adverse impact indicators can be applied to a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe once data availability improves. This will allow for enhanced insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee companies or issuers.

For further information on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors, refer to the Investment Manager's website and the Sub-Fund's forthcoming annual report.

No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

In seeking to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will invest most of its assets in inflation-linked debt securities and instruments (debentures, fixed-rate securities, notes and others) of public and supranational debtors and to a lesser extent of private debtors all over the world. The Asset Manager of the Sub-Fund employs an investment process using both fundamental issuer analyses and analyses of current market conditions.

The Sub-Fund integrates environmental and / or social characteristics as part of its investment process, as further outlined in this SFDR Annex.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the

investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Investments are selected taking into account the following:

- **ESG Exclusion Policy**. Exclusions are applied in the investment selection process based on ESG factors, as disclosed in the section entitled "What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?" The application of the ESG exclusion policy is embedded into the Sub-Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

- **Screening based on ESG Rating.** Following the application of the above exclusions, the Investment Manager utilises its ESG rating system in respect of the remaining eligible investments. The Investment Manager has developed a proprietary ESG rating system based on external data providers and sources that provides objective, relevant and systematic ESG information. The ESG rating provides a ranking based on ESG criteria, whereby issuers with more attractive ESG values are scored more highly than others.

  The ESG rating serves as a main indicator in addition to traditional credit metric to identify risks and opportunities that are not yet factored in the current prices and are expected to impact the spreads negatively.

  In respect of companies and supranationals as issuers, the application of the ESG rating screening process as outlined above is applied to the total universe of such issuers analysed through the Investment Manager's proprietary rating tool and the lowest scoring 25% of companies and supranationals analysed, in terms of their ESG score, are excluded from investment consideration. It should be noted that the range of companies and supranationals analysed through the Investment Manager's proprietary rating tool may be wider than the target investment universe of the Sub-Fund, meaning that the actual amount of investments excluded from the Sub-Fund's scope of investments may effectively be a minimum rate that is lower than 25%. In respect of the ongoing monitoring of this process, if, after the point of initial investment, companies or supranationals as issuers subsequently fall into the lowest scoring 25% issuers available through the Investment Manager's proprietary rating tool in terms of their ESG score, the Investment Manager commits to divesting or disposing of such positions according to its internal guidelines and acting in the best interests of Shareholders.

  Investors should note that the abovementioned screening and reduction of 25% of lowest scoring companies and supranational issuers does not apply to countries as issuers. The application of the ESG rating exclusion is embedded into the Sub-Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

- **Sustainable Investments.** In order for an investee entity to be considered a sustainable investment, it must be assessed by the Investment Manager as meeting the following criteria: (i) it must contribute to an environmental or social objective (which may be assessed on the basis of alignment of such investments with the UN SDGs, as considered further below); (ii) it must do no significant harm to any other environmental or social objective; and (iii) it must follow good governance practices. At least 10% of the assets of the Sub-Fund will be committed to sustainable investments. This commitment is embedded into the Sub-Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

- **UN SDGs.** The UN SDG alignment of an instrument can be ascertained through positive screening criteria in two ways:

  1) **Use of Proceeds**. To invest into a UOP instrument classifying as a sustainable investment of an issuer who has not been removed following the above-described exclusion methods, the Investment Manager needs to additionally assess that:

  i. the instrument qualifies as "Green", "Social" or "Sustainable" under the ICMA standards and contributes to a relevant UN SDG. The Investment Manager periodically reviews all publicly available UOP frameworks, allocation and assurance reports of every individual UOP instrument and verifies the association to each relevant UN SDG in an internally maintained database. To undertake this analysis the Investment Manager may use data provided by external ESG

data providers and proprietary models, as well as directly communicating with the issuer; and

ii. there are no controversies in relation to such instrument. Such controversies may arise from the stated financing goals, type of activity, governance and reporting expectations which are inferior to the current ICMA standard and market practice; and

iii. according to an independent and market recognized second party opinion the instrument's framework is verified and aligned with the relevant standard and the market practice.

2) **Issuer's Net UN SDG Impact score.** When investing in instruments which are not UOP, the Investment Manager selects issuers with a net positive SDG score, based on the outputs from the ESG rating system.

Following the above steps, investments are selected on the basis of the general active asset management strategy, as outlined in the section of the Supplement entitled Investment Strategy for additional details. As part of such asset management strategy, weight is also given to ESG considerations when evaluating instruments with comparable profiles.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

There is no committed minimum rate at the level of the Sub-Fund to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

Good governance practices include sounds management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Sub-Fund will typically focus on exposure to a broad range of fixed income securities and instruments.

In the context of exposure to corporate issuers, in order to ensure that such issuers follow good governance practices, as reasonably determined by the Investment Manager, the Investment Manager's quantitative screening of corporate governance, which relies on information from underlying companies, considers the independence and competency of investee company boards in terms of leadership and composition, existing and independent key committees, the degree of integration of long-term and ESG related targets, and minority shareholder protections. In addition, good governance is a factor in the qualitative assessment of individual companies prior to investment.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the assets of the Sub-Fund will be allocated to investments aligned with environmental and/or social characteristics (#1). At least 10% of the assets of the Sub-Fund will be committed to sustainable investments which are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy (#1A).

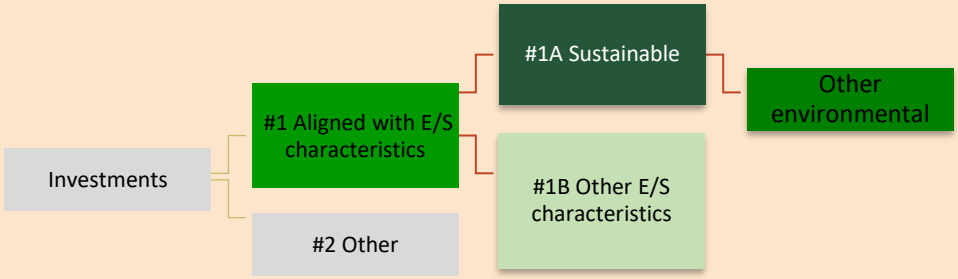
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Minimum environmental and social safeguards and the purpose of the remaining portion of investments is outlined in the section titled "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"

The below graphical representation contextualises the types of investment considered.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the Sub-Fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the Sub-Fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers**: -

The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Sub-Fund does not use derivatives specifically for the purpose of attaining the environmental and or social characteristics it promotes. Rather, the Sub-Fund may use derivatives for ordinary purposes, as outlined in the Supplement, that is, for investment purposes, hedging and/or for efficient portfolio management purposes and in certain cases this may therefore incidentally relate to the Sub-Fund attaining the environmental and or social characteristics it promotes.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any proportion of its assets in environmentally sustainable economic activities aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Accordingly, the level of committed EU Taxonomy-aligned investments shall be zero per cent.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities t comply with the EU Taxonomy?[1]

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

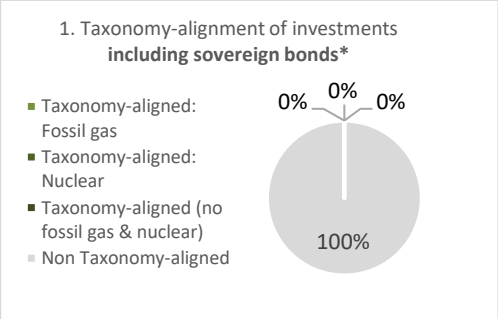
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

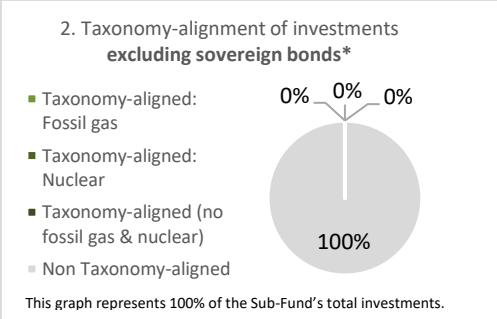
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to make sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the Sub-Fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund commits to a minimum share of 10% sustainable investments of the assets of the Sub-Fund. Such sustainable investments can consist of non-Taxonomy aligned investments and Taxonomy-aligned investments. The Investment Manager expects the primary constituent of this portion to be non-Taxonomy aligned sustainable investments with an environmental objective and that such portion will continuously be greater than 0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Sub-Fund does not commit to invest any proportion of its assets in socially sustainable investments. Accordingly, the level of committed socially sustainable investments shall be zero per cent.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments under "#2 Other" are investments which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics nor qualify as sustainable investments, for example:

- There may be insufficient data available to verify any classification under sustainable investments or investments with environmental and/or social characteristics.
- There may be exposures where an ESG assessment cannot be applied or there is lacking market practice for appropriate quantification of ESG factors.

- Exposures consisting of certain FDI, hedging, cash or cash equivalents.

The Investment Manager applies minimum safeguards through a screening that is conducted to capture severe controversies or violations of social norms, taken into account as part of the final ESG score of an issuer. Investors should note while the Investment Manager has developed a comprehensive tool to rate securities on ESG-related metrics, there may exist instances where data is lacking, and such assessment may be impacted.

Additionally, to the extent possible and / or where any investments in "Other" form a portion of the strategic asset allocation, the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG rating is applied to the investments making up the 'Other' section of the Sub-Fund in order to continually consider and review such investments. In instances where the rating sufficiently improves, such investments may be deemed by the Investment Manager as contributing towards the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. In such circumstances these investments will no longer be considered "Other".

Exclusions are also applied by the Investment Manager in the investment selection process based on ESG factors, as disclosed in the section entitled "What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?"

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The Sub-Fund has not designated a specific index as a reference benchmark to determine whether it is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

The Benchmark used by the Sub-Fund is a mainstream index and does not take account of ESG factors and is therefore not consistent with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

You may find more information on www.fundinfo.com and the Investment Manager's website: www.lgtcp.com/en/regulatory-information.

V. LGT EM LC Bond Fund

A. Overview of Definitions and Key Terms

Capitalized terms, unless otherwise defined below, shall have the same meaning as in the prospectus for the UCITS (the "**Prospectus**") under the heading "Definitions".

For SFDR purposes, the Management Company considers that the Sub-Fund meets the criteria of an ESG Oriented Fund. The Management Company reserves the right to reassess this at any time. If the Management Company determines at any future point that the Sub-Fund does not meet the criteria to qualify as an ESG Oriented Fund, this Supplement shall be updated accordingly.

Definitions

"Benchmark"	means JPM GBI - EM Global Diversified Composite (TR) Index.
"Benchmark Administrator"	means J.P. Morgan Securities plc.
"Central Bank"	means the Central Bank of Ireland or any successor regulatory authority with responsibility for authorising and supervising the Master Fund.
"Eligible CIS"	means UCITS collective investment schemes and eligible AIFs which meet the requirements specified in the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011) and the Central Bank guidance. To be an Eligible CIS, the scheme may not invest more than 10% of its net asset value in underlying collective investment schemes.
"Emerging Markets"	means markets of countries that are in the process of becoming modern industrialised countries. Such markets have a higher growth potential but are also subject to higher risks compared to developed markets.
"Information Sharing Agreement"	means the information sharing agreement put in place between the Asset Manager of the Sub-Fund and the Asset Manager of the Master Fund in order to set out the classes of the Master Fund available for investment by the Sub-Fund.
"Investment Manager"	means the investment manager of the Master Fund, LGT Capital Partners Ltd or any successor duly appointed thereto in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank of Ireland.
"Permitted Investment"	means such investment as described under the section "Permitted Investments" below.
"Master Fund"	means "LGT EM LC Bond Sub-Fund", a sub-fund of Crown Sigma UCITS plc, an umbrella open-ended Investment Company with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds. Crown Sigma UCITS plc has been authorized by the Central Bank of Ireland as a UCITS undertaking.
"Sub-Fund"	means "LGT EM LC Bond Fund".

Key Terms	Unit Classes				
Unit Class / Currency[1] [2]	**(EUR) A** **(USD) A**	**(EUR) B** **(CHF) B** **(USD) B**	**(EUR) I1** **(CHF) I1** **(USD) I1**	**(EUR) C** **(CHF) C** **(USD) C**	**(EUR) IM**
Security number	13363469 13363470	13363466 13363468 13363467	13363471 13363473 13363472	24715474 24715482 24715481	13363474
ISIN number	LI0133634696 LI0133634704	LI0133634662 LI0133634688 LI0133634670	LI0133634712 LI0133634738 LI0133634720	LI0247154748 LI0247154821 LI0247154813	LI0133634746
Distributing / Accumulating	Distributing	Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating
Minimum Initial Subscription	1 Unit	1 Unit	Equivalent of CHF 1 Mio, unless otherwise agreed with the Management Company	1 Unit	1 Unit
Minimum Additional Subscription	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Redemption	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Holding	1 Unit	1 Unit	Equivalent of CHF 1 Mio, unless otherwise agreed with the Management Company	1 Unit	1 Unit
Initial Subscription Day	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Initial Subscription Price	EUR 1,000.00 USD 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00 CHF 1,000.00 USD 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00 CHF 1,000.00 USD 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00 CHF 1,000.00 USD 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00
Valuation Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, or such other day or days as the UCITS or the Management Company may (with the consent of the Depositary) determine and notify in advance to Shareholders, and the end of the Accounting Year.				
Subscription Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.				
Subscription Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Subscription Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges)				
Subscription Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) one Business Day before the Subscription Day.				
Subscription Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Subscription Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.				
Redemption Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.				
Redemption Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Redemption Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges)				
Redemption Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) one Business Day before the Redemption Day.				
Redemption Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Redemption Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS.				
Conversion Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.				
Conversion Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) one Business Day before the Conversion Day.				
Duration	Unlimited				

[1] The individual requirements an Investor must comply with in order to be eligible to purchase units of a certain class are described below under "Profile of a Typical Investor".

[2] The currency risks can be hedged in whole or in part.

Base Currency	Euro (EUR)
Denomination	With 3 decimal places
Listing	No
Securitization	No
Liquidity Gate Trigger	N/A
End of Accounting Year	April 30th

Costs Charged to Unitholders	**Unit Classes**				
Unit Class / Currency	**(EUR) A (USD) A**	**(EUR) B (CHF) B (USD) B**	**(EUR) I1 (CHF) I1 (USD) I1**	**(EUR) C (CHF) C (USD) C**	**(EUR) IM**
Subscription Fee	Max. 3%	Max. 3%	Max. 3%	Max. 3%	Max. 3%
Redemption Fee	None	None	None	None	None
Max. Conversion Fee	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent
Swing Factor	Max. 2%	Max. 2%	Max. 2%	Max. 2%	Max. 2%
Swing Threshold	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Costs Charged to Sub-Fund[3 4 5 6]	**Unit Classes**				
Unit Class / Currency	**(EUR) A (USD) A**	**(EUR) B (CHF) B (USD) B**	**(EUR) I1 (CHF) I1 (USD) I1**	**(EUR) C (CHF) C (USD) C**	**(EUR) IM**
Max. Management Fee	1.20% p.a.	1.20% p.a.	0.60% p.a.	0.65% p.a.	0.25% p.a.
Performance Fee	None	None	None	None	None
Operation Fee	Max. 0.25% p.a.	Max. 0.25% p.a.	Max. 0.20% p.a.	Max. 0.24% p.a.	Max. 0.20% p.a.

B. Subscription / Redemption Terms

Issue of Units

Units may be purchased by investors as described in section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus. Initially, Units may be purchased on the Initial Subscription Day at the Initial Subscription Price. Thereafter, Units are available at the Subscription Price on each Subscription Day.

Requests for subscription must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Deadline with respect to each Subscription Day. Applications received after the Subscription Deadline will be recorded for subscription on the next following Subscription Day. Full payment for Units must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Payment Day.

For more details, please see section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus.

Redemption of Units

Unitholders may request their Units be partially or fully redeemed as described in section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for redemption must be received by the Depositary on or before the

[3] The commission or fee charged is reported in the semi-annual and annual reports.

[4] Plus taxes and other expenses: Transaction costs charged by third parties and expenses incurred by the Management Company and the Depositary in exercising their responsibilities. For further information please refer to section 10 (Tax Provisions) and 11 (Costs and Fees).

[5] Where the Sub-Fund is liquidated, the Management Company and/or the Depositary may charge a liquidation fee of not more than CHF 10,000 for its own benefit.

[6] Further charges may be invoiced to the Sub-Fund by the Master Fund. Further information can be found below under "Underlying Managers' Fees".

Redemption Deadline with respect to each Redemption Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Deadline will be processed on the next following Redemption Day. Payment for redeemed Units will be made on the Redemption Payment Day.

For more details, please see section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus.

Conversion of Units

Unitholders may request their Units be converted in the Units of other Unit Classes in this Sub-Fund as described in section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for conversion must be received by the Depositary on or before the Conversion Deadline with respect to each Conversion Day. Conversion requests received after the Conversion Deadline will be processed on the next Conversion Day.

For more details, please see section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus.

C. Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund is managed as a portfolio of Permitted Investments in accordance with the investment policy set out in this section. Investors should note that during any period of suspension of valuation or redemption or when the Sub-Fund is wound down, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, acting in the best interests of the Unitholders, may resolve that it is unreasonable and/or impracticable to comply with some or all of the policies and guidelines in this section.

The Sub-Fund is a feeder UCITS, which permanently invests at least 85% of its net asset value in LGT EM LC Bond Sub-Fund (the "Master Fund").

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is for Sub-Fund investors to participate in the performance of the Master Fund. The investment objective of the Master Fund is to generate consistent medium-term capital appreciation.

There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Sub-Fund will be achieved, and investment results may vary substantially over time.

Investment Strategy

To achieve the investment objective, the Investment Manager of the Master Fund selects investments based on qualitative and quantitative analysis of the Master Fund's permitted investments (as described below). This process is implemented based on the Investment Manager's proprietary research as well as publicly available market information and third party research.

The Sub-Fund is considered to be actively managed in reference to the Benchmark by virtue of the fact that the Investment Manager the Benchmark to provide a framework for the Master Fund's main investable universe, for risk measurement metrics and for performance comparison purposes.

The Benchmark is a comprehensive, global local emerging markets index and consists of regularly traded, liquid fixed rate, domestic currency government bonds to which international investors can gain exposure. Further information regarding the Benchmark, including the methodology used for the calculation of the Benchmark, can be found on www.jpmorgan.com/insights/research/index-research/composition-docs.

A proportion of the Master Fund's portfolio, such proportion to be defined by the Investment Manager of the Master Fund from time to time, may be components of the Benchmark and the portfolio may have similar weightings to the Benchmark, however, the Investment Manager of the Master Fund retains full discretion over the composition of the portfolio subject to the investment restrictions specified in the Master Fund Prospectus. Accordingly, the Master Fund may, at the Investment Manager's discretion, be invested in

markets and constituents not referenced in the Benchmark to the extent and within such constraints as the Investment Manager of the Master Fund determines appropriate.

The Investment Manager of the Master Fund actively seeks to achieve outperformance of the Benchmark by making active investment decisions in relation to the portfolio's allocation to countries, currencies, duration or credit segmentation (not exhaustive) relative to the Benchmark.

The Investment Manager of the Master Fund employs an investment process using both fundamental currency and issuer analysis as well as analysis of current market conditions. Analyses are based on structured scoring processes that combine fundamental and behavioural finance indicators based on the conviction that markets are complex systems, where price behaviour not only depends on fundamental valuation but also on the behaviour of individual market participants. Currencies and bond markets are analysed and allocated separately while the currency overlay is a key element for efficient market positioning.

It is intended that the Master Fund will be managed to operate, in normal circumstances, on a long only basis.

The Master Fund integrates environmental and / or social characteristics as part of its investment process. The ESG analysis takes into consideration ESG aspects of countries and supranational issuers (for the avoidance of doubt supranational issuers are also considered to include AAA-rated development banks).

It should be noted that the Sub-Fund aims to provide investors with exposure to Emerging Markets and the ESG assessment has been positioned for such markets. Investors should note that the intention of the ESG assessment is to holistically assess the ESG performance of Emerging Market countries on a relative basis.
On this basis, the Investment Manager applies a long time horizon to its ESG assessment. The aim is to filter short term noise with discernible long-term indicators, collated from a diverse range of sources, of a country's true developmental direction as compared to other Emerging Market countries.

For further information in respect of how ESG is integrated, please refer to Section K. "SFDR Annex" of this Supplement.

Investment Guidelines

i. Permitted Investments

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its net asset value in liquid assets, including deposits with credit institutions (which are either located in an EEA country or in a third country where the supervision rules are equivalent to the EEA), and which are repayable on demand (or have the right to be withdrawn) and will mature in no more than 12 months; and in financial derivative instruments (e.g. options, financial futures and currency forward transactions traded on stock exchanges or on the OTC-market) which may solely be used for hedging purposes.

Subject to the investment restrictions in the Master Fund prospectus, the Master Fund will seek to achieve the investment objective by investing (either directly or indirectly as further described below) primarily in fixed income securities and currencies and to a lesser extent in other securities, as further described below ("Target Asset Classes").

The Master Fund does not pursue a specific sectoral focus.

The Master Fund may invest primarily in a broad range of fixed income securities and instruments issued by issuers from Emerging Markets and / or denominated in Emerging Markets currencies or otherwise linked or related to Emerging Markets, such as bonds, including inter alia inflation-linked or high-yield bonds, credit linked notes, treasuries, floating rate notes and money market instruments (including certificates of deposit and fixed or variable rate commercial paper) and in

cash, denominated in such currencies as the Investment Manager of the Master Fund may determine.

The bonds in which the Master Fund may invest can be government and/or corporate bonds and can be fixed and/or floating rate, where appropriate and may be investment grade or below investment grade, as determined by Standard & Poor's Rating Group or any similar recognised ratings agency.

The Master Fund may invest in fixed income securities traded on the China Inter-Bank Bond Market (the "CIBM") either directly or via Bond Connect. Please refer to the sections of the Crown Sigma UCITS plc prospectus entitled "Investment Objectives, Techniques, Instruments and Strategies and the risk factor Investment in China" for further details.

The Master Fund may also invest up to 10% of its assets (excluding cash and Cash Equivalents) in fixed income securities and instruments worldwide. Such fixed income securities and instruments can be denominated in any currency.

The Master Fund will have exposure to a wide range of foreign currencies, primarily from Emerging Markets.

The Master Fund may hold a portion of its assets in cash and Cash Equivalents in appropriate circumstances. Such circumstances may include, but are not limited to, where market conditions require a defensive investment strategy, the holding of cash on deposit pending reinvestment, the holding of cash in order to meet redemptions and payment of expenses and/or in order to support derivatives exposure.

The Master Fund may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in securities traded on Russian markets. Any such investment will only be made in securities that are listed/traded on the Moscow Exchange.

It is intended that the Master Fund will be managed to operate, in normal circumstances, on a long only basis.

Save where otherwise permitted by the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011), the Master Fund shall only invest in securities, money market instruments and Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDIs") which are listed or traded on Regulated Markets (as defined and described in Appendix 2 of the Crown Sigma UCITS plc prospectus).

The Master Fund may gain exposure to the Target Asset Classes either:

(a) by direct investment in various underlying securities, such as bonds;
(b) indirectly through the use of FDI; or
(c) indirectly by way of investment in Eligible CIS which themselves provide exposure to the Target Asset Classes.

The Master Fund is permitted to utilise the following FDIs. FDIs used may be exchange-traded or over-the-counter:

(a) futures (including interest rate futures, financial futures, currency futures and index futures);
(b) options (including non-deliverable currency options);
(c) swaps (including credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, foreign exchange swaps and currency swaps);
(d) forwards (including currency forwards and non-deliverable forwards);
(e) warrants (up to 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Master Fund).

Details relating to each of these FDIs are set out in the section of the Crown Sigma UCITS plc prospectus entitled "Investment Objectives, Techniques, Instruments and Strategies".

Collective Investment Schemes

The Master Fund shall not invest, in aggregate, more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in other Eligible CIS. The Master Fund shall not invest in any Eligible CIS which can, under the terms of their own prospectus or instruments of incorporation, invest more than 10% of its net assets in other collective investment schemes.

The Master Fund may invest in other sub-funds of Crown Sigma UCITS plc in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Securities Financing Transactions

Through its investment in the Master Fund, the Sub-Fund shall not enter into Total Return Swaps.

The Sub-Fund shall not enter into repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements.

The Sub-Fund shall not engage in securities lending transactions.

Portfolio Hedging

The Investment Manager of the Master Fund expects to generally not enter into transactions to secure the Master Fund's portfolio against currency exchange rate fluctuations through the use of FDI but may decide to do so from time to time on an opportunistic basis.

ii. Concentration Rules

Pursuant to the investment objective and strategy of the Sub-Fund, the Sub-Fund will invest at least 85% of its assets in the Master Fund and up to 15% of its assets in liquid assets, as described in above under the heading "Permitted Investments".

Subject to the Master Fund's investment restrictions and the UCITS law, the Master Fund is not restricted as to the percentage of assets which may be invested in any particular industry, instrument, market or strategy. In attempting to maximize the returns, the Master Fund may concentrate holdings in certain industries, instruments, markets or strategies, which in the Investment Managers's sole judgement, provide the best profit opportunities and are consistent with the Master Fund's investment objective and permitted investments.

i. Risk Management and Leverage

The Sub-Fund will use the modified commitment approach to accurately measure, monitor and manage the leverage effect produced by the use of derivatives. For further details please see section entitled "Risk Management" in the Prospectus.

D. Profile of a Typical Investor

This Sub-Fund and the Master Fund are suitable for investors with a medium-term investment horizon who are primarily seeking constant returns and capital growth. Investors should be willing to accept prolonged fluctuations in the net asset value of the units, and should not be dependent on liquidating the investment at a specific point in time. Investors should be aware of the risks associated with such an investment, including (but not limited to), the risk of price decreases, foreign exchange losses, and volatile returns due to market developments which are unfavourable for investors.

E. Specific Risk Factors

The performance of the Units depends on the investment policy and the development of the markets or the materialization of risks inherent in securities and instruments in which the Sub-Fund invests and cannot be determined in advance. In this context, it should be noted that the

value of the Units may rise above or fall below the issue price at any time. There is no guarantee that investors will recover the full amount of their initial capital investment.

Due to the predominant investment of the assets of the Sub-Fund in the Master Fund, investors will be exposed to investments in emerging markets, which, due to social, political and economic instability, may be riskier than investments in non-emerging market securities, and which may reduce the income of the Sub-Fund. In particular, investments in emerging markets are subject to, but not limited to, the following risks: defective or inexperienced operational processes and procedures, political and social unrest, exchange control, currency instability, high rates of domestic inflation, restriction on repatriation of capital (including possible imposition of currency blockages), sovereign/foreign debt, instability or limited liquidity or regulation on the securities market, relatively high transaction and investment costs, credit risk of the counterparty (with respect to single transactions), political changes, government regulation, unstable social conditions or diplomatic developments, differences in accounting or auditing standards, difficulty obtaining information about counterparties, as well as market volatility or insufficient liquidity of the Master Fund.

The use of financial derivatives for purposes other than hedging may give rise to increased risk.

As the Sub-Fund will invest at least 85% of its assets in the Master Fund (excluding up to 15% holding of ancillary liquid assets and/or currency hedging instruments), it will not be diversified. It will be the intention to achieve diversification at the Master Fund level, however, the Sub-Fund cannot guarantee or control the Master Fund in this regard.

According to its investment restrictions the Sub-fund must invest at least 85% of its assets in the Master fund. This requirement must also be fulfilled in the event of a negative performance.

The performance of the Sub-Fund may differ from the performance of the Master Fund. This deviation results from the fact that the Sub-Fund does not invest 100% of its assets in the Master Fund, but also has investments in liquid assets. These liquid assets are necessary in order to pay back possible redemptions, or other costs, fees and expenses of the Sub-Fund which may be due.

In situations where the Sub-Fund enters into currency exchange transactions to hedge against currency fluctuations, it should be noted that such hedging activities may cause both profit and loss, as the case may be, and will impact the net asset value per class. There can be no assurance that currency hedging will be entirely successful.

The above list is not a complete list of all potential risk factors. The Management Company and the Asset Manager seek to limit risks by monitoring the Sub-Fund's asset allocation. Please note that an investment in the Sub-Fund should be seen as a long-term exposure which may be subject to a high volatility.

In addition, this Sub-Fund may also be subject to the general risks described in section "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

F. Underlying Managers' Fees

Any commission or management, advisory or distribution fees received by the Management Company or the Asset Manager or other delegate of the Management Company, or an associated or related company of the Management Company or the Asset Manager, by virtue of investment by the Sub-Fund in the Master Fund managed by the Management Company or the Asset Manager and/or any of their affiliates, not being fees or commission payable by the Management Company or Asset Manager (or an associated or related company) to their unaffiliated delegate, must be paid into the assets of the Sub-Fund. Further, where an Master Fund is managed by the Management Company, the Asset Manager or an associated entity, the Management Company and its delegates or the associated entity, as applicable, will waive any preliminary charge, repurchase charge or exchange charge that would otherwise be payable in connection with the investment in that Master Fund.

The Sub-Fund must also pay the applicable subscription, redemption, distribution, administration, operations, and/or custody fees and/or other fees in respect of the Master Fund into which it invests. The operation fee will be calculated based on the net asset value per class (before debiting the operation and management fee), as at each valuation day. The operation fee will be accrued on each valuation day and debited at the end of each month. In the interest of clarity, there will be no management fee charged to the Sub-Fund in respect of its investment in the Master Fund.

More information in relation to fees, in particular the amounts of the fees, are set forth in the relevant offering document of the Master Fund.

Taxes

There are no adverse tax consequences for investors resulting from the Sub-Fund's investment in the Master Fund relative to investing directly. Investors in the Sub-Fund should refer to the section of the prospectus entitled "Taxation" for further information on taxation provisions which should be taken into account when considering an investment in the Sub-Fund. Prospective investors should consult their own professional advisors on the relevant tax considerations applicable to the purchase, acquisition, holding, switching and disposal of units of the Sub-Fund, as well as, the receipt of distributions (if applicable) under the laws of their countries of citizenship, residence or domicile.

G. Information Sharing

The Asset Manager (or the Management Company, as the case may be) of the Sub-Fund and the Investment Manager (or the Management Company, as the case may be) of the Master Fund, have put in place an Information Sharing Agreement (the "Information Sharing Agreement") in relation to the investment by the Sub-Fund in units of the Master Fund. The Information Sharing Agreement sets out which unit classes of the Master Fund are available for investment by the Sub-Fund, details of the charges and expenses to be borne by the Sub-Fund, the standard dealing arrangements and the events affecting dealing arrangements.

Further information relating to the Master Fund (including the offering memorandum and articles of association) and the Information Sharing Agreement are available, free of charge, from LGT Capital Partners (Ireland) Limited, 30 Herbert Street, Dublin 2, Ireland.

H. Termination of the Master Fund

In circumstances where the Master Fund is liquidated, the Sub-Fund shall also be liquidated unless the FMA approves: (i) the investments of at least 85% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value in the units of another master UCITS, or (ii) the amendment of the constitutional documents in order to enable the Sub-Fund to convert into a UCITS which is not a feeder UCITS.

In circumstances where the Master Fund merges with another UCITS or is divided into two or more UCITS, the Sub-Fund shall be liquidated unless the FMA grants prior approval to the Sub-Fund to: (i) continue to be a feeder UCITS of the Master Fund or another UCITS resulting from the merger or division of the Master Fund; (ii) invest at least 85% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value in the units of another master UCITS not resulting from the merger or division of the Master Fund; or (iii) amend the constitutional documents in order to enable the Sub-Fund to convert into a UCITS which is not a feeder UCITS.

I. Past Performance

The historic performance of the Sub-Fund (including Unit Classes), once available, shall be published on the website of the LAFV (*Liechtensteinischer Anlagefondsverband*) (www.lafv.li). Past performance is not a guarantee or indication of present and/or future performance.

J. Benchmark Regulation

The Benchmark Administrator appears on the register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA pursuant to Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulations. The Management Company has put in place written plans, in accordance with Article 28(2) of the Benchmark Regulation, detailing the actions it will take in the event that the Benchmark materially changes or ceases to be provided. These written plans detail

the steps the Management Company will take to nominate a suitable alternative Benchmark. A copy of the Management Company's policy on cessation or material change to a benchmark is available upon request from the Management Company.

K. SFDR Annex

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product Name: LGT Funds SICAV – LGT EM LC Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300DG8PE5B7GLO141

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● ☐ **Yes**	●○ ☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of __% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**[1]

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities.** The Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund (a) achieves its financial objectives; and (b) promotes its environmental and social characteristics, indirectly via the investment of substantially all of its assets in the Master Fund. Disclosures contained in this Annex will refer to the Master Fund and provide information regarding how the Master Fund seeks to measure, manage and attain the environmental and social characteristics it promotes. Where relevant, disclosure will also be provided directly from the Sub-Fund's perspective and in some cases disclosures will reflect the Sub-Fund's indirect exposures, based on its proportionate allocation to the Master Fund.

The Investment Manager in respect of the Master Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as it seeks to take into account ESG related factors in the asset selection and investment consideration and / or monitoring process in the following ways:

The Investment Manager conducts an assessment of ESG factors, in the process to identify a universe of investable issuers through a systematic process which relies on information from underlying issuers (the "**Country Selection Model**"), resulting in a specific country classification (the "**ESG Rating**"). Environmental and/or social characteristics considered as part of the ESG Rating (and therefore promoted

1 For the avoidance of doubt, neither the Master Fund nor the Sub-Fund commit to making sustainable investments, but such investments may exist in the Master Fund on a non-committal basis.

as environmental and/or social characteristics by the Master Fund) include:

- *Green energy, emissions, natural resources, education, health, standards of living, civil liberties, gender equality, institutional strength, corruption, democracy, political stability.*

- Environmental and/or social characteristics are further enriched with *economic development inputs,* such as *economic growth and economic stability,* on the basis that such characteristics are often intrinsically linked with the long-term ESG direction of Emerging Markets**.**

The above characteristics are assessed on a backward-looking basis using systematic data and enriched on an ongoing basis with forward-looking dissemination of in-house research, political assessments and research meetings.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

- **Integration of ESG**. Whether the Master Fund will be considered to be attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Investment Manager in respect of the Master Fund has successfully and consistently integrated ESG into its investment process. This will be measured by:
  - The successful and consistent application of the ESG Rating as part of the Master Fund's Country Selection Model in respect of the investment selection process; and
  - The successful and consistent application of the Master Fund's ESG exclusion policy. Exclusions are applied in the investment selection process based on the ESG Rating as a means of promoting environmental and social characteristics, as more fully described in the section of this Annex entitled "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?" (the "**ESG Exclusion Policy**").

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable. Neither the Master Fund nor the Sub-Fund make a commitment to sustainable investments.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not applicable. Neither the Master Fund nor the Sub-Fund make a commitment to sustainable investments.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Not applicable. Neither the Master Fund nor the Sub-Fund make a commitment to sustainable investments.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

Not applicable. Neither the Master Fund nor the Sub-Fund make a commitment to sustainable investments.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

✖ Yes

Yes, principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors are assessed as part of the ESG rating system. The Investment Manager considers and evaluates a range of principle adverse impact indicators, but the availability of data on some indicators is limited due to a lack of reporting of metrics by companies, issuers or investee entities. Accordingly, the integration of principle adverse impact indicators is conducted on a best-efforts basis; however, it is expected that principle adverse impact indicators can be applied to a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe once data availability improves. This will allow for enhanced insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee companies or issuers.

For further information on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors, refer to the Investment Manager's website and the Master Fund's forthcoming annual report.

No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

To achieve the investment objective, the Master Fund may invest (either directly or indirectly) primarily in a broad range of fixed income securities issued by issuers from Emerging Markets and / or denominated in Emerging Markets currencies or otherwise linked or related to Emerging Markets.

When selecting investments for the Master Fund, the Investment Manager promotes environmental and/or social characteristics in the manner described further in this SFDR Annex.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Investments are selected taking into account the following:

- **Screening based on ESG Rating.** The Investment Manager utilises its ESG Rating system as part of the Country Selection Model in respect of potential investments. The Investment Manager has developed a proprietary ESG rating system based on external data providers and sources that provides objective, relevant and systematic ESG information. The ESG Rating provides a ranking based on ESG criteria, whereby issuers within the investment universe with more attractive ESG values are scored more highly than others. The application of the ESG exclusion policy is embedded into the Master Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

  The ESG Rating is utilised to assign a long-term country classification, which determines

the investable universe, based on the following scale:

A	High performance relative to other Emerging Market countries
B+	Good performance relative to other Emerging Market countries
B-	Acceptable performance relative to other Emerging Market countries
C	Weak performance relative to other Emerging Market countries
F	Minimum criteria not met (non-investable)

- **ESG Exclusion Policy**. Exclusions are applied in the investment selection process based on the abovementioned ESG Rating. The application of the ESG rating exclusion is embedded into the Master Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

  i. Countries rated A to B-, inclusive, are considered as having environmental and/or social characteristics and are therefore investable.
  ii. For the avoidance of doubt, bonds issued by supranational issuers denominated in currencies of C rated countries (e.g. supranational green bond issuances tied to a specific UOP) may also be considered as having environmental and/or social characteristics and are therefore investable.
  iii. Currency-related exposures of such C rated countries (e.g. FX derivatives) are not considered as having environmental and/or social characteristics, and while these are investable, they will form part of the asset allocation of the Master Fund to investments other than those aligned with the environmental/social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund, as further discussed under the section of this Annex titled "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"
  iv. With the exception of the instances provided for above at ii. and iii., country issuances rated "C" are deemed non-investable and are fully excluded from the entire portfolio.
  v. Countries rated "F", that are deemed non-investable, are fully excluded from the entire portfolio.

- **Positive Consideration**. In terms of government bonds, where investment criteria are comparable, the Investment Manager gives preference to countries with a higher ESG Rating as opposed to more weakly rated countries. For investments in supranational issuances, where investment criteria are comparable, the Investment Manager gives preference to bonds rated more highly on ESG. The application of this positive consideration is embedded into the Master Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

Following the above steps, investments are selected on the basis of the general active asset management strategy, as outlined in the section of the Supplement entitled "Investment Strategy".

Good governance practices include sounds management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Master Fund will typically focus on exposure to fixed income securities issued by issuers in the public sector or supranational issuers.

In the context of limited, if any, exposure to corporate issuers, in order to ensure that such issuers follow good governance practices, as reasonably determined by the Investment Manager, the Investment Manager's quantitative screening of corporate governance, which relies on information from underlying companies, considers the independence and competency of investee company boards in terms of leadership and composition, existing and independent key committees, the degree of integration of long-term and ESG related targets, and minority

shareholder protections. In addition, good governance is a factor in the qualitative assessment of individual companies prior to investment.

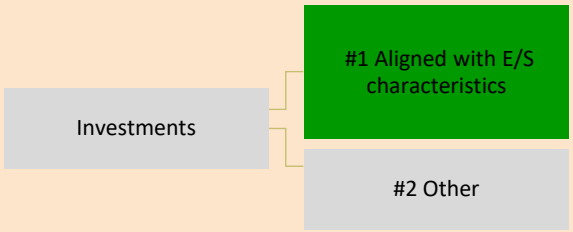
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 50% of the assets of the Master Fund will be allocated to investments aligned with environmental and/or social characteristics (#1).

Minimum environmental and social safeguards and the purpose of the remaining portion of investments is outlined in the section titled "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"

The below graphical representation contextualises the types of investment considered.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the Master Fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the Master Fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Master Fund does not use derivatives specifically for the purpose of attaining the environmental and or social characteristics it promotes. Rather, the Master Fund may use derivatives for ordinary purposes, as outlined in the Supplement, that is, for investment purposes, hedging and/or for efficient portfolio management purposes and in certain cases this may therefore incidentally relate to the Master Fund attaining the environmental and or social characteristics it promotes.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Master Fund does not aim to invest any proportion of its assets in environmentally sustainable economic activities aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Accordingly, the level of committed EU Taxonomy-aligned investments shall be zero per cent.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?[2]

Yes

In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

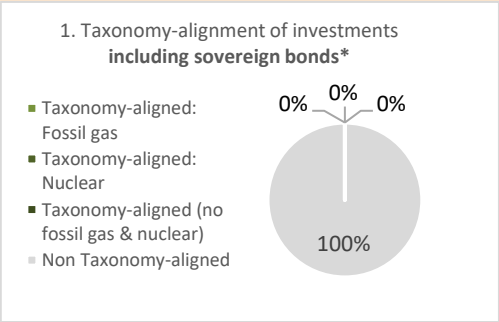
No

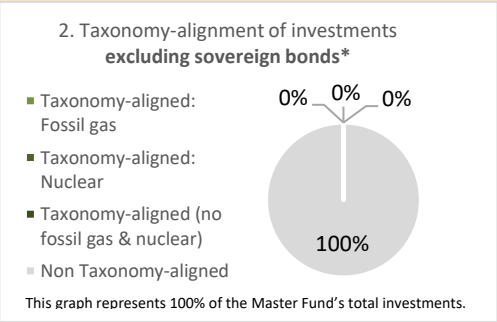
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The Master Fund does not commit to make sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the Master Fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable. Neither the Master Fund nor the Sub-Fund make a commitment to sustainable investments.

[2] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable. Neither the Master Fund nor the Sub-Fund make a commitment to sustainable investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments under "#2 Other" are investments which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics nor qualify as sustainable investments, for example:

- There may be insufficient data available to verify any classification under sustainable investments or investments with environmental and/or social characteristics.
- There may be exposures where an ESG assessment cannot be applied or there is lacking market practice for appropriate quantification of ESG factors.
- Exposures consisting of certain FDI, hedging, cash or cash equivalents.

For the avoidance of doubt, this would include investments in pure currency-related exposures (e.g. FX derivatives), including those of countries rated C pursuant to the ESG Rating.

A screening is conducted to capture countries subject to comprehensive sanctions, per the Investment Manager's policy, which is taken into account as part of the final ESG score of an applicable country.

Additionally, to the extent possible and / or where any investments in "Other" form a portion of the strategic asset allocation, the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG rating is applied to the investments making up the 'Other' section of the Master Fund in order to continually consider and review such investments. In instances where the rating sufficiently improves, such investments may be deemed by the Investment Manager as contributing towards the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund. In such circumstances these investments will no longer be considered "Other".

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Neither the Sub-Fund nor the Master Fund has designated a specific index as a reference benchmark to determine whether it is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that they promote.

The Benchmark used by the Master Fund is a mainstream index and does not take account of ESG factors and is therefore not consistent with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

You may find more information on www.fundinfo.com and the Investment Manager's website: www.lgtcp.com/en/regulatory-information.

VI. LGT Sustainable Bond Fund Global

A. Overview of Definitions and Key Terms

Capitalized terms, unless otherwise defined below, shall have the same meaning as in the prospectus for the UCITS (the "**Prospectus**") under the heading "Definitions".

For SFDR purposes, the Management Company considers that the Sub-Fund meets the criteria of an ESG Oriented Fund. The Management Company reserves the right to reassess this at any time. If the Management Company determines at any future point that the Sub-Fund does not meet the criteria to qualify as an ESG Oriented Fund, this Supplement shall be updated accordingly.

"Benchmark"	means Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Ex-Securitized (TR) Index
"Benchmark Administrator"	means Bloomberg Index Services Limited.
"Central Bank"	means the Central Bank of Ireland or any successor regulatory authority with responsibility for authorising and supervising the Master Fund.
"Eligible CIS"	means UCITS collective investment schemes and eligible AIFs which meet the requirements specified in the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011) and the Central Bank guidance. To be an Eligible CIS, the scheme may not invest more than 10% of its net asset value in underlying collective investment schemes.
"Information Sharing Agreement"	means the information sharing agreement put in place between the Asset Manager of the Sub-Fund and the Asset Manager of the Master Fund in order to set out the classes of the Master Fund available for investment by the Sub-Fund.
"Investment Manager"	means the investment manager of the Master Fund, LGT Capital Partners Ltd or any successor duly appointed thereto in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.
"Permitted Investment"	means such investment as described under the section "Permitted Investments" below.
"Master Fund"	means "LGT Sustainable Bond Global Sub-Fund", a sub-fund of Crown Sigma UCITS plc, an open-ended umbrella Investment Company with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds. Crown Sigma UCITS plc has been authorized by the Central Bank of Ireland as a UCITS undertaking.
"Sub-Fund"	means "LGT Sustainable Bond Fund Global".

Key Terms	Unit Classes				
Unit Class / Currency [1] [2]	**(EUR) A**	**(EUR) B** **(CHF) B** **(GBP) B** **(USD) B**	**(EUR) I1** **(CHF) I1** **(GBP) I1** **(USD) I1**	**(EUR) C** **(CHF) C** **(GBP) C** **(USD) C**	**(EUR) IM**
Security number	10689286	10689290 14857809 14857811 14857810	10689291 14857812 14857814 14857813	24715611 24715612 24715615 24715613	10689293
ISIN number	LI0106892867	LI0106892909 LI0148578094 LI0148578110 LI0148578102	LI0106892917 LI0148578128 LI0148578144 LI0148578136	LI0247156115 LI0247156123 LI0247156156 LI0247156131	LI0106892933
Distributing / Accumulating	Distributing	Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating
Minimum Initial Subscription	1 Unit	1 Unit	Equivalent of CHF 1 Mio, unless otherwise agreed with the Management Company	1 Unit	1 Unit
Minimum Additional Subscription	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Redemption	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Holding	1 Unit	1 Unit	Equivalent of CHF 1 Mio, unless otherwise agreed with the Management Company	1 Unit	1 Unit
Initial Subscription Day	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Initial Subscription Price	EUR 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00 CHF 1,000.00 GBP 1,000.00 USD 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00 CHF 1,000.00 GBP 1,000.00 USD 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00 CHF 1,000.00 GBP 1,000.00 USD 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00
Valuation Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, or such other day or days as the UCITS or the Management Company may (with the consent of the Depositary) determine and notify in advance to Shareholders, and the end of the Accounting Year.				
Subscription Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.				
Subscription Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Subscription Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges)				
Subscription Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Subscription Day.				
Subscription Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Subscription Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.				
Redemption Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.				
Redemption Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Redemption Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges)				
Redemption Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Redemption Day.				
Redemption Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Redemption Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.				
Conversion Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.				
Conversion Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Conversion Day.				
Duration	Unlimited				

[1] The individual requirements an Investor must comply with in order to be eligible to purchase units of a certain class are described below under "Profile of a Typical Investor".

[2] The currency risks can be hedged in whole or in part.

Base Currency	Euro (EUR)
Denomination	With 3 decimal places
Listing	No
Securitization	No
Liquidity Gate Trigger	N/A
End of Accounting Year	April 30th

Costs Charged to Unitholders	**Unit Classes**				
Unit Class / Currency	**(EUR) A**	**(EUR) B** **(CHF) B** **(GBP) B** **(USD) B**	**(EUR) I1** **(CHF) I1** **(GBP) I1** **(USD) I1**	**(EUR) C** **(CHF) C** **(GBP) C** **(USD) C**	**(EUR) IM**
Subscription Fee	Max. 3%	Max. 3%	Max. 3%	Max. 3%	Max. 3%
Redemption Fee	None	None	None	None	None
Max. Conversion Fee	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent
Swing Factor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Swing Threshold	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Costs Charged to Sub-Fund [3] [4] [5] [6]	**Unit Classes**				
Unit Class / Currency	**(EUR) A**	**(EUR) B** **(CHF) B** **(GBP) B** **(USD) B**	**(EUR) I1** **(CHF) I1** **(GBP) I1** **(USD) I1**	**(EUR) C** **(CHF) C** **(GBP) C** **(USD) C**	**(EUR) IM**
Max. Management Fee	0.90% p.a.	0.90% p.a.	0.45% p.a.	0.55% p.a.	0.25% p.a.
Performance Fee	None	None	None	None	None
Operation Fee	Max. 0.18% p.a.	Max. 0.18% p.a.	Max. 0.14% p.a.	Max. 0.18% p.a.	Max. 0.14% p.a.

B. Subscription / Redemption Terms

Issue of Units

Units may be purchased by investors as described in section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus. Initially, Units may be purchased on the Initial Subscription Day at the Initial Subscription Price. Thereafter, Units are available at the Subscription Price on each Subscription Day.

Requests for subscription must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Deadline with respect to each Subscription Day. Applications received after the Subscription Deadline will be recorded for subscription on the next following Subscription Day. Full payment for Units must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Payment Day.

For more details, please see section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus.

Redemption of Units

Unitholders may request their Units be partially or fully redeemed as described in section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for redemption must be received by the Depositary on or before the

[3] The commission or fee charged is reported in the semi-annual and annual reports.

[4] Plus taxes and other expenses: Transaction costs charged by third parties and expenses incurred by the Management Company and the Depositary in exercising their responsibilities. For further information please refer to section 10 (Tax Provisions) and 11 (Costs and Fees).

[5] Where the Sub-Fund is liquidated, the Management Company and/or the Depositary may charge a liquidation fee of not more than CHF 10,000 for its own benefit.

[6] Further charges may be invoiced to the Sub-Fund by the Master Fund. Further information can be found below under "Underlying Managers' Fees".

Redemption Deadline with respect to each Redemption Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Deadline will be processed on the next following Redemption Day. Payment for redeemed Units will be made on the Redemption Payment Day.

For more details, please see section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus.

Conversion of Units

Unitholders may request their Units be converted in the Units of other Unit Classes in this Sub-Fund as described in section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for conversion must be received by the Depositary on or before the Conversion Deadline with respect to each Conversion Day. Conversion requests received after the Conversion Deadline will be processed on the next Conversion Day.

For more details, please see section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus.

C. Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund is managed as a portfolio of Permitted Investments in accordance with the investment policy set out in this section. Investors should note that during any period of suspension of valuation or redemption or when the Sub-Fund is wound down, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, acting in the best interests of the Unitholders, may resolve that it is unreasonable and/or impracticable to comply with some or all of the policies and guidelines in this section.

The Sub-Fund is a feeder UCITS, which permanently invests at least 85% of its net asset value in LGT Sustainable Bond Global Sub-Fund (the "Master Fund").

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is for Sub-Fund investors to participate in the performance of the Master Fund. The investment objective of the Master Fund is to generate consistent medium term capital appreciation, while also contributing to long-term social, economic and environmental well-being, globally.

There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Sub-Fund will be achieved, and investment results may vary substantially over time.

Investment Strategy

To achieve the investment objective, the Investment Manager of the Master Fund employs an investment process using both fundamental issuer analyses and analyses of current market conditions. It is intended that the Master Fund will be managed to operate, in normal circumstances, on a long only basis.

The Sub-Fund is considered to be actively managed in reference to the Benchmark by virtue of the fact that the Investment Manager uses the Benchmark to provide a framework for the Master Fund's main investable universe, for risk measurement metrics and for performance comparison purposes.

The Benchmark provides a broad-based measure of the global investment-grade fixed income markets. The three major components of this index are the U.S. Aggregate, the Pan-European Aggregate, and the Asian-Pacific Aggregate 7 Indices. The index also includes Eurodollar and Euro-Yen corporate bonds, Canadian government, agency and corporate securities, and USD investment grade 144A securities. Further information regarding the Benchmark, including the methodology used for the calculation of the Benchmark, can be found on www.bloomberg.com/professional/product/indices/.

A proportion of the Master Fund's portfolio, such proportion to be defined by the Investment Manager of the Master Fund from time to time, may be components of the Benchmark and the portfolio may have

similar weightings to the Benchmark, however, the Investment Manager retains full discretion over the composition of the portfolio subject to the investment restrictions specified in the Master Fund Prospectus. Accordingly, the Master Fund may, at the Investment Manager's discretion, be invested in markets and constituents not referenced in the Benchmark to the extent and within such constraints as the Investment Manager determines appropriate.

The Investment Manager of the Master Fund actively seeks to achieve outperformance of the Benchmark by making active investment decisions in relation to the portfolio's allocation to fixed income segments, the yield curve positioning duration, credit segmentation and currencies (not exhaustive).

The Master Fund integrates environmental and / or social characteristics as part of its investment process. For further information in respect of how ESG is integrated, please refer to Section K. "SFDR Annex" of this Supplement.

Investment Guidelines

i. Permitted Investments

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its net asset value in liquid assets, including deposits with credit institutions (which are either located in an EEA country or in a third country where the supervision rules are equivalent to the EEA), and which are repayable on demand (or have the right to be withdrawn) and will mature in no more than 12 months; and in financial derivative instruments (e.g. options, financial futures and currency forward transactions traded on stock exchanges or on the OTC-market) which may solely be used for hedging purposes.

Subject to the investment restrictions in the prospectus of the Master Fund, the Master Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing (either directly or indirectly as further described below) primarily in fixed income securities and currencies and to a lesser extent in other securities as further described below ("Target Asset Classes").

The Master Fund does not pursue a specific sectoral focus.

The Master Fund may invest primarily in a broad range of fixed income securities and instruments listed or traded on Regulated Markets (as defined and described in Appendix 2 of the Crown Sigma UCITS plc prospectus) and issued by private or public debtors all over the world taking into account the quality and sustainability aspects mentioned below as well as adequate risk diversification, such as bonds, including inter alia inflation-linked or high-yield bonds or convertible bonds, credit linked notes, treasuries, floating rate notes and money market instruments (including certificates of deposit and fixed or variable rate commercial paper) and in cash, denominated in such currencies as the Investment Manager of the Master Fund may determine).

The bonds in which the Master Fund may invest can be government and/or corporate bonds and can be fixed and/or floating rate, where appropriate and may be investment grade or below investment grade, as determined by Standard & Poor's Rating Group or any similar recognised ratings agency.

The Master Fund may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in aggregate in convertible bonds and notes as well as warrant-linked bonds, and also up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in aggregate in shares and other equity securities and instruments as well as warrants.

The Master Fund will have exposure to a wide range of foreign currencies.

The Master Fund may hold a portion of its assets in cash and Cash Equivalents in appropriate circumstances. Such circumstances may include, but are not limited to, where market conditions require a defensive investment strategy, the holding of cash on deposit pending reinvestment, the holding of cash in order to meet redemptions and payment of expenses and/or in order to support derivatives exposure.

The Master Fund may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in securities traded on Russian markets. Any such investment will only be made in securities that are listed/traded on the Moscow Exchange.

Save where otherwise permitted by the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011), the Master Fund shall only invest in securities, money market instruments and Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI") which are listed or traded on Regulated Markets.

The Master Fund may gain exposure to the Target Asset Classes either:

(a) by direct investment in various underlying securities, such as bonds;
(b) indirectly through the use of FDI; or
(c) indirectly by way of investment in Eligible CIS which themselves provide exposure to the Target Asset Classes.

The Master Fund is permitted to utilise the following FDIs. FDIs used may be exchange-traded or over-the-counter:

(a) futures (including interest rate futures, financial futures, currency futures and index futures);
(b) options (including non-deliverable currency options);
(c) swaps (including credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, foreign exchange swaps and currency swaps);
(d) forwards (including currency forwards and non-deliverable forwards);
(e) warrants.

Details relating to each of these FDIs are set out in the section of the Crown Sigma UCITS plc prospectus entitled "Investment Objectives, Techniques, Instruments and Strategies".

Collective Investment Schemes

The Master Fund shall not invest, in aggregate, more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in other Eligible CIS. The Master Fund shall not invest in any Eligible CIS which can, under the terms of their own prospectus or instruments of incorporation, invest more than 10% of its net assets in other collective investment schemes.

The Master Fund may invest in other sub-funds of the Crown Sigma UCITS plc in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Securities Financing Transactions

Through its investment in the Master Fund, the Sub-Fund shall not enter into Total Return Swaps.

The Sub-Fund shall not enter into repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements.

The Sub-Fund shall not engage in securities lending transactions.

Portfolio Hedging

The Investment Manager expects to generally not enter into transactions to secure the Master Fund's portfolio against currency exchange rate fluctuations through the use of FDI but may decide to do so from time to time on an opportunistic basis.

ii. Concentration Rules

Pursuant to the investment objective and strategy of the Sub-Fund, the Sub-Fund will invest at least 85% of its assets in the Master Fund and up to 15% of its assets in liquid assets, as described in above under the heading "Permitted Investments".

Subject to the Master Fund's investment restrictions and the UCITS law, the Master Fund is not restricted as to the percentage of assets which may be invested in any particular industry, instrument, market or strategy. In attempting to maximize the returns, the Master Fund may concentrate holdings in certain industries, instruments, markets or strategies, which in the Investment Managers's sole judgement, provide the best profit opportunities and are consistent with the Master Fund's investment objective and permitted investments.

iii. Risk Management and Leverage

The Sub-Fund will use the modified commitment approach to accurately measure, monitor and manage the leverage effect produced by the use of derivatives. For further details please see section entitled "Risk Management" in the Prospectus.

D. Profile of a Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is suitable for investors with a medium-term investment horizon who are primarily seeking constant returns and capital growth. Investors should be willing to accept prolonged fluctuations in the net asset value of the units, and should not be dependent on liquidating the investment at a specific point in time. Investors should be aware of the risks associated with such an investment, including (but not limited to), the risk of price decreases, foreign exchange losses, and volatile returns due to market developments which are unfavourable for investors.

E. Specific Risk Factors

The performance of the Units depends on the investment policy and the development of the markets or the materialization of risks inherent in securities and instruments in which the Sub-Fund invests and cannot be determined in advance. In this context, it should be noted that the value of the Units may rise above or fall below the issue price at any time. There is no guarantee that investors will recover the full amount of their initial capital investment.

The Sub-Fund and the Master Fund are subject to a higher level of interest rate risk, which may have negative effects on net assets. Other risks may occur, such as currency risk, issuer risk and also market risk. The use of financial derivatives for purposes other than hedging may give rise to increased risk.

As the Sub-Fund will invest at least 85% of its assets in the Master Fund (excluding up to 15% holding of ancillary liquid assets and/or currency hedging instruments) it will not be diversified. It will be the intention to achieve diversification at the Master Fund level, however, the Sub-Fund cannot guarantee or control the Master Fund in this regard.

According to its investment restrictions the Sub-Fund must invest at least 85% of its assets in the Master Fund. This requirement must also be fulfilled in the event of a negative performance.

The performance of the Sub-Fund may differ from the performance of the Master Fund. This deviation results from the fact that the Sub-Fund does not invest 100% of its assets in the Master Fund, but also has investments in liquid assets. These liquid assets are necessary in order to pay back possible redemptions, other costs, fees and expenses of the Sub-Fund which may be due.

In situations where the Sub-Fund enters into currency exchange transactions to hedge against currency fluctuations, it should be noted that such hedging activities may cause both profit and loss, as the case may be, and will impact the net asset value per class. There can be no assurance that currency hedging will be entirely successful.

The above list is not a complete list of all potential risk factors. The Management Company and the Asset Manager seek to limit risks by monitoring the Sub-Fund's asset allocation. Please note

that an investment in the Sub-Fund should be seen as a long-term exposure which may be subject to a high volatility.

In addition, this Sub-Fund may also be subject to the general risks described in section "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

F. Underlying Managers' Fees

Any commission or management, advisory or distribution fees received by the Management Company or the Asset Manager or other delegate of the Management Company, or an associated or related company of the Management Company or the Asset Manager, by virtue of investment by the Sub-Fund in the Master Fund managed by the Management Company or the Asset Manager and/or any of their affiliates, not being fees or commission payable by the Management Company or Asset Manager (or an associated or related company) to their unaffiliated delegate, must be paid into the assets of the Sub-Fund. Further, where an Master Fund is managed by the Management Company, the Asset Manager or an associated entity, the Management Company and its delegates or the associated entity, as applicable, will waive any preliminary charge, repurchase charge or exchange charge that would otherwise be payable in connection with the investment in that Master Fund.

The Sub-Fund must also pay the applicable subscription, redemption, distribution, administration, operations, and/or custody fees and/or other fees in respect of the Master Fund into which it invests. The operation fee will be calculated based on the net asset value per class (before debiting the operation and management fee), as at each valuation day. The operation fee will be accrued on each valuation day and debited at the end of each month. In the interest of clarity, there will be no management fee charged to the Sub-Fund in respect of its investment in the Master Fund.

More information in relation to fees, in particular the amounts of the fees, are set forth in the relevant offering document of the Master Fund.

Taxes

There are no adverse tax consequences for investors resulting from the Sub-Fund's investment in the Master Fund relative to investing directly. Investors in the Sub-Fund should refer to the section of the prospectus entitled "Taxation" for further information on taxation provisions which should be taken into account when considering an investment in the Sub-Fund. Prospective investors should consult their own professional advisors on the relevant tax considerations applicable to the purchase, acquisition, holding, switching and disposal of units of the Sub-Fund, as well as, the receipt of distributions (if applicable) under the laws of their countries of citizenship, residence or domicile.

G. Information Sharing

The Asset Manager (or the Management Company, as the case may be) of the Sub-Fund and the Investment Manager (or the Management Company, as the case may be) of the Master Fund, have put in place an Information Sharing Agreement (the "Information Sharing Agreement") in relation to the investment by the Sub-Fund in units of the Master Fund. The Information Sharing Agreement sets out which unit classes of the Master Fund are available for investment by the Sub-Fund, details of the charges and expenses to be borne by the Sub-Fund, the standard dealing arrangements and the events affecting dealing arrangements.

Further information relating to the Master Fund (including the offering memorandum and articles of association) and the Information Sharing Agreement are available, free of charge, from LGT Capital Partners (Ireland) Limited, 30 Herbert Street, Dublin 2, Ireland.

H. Termination of the Master Fund

In circumstances where the Master Fund is liquidated, the Sub-Fund shall also be liquidated unless the FMA approves: (i) the investments of at least 85% of the Sub0Fund's net asset value in the units of another master UCITS, or (ii) the amendment of the constitutional documents in order to enable the Sub-Fund to convert into a UCITS which is not a feeder UCITS.

In circumstances where the Master Fund merges with another UCITS or is divided into two or more UCITS, the Sub-Fund shall be liquidated unless the FMA grants prior approval to the Sub-Fund to: (i) continue to be a feeder UCITS of the Master Fund or another UCITS resulting from the merger or division of the Master Fund; (ii) invest at least 85% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value in the units of another master UCITS not resulting from the merger or division of the Master Fund; or (iii) amend the constitutional documents in order to enable the Sub-Fund to convert into a UCITS which is not a feeder UCITS.

I. Past Performance

The historic performance of the Sub-Fund (including Unit Classes), once available, shall be published on the website of the LAFV (*Liechtensteinischer Anlagefondsverband*) (www.lafv.li). Past performance is not a guarantee or indication of present and/or future performance.

J. Benchmark Regulation

The Benchmark Administrator appears on the register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA pursuant to Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulations. The Management Company has put in place written plans, in accordance with Article 28(2) of the Benchmark Regulation, detailing the actions it will take in the event that the Benchmark materially changes or ceases to be provided. These written plans detail the steps the Management Company will take to nominate a suitable alternative Benchmark. A copy of the Management Company's policy on cessation or material change to a benchmark is available upon request from the Management Company.

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities.** The Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

K. SFDR Annex

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product Name: LGT Funds SICAV - LGT Sustainable Bond Fund Global

Legal entity identifier: 549300IPCWX706Q2VC54

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%	☒ It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund (a) achieves its financial objectives; and (b) promotes its environmental and social characteristics, indirectly via the investment of substantially all of its assets in the Master Fund. Disclosures contained in this Annex will refer to the Master Fund and provide information regarding how the Master Fund seeks to measure, manage and attain the environmental and social characteristics it promotes. Where relevant, disclosure will also be provided directly from the Sub-Fund's perspective and in some cases disclosures will reflect the Sub-Fund's indirect exposures, based on its proportionate allocation to the Master Fund.

The Investment Manager in respect of the Master Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as it seeks to take into account ESG related factors in the asset selection and investment consideration and / or monitoring process in the following ways:

ESG Exclusion Policy: Exclusions are applied in the investment selection process based on ESG factors as a means of promoting environmental and social characteristics. Different factors apply to companies and to governments as the issuer of the instruments.

For example, the following companies are excluded from investment consideration:

- Companies that, to the best of the Investment Manager's knowledge, generate any revenue from *inhumane weapons;* and
- Companies that generate a significant amount of their revenue from certain industries or business activities deemed by the Investment Manager to be controversial *(e.g. arms, tobacco, pornography, nuclear power production, coal).*

For example, countries are excluded from investment consideration based on the below criteria:

- if the country has not signed certain international treaties on *controversial weapons;*
- if the country fails to meet basic requirements with respect to *human rights and democracy* (assessed among other things based on Freedom House Index, rating of the Reporters Without Boarders Press Freedom, ratification of conventions and treaties in respect of human rights and labour conditions)*;*
- if the country has a high level of *corruption* (assessed among other things based on Transparency International Corruption Perception Index and if a country's military budget exceeds 4% of gross domestic product)*;*
- if the country is subject to sanctions under Art 41 of the UN security council *to eliminate terrorism and weapons proliferation, oppose human rights violations or violations of international treaties, money laundering and deliberate destabilization of sovereign countries and drug trafficking;* or
- if the country is considered a jurisdiction with *strategic AML/CFT deficiencies* by the Financial Action Task Force ("FATF").

ESG Rating: The following are key performance indicators on ESG factors related to an issuer that are included in the ESG cockpit, which is a proprietary tool used as part of the ESG rating system discussed below, in the process to identify a universe of investable issuers through a systematic process which relies on information from underlying issuers (and therefore promoted as environmental and/or social characteristics by the Master Fund):

- In respect of companies as issuers*: greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, water and sanitation***,** *natural resources and biodiversity, waste and emissions, labour conditions, health and safety, human resources, diversity, education, suppliers, community relations and product impact*.
- In respect of supranational organisations as issuers*: controversial practices, business ethics & product responsibility, environmental principles and action plans, community & human rights.*
- In respect of countries as issuers: *CO2 intensity, biodiversity and resources, corruption and business climate, public spending for education.*

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

- **ESG Exclusion Policy**. The first factor contributing to whether the Master Fund will be considered to be attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Investment Manager in respect of the Master Fund has successfully and consistently executed its ESG exclusion policy.
- **Screening based on ESG Rating.** Another factor contributing to whether the Master Fund will be considered to be attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Investment Manager in respect of the Master Fund has successfully and consistently applied its ESG rating system in the process to identify a universe of investable issuers and/or issuers in the investment monitoring process.
- **Sustainable Investments.** The aggregate weight of sustainable investments held by the Master Fund shall be calculated and used to measure the attainment by the Master Fund of the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.
- **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("UN SDGs")**. Sustainable investments of the Master Fund target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum based on the alignment of such investments with the UN SDGs. Thus, another factor contributing to whether the Master Fund is attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Master Fund has successfully and consistently applied its policy relating

to investing in sustainable investments. The Investment Manager considers as sustainable investments, which are aligned with SFDR, only instruments which either:

i. qualify as a Green, Social or Sustainable use of proceeds ("**UOP**") instrument according to the principles of the International Capital Markets Associations ("**ICMA**"), which align with UN SDGs, or

ii. have a positive net contribution to UN SDGs by virtue of the issuer's net positive SDG score, based on the outputs from the ESG rating system. For the avoidance of doubt, the net positive SDG score, and therefore the level of sustainable investments, is determined on the basis of how an investment contributes, in terms of a total impact contribution (which includes an analysis of products, services and operational alignment) to an environmental or social objective.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Master Fund aims to invest in issuers that positively contribute to the UN SDGs, thus promoting environmental and/or social characteristics through a combination of environmental and social objectives.

An investment with an environmental objective aligned with SFDR is one which is oriented towards, for example, climate change adaptation (e.g. support adaptation related research), climate change mitigation (e.g. develop renewable energies technologies), protection of biodiversity (e.g. promote organic farming), reduction of air, soil and water pollution.

An investment with a social objective aligned with SFDR is an investment that contributes to tackling inequality or that fosters social cohesion, social integration and labour relations, or an investment in human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

In terms of ensuring that the sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective, a requirement for sustainable investments is the positive contribution to UN SDGs, which cover a broad set of ESG activities.

In addition, the portfolio is systematically screened for controversies across environmental and / or social issues as part of the Investment Manager's "do no significant harm" ("DNSH") assessment in respect of issuers as well as in respect of projects that are financed through the UOP instruments. A sudden drop due to an ESG controversy will generally lead to an alert to be triggered so further assessment and action can be taken.

As an additional safeguard, the mandatory principal adverse impacts set out in Annex 1 of the regulatory technical standards supplementing the SFDR are used to further screen against activities that may significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives, whereby investments that do not meet minimum thresholds applied by the Investment Manager for each of the mandatory PAI indicators in Annex 1 shall be excluded from investment consideration.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors in the context of sustainable investments are considered in the following manner:

- Principal adverse impact indicators are captured under the DNSH principle for sustainable investments outlined in the section entitled "How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?"
- Principal adverse impacts are assessed as part of the ESG rating system.

- Principal adverse impact indicators are reported on as outlined in the section entitled "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?"

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

The Investment Manager monitors breaches and controversies for new and existing investments which largely relies on the quality of data supplied by external data providers.

Where the Investment Manager identifies clear breaches of norms outlined in the a) OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, b) the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and c) the International Bill of Human Rights the Investment Manager will seek to exclude the issuer from investment by the Master Fund. However, it cannot be guaranteed that all investments, especially in jurisdictions where data scarcity is pronounced, can be assessed and thereby excluded.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by whi Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonor objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investmer underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria j environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlyi this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmenta sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm a environmental or social objectives.

(e)

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

✖ Yes

Yes, principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors are assessed as part of the ESG rating system. The Investment Manager considers and evaluates a range of principle adverse impact indicators, but the availability of data on some indicators is limited due to a lack of reporting of metrics by companies, issuers or investee entities. Accordingly, the integration of principle adverse impact indicators is conducted on a best-efforts basis; however, it is expected that principle adverse impact indicators can be applied to a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe once data availability improves. This will allow for enhanced insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee companies or issuers.

For further information on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors, refer to the Investment Manager's website and the Master Fund's forthcoming annual report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Master Fund may invest primarily in a broad range of fixed income securities and instruments listed or traded on Regulated Markets and issued by private or public debtors all over the world. When selecting investments for the Master Fund, the Investment Manager promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by; (1) undertaking an ESG analysis of the investment universe as described in this SFDR Annex; and (2) conducts a fundamental analysis of asset classes, currencies and issuers (countries,

companies, etc.) referenced in the Master Fund's benchmark to make tactical asset allocations both within and outside of the benchmark.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Investments are selected taking into account the following:

- **ESG Exclusion Policy.** Exclusions are applied in the investment selection process based on ESG factors, as disclosed in the section entitled "What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?" The application of the ESG exclusion policy is embedded into the Master Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

- **Screening based on ESG Rating.** Following the application of the above exclusions, the Investment Manager utilises its ESG rating system in respect of the remaining eligible investments. The Investment Manager has developed a proprietary ESG rating system based on external data providers and sources that provides objective, relevant and systematic ESG information. The ESG rating provides a ranking based on ESG criteria, whereby issuers with more attractive ESG values are scored more highly than others.

  The ESG rating serves as a main indicator in addition to traditional credit metric to identify risks and opportunities that are not yet factored in the current prices and are expected to impact the spreads negatively.

  In respect of companies and supranationals as issuers, the application of the ESG rating screening process as outlined above is applied to the total universe of such issuers analysed through the Investment Manager's proprietary rating tool and the lowest scoring 25% of companies and supranationals analysed, in terms of their ESG score, are excluded from investment consideration. It should be noted that the range of companies and supranationals analysed through the Investment Manager's proprietary rating tool may be wider than the target investment universe of the Master Fund, meaning that the actual amount of investments excluded from the Master Fund's scope of investments may effectively be a minimum rate that is lower than 25%. In respect of the ongoing monitoring of this process, if, after the point of initial investment, companies or supranationals as issuers subsequently fall into the lowest scoring 25% issuers available through the Investment Manager's proprietary rating tool in terms of their ESG score, the Investment Manager commits to divesting or disposing of such positions according to its internal guidelines and acting in the best interests of Shareholders.

  Investors should note that the abovementioned screening and reduction of 25% of lowest scoring companies and supranational issuers does not apply to countries as issuers. The application of the ESG rating exclusion is embedded into the Master Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

- **Sustainable Investments.** In order for an investee entity to be considered a sustainable investment, it must be assessed by the Investment Manager as meeting the following criteria: (i) it must contribute to an environmental or social objective (which may be assessed on the basis of alignment of such investments with the UN SDGs, as considered further below); (ii) it must do no significant harm to any other environmental or social objective; and (iii) it must follow good governance practices. At least 50% of the assets of the Master Fund will be committed to sustainable investments. This commitment is embedded into the Master Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

- **UN SDGs.** The UN SDG alignment of an instrument can be ascertained through positive screening criteria in two ways:

  1) **Use of Proceeds.** To invest into a UOP instrument classifying as a sustainable investment of an issuer who has not been removed following the above-described exclusion methods, the Investment Manager needs to additionally assess that:

     i. the instrument qualifies as "Green", "Social" or

"Sustainable" under the ICMA standards and contributes to a relevant UN SDG. The Investment Manager periodically reviews all publicly available UOP frameworks, allocation and assurance reports of every individual UOP instrument and verifies the association to each relevant UN SDG in an internally maintained database. To undertake this analysis the Investment Manager may use data provided by external ESG data providers and proprietary models, as well as directly communicating with the issuer; and

ii. there are no controversies in relation to such instrument. Such controversies may arise from the stated financing goals, type of activity, governance and reporting expectations which are inferior to the current ICMA standard and market practice; and

iii. according to an independent and market recognized second party opinion the instrument's framework is verified and aligned with the relevant standard and the market practice.

2) **Issuer's Net UN SDG Impact score.** When investing in instruments which are not UOP, the Investment Manager selects issuers with a net positive SDG score, based on the outputs from the ESG rating system.

Following the above steps, investments are selected on the basis of the general active asset management strategy, as outlined in the section of the Supplement entitled Investment Strategy for additional details. As part of such asset management strategy, weight is also given to ESG considerations when evaluating instruments with comparable profiles.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

There is no committed minimum rate at the level of the Master Fund to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

Good governance practices include sounds management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Master Fund will typically focus on exposure to a broad range of fixed income securities and instruments.

In the context of exposure to corporate issuers, in order to ensure that such issuers follow good governance practices, as reasonably determined by the Investment Manager, the Investment Manager's quantitative screening of corporate governance, which relies on information from underlying companies, considers the independence and competency of investee company boards in terms of leadership and composition, existing and independent key committees, the degree of integration of long-term and ESG related targets, and minority shareholder protections. In addition, good governance is a factor in the qualitative assessment of individual companies prior to investment.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the assets of the Master Fund will be allocated to investments aligned with environmental and/or social characteristics (#1). At least 50% of the assets of the Master Fund will be committed to sustainable investments which are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy (#1A).

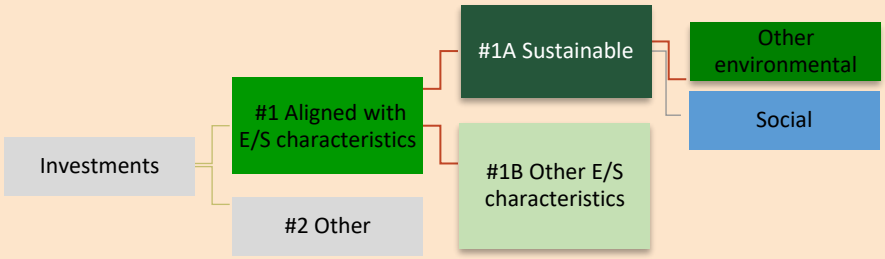
Minimum environmental and social safeguards and the purpose of the remaining portion of investments is outlined in the section titled "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The below graphical representation contextualises the types of investment considered.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the Master Fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the Master Fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers**: -

The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Master Fund does not use derivatives specifically for the purpose of attaining the environmental and or social characteristics it promotes. Rather, the Master Fund may use derivatives for ordinary purposes, as outlined in the Supplement, that is, for investment purposes, hedging and/or for efficient portfolio management purposes and in certain cases this may therefore incidentally relate to the Master Fund attaining the environmental and or social characteristics it promotes.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Master Fund does not commit to invest any proportion of its assets in environmentally sustainable economic activities aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Accordingly, the level of committed EU Taxonomy-aligned investments shall be zero per cent.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities t comply with the EU Taxonomy?[1]

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

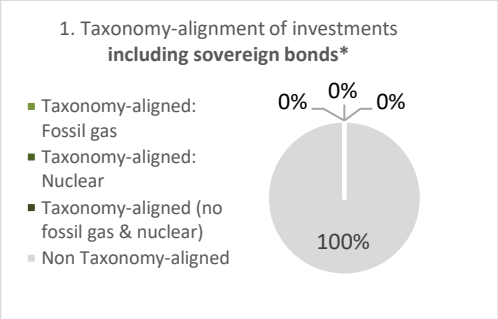
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

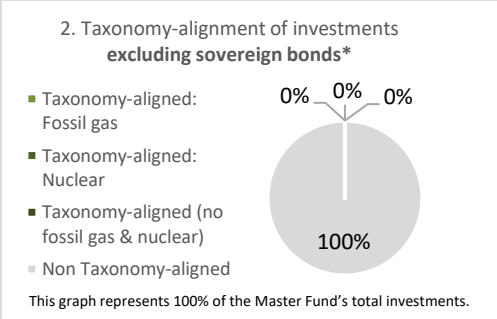
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The Master Fund does not commit to make sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the Master Fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The sustainable investments of the Master Fund will target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum and among those will be sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

While the minimum share of sustainable investments, environmental and social combined, that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be 50% of the assets of the Master Fund, on the basis that the Master Fund does not have a specific environmental focus, the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy shall greater than 0% of the assets of the Master Fund.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sustainable investments of the Master Fund will target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum and among those will be sustainable investments with a social objective that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

While the minimum share of sustainable investments, environmental and social combined, that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation will be 50% of the assets of the Master Fund, on the basis that the Master Fund does not have a specific social focus, the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation shall be greater than 0% of the assets of the Master Fund.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are

there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments under "#2 Other" are investments which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics nor qualify as sustainable investments, for example:

- There may be insufficient data available to verify any classification under sustainable investments or investments with environmental and/or social characteristics.
- There may be exposures where an ESG assessment cannot be applied or there is lacking market practice for appropriate quantification of ESG factors.
- Exposures consisting of certain FDI, hedging, cash or cash equivalents.

The Investment Manager applies minimum safeguards through a screening that is conducted to capture severe controversies or violations of social norms, taken into account as part of the final ESG score of an issuer. Investors should note while the Investment Manager has developed a comprehensive tool to rate securities on ESG-related metrics, there may exist instances where data is lacking, and such assessment may be impacted.

Additionally, to the extent possible and / or where any investments in "Other" form a portion of the strategic asset allocation, the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG rating is applied to the investments making up the 'Other' section of the Master Fund in order to continually consider and review such investments. In instances where the rating sufficiently improves, such investments may be deemed by the Investment Manager as contributing towards the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund. In such circumstances these investments will no longer be considered "Other".

Exclusions are also applied by the Investment Manager in the investment selection process based on ESG factors, as disclosed in the section entitled "What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?"

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Neither the Master Fund nor the Sub-Fund has not designated a specific index as a reference benchmark to determine whether it is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that they promote.

The Benchmark used by the Master Fund is a mainstream index and does not take account of ESG factors and is therefore not consistent with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

You may find more information on www.fundinfo.com and the Investment Manager's website: www.lgtcp.com/en/regulatory-information.

VII. LGT Sustainable Bond Fund Global Hedged

A. Overview of Definitions and Key Terms

Capitalized terms, unless otherwise defined below, shall have the same meaning as in the prospectus for the UCITS (the "**Prospectus**") under the heading "Definitions".

For SFDR purposes, the Management Company considers that the Sub-Fund meets the criteria of an ESG Oriented Fund. The Management Company reserves the right to reassess this at any time. If the Management Company determines at any future point that the Sub-Fund does not meet the criteria to qualify as an ESG Oriented Fund, this Supplement shall be updated accordingly.

"Benchmark" means Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Ex-Securitized (Hedged) (TR) Index

"Benchmark Administrator" means Bloomberg Index Services Limited.

"Central Bank" means the Central Bank of Ireland or any successor regulatory authority with responsibility for authorising and supervising the Master Fund.

"Eligible CIS" means UCITS collective investment schemes and eligible AIFs which meet the requirements specified in the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011) and the Central Bank guidance. To be an Eligible CIS, the scheme may not invest more than 10% of its net asset value in underlying collective investment schemes.

"Information Sharing Agreement" means the information sharing agreement put in place between the Asset Manager of the Sub-Fund and the Asset Manager of the Master Fund in order to set out the classes of the Master Fund available for investment by the Sub-Fund.

"Investment Manager" means the investment manager of the Master Fund, LGT Capital Partners Ltd or any successor duly appointed thereto in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

"Permitted Investment" means such investment as described under the section "Permitted Investments" below.

"Master Fund" means "LGT Sustainable Bond Global Hedged Sub-Fund", a sub-fund of Crown Sigma UCITS plc, an open-ended umbrella Investment Company with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds. Crown Sigma UCITS plc has been authorized by the Central Bank of Ireland as a UCITS undertaking.

"Sub-Fund" means "LGT Sustainable Bond Fund Global Hedged".

Key Terms	**Unit Classes**					
Unit Class/Currency[1] [2]	**(USD) A** **(GBP) A**	**(USD) B** **(CHF) B** **(EUR) B** **(GBP) B**	**(USD) B1**	**(USD) I1** **(CHF) I1** **(EUR) I1** **(GBP) I1**	**(USD) C** **(CHF) C** **(EUR) C** **(GBP) C**	**(USD) IM**
Security number	14857793 31309313	1532787 14857795	35865186	2108929 14857798	24715359 24715462	13409704

[1] The individual requirements an Investor must comply with in order to be eligible to purchase units of a certain class are described below under "Profile of a Typical Investor".

[2] The currency risks can be hedged in whole or in part.

		14857794 14857796		14857797 14857799	24715361 24715463	
ISIN number	LI0148577930 LI0313093135	LI0015327872 LI0148577955 LI0148577948 LI0148577963	LI0358651862	LI0021089292 LI0148577989 LI0148577971 LI0148577997	LI0247153591 LI0247154623 LI0247153617 LI0247154631	LI0134097042
Distributing / Accumulating	Distributing	Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating
Minimum Initial Subscription	1 Unit	1 Unit	equivalent of HKD 500'000.00	Equivalent of CHF 1 Mio, unless otherwise agreed with the Management Company	1 Unit	1 Unit
Minimum Additional Subscription	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Redemption	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Holding	1 Unit	1 Unit	equivalent of HKD 500'000.00	Equivalent of CHF 1 Mio, unless otherwise agreed with the Management Company	1 Unit	1 Unit
Initial Subscription Day	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Initial Subscription Price	USD 1,000.00 GBP 1'000.00	USD 1,623.47 CHF 1,000.00 EUR 1,000.00 GBP 1,000.00	USD 1'000.00	USD 1,000.00 CHF 1,000.00 EUR 1,000.00 GBP 1,000.00	USD 1,000.00 CHF 1,000.00 EUR 1,000.00 GBP 1,000.00	USD 1,000.00
Valuation Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, or such other day or days as the UCITS or the Management Company may (with the consent of the Depositary) determine and notify in advance to Shareholders, and the end of the Accounting Year.					
Subscription Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.					
Subscription Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Subscription Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges)					
Subscription Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Subscription Day.					
Subscription Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Subscription Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.					
Redemption Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.					
Redemption Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Redemption Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges)					
Redemption Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Redemption Day.					
Redemption Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Redemption Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.					
Conversion Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.					
Conversion Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Conversion Day.					
Duration	Unlimited					
Base Currency	U.S. Dollar (USD)					
Denomination	With 3 decimal places					
Listing	No					
Securitization	No					
Liquidity Gate Trigger	N/A					
End of Accounting Year	April 30th					

Costs Charged to Unitholders	Unit Classes					
Unit Class / Currency	**(USD) A (GBP) A**	**(USD) B (CHF) B (EUR) B (GBP) B**	**(USD) B1**	**(USD) I1 (CHF) I1 (EUR) I1 (GBP) I1**	**(USD) C (CHF) C (EUR) C (GBP) C**	**(USD) IM**
Subscription Fee	Max. 3%	Max. 3%	Max. 3%	Max. 3%	Max. 3%	Max. 3%
Redemption Fee	None	None	None	None	None	None
Max. Conversion Fee	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent
Swing Factor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Swing Threshold	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Costs Charged to Sub-Fund[3] [4] [5] [6]	Unit Classes					
Unit Class / Currency	**(USD) A (GBP) A**	**(USD) B (CHF) B (EUR) B (GBP) B**	**(USD) B1**	**(USD) I1 (CHF) I1 (EUR) I1 (GBP) I1**	**(USD) C (CHF) C (EUR) C (GBP) C**	**(USD) IM**
Max. Management Fee	0.90% p.a.	0.90% p.a.	0.90% p.a.	0.45% p.a.	0.55% p.a.	0.25% p.a.
Performance Fee	None	None	None	None	None	None
Operation Fee	Max. 0.18% p.a.	Max. 0.18% p.a.	Max. 0.18% p.a.	Max. 0.14% p.a.	Max. 0.18% p.a.	Max. 0.14% p.a.

B. Subscription / Redemption Terms

Issue of Units

Units may be purchased by investors as described in section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus. Initially, Units may be purchased on the Initial Subscription Day at the Initial Subscription Price. Thereafter, Units are available at the Subscription Price on each Subscription Day.

Requests for subscription must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Deadline with respect to each Subscription Day. Applications received after the Subscription Deadline will be recorded for subscription on the next following Subscription Day. Full payment for Units must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Payment Day.

For more details, please see section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus.

Redemption of Units

Unitholders may request their Units be partially or fully redeemed as described in section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for redemption must be received by the Depositary on or before the Redemption Deadline with respect to each Redemption Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Deadline will be processed on the next following Redemption Day. Payment for redeemed Units will be made on the Redemption Payment Day.

For more details, please see section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus.

Conversion of Units

Unitholders may request their Units be converted in the Units of other Unit Classes in this Sub-Fund as described in section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for conversion must be received by

[3] The commission or fee charged is reported in the semi-annual and annual reports.

[4] Plus taxes and other expenses: Transaction costs charged by third parties and expenses incurred by the Management Company and the Depositary in exercising their responsibilities. For further information please refer to section 10 (Tax Provisions) and 11 (Costs and Fees).

[5] Where the Sub-Fund is liquidated, the Management Company and/or the Depositary may charge a liquidation fee of not more than CHF 10,000 for its own benefit.

[6] Further charges may be invoiced to the Sub-Fund by the Master Fund. Further information can be found below under "Underlying Managers' Fees".

the Depositary on or before the Conversion Deadline with respect to each Conversion Day. Conversion requests received after the Conversion Deadline will be processed on the next Conversion Day.

For more details, please see section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus.

C. Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund is managed as a portfolio of Permitted Investments in accordance with the investment policy set out in this section. Investors should note that during any period of suspension of valuation or redemption or when the Sub-Fund is wound down, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, acting in the best interests of the Unitholders, may resolve that it is unreasonable and/or impracticable to comply with some or all of the policies and guidelines in this section.

The Sub-Fund is a feeder UCITS, which permanently invests at least 85% of its net asset value in LGT Sustainable Bond Global Hedged Sub-Fund (the "Master Fund").

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is for Sub-Fund investors to participate in the performance of the Master Fund. The investment objective of the Master Fund is to generate consistent medium-term capital appreciation, while also contributing to long-term social, economic and environmental well-being, globally.

There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Sub-Fund will be achieved, and investment results may vary substantially over time.

Investment Strategy

To achieve the investment objective, the Investment Manager of the Master Fund employs an investment process using both fundamental issuer analyses and analyses of current market conditions. It is intended that the Master Fund will be managed to operate, in normal circumstances, on a long only basis.

The Sub-Fund is considered to be actively managed in reference to the Benchmark by virtue of the fact that the Investment Manager uses the Benchmark to provide a framework for the Master Fund's main investable universe, for risk measurement metrics and for performance comparison purposes.

The Benchmark provides a broad-based measure of the global investment-grade fixed income markets. The three major components of this index are the U.S. Aggregate, the Pan-European Aggregate, and the Asian-Pacific Aggregate 7 Indices. The index also includes Eurodollar and Euro-Yen corporate bonds, Canadian government, agency and corporate securities, and USD investment grade 144A securities. Further information regarding the Benchmark, including the methodology used for the calculation of the Benchmark, can be found on www.bloomberg.com/professional/product/indices/.

A proportion of the Master Fund's portfolio, such proportion to be defined by the Investment Manager of the Master Fund from time to time, may be components of the Benchmark and the portfolio may have similar weightings to the Benchmark, however, the Investment Manager retains full discretion over the composition of the portfolio subject to the investment restrictions specified in the Master Fund Prospectus. Accordingly, the Master Fund may, at the Investment Manager's discretion, be invested in markets and constituents not referenced in the Benchmark to the extent and within such constraints as the Investment Manager determines appropriate.

The Investment Manager of the Master Fund actively seeks to achieve outperformance of the Benchmark by making active investment decisions in relation to the portfolio's allocation to fixed income segments, the yield curve positioning duration, credit segmentation and currencies (not exhaustive).

The Master Fund integrates environmental and / or social characteristics as part of its investment process. For further information in respect of how ESG is integrated, please refer to Section K. "SFDR Annex" of this Supplement.

Investment Guidelines

i. Permitted Investments

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its net asset value in liquid assets, including deposits with credit institutions (which are either located in an EEA country or in a third country where the supervision rules are equivalent to the EEA), and which are repayable on demand (or have the right to be withdrawn) and will mature in no more than 12 months; and in financial derivative instruments (e.g. options, financial futures and currency forward transactions traded on stock exchanges or on the OTC-market) which may solely be used for hedging purposes.

Subject to the investment restrictions in the prospectus of the Master Fund, the Master Fund will seek to achieve the investment objective by investing primarily (either directly or indirectly as further described below) primarily in fixed income securities and currencies and to a lesser extent in other securities, as further described below ("Target Asset Classes").

The Master Fund does not pursue a specific sectoral focus.

The Master Fund may invest primarily in a broad range of fixed income securities and instruments listed or traded on Regulated Markets (as defined and described in Appendix 2 of the Crown Sigma UCITS plc prospectus) and issued by private or public debtors all over the world taking into account the quality and sustainability aspects mentioned below as well as adequate risk diversification, such as bonds, including inter alia inflation-linked or high-yield bonds or convertible bonds, credit linked notes, treasuries, floating rate notes and money market instruments (including certificates of deposit and fixed or variable rate commercial paper) and in cash, denominated in such currencies as the Investment Manager of the Master Fund may determine).

The bonds in which the Master Fund may invest can be government and/or corporate bonds and can be fixed and/or floating rate, where appropriate and may be investment grade or below investment grade, as determined by Standard & Poor's Rating Group or any similar recognised ratings agency.

The Master Fund may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in aggregate in convertible bonds and notes as well as warrant-linked bonds, and also up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in aggregate in shares and other equity securities and instruments as well as warrants.

The Master Fund will have exposure to a wide range of foreign currencies.

The Master Fund may hold a portion of its assets in cash and Cash Equivalents in appropriate circumstances. Such circumstances may include, but are not limited to, where market conditions require a defensive investment strategy, the holding of cash on deposit pending reinvestment, the holding of cash in order to meet redemptions and payment of expenses and/or in order to support derivatives exposure.

The Master Fund may invest up to 10% of its Net Asset Value in securities traded on Russian markets. Any such investment will only be made in securities that are listed/traded on the Moscow Exchange.

Save where otherwise permitted by the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011), the Master Fund shall only invest in securities, money market instruments and Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDIs") which are listed or traded on Regulated Markets.

The Master Fund may gain exposure to the Target Asset Classes either:

(a) by direct investment in various underlying securities, such as bonds;
(b) indirectly through the use of FDI; or
(c) indirectly by way of investment in Eligible CIS which themselves provide exposure to the Target Asset Classes.

The Master Fund is permitted to utilise the following FDIs. FDIs used may be exchange-traded or over-the-counter:

(a) futures (including interest rate futures, financial futures, currency futures and index futures);
(b) options (including non-deliverable currency options);
(c) swaps (including credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, foreign exchange swaps and currency swaps);
(d) forwards (including currency forwards and non-deliverable forwards);
(e) warrants.

Details relating to each of these FDIs are set out in the section of the Crown Sigma UCITS plc prospectus entitled "Investment Objectives, Techniques, Instruments and Strategies".

Collective Investment Schemes

The Master Fund shall not invest, in aggregate, more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in other Eligible CIS. The Sub-Fund shall not invest in any Eligible CIS which can, under the terms of their own prospectus or instruments of incorporation, invest more than 10% of its net assets in other collective investment schemes.

The Master Fund may invest in other sub-funds of the Crown Sigma UCITS plc in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Securities Financing Transactions

Through its investment in the Master Fund, the Sub-Fund shall not enter into Total Return Swaps.

The Sub-Fund shall not enter into repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements.

The Sub-Fund shall not engage in securities lending transactions.

Portfolio Hedging

The Investment Manager expects to generally enter into transactions to secure the Master Fund's portfolio against currency exchange rate fluctuations through the use of FDI.

ii. Concentration Rules

Pursuant to the investment objective and strategy of the Sub-Fund, the Sub-Fund will invest at least 85% of its assets in the Master Fund and up to 15% of its assets in liquid assets, as described in above under the heading "Permitted Investments".

Subject to the Master Fund's investment restrictions and the UCITS law, the Master Fund is not restricted as to the percentage of assets which may be invested in any particular industry, instrument, market or strategy. In attempting to maximize the returns, the Master Fund may concentrate holdings in certain industries, instruments, markets or strategies, which in the Investment Manager's sole judgement, provide the best profit opportunities and are consistent with the Master Fund's investment objective and permitted investments.

iii. Risk Management and Leverage

The Sub-Fund will use the modified commitment approach to accurately measure, monitor and manage the leverage effect produced by the use of derivatives. For further details please see section entitled "Risk Management" in the Prospectus.

D. Profile of a Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is suitable for investors with a medium-term investment horizon who are primarily seeking constant returns and capital growth. Investors should be willing to accept prolonged fluctuations in the net asset value of the units, and should not be dependent on liquidating the investment at a specific point in time. Investors should be aware of the risks associated with such an investment, including (but not limited to), the risk of price decreases, foreign exchange losses, and volatile returns due to market developments which are unfavourable for investors.

E. Specific Risk Factors

The performance of the Units depends on the investment policy and the development of the markets or the materialization of risks inherent in securities and instruments in which the Sub-Fund invests and cannot be determined in advance. In this context, it should be noted that the value of the Units may rise above or fall below the issue price at any time. There is no guarantee that investors will recover the full amount of their initial capital investment.

The Sub-Fund and the Master Fund are subject to a higher level of interest rate risk, which may have negative effects on net assets. Other risks may occur, such as currency risk, issuer risk and also market risk. The use of financial derivatives for purposes other than hedging may give rise to increased risk.

As the Sub-Fund will invest at least 85% of its assets in the Master Fund (excluding up to 15% holding of ancillary liquid assets and/or currency hedging instruments) it will not be diversified. It will be the intention to achieve diversification at the Master Fund level, however the Sub-Fund cannot guarantee or control the Master Fund in this regard.

According to its investment restrictions the Sub-Fund must invest at least 85% of its assets in the Master Fund. This requirement must also be fulfilled in the event of a negative performance.

The performance of the Sub-Fund may differ from the performance of the Master Fund. This deviation results from the fact that the Sub-Fund does not invest 100% of its assets in the Master Fund, but also has investments in liquid assets. These liquid assets are necessary in order to pay back possible redemptions, or other costs, fees, and expenses of the Sub-Fund which may be due.

In situations where the Sub-Fund enters into currency exchange transactions to hedge against currency fluctuations, it should be noted that such hedging activities may cause both profit and loss, as the case may be, and will impact the net asset value per class. There can be no assurance that currency hedging will be entirely successful.

The above list is not a complete list of all potential risk factors. The Management Company and the Asset Manager seek to limit risks by monitoring the Sub-Fund's asset allocation. Please note that an investment in the Sub-Fund should be seen as a long-term exposure which may be subject to a high volatility.

In addition, this Sub-Fund may also be subject to the general risks described in section "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

F. Underlying Managers' Fees

Any commission or management, advisory or distribution fees received by the Management Company or the Asset Manager or other delegate of the Management Company, or an associated or related company of the Management Company or the Asset Manager, by virtue of investment by the Sub-Fund in the Master Fund managed by the Management Company or the Asset Manager and/or any of their affiliates, not being

fees or commission payable by the Management Company or Asset Manager (or an associated or related company) to their unaffiliated delegate, must be paid into the assets of the Sub-Fund. Further, where an Master Fund is managed by the Management Company, the Asset Manager or an associated entity, the Management Company and its delegates or the associated entity, as applicable, will waive any preliminary charge, repurchase charge or exchange charge that would otherwise be payable in connection with the investment in that Master Fund.

The Sub-Fund must also pay the applicable subscription, redemption, distribution, administration, operations, and/or custody fees and/or other fees in respect of the Master Fund into which it invests. The operation fee will be calculated based on the net asset value per class (before debiting the operation and management fee), as at each valuation day. The operation fee will be accrued on each valuation day and debited at the end of each month. In the interest of clarity, there will be no management fee charged to the Sub-Fund in respect of its investment in the Master Fund.

More information in relation to fees, in particular the amounts of the fees, are set forth in the relevant offering document of the Master Fund.

Taxes

There are no adverse tax consequences for investors resulting from the Sub-Fund's investment in the Master Fund relative to investing directly. Investors in the Sub-Fund should refer to the section of the prospectus entitled "Taxation" for further information on taxation provisions which should be taken into account when considering an investment in the Sub-Fund. Prospective investors should consult their own professional advisors on the relevant tax considerations applicable to the purchase, acquisition, holding, switching and disposal of units of the Sub-Fund, as well as, the receipt of distributions (if applicable) under the laws of their countries of citizenship, residence or domicile.

G. Information Sharing

The Asset Manager (or the Management Company, as the case may be) of the Sub-Fund and the Investment Manager (or the Management Company, as the case may be) of the Master Fund, have put in place an Information Sharing Agreement (the "Information Sharing Agreement") in relation to the investment by the Sub-Fund in units of the Master Fund. The Information Sharing Agreement sets out which unit classes of the Master Fund are available for investment by the Sub-Fund, details of the charges and expenses to be borne by the Sub-Fund, the standard dealing arrangements and the events affecting dealing arrangements.

Further information relating to the Master Fund (including the offering memorandum and articles of association) and the Information Sharing Agreement are available, free of charge, from LGT Capital Partners (Ireland) Limited, 30 Herbert Street, Dublin 2, Ireland.

H. Termination of the Master Fund

In circumstances where the Master Fund is liquidated, the Sub-Fund shall also be liquidated unless the FMA approves: (i) the investments of at least 85% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value in the units of another master UCITS, or (ii) the amendment of the constitutional documents in order to enable the Sub-Fund to convert into a UCITS which is not a feeder UCITS.

In circumstances where the Master Fund merges with another UCITS or is divided into two or more UCITS, the Sub-Fund shall be liquidated unless the FMA grants prior approval to the Sub-Fund to: (i) continue to be a feeder UCITS of the Master Fund or another UCITS resulting from the merger or division of the Master Fund; (ii) invest at least 85% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value in the units of another master UCITS not resulting from the merger or division of the Master Fund; or (iii) amend the constitutional documents in order to enable the Sub-Fund to convert into a UCITS which is not a feeder UCITS.

I. Past Performance

The historic performance of the Sub-Fund (including Unit Classes), once available, shall be published on the website of the LAFV (*Liechtensteinischer Anlagefondsverband*) (www.lafv.li). Past performance is not a guarantee or indication of present and/or future performance.

J. Benchmark Regulation

The Benchmark Administrator appears on the register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA pursuant to Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulations. The Management Company has put in place written plans, in accordance with Article 28(2) of the Benchmark Regulation, detailing the actions it will take in the event that the Benchmark materially changes or ceases to be provided. These written plans detail the steps the Management Company will take to nominate a suitable alternative Benchmark. A copy of the Management Company's policy on cessation or material change to a benchmark is available upon request from the Management Company.

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities.** The Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

K. SFDR Annex

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product Name: LGT Funds SICAV – LGT Sustainable Bond Fund Global Hedged

Legal entity identifier: 549300BGRNAXWDDWQY74

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund (a) achieves its financial objectives; and (b) promotes its environmental and social characteristics, indirectly via the investment of substantially all of its assets in the Master Fund. Disclosures contained in this Annex will refer to the Master Fund and provide information regarding how the Master Fund seeks to measure, manage and attain the environmental and social characteristics it promotes. Where relevant, disclosure will also be provided directly from the Sub-Fund's perspective and in some cases disclosures will reflect the Sub-Fund's indirect exposures, based on its proportionate allocation to the Master Fund

The Investment Manager in respect of the Master Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as it seeks to take into account ESG related factors in the asset selection and investment consideration and / or monitoring process in the following ways:

ESG Exclusion Policy: Exclusions are applied in the investment selection process based on ESG factors as a means of promoting environmental and social characteristics. Different factors apply to companies and to governments as the issuer of the instruments.

For example, the following companies are excluded from investment consideration:

- Companies that, to the best of the Investment Manager's knowledge, generate any revenue

from *inhumane weapons;* and

- Companies that generate a significant amount of their revenue from certain industries or business activities deemed by the Investment Manager to be controversial *(e.g. arms, tobacco, pornography, nuclear power production, coal).*

For example, countries are excluded from investment consideration based on the below criteria:

- if the country has not signed certain international treaties on *controversial weapons;*
- if the country fails to meet basic requirements with respect to *human rights and democracy* (assessed among other things based on Freedom House Index, rating of the Reporters Without Boarders Press Freedom, ratification of conventions and treaties in respect of human rights and labour conditions)*;*
- if the country has a high level of *corruption* (assessed among other things based on Transparency International Corruption Perception Index and if a country's military budget exceeds 4% of gross domestic product)*;*
- if the country is subject to sanctions under Art 41 of the UN security council *to eliminate terrorism and weapons proliferation, oppose human rights violations or violations of international treaties, money laundering and deliberate destabilization of sovereign countries and drug trafficking;* or
- if the country is considered a jurisdiction with *strategic AML/CFT deficiencies* by the Financial Action Task Force ("FATF").

ESG Rating: The following are key performance indicators on ESG factors related to an issuer that are included in the ESG cockpit, which is a proprietary tool used as part of the ESG rating system discussed below, in the process to identify a universe of investable issuers through a systematic process which relies on information from underlying issuers (and therefore promoted as environmental and/or social characteristics by the Master Fund):

- In respect of companies as issuers*: greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, water and sanitation***,** *natural resources and biodiversity, waste and emissions, labour conditions, health and safety, human resources, diversity, education, suppliers, community relations and product impact*.
- In respect of supranational organisations as issuers*: controversial practices, business ethics & product responsibility, environmental principles and action plans, community & human rights.*
- In respect of countries as issuers: *CO2 intensity, biodiversity and resources, corruption and business climate, public spending for education.*

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

- **ESG Exclusion Policy**. The first factor contributing to whether the Master Fund will be considered to be attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Master Fund has successfully and consistently executed its ESG exclusion policy.
- **Screening based on ESG Rating**. Another factor contributing to whether the Master Fund will be considered to be attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Master Fund has successfully and consistently applied its ESG rating system in the process to identify a universe of investable issuers and/or issuers in the investment monitoring process.
- **Sustainable Investments.** The aggregate weight of sustainable investments held by the Master Fund shall be calculated and used to measure the attainment by the Master Fund of the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.
- **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("UN SDGs")**. Sustainable investments of the Master Fund target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum based on the alignment of such investments with the UN SDGs. Thus, another factor contributing to whether the Master Fund is attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Master Fund has successfully and consistently applied its policy relating to investing in sustainable investments. The Investment Manager considers as

sustainable investments, which are aligned with SFDR, only instruments which either:

i. qualify as a Green, Social or Sustainable use of proceeds ("**UOP**") instrument according to the principles of the International Capital Markets Associations ("**ICMA**"), which align with UN SDGs, or

ii. have a positive net contribution to UN SDGs by virtue of the issuer's net positive SDG score, based on the outputs from the ESG rating system. For the avoidance of doubt, the net positive SDG score, and therefore the level of sustainable investments, is determined on the basis of how an investment contributes, in terms of a total impact contribution (which includes an analysis of products, services and operational alignment) to an environmental or social objective.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Master Fund aims to invest in issuers that positively contribute to the UN SDGs, thus promoting environmental and/or social characteristics through a combination of environmental and social objectives.

An investment with an environmental objective aligned with SFDR is one which is oriented towards, for example, climate change adaptation (e.g. support adaptation related research), climate change mitigation (e.g. develop renewable energies technologies), protection of biodiversity (e.g. promote organic farming), reduction of air, soil and water pollution.

An investment with a social objective aligned with SFDR is an investment that contributes to tackling inequality or that fosters social cohesion, social integration and labour relations, or an investment in human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

In terms of ensuring that the sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective, a requirement for sustainable investments is the positive contribution to UN SDGs, which cover a broad set of ESG activities.

In addition, the portfolio is systematically screened for controversies across environmental and / or social issues as part of the Investment Manager's "do no significant harm" ("DNSH") assessment in respect of issuers as well as in respect of projects that are financed through the UOP instruments. A sudden drop due to an ESG controversy will generally lead to an alert to be triggered so further assessment and action can be taken.

As an additional safeguard, the mandatory principal adverse impacts set out in Annex 1 of the regulatory technical standards supplementing the SFDR are used to further screen against activities that may significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives, whereby investments that do not meet minimum thresholds applied by the Investment Manager for each of the mandatory PAI indicators in Annex 1 shall be excluded from investment consideration.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors in the context of sustainable investments are considered in the following manner:

- Principal adverse impact indicators are captured under the DNSH principle for sustainable investments outlined in the section entitled "How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?"
- Principal adverse impacts are assessed as part of the ESG rating system.

- Principal adverse impact indicators are reported on as outlined in the section entitled "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?"

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

The Investment Manager monitors breaches and controversies for new and existing investments which largely relies on the quality of data supplied by external data providers.

Where the Investment Manager identifies clear breaches of norms outlined in the a) OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, b) the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and c) the International Bill of Human Rights the Investment Manager will seek to exclude the issuer from investment by the Master Fund. However, it cannot be guaranteed that all investments, especially in jurisdictions where data scarcity is pronounced, can be assessed and thereby excluded.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

(f)

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

✖ Yes

Yes, principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors are assessed as part of the ESG rating system. The Investment Manager considers and evaluates a range of principle adverse impact indicators, but the availability of data on some indicators is limited due to a lack of reporting of metrics by companies, issuers or investee entities. Accordingly, the integration of principle adverse impact indicators is conducted on a best-efforts basis; however, it is expected that principle adverse impact indicators can be applied to a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe once data availability improves. This will allow for enhanced insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee companies or issuers.

For further information on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors, refer to the Investment Manager's website and the Master Fund's forthcoming annual report.

No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Master Fund may invest primarily in a broad range of fixed income securities and instruments listed or traded on Regulated Markets and issued by private or public debtors all over the world. When selecting investments for the Master Fund, the Investment Manager promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by; (1) undertaking an ESG analysis of the investment universe as described further in this SFDR Annex.; and (2) conducts a fundamental analysis of asset classes, currencies and issuers (countries,

companies, etc.) referenced in the Master Fund's benchmark to make tactical asset allocations both within and outside of the Master Fund's benchmark.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Investments are selected taking into account the following:

- **ESG Exclusion Policy**. Exclusions are applied in the investment selection process based on ESG factors, as disclosed in the section entitled "What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?" The application of the ESG exclusion policy is embedded into the Master Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

- **Screening based on ESG Rating.** Following the application of the above exclusions, the Investment Manager utilises its ESG rating system in respect of the remaining eligible investments. The Investment Manager has developed a proprietary ESG rating system based on external data providers and sources that provides objective, relevant and systematic ESG information. The ESG rating provides a ranking based on ESG criteria, whereby issuers with more attractive ESG values are scored more highly than others.

  The ESG rating serves as a main indicator in addition to traditional credit metric to identify risks and opportunities that are not yet factored in the current prices and are expected to impact the spreads negatively.

  In respect of companies and supranationals as issuers, the application of the ESG rating screening process as outlined above is applied to the total universe of such issuers analysed through the Investment Manager's proprietary rating tool and the lowest scoring 25% of companies and supranationals analysed, in terms of their ESG score, are excluded from investment consideration. It should be noted that the range of companies and supranationals analysed through the Investment Manager's proprietary rating tool may be wider than the target investment universe of the Master Fund, meaning that the actual amount of investments excluded from the Master Fund's scope of investments may effectively be a minimum rate that is lower than 25%. In respect of the ongoing monitoring of this process, if, after the point of initial investment, companies or supranationals as issuers subsequently fall into the lowest scoring 25% issuers available through the Investment Manager's proprietary rating tool in terms of their ESG score, the Investment Manager commits to divesting or disposing of such positions according to its internal guidelines and acting in the best interests of Shareholders.

  Investors should note that the abovementioned screening and reduction of 25% of lowest scoring companies and supranational issuers does not apply to countries as issuers. The application of the ESG rating exclusion is embedded into the Master Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

- **Sustainable Investments.** In order for an investee entity to be considered a sustainable investment, it must be assessed by the Investment Manager as meeting the following criteria: (i) it must contribute to an environmental or social objective (which may be assessed on the basis of alignment of such investments with the UN SDGs, as considered further below); (ii) it must do no significant har to any other environmental or social objective; and (iii) it must follow good governance practices. At least 50% of the assets of the Master Fund will be committed to sustainable investments. This commitment is embedded into the Master Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

- **UN SDGs.** The UN SDG alignment of an instrument can be ascertained through positive screening criteria in two ways:

  1) **Use of Proceeds**. To invest into a UOP instrument classifying as a sustainable investment of an issuer who has not been removed following the above-described exclusion methods, the Investment Manager needs to additionally assess that:

     i. the instrument qualifies as "Green", "Social" or "Sustainable" under the ICMA standards and contributes to a relevant UN SDG. The Investment Manager periodically

reviews all publicly available UOP frameworks, allocation and assurance reports of every individual UOP instrument and verifies the association to each relevant UN SDG in an internally maintained database. To undertake this analysis the Investment Manager may use data provided by external ESG data providers and proprietary models, as well as directly communicating with the issuer; and

ii. there are no controversies in relation to such instrument. Such controversies may arise from the stated financing goals, type of activity, governance and reporting expectations which are inferior to the current ICMA standard and market practice; and

iii. according to an independent and market recognized second party opinion the instrument's framework is verified and aligned with the relevant standard and the market practice.

2) **Issuer's Net UN SDG Impact score.** When investing in instruments which are not UOP, the Investment Manager selects issuers with a net positive SDG score, based on the outputs from the ESG rating system.

Following the above steps, investments are selected on the basis of the general active asset management strategy, as outlined in the section of the Supplement entitled Investment Strategy for additional details. As part of such asset management strategy, weight is also given to ESG considerations when evaluating instruments with comparable profiles.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

There is no committed minimum rate at the level of the Master Fund to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy.

Good governance practices include sounds management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Master Fund will typically focus on exposure to a broad range of fixed income securities and instruments.

In the context of exposure to corporate issuers, in order to ensure that such issuers follow good governance practices, as reasonably determined by the Investment Manager, the Investment Manager's quantitative screening of corporate governance, which relies on information from underlying companies, considers the independence and competency of investee company boards in terms of leadership and composition, existing and independent key committees, the degree of integration of long-term and ESG related targets, and minority shareholder protections. In addition, good governance is a factor in the qualitative assessment of individual companies prior to investment.

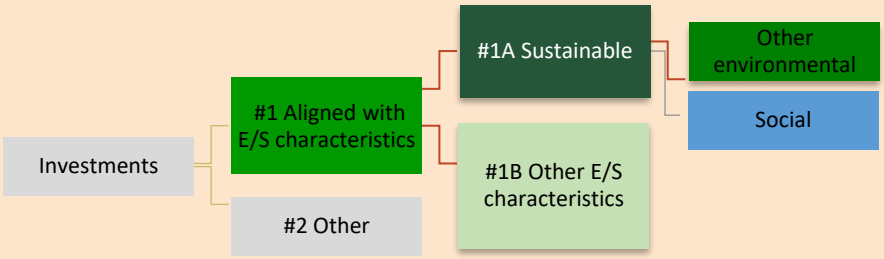
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the assets of the Master Fund will be allocated to investments aligned with environmental and/or social characteristics (#1). At least 50% of the assets of the Master Fund will be committed to sustainable investments which are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy (#1A).

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Minimum environmental and social safeguards and the purpose of the remaining portion of investments is outlined in the section titled "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"

The below graphical representation contextualises the types of investment considered.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the Master Fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the Master Fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers**: -

The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Master Fund does not use derivatives specifically for the purpose of attaining the environmental and or social characteristics it promotes. Rather, the Master Fund may use derivatives for ordinary purposes, as outlined in the Supplement, that is, for investment purposes, hedging and/or for efficient portfolio management purposes and in certain cases this may therefore incidentally relate to the Master Fund attaining the environmental and or social characteristics it promotes.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Master Fund does not commit to invest any proportion of its assets in environmentally sustainable economic activities aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Accordingly, the level of committed EU Taxonomy-aligned investments shall be zero per cent.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities t comply with the EU Taxonomy?[1]

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

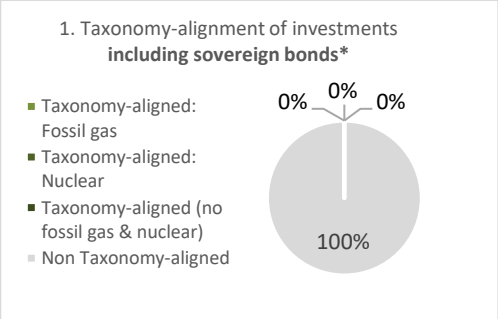
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

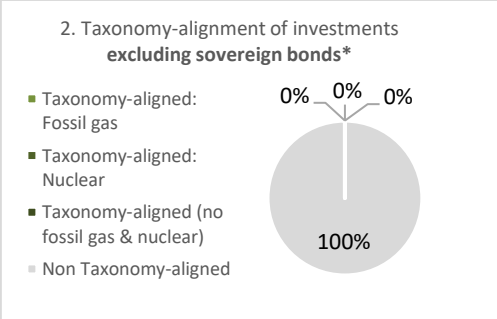
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The Master Fund does not commit to make sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the Master Fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The sustainable investments of the Master Fund will target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum and among those will be sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

While the minimum share of sustainable investments, environmental and social combined, that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be 50% of the assets of the Master Fund, on the basis that the Master Fund does not have a specific environmental focus, the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy shall greater than 0% of the assets of the Master Fund.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sustainable investments of the Master Fund will target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum and among those will be sustainable investments with a social objective that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

While the minimum share of sustainable investments, environmental and social combined, that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation will be 50% of the assets of the Master Fund, on the basis that the Master Fund does not have a specific social focus, the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation shall be greater than 0% of the assets of the Master Fund.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments under "#2 Other" are investments which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics nor qualify as sustainable investments, for example:

- There may be insufficient data available to verify any classification under sustainable investments or investments with environmental and/or social characteristics.
- There may be exposures where an ESG assessment cannot be applied or there is lacking market practice for appropriate quantification of ESG factors.
- Exposures consisting of certain FDI, hedging, cash or cash equivalents.

The Investment Manager applies minimum safeguards through a screening that is conducted to capture severe controversies or violations of social norms, taken into account as part of the final ESG score of an issuer. Investors should note while the Investment Manager has developed a comprehensive tool to rate securities on ESG-related metrics, there may exist instances where data is lacking, and such assessment may be impacted.

Additionally, to the extent possible and / or where any investments in "Other" form a portion of the strategic asset allocation, the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG rating is applied to the investments making up the 'Other' section of the Master Fund in order to continually consider and review such investments. In instances where the rating sufficiently improves, such investments may be deemed by the Investment Manager as contributing towards the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund. In such circumstances these investments will no longer be considered "Other".

Exclusions are also applied by the Investment Manager in the investment selection process based on ESG factors, as disclosed in the section entitled "What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?"

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The Master Fund has not designated a specific index as a reference benchmark to determine whether it is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

The Benchmark used by the Master Fund is a mainstream index and does not take account of ESG factors and is therefore not consistent with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

You may find more information on www.fundinfo.com and the Investment Manager's website: www.lgtcp.com/en/regulatory-information.

VIII. LGT Sustainable Equity Fund Europe

A. Overview of Definitions and Key Terms

Capitalized terms, unless otherwise defined below, shall have the same meaning as in the prospectus for the UCITS (the "**Prospectus**") under the heading "Definitions".

For SFDR purposes, the Management Company considers that the Sub-Fund meets the criteria of an ESG Oriented Fund. The Management Company reserves the right to reassess this at any time. If the Management Company determines at any future point that the Sub-Fund does not meet the criteria to qualify as an ESG Oriented Fund, this Supplement shall be updated accordingly.

"Benchmark" means MSCI Europe (NR) Index.

"Central Bank" means the Central Bank of Ireland or any successor regulatory authority with responsibility for authorising and supervising the Master Fund.

"Eligible CIS" means UCITS collective investment schemes and eligible AIFs which meet the requirements specified in the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011) and the Central Bank guidance. To be an Eligible CIS, the scheme may not invest more than 10% of its net asset value in underlying collective investment schemes.

"Information Sharing Agreement" means the information sharing agreement put in place between the Asset Manager of the Sub-Fund and the Asset Manager of the Master Fund in order to set out the classes of the Master Fund available for investment by the Sub-Fund.

"Investment Manager" means the investment manager of the Master Fund, LGT Capital Partners Ltd or any successor duly appointed thereto in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

"Permitted Investment" means such investment as described under the section "Permitted Investments" below.

"Master Fund" means "LGT Sustainable Equity Europe Sub-Fund", a sub-fund of Crown Sigma UCITS plc, an open-ended umbrella Investment Company with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds. Crown Sigma UCITS plc has been authorized by the Central Bank of Ireland as a UCITS undertaking.

"Sub-Fund" means "LGT Sustainable Equity Fund Europe".

Key Terms	**Unit Classes**			
Unit Class / Currency[1] [2]	**B**	**I1**	**C**	**IM**
Security number	1532790	2108947	24715609	13409705
ISIN number	LI0015327906	LI0021089474	LI0247156099	LI0134097059
Distributing / Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating

[1] The individual requirements an Investor must comply with in order to be eligible to purchase units of a certain class are described below under "Profile of a Typical Investor".

[2] The currency risks can be hedged in whole or in part.

Minimum Initial Subscription	1 Unit	Equivalent of CHF 1 Mio, unless otherwise agreed with the Management Company	1 Unit	1 Unit
Minimum Additional Subscription	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Redemption	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Holding	1 Unit	Equivalent of CHF 1 Mio, unless otherwise agreed with the Management Company	1 Unit	1 Unit
Initial Subscription Day	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Initial Subscription Price	EUR 413.06	EUR 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00
Valuation Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, or such other day or days as the UCITS or the Management Company may (with the consent of the Depositary) determine and notify in advance to Shareholders, and the end of the Accounting Year.			
Subscription Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.			
Subscription Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Subscription Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges)			
Subscription Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Subscription Day.			
Subscription Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Subscription Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.			
Redemption Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.			
Redemption Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Redemption Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges)			
Redemption Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Redemption Day.			
Redemption Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Redemption Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.			
Conversion Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.			
Conversion Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Conversion Day.			
Duration	Unlimited			
Base Currency	Euro (EUR)			
Denomination	With 3 decimal places			
Listing	No			
Securitization	No			
Liquidity Gate Trigger	N/A			
End of Accounting Year	April 30th			

Costs Charged to Unitholders	**Unit Classes**			
Unit Class / Currency	**B**	**I1**	**C**	**IM**
Subscription Fee	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%
Redemption Fee	None	None	None	None
Max. Conversion Fee	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent
Swing Factor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Swing Threshold	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Costs Charged to Sub-Fund[3 4 5 6]	Unit Classes			
Unit Class / Currency	**B**	**I1**	**C**	**IM**
Max. Management Fee	1.50% p.a.	0.70% p.a.	0.80% p.a.	0.25% p.a.
Performance Fee	None	None	None	None
Operation Fee	Max. 0.18% p.a.	Max. 0.14% p.a.	Max. 0.18% p.a.	Max. 0.14% p.a.

B. Subscription / Redemption Terms

Issue of Units

Units may be purchased by investors as described in section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus. Initially, Units may be purchased on the Initial Subscription Day at the Initial Subscription Price. Thereafter, Units are available at the Subscription Price on each Subscription Day.

Requests for subscription must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Deadline with respect to each Subscription Day. Applications received after the Subscription Deadline will be recorded for subscription on the next following Subscription Day. Full payment for Units must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Payment Day.

For more details, please see section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus.

Redemption of Units

Unitholders may request their Units be partially or fully redeemed as described in section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for redemption must be received by the Depositary on or before the Redemption Deadline with respect to each Redemption Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Deadline will be processed on the next following Redemption Day. Payment for redeemed Units will be made on the Redemption Payment Day.

For more details, please see section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus.

Conversion of Units

Unitholders may request their Units be converted in the Units of other Unit Classes in this Sub-Fund as described in section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for conversion must be received by the Depositary on or before the Conversion Deadline with respect to each Conversion Day. Conversion requests received after the Conversion Deadline will be processed on the next Conversion Day.

For more details, please see section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus.

C. Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund is managed as a portfolio of Permitted Investments in accordance with the investment policy set out in this section. Investors should note that during any period of suspension of valuation or redemption or when the Sub-Fund is wound down, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, acting in the best interests of the Unitholders, may resolve that it is unreasonable and/or impracticable to comply with some or all of the policies and guidelines in this section.

The Sub-Fund is a feeder UCITS, which permanently invests at least 85% of its net asset value in LGT Sustainable Equity Europe Sub-Fund (the "Master Fund").

The Sub-Fund qualifies as an "Equity Fund" for the purposes of the German Investment Tax Act. Please see

[3] The commission or fee charged is reported in the semi-annual and annual reports.

[4] Plus taxes and other expenses: Transaction costs charged by third parties and expenses incurred by the Management Company and the Depositary in exercising their responsibilities. For further information please refer to section 10 (Tax Provisions) and 11 (Costs and Fees).

[5] Where the Sub-Fund is liquidated, the Management Company and/or the Depositary may charge a liquidation fee of not more than CHF 10,000 for its own benefit.

[6] Further charges may be invoiced to the Sub-Fund by the Master Fund. Further information can be found below under "Underlying Managers' Fees"

section 6.13 of the Prospectus titled "Additional Investment Provisions – German Investment Tax Act" for further information in relation to this classification.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is for Sub-Fund investors to participate in the performance of the Master Fund. The investment objective of the Master Fund is to generate consistent long term capital appreciation, while also contributing to long-term social, economic and environmental well-being.

There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Sub-Fund will be achieved, and investment results may vary substantially over time.

Investment Strategy

To achieve the investment objective, the Investment Manager of the Master Fund employs an investment process using both fundamental analyses of a security and an analysis of current market conditions. It is intended that the Master Fund will be managed to operate, in normal circumstances, on a long only basis.

The Sub-Fund is considered to be actively managed in reference to the Benchmark by virtue of the fact that it seeks to outperform the Benchmark. However, the Benchmark is not used to define the portfolio composition of the Sub-Fund and the Sub-Fund may be wholly invested in securities which are not constituents of the Benchmark.

The Benchmark represents the performance of large and mid-cap equities across a number of developed countries in Europe. Further information regarding the Benchmark, including the methodology used for the calculation of the Benchmark, can be found on www.msci.com/index-methodology.

The Investment Manager of the Master Fund actively seeks to achieve outperformance of the Benchmark by making active investment decisions in relation to the portfolio's allocation to equity securities.

The Master Fund integrates environmental and / or social characteristics as part of its investment process. For further information in respect of how ESG is integrated, please refer to Section K. "SFDR Annex" of this Supplement.

Investment Guidelines

i. Permitted Investments

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its net asset value in liquid assets, including deposits with credit institutions (which are either located in an EEA country or in a third country where the supervision rules are equivalent to the EEA), and which are repayable on demand (or have the right to be withdrawn), and will mature in no more than 12 months; and in financial derivative instruments (e.g. options, financial futures and currency forward transactions traded on stock exchanges or on the OTC-market) which may solely be used for hedging purposes.

Subject to the investment restrictions in the prospectus of the Master Fund, the Master Fund will seek to achieve the investment objective by investing primarily (either directly or indirectly as further described below) primarily in equity securities and currencies and to a lesser extent in other securities, as further described below ("Target Asset Classes").

The Master Fund does not pursue a specific sectoral focus.

The Master Fund may invest primarily in a broad range of equity securities and instruments (such as shares, participatory certificates and profit-sharing certificates) listed or traded on Regulated Markets (as defined and described in Appendix 2 of the Crown Sigma UCITS plc prospectus). Such

securities and instruments will be either (i) issued by companies with their registered office in, or operating most of their business activities in, a European country, or (ii) holding companies that primarily hold participations in companies with registered offices in European countries

The Master Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets (excluding cash and Cash Equivalents) in fixed income securities worldwide. Such fixed income securities can be denominated in any currency.

The Master Fund will have exposure to a wide range of foreign currencies.

The Master Fund may hold a portion of its assets in cash and Cash Equivalents in appropriate circumstances. Such circumstances may include, but are not limited to, where market conditions require a defensive investment strategy, the holding of cash on deposit pending reinvestment, the holding of cash in order to meet redemptions and payment of expenses and/or in order to support derivatives exposure.

It is intended that the Master Fund will be managed to operate, in normal circumstances, on a long only basis.

Save where otherwise permitted by the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011), the Master Fund shall only invest in securities and Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDIs") which are listed or traded on Regulated Markets.

The Master Fund may gain exposure to the Target Asset Classes either:

(a) by direct investment in various underlying securities, such as equities;
(b) indirectly through the use of FDI; or
(c) indirectly by way of investment in Eligible CIS which themselves provide exposure to the Target Asset Classes.

The Master Fund is permitted to utilise the following FDIs. FDIs used may be exchange-traded or over-the-counter:

(a) futures and options;
(b) swaps (including credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, exchange rate swaps and cross currency swaps); and
(c) forwards.

Details relating to each of these FDIs are set out in the section of the Crown Sigma UCITS plc prospectus entitled "Investment Objectives, Techniques, Instruments and Strategies".

Collective Investment Schemes

The Master Fund shall not invest, in aggregate, more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in other Eligible CIS. The Master Fund shall not invest in any Eligible CIS which can, under the terms of their own prospectus or instruments of incorporation, invest more than 10% of its net assets in other collective investment schemes.

The Master Fund may invest in other sub-funds of Crown Sigma UCITS plc in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Securities Financing Transactions

Through its investment in the Master Fund, the Sub-Fund shall not enter into Total Return Swaps.

The Sub-Fund shall not enter into repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements.

The Sub-Fund shall not engage in securities lending transactions.

Portfolio Hedging

The Investment Manager expects to generally not enter into transactions to secure the Master Fund's portfolio against currency exchange rate fluctuations through the use of FDI but may decide to do so from time to time on an opportunistic basis.

ii. Concentration Rules

Pursuant to the investment objective and strategy of the Sub-Fund, the Sub-Fund will invest at least 85% of its assets in the Master Fund and up to 15% of its assets in liquid assets, as described in above under the heading "Permitted Investments".

Subject to the Master Fund's investment restrictions and the UCITS law, the Master Fund is not restricted as to the percentage of assets which may be invested in any particular industry, instrument, market or strategy. In attempting to maximize the returns, the Master Fund may concentrate holdings in certain industries, instruments, markets or strategies, which in the Investment Manager's sole judgement, provide the best profit opportunities and are consistent with the Master Fund's investment objective and permitted investments.

iii. Risk Management and Leverage

The Sub-Fund will use the modified commitment approach to accurately measure, monitor and manage the leverage effect produced by the use of derivatives. For further details please see section entitled "Risk Management" in the Prospectus.

D. Profile of a Typical Investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for investors with a long-term investment horizon and who can accept higher volatility and a prolonged decrease in the net asset value of the units. Investors should be aware of the risks associated with such an investment, including (but not limited to), the risk of price decreases, foreign exchange losses, and volatile returns due to market developments which are unfavourable for investors.

E. Specific Risk Factors

The performance of the Units depends on the investment policy and the development of the markets or the materialization of risks inherent in securities and instruments in which the Sub-Fund invests and cannot be determined in advance. In this context, it should be noted that the value of the Units may rise above or fall below the issue price at any time. There is no guarantee that investors will recover the full amount of their initial capital investment.

Due to the predominant investment of the assets of the Sub-Fund in the Master Fund, the Sub-Fund and the Master Fund are subject to a higher level of interest rate risk, which may have negative effects on net assets. Other risks may occur, such as currency risk, issuer risk and also market risk. The use of financial derivatives for purposes other than hedging may give rise to increased risk.

As the Sub-Fund will invest at least 85% of its assets in the Master Fund (excluding up to 15% holding of ancillary liquid assets and/or currency hedging instruments) it will not be diversified. It will be the intention to achieve diversification at the Master Fund level, however the Sub-Fund cannot guarantee or control the Master Fund in this regard.

According to its investment restrictions the Sub-Fund must invest at least 85% of its assets in the Master Fund. This requirement must also be fulfilled in the event of a negative performance.

The performance of the Sub-Fund may differ from the performance of the Master Fund. This deviation results from the fact that the Sub-Fund does not invest 100% of its assets in the Master Fund, but also has investments in liquid assets. These liquid assets are necessary in order to pay back possible redemptions, or other costs, fees and expenses of the Sub-Fund which may be due.

In situations where the Sub-Fund enters into currency exchange transactions to hedge against currency fluctuations, it should be noted that such hedging activities may cause both profit and loss, as the case may be, and will impact the net asset value per class. There can be no assurance that currency hedging will be entirely successful.

The above list is not a complete list of all potential risk factors. The Management Company and the Asset Manager seek to limit risks by monitoring the Sub-Fund's asset allocation. Please note that an investment in the Sub-Fund should be seen as a long-term exposure which may be subject to a high volatility.

In addition, this Sub-Fund may also be subject to the general risks described in section "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

F. Underlying Managers' Fees

Any commission or management, advisory or distribution fees received by the Management Company or the Asset Manager or other delegate of the Management Company, or an associated or related company of the Management Company or the Asset Manager, by virtue of investment by the Sub-Fund in the Master Fund managed by the Management Company or the Asset Manager and/or any of their affiliates, not being fees or commission payable by the Management Company or Asset Manager (or an associated or related company) to their unaffiliated delegate, must be paid into the assets of the Sub-Fund. Further, where an Master Fund is managed by the Management Company, the Asset Manager or an associated entity, the Management Company and its delegates or the associated entity, as applicable, will waive any preliminary charge, repurchase charge or exchange charge that would otherwise be payable in connection with the investment in that Master Fund.

The Sub-Fund must also pay the applicable subscription, redemption, distribution, administration, operations, and/or custody fees and/or other fees in respect of the Master Fund into which it invests. The operation fee will be calculated based on the net asset value per class (before debiting the operation and management fee), as at each valuation day. The operation fee will be accrued on each valuation day and debited at the end of each month. In the interest of clarity, there will be no management fee charged to the Sub-Fund in respect of its investment in the Master Fund.

More information in relation to fees, in particular the amounts of the fees, are set forth in the relevant offering document of the Master Fund.

Taxes

There are no adverse tax consequences for investors resulting from the Sub-Fund's investment in the Master Fund relative to investing directly. Investors in the Sub-Fund should refer to the section of the prospectus entitled "Taxation" for further information on taxation provisions which should be taken into account when considering an investment in the Sub-Fund. Prospective investors should consult their own professional advisors on the relevant tax considerations applicable to the purchase, acquisition, holding, switching and disposal of units of the Sub-Fund, as well as, the receipt of distributions (if applicable) under the laws of their countries of citizenship, residence or domicile.

G. Information Sharing

The Asset Manager (or the Management Company, as the case may be) of the Sub-Fund and the Investment Manager (or the Management Company, as the case may be) of the Master Fund, have put in place an Information Sharing Agreement (the "Information Sharing Agreement") in relation to the investment by the Sub-Fund in units of the Master Fund. The Information Sharing Agreement sets out which unit classes of the Master Fund are available for investment by the Sub-Fund, details of the charges and expenses to be borne by the Sub-Fund, the standard dealing arrangements and the events affecting dealing arrangements.

Further information relating to the Master Fund (including the offering memorandum and articles of association) and the Information Sharing Agreement are available, free of charge, from LGT Capital Partners (Ireland) Limited, 30 Herbert Street, Dublin 2, Ireland.

H. Termination of the Master Fund

In circumstances where the Master Fund is liquidated, the Sub-Fund shall also be liquidated unless the FMA approves: (i) the investments of at least 85% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value in the units of another master UCITS, or (ii) the amendment of the constitutional documents in order to enable the Sub-Fund to convert into a UCITS which is not a feeder UCITS.

In circumstances where the Master Fund merges with another UCITS or is divided into two or more UCITS, the Sub-Fund shall be liquidated unless the FMA grants prior approval to the Sub-Fund to: (i) continue to be a feeder UCITS of the Master Fund or another UCITS resulting from the merger or division of the Master Fund; (ii) invest at least 85% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value in the units of another master UCITS not resulting from the merger or division of the Master Fund; or (iii) amend the constitutional documents in order to enable the Sub-Fund to convert into a UCITS which is not a feeder UCITS.

I. Past Performance

The historic performance of the Sub-Fund (including Unit Classes), once available, shall be published on the website of the LAFV (*Liechtensteinischer Anlagefondsverband*) (www.lafv.li). Past performance is not a guarantee or indication of present and/or future performance.

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities.** The Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

J. SFDR Annex

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product Name: LGT Funds SICAV – LGT Sustainable Equity Fund Europe

Legal entity identifier: 549300XS083Y2IY78X74

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund (a) achieves its financial objectives; and (b) promotes its environmental and social characteristics, indirectly via the investment of substantially all of its assets in the Master Fund. Disclosures contained in this Annex will refer to the Master Fund and provide information regarding how the Master Fund seeks to measure, manage and attain the environmental and social characteristics it promotes. Where relevant, disclosure will also be provided directly from the Sub-Fund's perspective and in some cases disclosures will reflect the Sub-Fund's indirect exposures, based on its proportionate allocation to the Master Fund.

The Investment Manager in respect of the Master Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as it seeks to take into account ESG related factors in the asset selection and investment consideration and / or monitoring process in the following ways:

ESG Exclusion Policy: Exclusions are applied in the investment selection process based on ESG factors as a means of promoting environmental and social characteristics. For example, the following companies are excluded from investment consideration:

- Companies that, to the best of the Investment Manager's knowledge, generate any revenue

from *inhumane weapons; and*

- Companies that generate a significant amount of their revenue from certain industries or business activities deemed by the Investment Manager to be controversial (e.g. *arms, tobacco, pornography, nuclear power production, coal*).

ESG Rating: The following are key performance indicators on ESG factors related to an investee company that are included in the ESG cockpit, which is a proprietary tool used as part of the ESG rating system discussed below, in the process to identify a universe of investable companies through a systematic process which relies on information from underlying companies (and therefore promoted as environmental and/or social characteristics by the Master Fund):

- *greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, water and sanitation***,** *natural resources and biodiversity, waste and emissions, labour conditions, health and safety, human resources, diversity, education, suppliers, community relations and product impact*.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

- **ESG Exclusion Policy**. The first factor contributing to whether the Master Fund will be considered to be attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Master Fund has successfully and consistently executed its ESG exclusion policy.

- **Screening based on ESG Rating.** Another factor contributing to whether the Master Fund will be considered to be attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Master Fund has successfully and consistently applied its ESG rating system in the process to identify a universe of investable companies and in the investment monitoring process.

- **Sustainable Investments.** The aggregate weight of all sustainable investments held by the Master Fund shall be calculated and used to measure the attainment by the Master Fund of the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

- **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("UN SDGs").**

  In terms of considering whether investments of the Master Fund which are eligible for selection may be categorised as sustainable investments which are aligned with SFDR, another factor contributing to whether the Master Fund will be considered to be attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Master Fund has successfully and consistently applied its policy relating to investing in sustainable investments , i.e. in the context of the proportion of the Master Fund in sustainable investments only including investments with a positive net contribution to the UN SDGs by virtue of a net positive SDG score, based on the outputs from the ESG rating system. For the avoidance of doubt, the net positive SDG score, and therefore the level of sustainable investments, is determined on the basis of how an investment contributes, in terms of a total impact contribution (which includes an analysis of products, services and operational alignment), to an environmental or social objective.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The sustainable investments of the Master Fund will target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum, as per below, based on alignment of such investments with the UN SDGs.

An investment with an environmental objective aligned with SFDR is one which is measured, for example, by key resource efficiency indicators on the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water and land, on the production of waste, and greenhouse gas emissions, or on its impact on biodiversity and the circular economy.

An investment with a social objective aligned with SFDR is an investment that contributes to tackling inequality or that fosters social cohesion, social integration and labour relations, or an investment in human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

In terms of ensuring that the sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective, a requirement for sustainable investments is the positive net contribution to UN SDGs, which cover a broad set of ESG activities.

In addition, the portfolio is systematically screened for controversies across environmental and / or social issues as part of LGT's "do no significant harm" assessment. A sudden drop in the ESG rating of a particular company due to an ESG controversy will generally lead to an alert to be triggered so further assessment and action can be taken.

As an additional safeguard, the mandatory principal adverse impacts set out in Annex 1 of the regulatory technical standards supplementing the SFDR are used to further screen against activities that may significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives, whereby investments that do not meet minimum thresholds applied by the Investment Manager for each of the mandatory PAI indicators in Annex 1 shall be excluded from investment consideration.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered in the following manner:

- Principal adverse impact indicators are captured under the "do no significant harm" principle for sustainable investments outlined in the section entitled "How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?"
- Principal adverse impacts are assessed as part of the ESG rating system.
- Principal adverse impact indicators are reported on as outlined in the section entitled "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?"

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

The Investment Manager monitors breaches and controversies for new and existing investments which largely relies on the quality of data supplied by external data providers.

Where the Investment Manager identifies clear breaches of norms outlined in the a) OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, b) the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and c) the International Bill of Human Rights the Investment Manager will seek to exclude the investee company from investment by the Master Fund. However, it cannot be guaranteed that all investments, especially in jurisdictions where data scarcity is pronounced, can be assessed and thereby excluded.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

✖ Yes

Yes, principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors are assessed as part of the ESG rating system. The Investment Manager considers and evaluates a range of principle adverse impact indicators, but the availability of data on some indicators is limited due to a lack of reporting of metrics by companies, issuers or investee entities. Accordingly, the integration of principle adverse impact indicators is conducted on a best-efforts basis; however, it is expected that principle adverse impact indicators can be applied to a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe once data availability improves. This will allow for enhanced insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee companies or issuers.

For further information on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors, refer to the Investment Manager's website and the Master Fund's forthcoming annual report.

No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

To achieve the Master Fund's investment objective, the Master Fund may invest (either directly or indirectly) primarily in a broad range of equity securities and instruments. Such securities and instruments will be either (i) issued by companies with their registered office in, or operating most of their business activities in, a European country, or (ii) holding companies that primarily hold participations in companies with registered offices in European countries.

When selecting investments for the Master Fund, the Investment Manager (a) undertakes an ESG analysis of the investment universe in order to promote environmental and/or social characteristics as described further in this SFDR Annex; (b) conducts a quantitative fundamental analysis of instruments; and (c) conducts a qualitative analysis of fundamental and sustainability factors to make security selections both within and outside of the Master Fund's benchmark.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Investments are selected taking into account the following:

- **ESG Exclusion Policy:** Exclusions are applied in the investment selection process based on ESG factors, as disclosed in the section entitled "What environmental

and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?". The application of the ESG exclusion policy is embedded into the Master Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.

- **Screening based on ESG Rating**: Following the application of the above exclusions, the Investment Manager utilises its ESG rating system in respect of the remaining eligible investments. The Investment Manager has developed a proprietary ESG rating system based on external data providers that provides objective, relevant and systematic ESG information. The ESG rating provides a ranking based on ESG criteria, whereby companies within the investment universe with more attractive ESG values are scored more highly than others. The ESG rating is utilised to remove the lowest scoring companies available through the Investment Manager's proprietary rating tool according to the policy disclosed under *"What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?"*. The application of the ESG rating exclusion is embedded into the Master Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.
- **Sustainable Investments**: In order for an investee entity to be considered a sustainable investment, it must be assessed by the Investment Manager as meeting the following criteria: (i) it must contribute to an environmental or social objective (which may be assessed on the basis of alignment of such investments with the UN SDGs, as considered further below); (ii) it must do no significant harm to any other environmental or social objective; and (iii) it must follow good governance practices. At least 50% of the assets of the Master Fund will be committed to sustainable investments. This commitment is embedded into the Master Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.
- **UN SDGs.** In respect of sustainable investments, the Investment Manager selects investee entities with a net positive SDG score, based on the outputs from the ESG rating system.
- Following the above steps, investments are selected on the basis of the general active asset management strategy, including further qualitative consideration of both ESG characteristics and non-ESG characteristics, as outlined in the section of the Supplement entitled "Investment Strategy".

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

After the ESG exclusion policy has been applied, the application of the ESG rating screening process as outlined above is applied to the total universe of companies analysed through the Investment Manager's proprietary rating tool and the lowest scoring 25% of companies analysed, in terms of their ESG score, are excluded from investment consideration. It should be noted that the range of companies analysed through the Investment Manager's proprietary rating tool may be wider than the target investment universe of the Master Fund, meaning that the actual amount of investments excluded from the Master Fund's scope of investments may effectively be a minimum rate that is lower than 25%.

In respect of the ongoing monitoring of this process, if, after the point of initial investment, companies subsequently fall into the lowest scoring 25% of companies available through the Investment Manager's proprietary rating tool in terms of their ESG score, the Investment Manager commits to divesting or disposing of such positions according to its internal guidelines and acting in the best interests of Shareholders.

The Investment Manager maintains full discretion of adjustments to the ESG rating tool's data composition and investors should note that the Investment Manager may rely on third-party ESG data or research providers to produce any ESG-related analysis. Such data or research may be imprecise, incorrect, or unavailable and the resulting analysis or use of such data by the Investment Manager for the purpose of reducing the scope of investments on ESG grounds may be impacted.

Good governance practices include sounds management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

In order to ensure that companies that the Master Fund invests in follow good governance practices, as reasonably determined by the Investment Manager, the Investment Manager's

quantitative screening of corporate governance, which relies on information from underlying companies, considers the independence and competency of investee company boards in terms of leadership and composition, existing and independent key committees, compensation policy, the degree of integration of long-term and ESG related targets, and minority shareholder protections. In addition, good governance is a factor in the qualitative assessment of individual companies prior to investment.

The Investment Manager also applies an active ownership policy, which applies a high priority to ESG.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

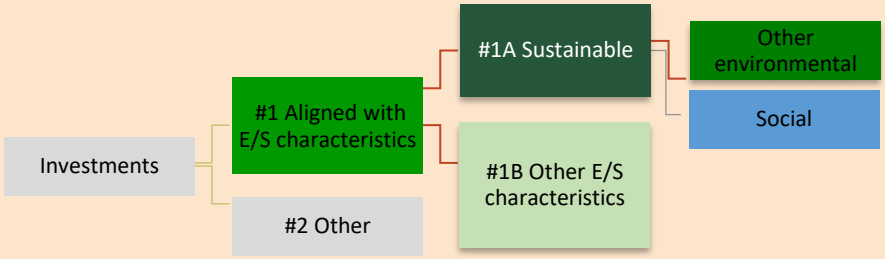
At least 90% of the assets of the Master Fund will be allocated to investments aligned with environmental and/or social characteristics (#1). At least 50% of the assets of the Master Fund will be committed to sustainable investments (#1A).

Minimum environmental and social safeguards and the purpose of the remaining portion of investments is outlined in the section titled "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"

The below graphical representation contextualises the types of investment considered.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the Master Fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the Master Fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers**: -

The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Neither the Master Fund nor the Sub-Fund use derivatives specifically for the purpose of attaining the environmental and or social characteristics they promote. Rather, the Master Fund and Sub-Fund may use derivatives for ordinary purposes, as outlined in the Supplement, that is, for investment purposes, hedging and/or for efficient portfolio management purposes and in certain cases this may therefore incidentally relate to the Master Fund or Sub-Fund attaining the environmental and or social characteristics they promote.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Master Fund does not aim to invest any proportion of its assets in environmentally sustainable economic activities aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Accordingly, the level of committed EU Taxonomy-aligned investments shall be zero per cent.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?[1]

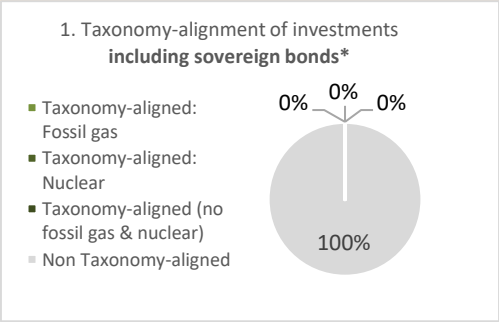
Yes

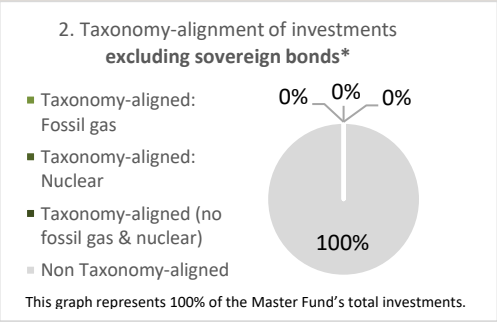
In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

✖ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

The Master Fund does not commit to make sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the Master Fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments in transitional and enabling activities.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The sustainable investments of the Master Fund will target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum and among those will be sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

While the minimum share of sustainable investments, environmental and social combined, that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation will be 50% of the assets of the Master Fund, on the basis that the Master Fund does not have a specific environmental focus, the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation shall be greater than 0% of the assets of the Master Fund.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sustainable investments of the Master Fund will target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum and among those will be sustainable investments with a social objective that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

While the minimum share of sustainable investments, environmental and social combined, that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation will be 50% of the assets of the Master Fund, on the basis that the Master Fund does not have a specific social focus, the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation shall be greater than 0% of the assets of the Master Fund.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments under "#2 Other" are investments which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics nor qualify as sustainable investments, for example:

- There may be insufficient data available to verify any classification under sustainable investments or investments with environmental and/or social characteristics.
- There may be exposures where an ESG assessment cannot be applied or there is lacking market practice for appropriate quantification of ESG factors.
- Exposures consisting of certain FDI, hedging, cash or cash equivalents.

The Investment Manager applies minimum safeguards through a screening that is conducted to capture severe controversies or violations of social norms, taken into account as part of the final ESG score of an investee company of the Master Fund. Investors should note that, while the Investment Manager has developed a comprehensive tool to rate securities on ESG-related metrics, there may exist instances where data is lacking, and such assessment may be impacted on this basis.

Additionally, to the extent possible and / or where any investments in "Other" form a portion of the strategic asset allocation, the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG rating is applied to the investments making up the 'Other' section of the Master Fund in order to continually consider and review such investments. In instances where the rating sufficiently improves, such investments may be deemed by the Investment Manager as contributing towards the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund. In such circumstances these investments will no longer be considered "Other".

Exclusions are also applied by the Investment Manager in the investment selection process based on ESG factors, as disclosed in the section entitled "What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?"

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

The Master Fund has not designated a specific index as a reference benchmark to determine whether it is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that they promote.

The Benchmark used by the Master Fund is a mainstream index and does not take account of ESG factors and is therefore not consistent with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

You may find more information on www.fundinfo.com and the Investment Manager's website: www.lgtcp.com/en/regulatory-information.

IX. LGT Sustainable Equity Fund Global

A. Overview of Definitions and Key Terms

Capitalized terms, unless otherwise defined below, shall have the same meaning as in the prospectus for the UCITS (the "**Prospectus**") under the heading "Definitions".

For SFDR purposes, the Management Company considers that the Sub-Fund meets the criteria of an ESG Oriented Fund. The Management Company reserves the right to reassess this at any time. If the Management Company determines at any future point that the Sub-Fund does not meet the criteria to qualify as an ESG Oriented Fund, this Supplement shall be updated accordingly.

"Benchmark" means MSCI World (NR) Index.

"Central Bank" means the Central Bank of Ireland or any successor regulatory authority with responsibility for authorising and supervising the Master Fund.

"Eligible CIS" means UCITS collective investment schemes and eligible AIFs which meet the requirements specified in the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011) and the Central Bank guidance. To be an Eligible CIS, the scheme may not invest more than 10% of its net asset value in underlying collective investment schemes.

"Information Sharing Agreement" means the information sharing agreement put in place between the Asset Manager of the Sub-Fund and the Asset Manager of the Master Fund in order to set out the classes of the Master Fund available for investment by the Sub-Fund.

"Investment Manager" means the investment manager of the Master Fund, LGT Capital Partners Ltd or any successor duly appointed thereto in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

"Permitted Investment" means such investment as described under the section "Permitted Investments" below.

"Master Fund" means "LGT Sustainable Equity Global Sub-Fund", a sub-fund of Crown Sigma UCITS plc, an open-ended umbrella Investment Company with variable capital and segregated liability between sub-funds. Crown Sigma UCITS plc has been authorized by the Central Bank of Ireland as a UCITS undertaking.

"Sub-Fund" means "LGT Sustainable Equity Fund Global".

Key Terms	**Unit Classes**					
Unit Class / Currency[1] [2]	**(GBP) A** **(USD) A**	**(EUR) B** **(CHF) B** **(GBP) B** **(USD) B**	**(USD) B1**	**(EUR) I1** **(CHF) I1** **(GBP) I1** **(USD) I1**	**(EUR) C** **(CHF) C** **(GBP) C** **(USD) C**	**(EUR) IM**
Security number	32685438 110950994	10689296 14854044 14854048 14854046	35865184	10689300 14854045 14854049 14854047	24715483 24715504 24715508 24715507	10689303

[1] The individual requirements an Investor must comply with in order to be eligible to purchase units of a certain class are described below under "Profile of a Typical Investor".

[2] The currency risks can be hedged in whole or in part.

ISIN number	LI0326854382 LI1109509946	LI0106892966 LI0148540441 LI0148540482 LI0148540466	LI0358651847	LI0106893006 LI0148540458 LI0148540490 LI0148540474	LI0247154839 LI0247155042 LI0247155083 LI0247155075	LI0106893030
Distributing / Accumulating	Distributing	Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating	Accumulating
Minimum Initial Subscription	1 Unit	1 Unit	Equivalent of HKD 500'000.00	Equivalent of CHF 1 Mio, unless otherwise agreed with the Management Company	1 Unit	1 Unit
Minimum Additional Subscription	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Redemption	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Holding	1 Unit	1 Unit	Equivalent of HKD 500'000.00	Equivalent of CHF 1 Mio, unless otherwise agreed with the Management Company	1 Unit	1 Unit
Initial Subscription Day	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Initial Subscription Price	GBP 1,000.00 USD 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00 CHF 1,000.00 GBP 1,000.00 USD 1,000.00	USD 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00 CHF 1,000.00 GBP 1,000.00 USD 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00 CHF 1,000.00 GBP 1,000.00 USD 1,000.00	EUR 1,000.00
Valuation Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, or such other day or days as the UCITS or the Management Company may (with the consent of the Depositary) determine and notify in advance to Shareholders, and the end of the Accounting Year.					
Subscription Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.					
Subscription Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Subscription Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges)					
Subscription Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Subscription Day.					
Subscription Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Subscription Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.					
Redemption Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.					
Redemption Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Redemption Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges)					
Redemption Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Redemption Day.					
Redemption Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Redemption Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.					
Conversion Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.					
Conversion Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) on the Conversion Day.					
Duration	Unlimited					
Base Currency	Euro (EUR)					
Denomination	With 3 decimal places					
Listing	No					
Securitization	N/A					
Liquidity Gate Trigger	N/A					
End of Accounting Year	April 30th					

Costs Charged to Unitholders	Unit Classes					
Unit Class / Currency	**(GBP) A (USD) A**	**(EUR) B (CHF) B (GBP) B (USD) B**	**(USD) B1**	**(EUR) I1 (CHF) I1 (GBP) I1 (USD) I1**	**(EUR) C (CHF) C (GBP) C (USD) C**	**(EUR) IM**
Subscription Fee	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%	Max. 5%
Redemption Fee	None	None	None	None	None	None
Max. Conversion Fee	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent
Swing Factor	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Swing Threshold	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Costs Charged to Sub-Fund[3] [4] [5] [6]	Unit Classes					
Unit Class / Currency	**(GBP) A (USD) A**	**(EUR) B (CHF) B (GBP) B (USD) B**	**(USD) B1**	**(EUR) I1 (CHF) I1 (GBP) I1 (USD) I1**	**(EUR) C (CHF) C (GBP) C (USD) C**	**(EUR) IM**
Max. Management Fee	1.50% p.a.	1.50% p.a.	1.50% p.a.	0.70% p.a.	0.80% p.a.	0.25% p.a.
Performance Fee	None	None	None	None	None	None
Operation Fee	Max. 0.15% p.a.	Max. 0.15% p.a.	Max. 0.15% p.a.	Max. 0.11% p.a.	Max. 0.15% p.a.	Max. 0.11% p.a.

B. Subscription / Redemption Terms

Issue of Units

Units may be purchased by investors as described in section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus. Initially, Units may be purchased on the Initial Subscription Day at the Initial Subscription Price. Thereafter, Units are available at the Subscription Price on each Subscription Day.

Requests for subscription must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Deadline with respect to each Subscription Day. Applications received after the Subscription Deadline will be recorded for subscription on the next following Subscription Day. Full payment for Units must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Payment Day.

For more details, please see section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus.

Redemption of Units

Unitholders may request their Units be partially or fully redeemed as described in section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for redemption must be received by the Depositary on or before the Redemption Deadline with respect to each Redemption Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Deadline will be processed on the next following Redemption Day. Payment for redeemed Units will be made on the Redemption Payment Day.

For more details, please see section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus.

Conversion of Units

Unitholders may request their Units be converted in the Units of other Unit Classes in this Sub-Fund as described in section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for conversion must be received by

[3] The commission or fee charged is reported in the semi-annual and annual reports.

[4] Plus taxes and other expenses: Transaction costs charged by third parties and expenses incurred by the Management Company and the Depositary in exercising their responsibilities. For further information please refer to section 10 (Tax Provisions) and 11 (Costs and Fees).

[5] Where the Sub-Fund is liquidated, the Management Company and/or the Depositary may charge a liquidation fee of not more than CHF 10,000 for its own benefit.

[6] Further charges may be invoiced to the Sub-Fund by the Master Fund. Further information can be found below under "Underlying Managers' Fees".

the Depositary on or before the Conversion Deadline with respect to each Conversion Day. Conversion requests received after the Conversion Deadline will be processed on the next Conversion Day.

For more details, please see section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus.

C. Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund is managed as a portfolio of Permitted Investments in accordance with the investment policy set out in this section. Investors should note that during any period of suspension of valuation or redemption or when the Sub-Fund is wound down, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, acting in the best interests of the Unitholders, may resolve that it is unreasonable and/or impracticable to comply with some or all of the policies and guidelines in this section.

The Sub-Fund is a feeder UCITS, which permanently invests at least 85% of its net asset value in LGT Sustainable Equity Global Sub-Fund (the "Master Fund").

The Sub-Fund qualifies as an "Equity Fund" for the purposes of the German Investment Tax Act. Please see section 6.13 of the Prospectus titled "Additional Investment Provisions – German Investment Tax Act" for further information in relation to this classification.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is for Sub-Fund investors to participate in the performance of the Master Fund. The investment objective of the Master Fund is to generate consistent long term capital appreciation, while also contributing to long-term social, economic and environmental well-being, globally.

There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Sub-Fund will be achieved, and investment results may vary substantially over time.

Investment Strategy

To achieve the investment objective, the Investment Manager of the Master Fund employs an investment process using both fundamental analyses of a security and an analysis of current market conditions. It is intended that the Master Fund will be managed to operate, in normal circumstances, on a long only basis.

The Sub-Fund is considered to be actively managed in reference to the Benchmark by virtue of the fact that it seeks to outperform the Benchmark. However, the Benchmark is not used to define the portfolio composition of the Sub-Fund and the Sub-Fund may be wholly invested in securities which are not constituents of the Benchmark.

The Benchmark is a broad global equity index that represents large and mid-cap equity performance across a number of developed market countries. Further information regarding the Benchmark, including the methodology used for the calculation of the Benchmark, can be found on www.msci.com/index-methodology.

The Investment Manager of the Master Fund actively seeks to achieve outperformance of the Benchmark by making active investment decisions in relation to the portfolio's allocation to equity securities.

The Master Fund integrates environmental and / or social characteristics as part of its investment process. For further information in respect of how ESG is integrated, please refer to Section K. "SFDR Annex" of this Supplement.

Investment Guidelines

i. Permitted Investments

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its net asset value in liquid assets, including deposits with credit institutions (which are either located in a EEA country or in a third country where the

supervision rules are equivalent to the EEA), and which are repayable on demand (or have the right to be withdrawn) and will mature in no more than 12 months; and in financial derivative instruments (e.g. options, financial futures and currency forward transactions traded on stock exchanges or on the OTC-market) which may solely be used for hedging purposes.

Subject to the investment restrictions in the prospectus of the Master Fund, the Master Fund will seek to achieve the investment objective by investing primarily (either directly or indirectly as further described below) primarily in equity securities and currencies and to a lesser extent in other securities, as further described below ("Target Asset Classes").

The Master Fund does not pursue a specific sectoral focus.

The Master Fund may invest primarily in a broad range of equity securities and instruments (such as shares, participatory certificates and profit-sharing certificates) listed or traded on Regulated Markets (as defined and described in Appendix 2 of the Crown Sigma UCITS plc prospectus).

The Master Fund may invest directly in China A shares listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange via the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect scheme, or the Shenzhen Stock Exchange via the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect scheme (together, the "Stock Connect Scheme"). Please refer to the sections of the Crown Sigma UCITS plc prospectus entitled "Investment Objectives, Techniques, Instruments and Strategies; Investment in China" and "Risk Factors; Investments in China" for further details.

The Master Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets (excluding cash and Cash Equivalents) in fixed income securities worldwide. Such fixed income securities can be denominated in any currency.

The Master Fund will have exposure to a wide range of foreign currencies.

The Master Fund may hold a portion of its assets in cash and Cash Equivalents in appropriate circumstances. Such circumstances may include, but are not limited to, where market conditions require a defensive investment strategy, the holding of cash on deposit pending reinvestment, the holding of cash in order to meet redemptions and payment of expenses and/or in order to support derivatives exposure.

It is intended that the Master Fund will be managed to operate, in normal circumstances, on a long only basis.

Save where otherwise permitted by the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. No. 352 of 2011), the Master Fund shall only invest in securities and Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDIs") which are listed or traded on Regulated Markets.

The Master Fund may gain exposure to the Target Asset Classes either:

(a) by direct investment in various underlying securities, such as equities;
(b) indirectly through the use of FDI; or
(c) indirectly by way of investment in Eligible CIS which themselves provide exposure to the Target Asset Classes.

The Master Fund is permitted to utilise the following FDIs. FDIs used may be exchange-traded or over-the-counter:

(d) futures and options;
(e) swaps (including credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, exchange rate swaps and cross currency swaps); and
(f) forwards.

Details relating to each of these FDIs are set out in the section of the Crown Sigma UCITS plc prospectus entitled "Investment Objectives, Techniques, Instruments and Strategies".

Collective Investment Schemes

The Master Fund shall not invest, in aggregate, more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in other Eligible CIS. The Master Fund shall not invest in any Eligible CIS which can, under the terms of their own prospectus or instruments of incorporation, invest more than 10% of its net assets in other collective investment schemes.

The Master Fund may invest in other sub-funds of Crown Sigma UCITS plc in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank.

Securities Financing Transactions

Through its investment in the Master Fund, the Sub-Fund shall not enter into Total Return Swaps.

The Sub-Fund shall not enter into repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements.

The Sub-Fund shall not engage in securities lending transactions.

Portfolio Hedging

The Investment Manager expects to generally not enter into transactions to secure the Master Fund's portfolio against currency exchange rate fluctuations through the use of FDI but may decide to do so from time to time on an opportunistic basis.

ii. Concentration Rules

Pursuant to the investment objective and strategy of the Sub-Fund, the Sub-Fund will invest at least 85% of its assets in the Master Fund and up to 15% of its assets in liquid assets, as described in above under the heading "Permitted Investments".

Subject to the Master Fund's investment restrictions and the UCITS Regulations, the Master Fund is not restricted as to the percentage of assets which may be invested in any particular industry, instrument, market or strategy. In attempting to maximize the returns, the Master Fund may concentrate holdings in certain industries, instruments, markets or strategies, which in the Investment Manager's sole judgement, provide the best profit opportunities and are consistent with the Master Fund's investment objective and permitted investments.

iii. Risk Management and Leverage

The Sub-Fund will use the modified commitment approach to accurately measure, monitor and manage the leverage effect produced by the use of derivatives. For further details please see section entitled "Risk Management" in the Prospectus.

D. Profile of a Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund is suitable for investors with a long-term investment horizons who are primarily seeking constant returns and capital growth. Investors should be willing to accept prolonged fluctuations in the net asset value of the units, and should not be dependent on liquidating the investment at a specific point in time. Investors should be aware of the risks associated with such an investment, including (but not limited to), the risk of price decreases, foreign exchange losses, and volatile returns due to market developments which are unfavourable for investors.

E. Specific Risk Factors

The performance of the Units depends on the investment policy and the development of the markets or the materialization of risks inherent in securities and instruments in which the Sub-Fund invests and cannot be determined in advance. In this context, it should be noted that the value of the Units may rise above or fall below the issue price at any time. There is no guarantee that investors will recover the full amount of their initial capital investment.

Due to the predominant investment of the assets of the Sub-Fund in the Master Fund, the Sub-Fund and the Master Fund are subject to a higher level of interest rate risk, which may have negative effects on net assets. Other risks may occur, such as currency risk, issuer risk and also market risk. The use of financial derivatives for purposes other than hedging may give rise to increased risk.

As the Sub-Fund will invest at least 85% of its assets in the Master Fund (excluding up to 15% holding of ancillary liquid assets and/or currency hedging instruments) it will not be diversified. It will be the intention to achieve diversification at the Master Fund level, however, the Sub-Fund cannot guarantee or control the Master Fund in this regard.

According to its investment restrictions the Sub-Fund must invest at least 85% of its assets in the Master Fund. This requirement must also be fulfilled in the event of a negative performance.

The performance of the Sub-Fund may differ from the performance of the Master Fund. This deviation results from the fact that the Sub-Fund does not invest 100% of its assets in the Master Fund, but also has investments in liquid assets. These liquid assets are necessary in order to pay back possible redemptions or other costs, fees and expenses of the Sub-Fund which may be due.

In situations where the Sub-Fund enters into currency exchange transactions to hedge against currency fluctuations, it should be noted that such hedging activities may cause both profit and loss, as the case may be, and will impact the net asset value per class. There can be no assurance that currency hedging will be entirely successful.

The above list is not a complete list of all potential risk factors. The Management Company and the Asset Manager seek to limit risks by monitoring the Sub-Fund's asset allocation. Please note that an investment in the Sub-Fund should be seen as a long-term exposure which may be subject to a high volatility.

In addition, this Sub-Fund may also be subject to the general risks described in section "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus.

F. Underlying Managers' Fees

Any commission or management, advisory or distribution fees received by the Management Company or the Asset Manager or other delegate of the Management Company, or an associated or related company of the Management Company or the Asset Manager, by virtue of investment by the Sub-Fund in the Master Fund managed by the Management Company or the Asset Manager and/or any of their affiliates, not being fees or commission payable by the Management Company or Asset Manager (or an associated or related company) to their unaffiliated delegate, must be paid into the assets of the Sub-Fund. Further, where an Master Fund is managed by the Management Company, the Asset Manager or an associated entity, the Management Company and its delegates or the associated entity, as applicable, will waive any preliminary charge, repurchase charge or exchange charge that would otherwise be payable in connection with the investment in that Master Fund.

The Sub-Fund must also pay the applicable subscription, redemption, distribution, administration, operations, and/or custody fees and/or other fees in respect of the Master Fund into which it invests. The operation fee will be calculated based on the net asset value per class (before debiting the operation and management fee), as at each valuation day. The operation fee will be accrued on each valuation day and debited at the end of each month. In the interest of clarity, there will be no management fee charged to the Sub-Fund in respect of its investment in the Master Fund.

More information in relation to fees, in particular the amounts of the fees, are set forth in the relevant offering document of the Master Fund.

Taxes

There are no adverse tax consequences for investors resulting from the Sub-Fund's investment in the Master Fund relative to investing directly. Investors in the Sub-Fund should refer to the section of the prospectus entitled "Taxation" for further information on taxation provisions which should be taken into account when considering an investment in the Sub-Fund. Prospective investors should consult their own professional advisors on the relevant tax considerations applicable to the purchase, acquisition, holding, switching and disposal of units of the Sub-Fund, as well as, the receipt of distributions (if applicable) under the laws of their countries of citizenship, residence or domicile.

G. Information Sharing

The Asset Manager (or the Management Company, as the case may be) of the Sub-Fund and the Investment Manager (or the Management Company, as the case may be) of the Master Fund, have put in place an Information Sharing Agreement (the "Information Sharing Agreement") in relation to the investment by the Sub-Fund in units of the Master Fund. The Information Sharing Agreement sets out which unit classes of the Master Fund are available for investment by the Sub-Fund, details of the charges and expenses to be borne by the Sub-Fund, the standard dealing arrangements and the events affecting dealing arrangements.

Further information relating to the Master Fund (including the offering memorandum and articles of association) and the Information Sharing Agreement are available, free of charge, from LGT Capital Partners (Ireland) Limited, 30 Herbert Street, Dublin 2, Ireland.

H. Termination of the Master Fund

In circumstances where the Master Fund is liquidated, the Sub-Fund shall also be liquidated unless the FMA approves: (i) the investments of at least 85% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value in the units of another master UCITS, or (ii) the amendment of the constitutional documents in order to enable the Sub-Fund to convert into a UCITS which is not a feeder UCITS.

In circumstances where the Master Fund merges with another UCITS or is divided into two or more UCITS, the Sub-Fund shall be liquidated unless the FMA grants prior approval to the Sub-Fund to: (i) continue to be a feeder UCITS of the Master Fund or another UCITS resulting from the merger or division of the Master Fund; (ii) invest at least 85% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value in the units of another master UCITS not resulting from the merger or division of the Master Fund; or (iii) amend the constitutional documents in order to enable the Sub-Fund to convert into a UCITS which is not a feeder UCITS.

I. Past Performance

The historic performance of the Sub-Fund (including Unit Classes), once available, shall be published on the website of the LAFV (*Liechtensteinischer Anlagefondsverband*) (www.lafv.li). Past performance is not a guarantee or indication of present and/or future performance.

J. SFDR Annex

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

Product Name: LGT Funds SICAV – LGT Sustainable Equity Fund Global

Legal entity identifier: 549300BG8K4UEEMQ1E62

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities.** The Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Sub-Fund (a) achieves its financial objectives; and (b) promotes its environmental and social characteristics, indirectly via the investment of substantially all of its assets in the Master Fund. Disclosures contained in this Annex will refer to the Master Fund and provide information regarding how the Master Fund seeks to measure, manage and attain the environmental and social characteristics it promotes. Where relevant, disclosure will also be provided directly from the Sub-Fund's perspective and in some cases disclosures will reflect the Sub-Fund's indirect exposures, based on its proportionate allocation to the Master Fund.

The Investment Manager in respect of the Master Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, as it seeks to take into account ESG related factors in the asset selection and investment consideration and / or monitoring process in the following ways:

ESG Exclusion Policy: Exclusions are applied in the investment selection process based on ESG factors as a means of promoting environmental and social characteristics. For example, the following companies are excluded from investment consideration:

- Companies that, to the best of the Investment Manager's knowledge, generate any revenue

from *inhumane weapons; and*

- Companies that generate a significant amount of their revenue from certain industries or business activities deemed by the Investment Manager to be controversial (e.g. *arms, tobacco, pornography, nuclear power production, coal*).

ESG Rating: The following are key performance indicators on ESG factors related to an investee company that are included in the ESG cockpit, which is a proprietary tool used as part of the ESG rating system discussed below, in the process to identify a universe of investable companies through a systematic process which relies on information from underlying companies (and therefore promoted as environmental and/or social characteristics by the Master Fund):

- *greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, water and sanitation***,** *natural resources and biodiversity, waste and emissions, labour conditions, health and safety, human resources, diversity, education, suppliers, community relations and product impact*.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

- **ESG Exclusion Policy**. The first factor contributing to whether the Master Fund will be considered to be attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Master Fund has successfully and consistently executed its ESG exclusion policy.

- **Screening based on ESG Rating.** Another factor contributing to whether the Master Fund will be considered to be attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Master Fund has successfully and consistently applied its ESG rating system in the process to identify a universe of investable companies and in the investment monitoring process.

- **Sustainable Investments.** The aggregate weight of all sustainable investments held by the Master Fund shall be calculated and used to measure the attainment by the Master Fund of the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

- **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("UN SDGs").**

  In terms of considering whether investments of the Master Fund which are eligible for selection may be categorised as sustainable investments which are aligned with SFDR, another factor contributing to whether the Master Fund will be considered to be attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes will be an assessment of whether the Master Fund has successfully and consistently applied its policy relating to investing in sustainable investments, i.e. in the context of the proportion of the Master Fund in sustainable investments only including investments with a positive net contribution to the UN SDGs by virtue of a net positive SDG score, based on the outputs from the ESG rating system. For the avoidance of doubt, the net positive SDG score, and therefore the level of sustainable investments, is determined on the basis of how an investment contributes, in terms of a total impact contribution (which includes an analysis of products, services and operational alignment), to an environmental or social objective.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The sustainable investments of the Master Fund will target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum, as per below, based on alignment of such investments with the UN SDGs.

An investment with an environmental objective aligned with SFDR is one which is measured, for example, by key resource efficiency indicators on the use of energy, renewable energy, raw

materials, water and land, on the production of waste, and greenhouse gas emissions, or on its impact on biodiversity and the circular economy.

An investment with a social objective aligned with SFDR is an investment that contributes to tackling inequality or that fosters social cohesion, social integration and labour relations, or an investment in human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

In terms of ensuring that the sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective, a requirement for sustainable investments is the positive net contribution to UN SDGs, which cover a broad set of ESG activities.

In addition, the portfolio is systematically screened for controversies across environmental and / or social issues as part of LGT's "do no significant harm" assessment. A sudden drop in the ESG rating of a particular company due to an ESG controversy will generally lead to an alert to be triggered so further assessment and action can be taken.

As an additional safeguard, the mandatory principal adverse impacts set out in Annex 1 of the regulatory technical standards supplementing the SFDR are used to further screen against activities that may significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives, whereby investments that do not meet minimum thresholds applied by the Investment Manager for each of the mandatory PAI indicators in Annex 1 shall be excluded from investment consideration.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered in the following manner:

- Principal adverse impact indicators are captured under the "do no significant harm" principle for sustainable investments outlined in the section entitled "How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?"
- Principal adverse impacts are assessed as part of the ESG rating system.
- Principal adverse impact indicators are reported on as outlined in the section entitled "Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?"

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

The Investment Manager monitors breaches and controversies for new and existing investments which largely relies on the quality of data supplied by external data providers.

Where the Investment Manager identifies clear breaches of norms outlined in the a) OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, b) the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and c) the International Bill of Human Rights the Investment Manager will seek to exclude the investee company from investment by the Sub-Fund. However, it cannot be guaranteed that all investments, especially in jurisdictions where data scarcity is pronounced, can be assessed and thereby excluded.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

✖ Yes

Yes, principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors are assessed as part of the ESG rating system. The Investment Manager considers and evaluates a range of principle adverse impact indicators, but the availability of data on some indicators is limited due to a lack of reporting of metrics by companies, issuers or investee entities. Accordingly, the integration of principle adverse impact indicators is conducted on a best-efforts basis; however, it is expected that principle adverse impact indicators can be applied to a greater portion of the Investment Manager's investable universe once data availability improves. This will allow for enhanced insight in the adverse impacts caused by investee companies or issuers.

For further information on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors, refer to the Investment Manager's website and the Master Fund's forthcoming annual report.

No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

To achieve the Master Fund's investment objective, the Master Fund may invest (either directly or indirectly) primarily in a broad range of equity securities and instruments listed or traded on Regulated Markets,

When selecting investments for the Master Fund, the Investment Manager (a) undertakes an ESG analysis of the investment universe in order to promote environmental and/or social characteristics as described further in this Annex; (b) conducts a quantitative fundamental analysis of instruments; and (c) conducts a qualitative analysis of fundamental and sustainability factors to make security selections both within and outside of the Benchmark.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Investments are selected taking into account the following:

- **ESG Exclusion Policy:** Exclusions are applied in the investment selection process based on ESG factors, as disclosed in the section entitled "What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?". The application of the ESG exclusion policy is embedded into the Sub-Fund's investment

selection process and is therefore a binding element.

- **Screening based on ESG Rating:** Following the application of the above exclusions, the Investment Manager utilises its ESG rating system in respect of the remaining eligible investments. The Investment Manager has developed a proprietary ESG rating system based on external data providers that provides objective, relevant and systematic ESG information. The ESG rating provides a ranking based on ESG criteria, whereby companies within the investment universe with more attractive ESG values are scored more highly than others. The ESG rating is utilised to remove the lowest scoring companies available through the Investment Manager's proprietary rating tool according to the policy disclosed under *"What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?"*. The application of the ESG rating exclusion is embedded into the Master Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.
- **Sustainable Investments**: In order for an investee entity to be considered a sustainable investment, it must be assessed by the Investment Manager as meeting the following criteria: (i) it must contribute to an environmental or social objective (which may be assessed on the basis of alignment of such investments with the UN SDGs, as considered further below); (ii) it must do no significant harm to any other environmental or social objective; and (iii) it must follow good governance practices. At least 50% of the assets of the Master Fund will be committed to sustainable investments. This commitment is embedded into the Master Fund's investment selection process and is therefore a binding element.
- **UN SDGs.** In respect of sustainable investments, the Investment Manager selects investee entities with a net positive SDG score, based on the outputs from the ESG rating system.
- Following the above steps, investments are selected on the basis of the general active asset management strategy, including further qualitative consideration of both ESG characteristics and non-ESG characteristics, as outlined in the section of the Supplement entitled "Investment Strategy".

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

After the ESG exclusion policy has been applied, the application of the ESG rating screening process as outlined above is applied to the total universe of companies analysed through the Investment Manager's proprietary rating tool and the lowest scoring 25% of companies analysed, in terms of their ESG score, are excluded from investment consideration. It should be noted that the range of companies analysed through the Investment Manager's proprietary rating tool may be wider than the target investment universe of the Master Fund, meaning that the actual amount of investments excluded from the Master Fund's scope of investments may effectively be a minimum rate that is lower than 25%.

In respect of the ongoing monitoring of this process, if, after the point of initial investment, companies subsequently fall into the lowest scoring 25% of companies available through the Investment Manager's proprietary rating tool in terms of their ESG score, the Investment Manager commits to divesting or disposing of such positions according to its internal guidelines and acting in the best interests of Shareholders.

The Investment Manager maintains full discretion of adjustments to the ESG rating tool's data composition and investors should note that the Investment Manager may rely on third-party ESG data or research providers to produce any ESG-related analysis. Such data or research may be imprecise, incorrect, or unavailable and the resulting analysis or use of such data by the Investment Manager for the purpose of reducing the scope of investments on ESG grounds may be impacted.

Good governance practices include sounds management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

In order to ensure that companies that the Master Fund invests in follow good governance practices, as reasonably determined by the Investment Manager, the Investment Manager's quantitative screening of corporate governance, which relies on information from underlying companies, considers the independence and competency of investee company boards in terms

of leadership and composition, existing and independent key committees, compensation policy, the degree of integration of long-term and ESG related targets, and minority shareholder protections. In addition, good governance is a factor in the qualitative assessment of individual companies prior to investment.

The Investment Manager also applies an active ownership policy, which applies a high priority to ESG.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 90% of the assets of the Master Fund will be allocated to investments aligned with environmental and/or social characteristics (#1). At least 50% of the assets of the Master Fund will be committed to sustainable investments (#1A).

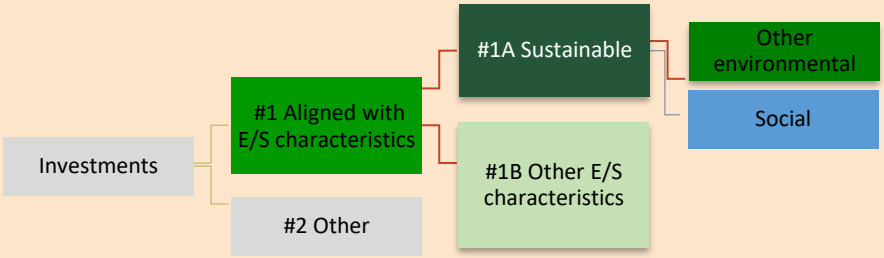
Minimum environmental and social safeguards and the purpose of the remaining portion of investments is outlined in the section titled "What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?"

The below graphical representation contextualises the types of investment considered.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the Master Fund used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the Master Fund which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers**: -

The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Neither the Master Fund nor the Sub-Fund use derivatives specifically for the purpose of attaining the environmental and or social characteristics they promote. Rather, the Master Fund and Sub-Fund may use derivatives for ordinary purposes, as outlined in the Supplement, that is, for investment purposes, hedging and/or for efficient portfolio management purposes and in certain

cases this may therefore incidentally relate to the Master Fund or Sub-Fund attaining the environmental and or social characteristics they promote.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Master Fund does not aim to invest any proportion of its assets in environmentally sustainable economic activities aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Accordingly, the level of committed EU Taxonomy-aligned investments shall be zero per cent.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

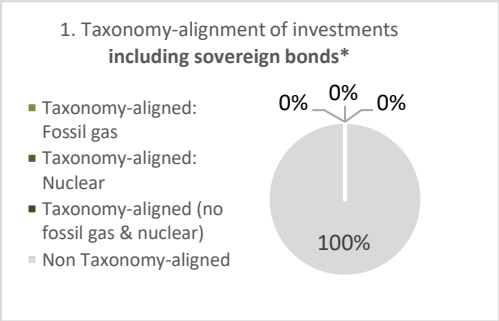
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?[1]

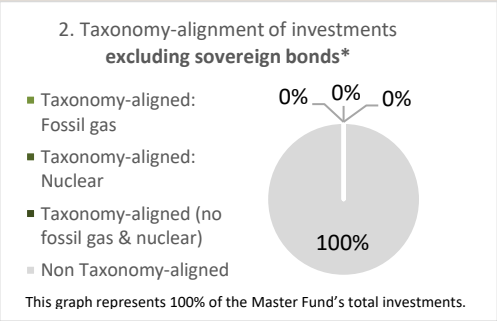
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The Master Fund does not commit to make sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Hence, the Master Fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments in transitional and enabling activities.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The sustainable investments of the Master Fund will target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum and among those will be sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

While the minimum share of sustainable investments, environmental and social combined, that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation will be 50% of the assets of the Master Fund, on the basis that the Master Fund does not have a specific environmental focus, the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation shall be greater than 0% of the assets of the Master Fund.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sustainable investments of the Master Fund will target a combination of environmental and social objectives across the spectrum and among those will be sustainable investments with a social objective that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation.

While the minimum share of sustainable investments, environmental and social combined, that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation will be 50% of the assets of the Master Fund, on the basis that the Master Fund does not have a specific social focus, the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective that are not aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation shall be greater than 0% of the assets of the Master Fund.

What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments under “#2 Other are investments which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics nor qualify as sustainable investments, for example:

- There may be insufficient data available to verify any classification under sustainable investments or investments with environmental and/or social characteristics.
- There may be exposures where an ESG assessment cannot be applied or there is lacking market practice for appropriate quantification of ESG factors.
- Exposures consisting of certain FDI, hedging, cash or cash equivalents.

The Investment Manager applies minimum safeguards through a screening that is conducted to capture severe controversies or violations of social norms, taken into account as part of the final ESG score of an investee company of the Master Fund. Investors should note that, while the Investment Manager has developed a comprehensive tool to rate securities on ESG-related metrics, there may exist instances where data is lacking, and such assessment may be impacted on this basis.

Additionally, to the extent possible and / or where any investments in “Other” form a portion of the strategic asset allocation, the Investment Manager’s proprietary ESG rating is applied to the investments making up the ‘Other' section of the Master Fund in order to continually consider and review such investments. In instances where the rating sufficiently improves, such investments may be deemed by the Investment Manager as contributing towards the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund. In such circumstances these investments will no longer be considered "Other".

Exclusions are also applied by the Investment Manager in the investment selection process based on ESG factors, as disclosed in the section entitled "What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?"

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Neither the Master Fund nor the Sub-Fund has designated a specific index as a reference benchmark to determine whether it is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that they promote.

The Benchmark used by the Master Fund is a mainstream index and does not take account of ESG factors and is therefore not consistent with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Master Fund.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

You may find more information on www.fundinfo.com and the Investment Manager's website: www.lgtcp.com/en/regulatory-information.

X. LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2023

Capitalized terms, unless otherwise defined below, shall have the same meaning as in the prospectus for the UCITS (the "**Prospectus**") under the heading "Definitions".

LGT Capital Partners Ltd, 8808 Pfäffikon, Switzerland, has partially delegated investment decisions for this Sub-Fund to LGT Capital Partners (Asia-Pacific) Ltd., 4203, Two Exchange Square, 8 Connaught Place Central, Hong Kong.

A. Overview of Definitions and Key Terms

Definitions

"Maturity Date" means 4 years following the closing of the Initial Subscription Day (subject to extension of this Maturity Date by the UCITS or the Management Company, acting on behalf of the UCITS and as notified to Unitholders, as detailed in section F below").

"Permitted Investment" means such investment as described under the section "Permitted Investments" below.

"Sub-Fund means "LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2023".

Key Terms	**Unit Classes**	
Unit Class / Currency[1] [2]	**(USD) A**	**(USD) IM**
Security number	45957559	45957561
ISIN number	LI0459575598	LI0459575614
Distributing / Accumulating	Distributing	Distributing
Minimum Initial Subscription	1 Unit	1 Unit
Minimum Additional Subscription	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Redemption	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Holding	1 Unit	1 Unit
Initial Subscription Day[3]	N/A	N/A
Initial Subscription Price	USD 1,000.00	USD 1,000.00
Minimum Sub-Fund Size	USD $50,000,000 (the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, reserve the discretion to waive the Minimum Sub-Fund Size).	
Target Dividend Payment[4]	At least semi-annual targeted dividend pay-outs of LIBOR+ 2.2% p.a. unless the UCITS (or the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS) determine otherwise and subject to section C, "Investment Policy", below.	
Valuation Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, or such other day or days as the UCITS or the Management Company may (with the consent of the Depositary) determine and notify in advance to Shareholders, and the end of the Accounting Year.	
Subscription Day	At least once per month, on the first Business Day of the month, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company, subject to capacity, as detailed below in section B.	
Subscription Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Subscription Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges).	
Subscription Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) one Business Days prior to the Subscription Day.	
Subscription Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Subscription Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.	

[1] The individual requirements an Investor must comply with in order to be eligible to purchase units of a certain class are described below under "Profile of a Typical Investor".

[2] The currency risks can be hedged in whole or in part.

[3] The UCITS or the Management Company, acting on behalf of the UCITS, reserve the right to extend the Initial Subscription Day.

[4] The Target Dividend Payment is an indication only and there is no guarantee regarding the amount of dividend payments or that such payments will be made, please see the section entitled "Specific Risk Factors" for further information. For the avoidance of doubt the Target Dividend Payment is gross of fees.

Redemption Day	At least once per month, on the first Business Day of the month, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.
Redemption Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Redemption Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges)
Redemption Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) five Business Days prior to the Redemption Day.
Redemption Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Redemption Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.
Conversion Day	At least once per month, on the first Business Day of the month, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.
Conversion Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) one Business Day prior to the Conversion Day.
Duration	Until the Maturity Date.
Base Currency	U.S. Dollar (USD)
Denomination	With 3 decimal places
Listing	No
Securitization	N/A
Liquidity Gate Trigger	5%
End of Accounting Year	April 30th

Costs Charged to Unitholders	**Unit Classes**	
Unit Class / Currency	**(USD) A**	**(USD) IM**
Subscription Fee	Max. 5%	Max. 5%
Redemption Fee	Max. 2%	Max. 2%
Max. Conversion Fee	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent
Swing Factor	N/A	N/A
Swing Threshold	N/A	N/A

Costs Charged to Sub-Fund [5] [6] [7] [8]	**Unit Classes**	
Unit Class / Currency	**(USD) A**	**(USD) IM**
Max. Management Fee	0.50% p.a.	0.25% p.a.
Performance Fee	None	None
Operation Fee	Max. 0.12% p.a.	Max. 0.06% p.a.

B. Subscription / Redemption Terms

Issue of Units

Units may be purchased by investors as described in section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus. Initially, Units may be purchased, starting on the Initial Subscription Day at the Initial Subscription Price. The Directors or the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS reserve the right to not launch the Sub-Fund and cancel any requests for Units if the Sub-Fund has less than the Minimum Sub-Fund Size at the end of the Initial Subscription Day. Where the Sub-Fund is not launched, investors will be notified.

Following the Initial Subscription Day, Units are available at the Subscription Price on each Subscription Day, subject to available capacity. The Directors or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may close some or all of the Unit Classes in the Sub-Fund to subscriptions from existing and/or new Unitholders if the assets attributable to the Sub-Fund are at a level, above which, as determined by the Directors or the

[5] The commission or fee charged is reported in the semi-annual and annual reports.

[6] Plus taxes and other expenses: Transaction costs charged by third parties and expenses incurred by the Management Company and the Depositary in exercising their responsibilities. For further information please refer to section 10 (Tax Provisions) and 11 (Costs and Fees).

[7] Where the Sub-Fund is liquidated, the Management Company and/or the Depositary may charge a liquidation fee of not more than CHF 10,000 for its own benefit.

[8] Further charges may be invoiced to the Sub-Fund by the Master Fund. Further information can be found below under "Underlying Managers' Fees".

Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, it is not in the best interests of Unitholders to accept further subscriptions – for instance where the size of the Sub-Fund may constrain the ability of the Asset Manager to meet the Investment Objective of the Sub-Fund. The Directors or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may subsequently re-open some or all of the Unit Classes in the Sub-Fund to further subscriptions from existing and/or new Unitholders at their discretion and the process of closing and potentially, re-opening the Unit Classes may be repeated thereafter as the Directors or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may determine from time to time. Unitholders may ascertain the closed or open status of the Unit Classes and if those Unit Classes are open to existing and/or new Unitholders by contacting the Administrator. Closing the Unit Classes to new subscriptions from existing and/or new Unitholders will not affect the redemption rights of Unitholders.

Requests for subscription must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Deadline with respect to each Subscription Day. Applications received after the Subscription Deadline will be recorded for subscription on the next following Subscription Day. Full payment for Units must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Payment Day.

For more details, please see section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus.

Redemption of Units

Unitholders may request their Units be partially or fully redeemed as described in section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for redemption must be received by the Depositary on or before the Redemption Deadline with respect to each Redemption Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Deadline will be processed on the next following Redemption Day. Payment for redeemed Units will be made on the Redemption Payment Day. Units will be automatically redeemed at the Maturity Date, as detailed below in section F, "Termination at the Maturity Date".

A Redemption Fee may be charged by the Sub-Fund to redeeming Unitholders as detailed in the Overview of Definitions and Key Terms. For the avoidance of doubt, any Redemption Fee paid by an exiting Unitholder will be paid to the Sub-Fund.

For more details, please see section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus.

Conversion of Units

Unitholders may request their Units be converted in the Units of other Unit Classes in this Sub-Fund as described in section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for conversion must be received by the Depositary on or before the Conversion Deadline with respect to each Conversion Day. Conversion requests received after the Conversion Deadline will be processed on the next Conversion Day.

For more details, please see section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus.

C. Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund is managed as a portfolio of Permitted Investments in accordance with the investment policy set out in this section. Investors should note that during any period of suspension of valuation or redemption or when the Sub-Fund is wound down, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, acting in the best interests of the Unitholders, may resolve that it is unreasonable and/or impracticable to comply with some or all of the policies and guidelines in this section.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to generate total return over the lifetime of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund intends to make a Target Dividend Payment at least semi-annually, as detailed below.

The Sub-Fund will mature on the Maturity Date and it is the intention to wind-down the Sub-Fund at the Maturity Date, as described in section F "Termination at the Maturity Date" below.

There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Sub-Fund will be achieved, and investment results may vary substantially over time.

Investment Strategy

In seeking to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will invest most of its assets in debt instruments, bonds, notes and similar fixed interest or floating rate securities (including securities issued on a discounted basis) which have an average rating of BBB- (according to Moody's / Standards & Poor) of private, semi-private and public issuers worldwide, as further detailed below under the heading "Permitted Investments".

The Sub-Fund's portfolio is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Investments may also be denominated in currencies other than the reference currency of the respective unit class. In this case, the currency risk is generally hedged against this reference currency.

Investment Guidelines

i. Permitted Investments

Subject to the investment restrictions of the UCITS and the Concentration Rules, the Sub-Fund will seek to achieve the investment objective by investing primarily in a broad range of fixed income securities (such as bonds, including *inter alia* inflation-linked, high-yield or, credit linked notes, treasuries and money market instruments (including certificates of deposit, floating rate notes and fixed or variable rate commercial paper and in cash denominated in such currencies as the Asset Manager may determine)) listed or traded on a recognised exchange and which are issued by private or public debtors globally. Such bonds can be government and/or corporate bonds and can be fixed and/or floating rate, and will have an average rating of BBB- (according to Moody's / Standard & Poor or any similar recognised ratings agency). The maturity date of the fixed income securities into which the Sub-Fund invests may occur before or after the Maturity Date of the Sub-Fund. Nevertheless, at the time of investing at minimum 80% of the fixed income securities will have a shorter or equal maturity compared to the maturity of the Sub-Fund, whereas all other investments may have a maturity date that extends up to no longer than 6 months after the Maturity Date of the Sub-Fund. Although it is intended that the Sub-Fund will hold the investments until maturity, the Asset Manager has the right to sell them prior to their respective maturity date.

Furthermore, Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI") will be used to achieve the investment objective. Such FDIs include futures (mainly for interest rate management, e.g. interest rate futures), swaps (e.g. credit default swaps (CDS), interest rate swaps, foreign exchange swaps, cross currency swaps)), currency forwards, (including non-deliverable forwards (NDF)) and currency options (including non-deliverable currency options). Interest rate derivatives may be used to swap the fixed rate and coupon earned to a floating rate The underlyings of any investment in futures will be the instruments listed in the above paragraphs in this section "Permitted Instruments". FDI may be used to generate sustainable capital growth as well as limit losses in declining (unfavourable) markets. In accordance with the relevant regulations, FDIs may be exchange-traded or over-the-counter. The use of FDIs will leverage the Sub-Fund due to the inherent nature of such instruments. This may increase the level of volatility, more than would be the case if the Sub-Fund did not invest in FDIs. Any leverage generate by the use of such instruments shall be in accordance with the UCITS Regulations.

The Sub-Fund may make investments in collective investment schemes ("CIS") which comply with the UCITS Regulations in order to achieve its investment objective. CIS and exchange traded funds ("ETFs") in which the Sub-Fund invests shall be authorised as a UCITS, and will consist of regulated collective investment schemes domiciled in a member state of the EEA. Other domiciles are permitted, provided investment in the relevant CIS is eligible in accordance with the UCITS

Regulations. In accordance with the investment restrictions, the Sub-Fund shall not invest, in aggregate, more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in other CIS including UCITS and non-UCITS ETFs. The Sub-Fund shall not invest in other UCITS or other CIS (including ETFs) which can according to their prospectuses or incorporation documents, invest more than 10% of their net assets in other UCITS, other CISs, or ETFs. Where the Sub-Fund invests in ETFs, ETFs which are regulated as UCITS and non-UCITS will be treated as CIS for the purpose of the UCITS Regulations.

The Asset Manager generally expects to make investments in the base currency of the Sub-Fund or to foreign exchange exposures hedged to the base currency of the Sub-Fund.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may periodically maintain a portion of its assets in cash or Cash Equivalents for use as collateral, or where permitted, to satisfy the Sub-Fund's investment obligations. In accordance with the requirements of the UCITS Regulations, the Sub-Fund may enter into repurchase agreements (with respect to fixed income securities), and may engage in securities lending transactions. Repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions shall only be entered into for the purpose of efficient portfolio management.

Securities Financing Transactions

The Sub-Fund may use Securities Financing Transactions (i.e. securities lending agreements and repurchase agreements), as defined in the SFT Regulation. However, the Sub-Fund is not expected to use Total Return Swaps, as defined in the SFT Regulation.

All types of assets which may be held by the Sub-Fund in accordance with its investments objective and policy may be subject to a Securities Financing Transaction.

The maximum proportion of the Sub-Fund's assets which can be subject to Securities Financing Transactions is 30% of the Net Asset Value. However, the expected proportion of the Sub-Fund's assets which can be subject to Securities Financing Transactions is approximately 25% of the Net Asset Value.

The exposure held by the Sub-Fund through Securities Financing Transactions at any given time will depend on prevailing market conditions and the value of the relevant investments.

In any case, the most recent semi-annual and annual report of the UCITS will express as an absolute amount and as a percentage of the Sub-Fund's assets the amount of the Sub-Fund's assets subject to Securities Financing Transactions.

Please see the section entitled "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus for details of the risks associated with Securities Financing Transactions.

Please see the section entitled "Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps" in the Prospectus for further details in respect of the use of Securities Financing Transactions.

ii. Concentration Rules

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its total net assets in short-dated debt instruments having a maturity of less than 12 months and money market instruments (such as commercial papers) towards the end of the lifecycle of the Sub-Fund, as the Asset Manager will start to replace fixed income instruments.

As set out in the section titled "Permitted Investments", the Sub-Fund may hold cash and Cash Equivalents during the lifetime of the Sub-Fund, however, in order to prepare for the liquidation at the Maturity Date (as described below in section F, "Termination at the Maturity Date"), the proportion of cash assets held will increase approaching the Maturity Date. Consequently, the Sub-Fund may hold up to 100% of its total net assets in cash and Cash Equivalents as of 3 months before the Maturity Date.

The Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its assets in units of UCITS or other undertakings comparable to a UCITS.

Subject to the Sub-Fund's investment restrictions and the UCITS law, the Sub-Fund is not restricted as to the percentage of assets which may be invested in any particular industry, instrument, market or strategy. In attempting to maximize the returns, the Sub-Fund may concentrate holdings in certain industries, instruments, markets or strategies, which in the Asset Manager's sole judgement, provide the best profit opportunities and are consistent with the Sub-Fund's investment objective, permitted investments, and UCITS Regulations.

iii. Risk Management and Leverage

The Sub-Fund will use the modified commitment approach to accurately measure, monitor and manage the leverage effect produced by the use of derivatives. For further details please see section entitled "Risk Management" in the Prospectus.

iv. Target Dividend

Target Dividend payments are expected to be made at least semi-annually at a rate specified in section A, "Overview of Definitions and Key Terms". The Target Dividend Payment is an indication only and there is no guarantee regarding the amount of dividend payments or that such payments will be made, payment of and final amount of the Target Dividend will be at the discretion of the UCITS or the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS, please see the section entitled "Specific Risk Factors" for further information. Payment of a Target Dividend may reduce the overall final distribution paid to Unitholders as at the Maturity Date.

While it is generally intended to declare the Target Dividend out of the net income and/or net realized gains of the Sub-Fund, the UCITS or the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS may, at such times at it thinks fit and in accordance with the requirements of the FMA, also declare such Target Dividend out of the realized capital of the Sub-Fund.

The Target Dividend is expected to be paid to clients twice a year within 2 months of (a) following the end of each financial year, and (b) after six months of the financial year. The Target Distributions will be paid in the base currency of the Sub-Fund.

Taxonomy Regulation

The Taxonomy Regulation is a piece of directly effective EU legislation that is applicable to the Sub-Fund. Its purpose is to establish a framework to facilitate sustainable investment. It sets out harmonised criteria for determining whether an economic activity qualifies as environmentally sustainable and outlines a range of disclosure obligations to enhance transparency and to provide for objective comparison of financial products regarding the proportion of their investments that contribute to environmentally sustainable economic activities.

For the purpose of the Taxonomy Regulation, the investments underlying the Sub-Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

For further details on the Sub-Fund's approach to sustainability in accordance with SFDR, please refer to the above section entitled "Integration of ESG".

Principal Adverse Impacts

Notwithstanding that the Asset Manager integrates the consideration of Sustainability Risks into the investment decision-making process, the Asset Manager, in its capacity as the delegate of the Management Company, is not required to and therefore elects not to consider the principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions in respect of the Sub-Fund on Sustainability Factors for the purposes of SFDR.

For further information on how the Asset Manager addresses principal adverse impacts refer to the Asset Manager's website www.lgtcp.com.

D. Profile of a Typical Investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for investors with a medium-term investment horizon of 4 years, who are primarily seeking constant returns and capital growth. Investors should be willing to accept temporary fluctuations in the net asset value of the units, and should not be dependent on liquidating the investment at a specific point in time, though ideally remaining invested in the Sub-Fund until the Maturity Date. Investors cannot exclude the risk of price decreases, foreign exchange losses and volatile returns due to market developments which are unfavourable for investors.

E. Specific Risk Factors

The performance of the Units depends on the investment policy and the development of the markets or the materialization of risks inherent in securities and instruments in which the Sub-Fund invests and cannot be determined in advance. In this context, it should be noted that the value of the Units may rise above or fall below the issue price at any time. There is no guarantee that investors will recover the full amount of their initial capital investment.

This Sub-Fund may invest in lower investment-grade debt instruments. As a result, the underlying debt may be subject to increased downgrading risks and bear a higher default risk than securities issued by investment-grade debtors. The higher yield is to be seen as compensation for additional risks. If inflation rises above the anticipated levels, inflation-linked debt instruments will outperform straight bonds due to the effects resulting from the protection against inflation. Straight bonds will outperform inflation-linked debt instruments when the rate of inflation is lower than anticipated.

This investment type is subject to market risk, issuer risk and interest rate risk, which may have negative effects on net assets, since most assets of the Sub-Fund are invested in equity securities and similar instruments as well as in debt securities and similar instruments. Other additional risks may also materialise, such as currency risk.

Transactions in futures involve the obligation to make, or to take, delivery of the underlying asset of the contract at a future date, or in some cases to settle the position with cash. They carry a high degree of risk. The low margins normally required in futures trading permit a very high degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small movement in the price of a futures contract may result in a profit or loss which is high in proportion to the amount of funds actually placed as margin and may result in unquantifiable further loss exceeding any margin deposited. Futures trading in many contracts on futures exchanges (although generally not in currencies) is subject to daily price fluctuation restrictions, commonly referred to as "daily limits", which prohibit the execution of futures trades on any given day outside a prescribed price range based on the previous day's closing prices. Daily limits do not limit ultimate losses but may make it costly or impossible for the Asset Manager to liquidate a futures position against which the market is moving. A series of "limit moves", in which the market price moves the "daily limit" with little or no trading taking place, could subject the Sub-Fund to major losses.

Target Dividend payments may not be possible where market conditions hinder the payment of such. The payment of a Target Dividend, or likewise, not paying a Target Dividend, will be at the discretion of the UCITS (or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS). Payment of a Target Dividend may reduce the overall final distributions to Unitholders.

While it is generally intended to pay the Target Dividend out of the net income and/or the net realized gains of the Sub-Fund, the UCITS or the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS may (in accordance with the requirements of the FMA) declare a Target Dividend out of the realized capital of the Sub-Fund, which may have adverse tax or economic consequences to Unitholders. Unitholders should be aware of and

have regard to the tax or economic consequences of a Target Dividend paid out of income, realized gains or realized capital.

The maturity date of the fixed income securities into which the Sub-Fund invests may be subject to changes during their lifetime resulting from restructuring, prospectus changes (initiated by the issuer of the fixed income securities) and/or related (voluntary) debt exchange offers. Such fixed income securities would thus be considered by the Asset Manager to maintain their initial maturity (at the time of investing by the Sub-Fund) for the purposes of calculating the percentage limits applicable to their maturity as described above in the first paragraph of section "i. Permitted Investments".

The above list is not a complete list of all potential risk factors. The Management Company and the Asset Manager seek to limit risks by monitoring the Sub-Fund's asset allocation and individual target funds. Please note that an investment in the Sub-Fund should be seen as a long-term exposure which may be subject to a high volatility.

In addition, this Sub-Fund may also be subject to the general risks described in section "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus, including but not limited to the following risk factors, "Fixed Income Securities", "Derivatives" and "Leverage".

F. Termination at the Maturity Date

If, at the Maturity Date, exceptional market conditions exist which make it unfavourable when taking account the best interests of the Unitholders to sell the Sub-Fund's assets, the Directors, in consultation with the Asset Manager, may defer the Maturity Date by up to a maximum of four months, in which case Unitholders will be notified accordingly. Any extension of the Maturity Date will be duly communicated to all Unitholders and such communication will include the revised Maturity Date.

At the Maturity Date, the Sub-Fund will be put into liquidation. Unitholders will not need to submit a redemption notice. Redemption proceeds will be paid out in accordance with the timelines stated above under "Overview of Definitions and Key Terms".

G. Underlying Managers' Fees

Any commission or management, advisory or distribution fees received by the Management Company or the Asset Manager or other delegate of the Management Company, or an associated or related company of the Management Company or the Asset Manager, by virtue of investment by the Sub-Fund in the Underlying Funds managed by the Management Company or the Asset Manager and/or any of their affiliates, not being fees or commission payable by the Management Company or Asset Manager (or an associated or related company) to their unaffiliated delegate, must be paid into the assets of the Sub-Fund. Further, where an Underlying Fund is managed by the Management Company, the Asset Manager or an associated entity, the Management Company and its delegates or the associated entity, as applicable, will waive any preliminary charge, repurchase charge or exchange charge that would otherwise be payable in connection with the investment in that Underlying Fund.

The Sub-Fund must also pay the applicable subscription, redemption, distribution, administration, operations, and/or custody fees and/or other fees in respect of each Underlying Managers in which it invests.

H. Past Performance

The historic performance of the Sub-Fund (including Unit Classes), once available, shall be published on the website of the LAFV (*Liechtensteinischer Anlagefondsverband*) (www.lafv.li). Past performance is not a guarantee or indication of present and/or future performance.

XI. LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2024

Capitalized terms, unless otherwise defined below, shall have the same meaning as in the prospectus for the UCITS (the "**Prospectus**") under the heading "Definitions".

LGT Capital Partners Ltd, 8808 Pfäffikon, Switzerland, has partially delegated investment decisions for this Sub-Fund to LGT Capital Partners (Asia-Pacific) Ltd., 4203, Two Exchange Square, 8 Connaught Place Central, Hong Kong.

A. Overview of Definitions and Key Terms

Definitions

"Maturity Date" means 31 May 2024 (subject to extension of this Maturity Date by the UCITS or the Management Company, acting on behalf of the UCITS and as notified to Unitholders, as detailed in section F below").

"Permitted Investment" means such investment as described under the section "Permitted Investments" below.

"Sub-Fund" means "LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2024".

Key Terms	**Unit Classes**	
Unit Class / Currency[1] [2]	**(USD) A**	**(USD) IM**
Security number	51114753	51114757
ISIN number	LI0511147535	LI0511147576
Distributing / Accumulating	Distributing	Distributing
Minimum Initial Subscription	1 Unit	1 Unit
Minimum Additional Subscription	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Redemption	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Holding	1 Unit	1 Unit
Initial Subscription Day[3]	N/A	N/A
Initial Subscription Price	USD 1,000.00	USD 1,000.00
Minimum Sub-Fund Size	USD $50,000,000 (the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, reserve the discretion to waive the Minimum Sub-Fund Size).	
Target Dividend Payment[4] [5]	At least semi-annual targeted dividend pay-outs of USD 6-month LIBOR+ 2.30% p.a. unless the UCITS (or the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS) determine otherwise and subject to section C, "Investment Policy", below.	
Valuation Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, or such other day or days as the UCITS or the Management Company may (with the consent of the Depositary) determine and notify in advance to Shareholders, and the end of the Accounting Year.	
Subscription Day	At least once per month, on the first Business Day of the month, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company, subject to capacity, as detailed below in section B.	
Subscription Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Subscription Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges).	
Subscription Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) one Business Days prior to the Subscription Day.	
Subscription Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Subscription Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.	

[1] The individual requirements an Investor must comply with in order to be eligible to purchase units of a certain class are described below under "Profile of a Typical Investor".

[2] The currency risks can be hedged in whole or in part.

[3] The UCITS or the Management Company, acting on behalf of the UCITS, reserve the right to extend the Initial Subscription Day.

[4] The Target Dividend Payment is an indication only and is subject to market conditions at launch. There is no guarantee regarding the amount of dividend payments or that such payments will be made, please see the section entitled "Specific Risk Factors" for further information. For the avoidance of doubt the Target Dividend Payment is gross of fees.

[5] The Directors or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS reserve the exclusive right to amend the use of LIBOR to a comparable successor for the purposes of the Target Dividend Payment and shall accordingly notify Unitholders of the use of another measure.

Redemption Day	At least once per month, on the first Business Day of the month, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.
Redemption Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Redemption Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges)
Redemption Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) five Business Days prior to the Redemption Day.
Redemption Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Redemption Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.
Conversion Day	At least once per month, on the first Business Day of the month, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.
Conversion Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) one Business Day prior to the Conversion Day.
Duration	Until the Maturity Date.
Base Currency	U.S. Dollar (USD)
Denomination	With 3 decimal places
Listing	No
Securitization	N/A
Liquidity Gate Trigger	5%
End of Accounting Year	April 30th

Costs Charged to Unitholders	**Unit Classes**	
Unit Class / Currency	**(USD) A**	**(USD) IM**
Subscription Fee	Max. 5%	Max. 5%
Redemption Fee	Max. 2%	Max. 2%
Max. Conversion Fee	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent
Swing Factor	N/A	N/A
Swing Threshold	N/A	N/A

Costs Charged to Sub-Fund [6] [7] [8] [9]	**Unit Classes**	
Unit Class / Currency	**(USD) A**	**(USD) IM**
Max. Management Fee	0.50% p.a.	0.25% p.a.
Performance Fee	None	None
Operation Fee	Max. 0.12% p.a.	Max. 0.06% p.a.

B. Subscription / Redemption Terms

Issue of Units

Units may be purchased by investors as described in section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus. Initially, Units may be purchased, starting on the Initial Subscription Day at the Initial Subscription Price. The Directors or the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS reserve the right to not launch the Sub-Fund and cancel any requests for Units if the Sub-Fund has less than the Minimum Sub-Fund Size at the end of the Initial Subscription Day. Where the Sub-Fund is not launched, investors will be notified.

Following the Initial Subscription Day, Units are available at the Subscription Price on each Subscription Day, subject to available capacity. The Directors or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may close some or all of the Unit Classes in the Sub-Fund to subscriptions from existing and/or new Unitholders if the assets attributable to the Sub-Fund are at a level, above which, as determined by the Directors or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, it is not in the best interests of Unitholders to accept further

[6] The commission or fee charged is reported in the semi-annual and annual reports.

[7] Plus taxes and other expenses: Transaction costs charged by third parties and expenses incurred by the Management Company and the Depositary in exercising their responsibilities. For further information please refer to section 10 (Tax Provisions) and 11 (Costs and Fees).

[8] Where the Sub-Fund is liquidated, the Management Company and/or the Depositary may charge a liquidation fee of not more than CHF 10,000 for its own benefit.

[9] Further charges may be invoiced to the Sub-Fund by the Master Fund. Further information can be found below under "Underlying Managers' Fees".

subscriptions – for instance where the size of the Sub-Fund may constrain the ability of the Asset Manager to meet the Investment Objective of the Sub-Fund. The Directors or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may subsequently re-open some or all of the Unit Classes in the Sub-Fund to further subscriptions from existing and/or new Unitholders at their discretion and the process of closing and potentially, re-opening the Unit Classes may be repeated thereafter as the Directors or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may determine from time to time. Unitholders may ascertain the closed or open status of the Unit Classes and if those Unit Classes are open to existing and/or new Unitholders by contacting the Administrator. Closing the Unit Classes to new subscriptions from existing and/or new Unitholders will not affect the redemption rights of Unitholders.

Requests for subscription must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Deadline with respect to each Subscription Day. Applications received after the Subscription Deadline will be recorded for subscription on the next following Subscription Day. Full payment for Units must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Payment Day.

For more details, please see section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus.

Redemption of Units

Unitholders may request their Units be partially or fully redeemed as described in section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for redemption must be received by the Depositary on or before the Redemption Deadline with respect to each Redemption Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Deadline will be processed on the next following Redemption Day. Payment for redeemed Units will be made on the Redemption Payment Day. Units will be automatically redeemed at the Maturity Date, as detailed below in section F, "Termination at the Maturity Date".

A Redemption Fee may be charged by the Sub-Fund to redeeming Unitholders as detailed in the Overview of Definitions and Key Terms. For the avoidance of doubt, any Redemption Fee paid by an exiting Unitholder will be paid to the Sub-Fund.

For more details, please see section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus.

Conversion of Units

Unitholders may request their Units be converted in the Units of other Unit Classes in this Sub-Fund as described in section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for conversion must be received by the Depositary on or before the Conversion Deadline with respect to each Conversion Day. Conversion requests received after the Conversion Deadline will be processed on the next Conversion Day.

For more details, please see section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus.

C. Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund is managed as a portfolio of Permitted Investments in accordance with the investment policy set out in this section. Investors should note that during any period of suspension of valuation or redemption or when the Sub-Fund is wound down, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, acting in the best interests of the Unitholders, may resolve that it is unreasonable and/or impracticable to comply with some or all of the policies and guidelines in this section.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to generate total return over the lifetime of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund intends to make a Target Dividend Payment at least semi-annually, as detailed below.

The Sub-Fund will mature on the Maturity Date and it is the intention to wind-down the Sub-Fund at the Maturity Date, as described in section F "Termination at the Maturity Date" below.

There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Sub-Fund will be achieved, and investment results may vary substantially over time.

Investment Strategy

In seeking to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will invest most of its assets in debt instruments, bonds, notes and similar fixed interest or floating rate securities (including securities issued on a discounted basis) which have an average rating of BBB- (according to Moody's / Standards & Poor) of private, semi-private and public issuers worldwide, as further detailed below under the heading "Permitted Investments".

The Sub-Fund's portfolio is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Investments may also be denominated in currencies other than the reference currency of the respective unit class. In this case, the currency risk is generally hedged against this reference currency.

Investment Guidelines

i. Permitted Investments

Subject to the investment restrictions of the UCITS and the Concentration Rules, the Sub-Fund will seek to achieve the investment objective by investing primarily in a broad range of fixed income securities (such as bonds, including *inter alia* inflation-linked, high-yield or, credit linked notes, treasuries and money market instruments (including certificates of deposit, floating rate notes and fixed or variable rate commercial paper and in cash denominated in such currencies as the Asset Manager may determine)) listed or traded on a recognised exchange and which are issued by private or public debtors globally. Such bonds can be government and/or corporate bonds and can be fixed and/or floating rate, and will have an average rating of BBB- (according to Moody's / Standard & Poor or any similar recognised ratings agency). The maturity date of the fixed income securities into which the Sub-Fund invests may occur before or after the Maturity Date of the Sub-Fund. Nevertheless, at the time of investing at minimum 80% of the fixed income securities will have a shorter or equal maturity compared to the maturity of the Sub-Fund, whereas all other investments may have a maturity date that extends up to no longer than 6 months after the Maturity Date of the Sub-Fund. Although it is intended that the Sub-Fund will hold the investments until maturity, the Asset Manager has the right to sell them prior to their respective maturity date.

Furthermore, Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI") will be used to achieve the investment objective. Such FDIs include futures (mainly for interest rate management, e.g. interest rate futures), swaps (e.g. credit default swaps (CDS), interest rate swaps, foreign exchange swaps, cross currency swaps)), currency forwards, (including non-deliverable forwards (NDF)) and currency options (including non-deliverable currency options). Interest rate derivatives may be used to swap the fixed rate and coupon earned to a floating rate. The underlyings of any investment in futures will be the instruments listed in the above paragraphs in this section "Permitted Instruments". FDI may be used to generate sustainable capital growth as well as limit losses in declining (unfavourable) markets. In accordance with the relevant regulations, FDIs may be exchange-traded or over-the-counter. The use of FDIs will leverage the Sub-Fund due to the inherent nature of such instruments. This may increase the level of volatility, more than would be the case if the Sub-Fund did not invest in FDIs. Any leverage generated by the use of such instruments shall be in accordance with the UCITS Regulations.

The Sub-Fund may make investments in collective investment schemes ("CIS") which comply with the UCITS Regulations in order to achieve its investment objective. CIS and exchange traded funds ("ETFs") in which the Sub-Fund invests shall be authorised as a UCITS or other undertakings comparable to a UCITS as defined in the UCITS Regulations, and will consist of regulated collective investment schemes domiciled in a member state of the EEA. Other domiciles are permitted,

provided investment in the relevant CIS is eligible in accordance with the UCITS Regulations. In accordance with the investment restrictions, the Sub-Fund shall not invest, in aggregate, more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in other CIS including UCITS and non-UCITS ETFs. The Sub-Fund shall not invest in other UCITS or other CIS (including ETFs) which can according to their prospectuses or incorporation documents, invest more than 10% of their net assets in other UCITS, other CISs, or ETFs. Where the Sub-Fund invests in ETFs, ETFs which are regulated as UCITS and non-UCITS will be treated as CIS for the purpose of the UCITS Regulations.

The Asset Manager generally expects to make investments in the base currency of the Sub-Fund or to foreign exchange exposures hedged to the base currency of the Sub-Fund.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may periodically maintain a portion of its assets in cash or Cash Equivalents for use as collateral, or where permitted, to satisfy the Sub-Fund's investment obligations. In accordance with the requirements of the UCITS Regulations, the Sub-Fund may enter into repurchase agreements (with respect to fixed income securities), and may engage in securities lending transactions. Repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions shall only be entered into for the purpose of efficient portfolio management.

Securities Financing Transactions

The Sub-Fund may use Securities Financing Transactions (i.e. securities lending agreements and repurchase agreements), as defined in the SFT Regulation. However, the Sub-Fund is not expected to use Total Return Swaps, as defined in the SFT Regulation.

All types of assets which may be held by the Sub-Fund in accordance with its investments objective and policy may be subject to a Securities Financing Transaction.

The maximum proportion of the Sub-Fund's assets which can be subject to Securities Financing Transactions is 30% of the Net Asset Value. However, the expected proportion of the Sub-Fund's assets which can be subject to Securities Financing Transactions is approximately 25% of the Net Asset Value.

The exposure held by the Sub-Fund through Securities Financing Transactions at any given time will depend on prevailing market conditions and the value of the relevant investments.

In any case, the most recent semi-annual and annual report of the UCITS will express as an absolute amount and as a percentage of the Sub-Fund's assets the amount of the Sub-Fund's assets subject to Securities Financing Transactions.

Please see the section entitled "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus for details of the risks associated with Securities Financing Transactions.

Please see the section entitled "Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps" in the Prospectus for further details in respect of the use of Securities Financing Transactions.

ii. Concentration Rules

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its total net assets in short-dated debt instruments having a maturity of less than 12 months and money market instruments (such as commercial papers) towards the end of the lifecycle of the Sub-Fund, as the Asset Manager will start to replace fixed income instruments.

As set out in the section titled "Permitted Investments", the Sub-Fund may hold cash and Cash Equivalents during the lifetime of the Sub-Fund, however, in order to prepare for the liquidation at the Maturity Date (as described below in section F, "Termination at the Maturity Date"), the proportion of cash assets held will increase approaching the Maturity Date. Consequently, the Sub-

Fund may hold up to 100% of its total net assets in cash and Cash Equivalents as of 3 months before the Maturity Date.

The Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its assets in units of UCITS or other undertakings comparable to a UCITS.

Subject to the Sub-Fund's investment restrictions and the UCITS law, the Sub-Fund is not restricted as to the percentage of assets which may be invested in any particular industry, instrument, market or strategy. In attempting to maximize the returns, the Sub-Fund may concentrate holdings in certain industries, instruments, markets or strategies, which in the Asset Manager's sole judgement, provide the best profit opportunities and are consistent with the Sub-Fund's investment objective, permitted investments, and UCITS Regulations.

iii. Risk Management and Leverage

The Sub-Fund will use the modified commitment approach to accurately measure, monitor and manage the leverage effect produced by the use of derivatives. For further details please see section entitled "Risk Management" in the Prospectus.

iv. Target Dividend

Target Dividend payments are expected to be made at least semi-annually at a rate specified in section A, "Overview of Definitions and Key Terms". The Target Dividend Payment is an indication only and there is no guarantee regarding the amount of dividend payments or that such payments will be made, payment of and final amount of the Target Dividend will be at the discretion of the UCITS or the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS, please see the section entitled "Specific Risk Factors" for further information. Payment of a Target Dividend may reduce the overall final distribution paid to Unitholders as at the Maturity Date.

While it is generally intended to declare the Target Dividend out of the net income and/or net realized gains of the Sub-Fund, the UCITS or the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS may, at such times at it thinks fit and in accordance with the requirements of the FMA, also declare such Target Dividend out of the realized capital of the Sub-Fund.

The Target Dividend is expected to be paid to clients twice a year within 2 months of (a) following the end of each financial year, and (b) after six months of the financial year. The Target Distributions will be paid in the base currency of the Sub-Fund.

Taxonomy Regulation

The Taxonomy Regulation is a piece of directly effective EU legislation that is applicable to the Sub-Fund. Its purpose is to establish a framework to facilitate sustainable investment. It sets out harmonised criteria for determining whether an economic activity qualifies as environmentally sustainable and outlines a range of disclosure obligations to enhance transparency and to provide for objective comparison of financial products regarding the proportion of their investments that contribute to environmentally sustainable economic activities.

For the purpose of the Taxonomy Regulation, the investments underlying the Sub-Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

For further details on the Sub-Fund's approach to sustainability in accordance with SFDR, please refer to the above section entitled "Integration of ESG".

Principal Adverse Impacts

Notwithstanding that the Asset Manager integrates the consideration of Sustainability Risks into the investment decision-making process, the Asset Manager, in its capacity as the delegate of the Management

Company, is not required to and therefore elects not to consider the principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions in respect of the Sub-Fund on Sustainability Factors for the purposes of SFDR.

For further information on how the Asset Manager addresses principal adverse impacts refer to the Asset Manager's website www.lgtcp.com.

D. Profile of a Typical Investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for investors with a medium-term investment horizon of 4 years, who are primarily seeking constant returns and capital growth. Investors should be willing to accept temporary fluctuations in the net asset value of the units, and should not be dependent on liquidating the investment at a specific point in time, though ideally remaining invested in the Sub-Fund until the Maturity Date. Investors cannot exclude the risk of price decreases, foreign exchange losses and volatile returns due to market developments which are unfavourable for investors.

E. Specific Risk Factors

The performance of the Units depends on the investment policy and the development of the markets or the materialization of risks inherent in securities and instruments in which the Sub-Fund invests and cannot be determined in advance. In this context, it should be noted that the value of the Units may rise above or fall below the issue price at any time. There is no guarantee that investors will recover the full amount of their initial capital investment.

This Sub-Fund may invest in lower investment-grade debt instruments. As a result, the underlying debt may be subject to increased downgrading risks and bear a higher default risk than securities issued by investment-grade debtors. The higher yield is to be seen as compensation for additional risks. If inflation rises above the anticipated levels, inflation-linked debt instruments will outperform straight bonds due to the effects resulting from the protection against inflation. Straight bonds will outperform inflation-linked debt instruments when the rate of inflation is lower than anticipated.

This investment type is subject to market risk, issuer risk and interest rate risk, which may have negative effects on net assets, since most assets of the Sub-Fund are invested in equity securities and similar instruments as well as in debt securities and similar instruments. Other additional risks may also materialise, such as currency risk.

Transactions in futures involve the obligation to make, or to take, delivery of the underlying asset of the contract at a future date, or in some cases to settle the position with cash. They carry a high degree of risk. The low margins normally required in futures trading permit a very high degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small movement in the price of a futures contract may result in a profit or loss which is high in proportion to the amount of funds actually placed as margin and may result in unquantifiable further loss exceeding any margin deposited. Futures trading in many contracts on futures exchanges (although generally not in currencies) is subject to daily price fluctuation restrictions, commonly referred to as "daily limits", which prohibit the execution of futures trades on any given day outside a prescribed price range based on the previous day's closing prices. Daily limits do not limit ultimate losses but may make it costly or impossible for the Asset Manager to liquidate a futures position against which the market is moving. A series of "limit moves", in which the market price moves the "daily limit" with little or no trading taking place, could subject the Sub-Fund to major losses.

Target Dividend payments may not be possible where market conditions hinder the payment of such. The payment of a Target Dividend, or likewise, not paying a Target Dividend, will be at the discretion of the UCITS (or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS). Payment of a Target Dividend may reduce the overall final distributions to Unitholders.

While it is generally intended to pay the Target Dividend out of the net income and/or the net realized gains of the Sub-Fund, the UCITS or the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS may (in accordance with the requirements of the FMA) declare a Target Dividend out of the realized capital of the Sub-Fund,

which may have adverse tax or economic consequences to Unitholders. Unitholders should be aware of and have regard to the tax or economic consequences of a Target Dividend paid out of income, realized gains or realized capital.

The maturity date of the fixed income securities into which the Sub-Fund invests may be subject to changes during their lifetime resulting from restructuring, prospectus changes (initiated by the issuer of the fixed income securities) and/or related (voluntary) debt exchange offers. Such fixed income securities would thus be considered by the Asset Manager to maintain their initial maturity (at the time of investing by the Sub-Fund) for the purposes of calculating the percentage limits applicable to their maturity as described above in the first paragraph of section "i. Permitted Investments".

The above list is not a complete list of all potential risk factors. The Management Company and the Asset Manager seek to limit risks by monitoring the Sub-Fund's asset allocation and individual target funds. Please note that an investment in the Sub-Fund should be seen as a long-term exposure which may be subject to a high volatility.

In addition, this Sub-Fund may also be subject to the general risks described in section "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus, including but not limited to the following risk factors, "Fixed Income Securities", "Derivatives" and "Leverage".

F. Termination at the Maturity Date

If, at the Maturity Date, exceptional market conditions exist which make it unfavourable when taking account the best interests of the Unitholders to sell the Sub-Fund's assets, the Directors, in consultation with the Asset Manager, may defer the Maturity Date by up to a maximum of four months, in which case Unitholders will be notified accordingly. Any extension of the Maturity Date will be duly communicated to all Unitholders and such communication will include the revised Maturity Date.

At the Maturity Date, the Sub-Fund will be put into liquidation. Unitholders will not need to submit a redemption notice. Redemption proceeds will be paid out in accordance with the timelines stated above under "Overview of Definitions and Key Terms".

G. Underlying Managers' Fees

Any commission or management, advisory or distribution fees received by the Management Company or the Asset Manager or other delegate of the Management Company, or an associated or related company of the Management Company or the Asset Manager, by virtue of investment by the Sub-Fund in the Underlying Funds managed by the Management Company or the Asset Manager and/or any of their affiliates, not being fees or commission payable by the Management Company or Asset Manager (or an associated or related company) to their unaffiliated delegate, must be paid into the assets of the Sub-Fund. Further, where an Underlying Fund is managed by the Management Company, the Asset Manager or an associated entity, the Management Company and its delegates or the associated entity, as applicable, will waive any preliminary charge, repurchase charge or exchange charge that would otherwise be payable in connection with the investment in that Underlying Fund.

The Sub-Fund must also pay the applicable subscription, redemption, distribution, administration, operations, and/or custody fees and/or other fees in respect of each Underlying Managers in which it invests.

H. Past Performance

The historic performance of the Sub-Fund (including Unit Classes), once available, shall be published on the website of the LAFV (*Liechtensteinischer Anlagefondsverband*) (www.lafv.li). Past performance is not a guarantee or indication of present and/or future performance.

XII. LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2026

Capitalized terms, unless otherwise defined below, shall have the same meaning as in the prospectus for the UCITS (the "**Prospectus**") under the heading "Definitions".

LGT Capital Partners Ltd, 8808 Pfäffikon, Switzerland, has partially delegated investment decisions for this Sub-Fund to LGT Capital Partners (Asia-Pacific) Ltd., 4203, Two Exchange Square, 8 Connaught Place Central, Hong Kong.

A. Overview of Definitions and Key Terms

Definitions

"Maturity Date" means 31 May 2026 (subject to extension of this Maturity Date by the UCITS or the Management Company, acting on behalf of the UCITS and as notified to Unitholders, as detailed in section F below").

"Permitted Investment" means such investment as described under the section "Permitted Investments" below.

"Sub-Fund" means "LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2026".

Key Terms	**Unit Classes**	
Unit Class / Currency[10] [11]	**(USD) A**	**(USD) IM**
Security number	113643790	113643791
ISIN number	LI1136437905	LI1136437913
Distributing / Accumulating	Distributing	Distributing
Minimum Initial Subscription	1 Unit	1 Unit
Minimum Additional Subscription	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Redemption	0.001 Units	0.001 Units
Minimum Holding	1 Unit	1 Unit
Initial Subscription Day[12]	N/A	N/A
Initial Subscription Price	USD 1,000.00	USD 1,000.00
Minimum Sub-Fund Size	USD $50,000,000 (the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, reserve the discretion to waive the Minimum Sub-Fund Size).	
Target Dividend Payment[13] [14]	At least semi-annual targeted dividend pay-outs of USD 6-month SOFR+ 2.50% p.a. unless the UCITS (or the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS) determine otherwise and subject to section C, "Investment Policy", below.	

[10] The individual requirements an Investor must comply with in order to be eligible to purchase units of a certain class are described below under "Profile of a Typical Investor".

[11] The currency risks can be hedged in whole or in part.

[12] The UCITS or the Management Company, acting on behalf of the UCITS, reserve the right to extend the Initial Subscription Day.

[13] The Target Dividend Payment is an indication only and is subject to market conditions at launch. There is no guarantee regarding the amount of dividend payments or that such payments will be made, please see the section entitled "Specific Risk Factors" for further information. For the avoidance of doubt the Target Dividend Payment is gross of fees.

[14] The Directors or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS reserve the exclusive right to amend the use of LIBOR to a comparable successor for the purposes of the Target Dividend Payment and shall accordingly notify Unitholders of the use of another measure.

Valuation Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, or such other day or days as the UCITS or the Management Company may (with the consent of the Depositary) determine and notify in advance to Shareholders, and the end of the Accounting Year.
Subscription Day	At least once per month, on the first Business Day of the month, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company, subject to capacity, as detailed below in section B.
Subscription Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Subscription Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges).
Subscription Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) one Business Days prior to the Subscription Day.
Subscription Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Subscription Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.
Redemption Day	At least once per month, on the first Business Day of the month, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.
Redemption Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Redemption Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges)
Redemption Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) five Business Days prior to the Redemption Day.
Redemption Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Redemption Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.
Conversion Day	At least once per month, on the first Business Day of the month, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.
Conversion Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) one Business Day prior to the Conversion Day.
Duration	Until the Maturity Date.
Base Currency	U.S. Dollar (USD)
Denomination	With 3 decimal places
Listing	No
Securitization	N/A
Liquidity Gate Trigger	5%
End of Accounting Year	April 30th

Costs Charged to Unitholders	**Unit Classes**	
Unit Class / Currency	**(USD) A**	**(USD) IM**
Subscription Fee	Max. 5%	Max. 5%
Redemption Fee	Max. 2%	Max. 2%
Max. Conversion Fee	CHF 100.00 or equivalent	CHF 100.00 or equivalent
Swing Factor	N/A	N/A
Swing Threshold	N/A	N/A

Costs Charged to Sub-Fund [15] [16] [17] [18]	**Unit Classes**	
Unit Class / Currency	**(USD) A**	**(USD) IM**
Max. Management Fee	0.50% p.a.	0.25% p.a.
Performance Fee	None	None
Operation Fee	Max. 0.12% p.a.	Max. 0.06% p.a.

[15] The commission or fee charged is reported in the semi-annual and annual reports.

[16] Plus taxes and other expenses: Transaction costs charged by third parties and expenses incurred by the Management Company and the Depositary in exercising their responsibilities. For further information please refer to section 10 (Tax Provisions) and 11 (Costs and Fees).

[17] Where the Sub-Fund is liquidated, the Management Company and/or the Depositary may charge a liquidation fee of not more than CHF 10,000 for its own benefit.

[18] Further charges may be invoiced to the Sub-Fund by the Master Fund. Further information can be found below under "Underlying Managers' Fees".

B. Subscription / Redemption Terms

Issue of Units

Units may be purchased by investors as described in section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus. Initially, Units may be purchased, starting on the Initial Subscription Day at the Initial Subscription Price. The Directors or the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS reserve the right to not launch the Sub-Fund and cancel any requests for Units if the Sub-Fund has less than the Minimum Sub-Fund Size at the end of the Initial Subscription Day. Where the Sub-Fund is not launched, investors will be notified.

Following the Initial Subscription Day, Units are available at the Subscription Price on each Subscription Day, subject to available capacity. The Directors or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may close some or all of the Unit Classes in the Sub-Fund to subscriptions from existing and/or new Unitholders if the assets attributable to the Sub-Fund are at a level, above which, as determined by the Directors or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, it is not in the best interests of Unitholders to accept further subscriptions – for instance where the size of the Sub-Fund may constrain the ability of the Asset Manager to meet the Investment Objective of the Sub-Fund. The Directors or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may subsequently re-open some or all of the Unit Classes in the Sub-Fund to further subscriptions from existing and/or new Unitholders at their discretion and the process of closing and potentially, re-opening the Unit Classes may be repeated thereafter as the Directors or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may determine from time to time. Unitholders may ascertain the closed or open status of the Unit Classes and if those Unit Classes are open to existing and/or new Unitholders by contacting the Administrator. Closing the Unit Classes to new subscriptions from existing and/or new Unitholders will not affect the redemption rights of Unitholders.

Requests for subscription must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Deadline with respect to each Subscription Day. Applications received after the Subscription Deadline will be recorded for subscription on the next following Subscription Day. Full payment for Units must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Payment Day.

For more details, please see section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus.

Redemption of Units

Unitholders may request their Units be partially or fully redeemed as described in section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for redemption must be received by the Depositary on or before the Redemption Deadline with respect to each Redemption Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Deadline will be processed on the next following Redemption Day. Payment for redeemed Units will be made on the Redemption Payment Day. Units will be automatically redeemed at the Maturity Date, as detailed below in section F, "Termination at the Maturity Date".

A Redemption Fee may be charged by the Sub-Fund to redeeming Unitholders as detailed in the Overview of Definitions and Key Terms. For the avoidance of doubt, any Redemption Fee paid by an exiting Unitholder will be paid to the Sub-Fund.

For more details, please see section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus.

Conversion of Units

Unitholders may request their Units be converted in the Units of other Unit Classes in this Sub-Fund as described in section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for conversion must be received by the Depositary on or before the Conversion Deadline with respect to each Conversion Day. Conversion requests received after the Conversion Deadline will be processed on the next Conversion Day.

For more details, please see section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus.

C. Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund is managed as a portfolio of Permitted Investments in accordance with the investment policy set out in this section. Investors should note that during any period of suspension of valuation or redemption or when the Sub-Fund is wound down, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS,

acting in the best interests of the Unitholders, may resolve that it is unreasonable and/or impracticable to comply with some or all of the policies and guidelines in this section.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to generate total return over the lifetime of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund intends to make a Target Dividend Payment at least semi-annually, as detailed below.

The Sub-Fund will mature on the Maturity Date and it is the intention to wind-down the Sub-Fund at the Maturity Date, as described in section F "Termination at the Maturity Date" below.

There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Sub-Fund will be achieved, and investment results may vary substantially over time.

Investment Strategy

In seeking to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will invest most of its assets in debt instruments, bonds, notes and similar fixed interest or floating rate securities (including securities issued on a discounted basis) which have an average rating of BBB- (according to Moody's / Standards & Poor) of private, semi-private and public issuers worldwide, as further detailed below under the heading "Permitted Investments".

The Sub-Fund's portfolio is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Investments may also be denominated in currencies other than the reference currency of the respective unit class. In this case, the currency risk is generally hedged against this reference currency.

Investment Guidelines

i. Permitted Investments

Subject to the investment restrictions of the UCITS and the Concentration Rules, the Sub-Fund will seek to achieve the investment objective by investing primarily in a broad range of fixed income securities (such as bonds, including *inter alia* inflation-linked, high-yield or, credit linked notes, treasuries and money market instruments (including certificates of deposit, floating rate notes and fixed or variable rate commercial paper and in cash denominated in such currencies as the Asset Manager may determine)) listed or traded on a recognised exchange and which are issued by private or public debtors globally. Such bonds can be government and/or corporate bonds and can be fixed and/or floating rate, and will have an average rating of BBB- (according to Moody's / Standard & Poor or any similar recognised ratings agency). The maturity date of the fixed income securities into which the Sub-Fund invests may occur before or after the Maturity Date of the Sub-Fund. Nevertheless, at the time of investing at minimum 65% of the fixed income securities will have a shorter or equal maturity compared to the Maturity Date of the Sub-Fund, whereas up to 30% of the fixed income securities may have a maturity date that extends up to no longer than 6 months after the Maturity Date of the Sub-Fund and up to 5% of the fixed income securities may have a maturity date that is independent of the aforementioned limitations in relation to the Maturity Date of the Sub-Fund. Although it is intended that the Sub-Fund will hold the investments until maturity, the Asset Manager has the right to sell them prior to their respective maturity date.

Furthermore, Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI") will be used to achieve the investment objective. Such FDIs include futures (mainly for interest rate management, e.g. interest rate futures), swaps (e.g. credit default swaps (CDS), interest rate swaps, foreign exchange swaps, cross currency swaps)), currency forwards, (including non-deliverable forwards (NDF)) and currency options (including non-deliverable currency options). Interest rate derivatives may be used to swap the fixed rate and coupon earned to a floating rate. The underlyings of any investment in futures will be the

instruments listed in the above paragraphs in this section "Permitted Instruments". FDI may be used to generate sustainable capital growth as well as limit losses in declining (unfavourable) markets. In accordance with the relevant regulations, FDIs may be exchange-traded or over-the-counter. The use of FDIs will leverage the Sub-Fund due to the inherent nature of such instruments. This may increase the level of volatility, more than would be the case if the Sub-Fund did not invest in FDIs. Any leverage generated by the use of such instruments shall be in accordance with the UCITS Regulations.

The Sub-Fund may make investments in collective investment schemes ("CIS") which comply with the UCITS Regulations in order to achieve its investment objective. CIS and exchange traded funds ("ETFs") in which the Sub-Fund invests shall be authorised as a UCITS or other undertakings comparable to a UCITS as defined in the UCITS Regulations, and will consist of regulated collective investment schemes domiciled in a member state of the EEA. Other domiciles are permitted, provided investment in the relevant CIS is eligible in accordance with the UCITS Regulations. In accordance with the investment restrictions, the Sub-Fund shall not invest, in aggregate, more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in other CIS including UCITS and non-UCITS ETFs. The Sub-Fund shall not invest in other UCITS or other CIS (including ETFs) which can according to their prospectuses or incorporation documents, invest more than 10% of their net assets in other UCITS, other CISs, or ETFs. Where the Sub-Fund invests in ETFs, ETFs which are regulated as UCITS and non-UCITS will be treated as CIS for the purpose of the UCITS Regulations.

The Asset Manager generally expects to make investments in the base currency of the Sub-Fund or to foreign exchange exposures hedged to the base currency of the Sub-Fund.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may periodically maintain a portion of its assets in cash or Cash Equivalents for use as collateral, or where permitted, to satisfy the Sub-Fund's investment obligations. In accordance with the requirements of the UCITS Regulations, the Sub-Fund may enter into repurchase agreements (with respect to fixed income securities), and may engage in securities lending transactions. Repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions shall only be entered into for the purpose of efficient portfolio management.

Securities Financing Transactions

The Sub-Fund may use Securities Financing Transactions (i.e. securities lending agreements and repurchase agreements), as defined in the SFT Regulation. However, the Sub-Fund is not expected to use Total Return Swaps, as defined in the SFT Regulation.

All types of assets which may be held by the Sub-Fund in accordance with its investments objective and policy may be subject to a Securities Financing Transaction.

The maximum proportion of the Sub-Fund's assets which can be subject to Securities Financing Transactions is 30% of the Net Asset Value. However, the expected proportion of the Sub-Fund's assets which can be subject to Securities Financing Transactions is approximately 25% of the Net Asset Value.

The exposure held by the Sub-Fund through Securities Financing Transactions at any given time will depend on prevailing market conditions and the value of the relevant investments.

In any case, the most recent semi-annual and annual report of the UCITS will express as an absolute amount and as a percentage of the Sub-Fund's assets the amount of the Sub-Fund's assets subject to Securities Financing Transactions.

Please see the section entitled "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus for details of the risks associated with Securities Financing Transactions.

Please see the section entitled "Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps" in the Prospectus for further details in respect of the use of Securities Financing Transactions.

ii. Concentration Rules

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its total net assets in short-dated debt instruments having a maturity of less than 12 months and money market instruments (such as commercial papers) towards the end of the lifecycle of the Sub-Fund, as the Asset Manager will start to replace fixed income instruments.

As set out in the section titled "Permitted Investments", the Sub-Fund may hold cash and Cash Equivalents during the lifetime of the Sub-Fund, however, in order to prepare for the liquidation at the Maturity Date (as described below in section F, "Termination at the Maturity Date"), the proportion of cash assets held will increase approaching the Maturity Date. Consequently, the Sub-Fund may hold up to 100% of its total net assets in cash and Cash Equivalents as of 3 months before the Maturity Date.

The Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its assets in units of UCITS or other undertakings comparable to a UCITS.

Subject to the Sub-Fund's investment restrictions and the UCITS law, the Sub-Fund is not restricted as to the percentage of assets which may be invested in any particular industry, instrument, market or strategy. In attempting to maximize the returns, the Sub-Fund may concentrate holdings in certain industries, instruments, markets or strategies, which in the Asset Manager's sole judgement, provide the best profit opportunities and are consistent with the Sub-Fund's investment objective, permitted investments, and UCITS Regulations.

iii. Risk Management and Leverage

The Sub-Fund will use the modified commitment approach to accurately measure, monitor and manage the leverage effect produced by the use of derivatives. For further details please see section entitled "Risk Management" in the Prospectus.

iv. Target Dividend

Target Dividend payments are expected to be made at least semi-annually at a rate specified in section A, "Overview of Definitions and Key Terms". The Target Dividend Payment is an indication only and there is no guarantee regarding the amount of dividend payments or that such payments will be made, payment of and final amount of the Target Dividend will be at the discretion of the UCITS or the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS, please see the section entitled "Specific Risk Factors" for further information. Payment of a Target Dividend may reduce the overall final distribution paid to Unitholders as at the Maturity Date.

While it is generally intended to declare the Target Dividend out of the net income and/or net realized gains of the Sub-Fund, the UCITS or the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS may, at such times at it thinks fit and in accordance with the requirements of the FMA, also declare such Target Dividend out of the realized capital of the Sub-Fund.

The Target Dividend is expected to be paid to clients twice a year within 2 months of (a) following the end of each financial year, and (b) after six months of the financial year. The Target Distributions will be paid in the base currency of the Sub-Fund.

Taxonomy Regulation

The Taxonomy Regulation is a piece of directly effective EU legislation that is applicable to the Sub-Fund. Its purpose is to establish a framework to facilitate sustainable investment. It sets out harmonised criteria for determining whether an economic activity qualifies as environmentally sustainable and outlines a range of disclosure obligations to enhance transparency and to provide for objective comparison of financial products regarding the proportion of their investments that contribute to environmentally sustainable economic activities.

For the purpose of the Taxonomy Regulation, the investments underlying the Sub-Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

For further details on the Sub-Fund's approach to sustainability in accordance with SFDR, please refer to the above section entitled "Integration of ESG".

Principal Adverse Impacts

Notwithstanding that the Asset Manager integrates the consideration of Sustainability Risks into the investment decision-making process, the Asset Manager, in its capacity as the delegate of the Management Company, is not required to and therefore elects not to consider the principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions in respect of the Sub-Fund on Sustainability Factors for the purposes of SFDR.

For further information on how the Asset Manager addresses principal adverse impacts refer to the Asset Manager's website www.lgtcp.com.

D. Profile of a Typical Investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for investors with a medium-term investment horizon of 4 years, who are primarily seeking constant returns and capital growth. Investors should be willing to accept temporary fluctuations in the net asset value of the units, and should not be dependent on liquidating the investment at a specific point in time, though ideally remaining invested in the Sub-Fund until the Maturity Date. Investors cannot exclude the risk of price decreases, foreign exchange losses and volatile returns due to market developments which are unfavourable for investors.

E. Specific Risk Factors

The performance of the Units depends on the investment policy and the development of the markets or the materialization of risks inherent in securities and instruments in which the Sub-Fund invests and cannot be determined in advance. In this context, it should be noted that the value of the Units may rise above or fall below the issue price at any time. There is no guarantee that investors will recover the full amount of their initial capital investment.

This Sub-Fund may invest in lower investment-grade debt instruments. As a result, the underlying debt may be subject to increased downgrading risks and bear a higher default risk than securities issued by investment-grade debtors. The higher yield is to be seen as compensation for additional risks. If inflation rises above the anticipated levels, inflation-linked debt instruments will outperform straight bonds due to the effects resulting from the protection against inflation. Straight bonds will outperform inflation-linked debt instruments when the rate of inflation is lower than anticipated.

This investment type is subject to market risk, issuer risk and interest rate risk, which may have negative effects on net assets, since most assets of the Sub-Fund are invested in equity securities and similar instruments as well as in debt securities and similar instruments. Other additional risks may also materialise, such as currency risk.

Transactions in futures involve the obligation to make, or to take, delivery of the underlying asset of the contract at a future date, or in some cases to settle the position with cash. They carry a high degree of risk. The low margins normally required in futures trading permit a very high degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small movement in the price of a futures contract may result in a profit or loss which is high in proportion to the amount of funds actually placed as margin and may result in unquantifiable further loss exceeding any margin deposited. Futures trading in many contracts on futures exchanges (although generally not in currencies) is subject to daily price fluctuation restrictions, commonly referred to as "daily limits", which prohibit the execution of futures trades on any given day outside a prescribed price range based on the previous day's closing prices. Daily limits do not limit ultimate losses but may make it costly or impossible for the Asset Manager to liquidate a futures position against which the market is moving. A

series of "limit moves", in which the market price moves the "daily limit" with little or no trading taking place, could subject the Sub-Fund to major losses.

Target Dividend payments may not be possible where market conditions hinder the payment of such. The payment of a Target Dividend, or likewise, not paying a Target Dividend, will be at the discretion of the UCITS (or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS). Payment of a Target Dividend may reduce the overall final distributions to Unitholders.

While it is generally intended to pay the Target Dividend out of the net income and/or the net realized gains of the Sub-Fund, the UCITS or the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS may (in accordance with the requirements of the FMA) declare a Target Dividend out of the realized capital of the Sub-Fund, which may have adverse tax or economic consequences to Unitholders. Unitholders should be aware of and have regard to the tax or economic consequences of a Target Dividend paid out of income, realized gains or realized capital.

The maturity date of the fixed income securities into which the Sub-Fund invests may be subject to changes during their lifetime resulting from restructuring, prospectus changes (initiated by the issuer of the fixed income securities) and/or related (voluntary) debt exchange offers. Such fixed income securities would thus be considered by the Asset Manager to maintain their initial maturity (at the time of investing by the Sub-Fund) for the purposes of calculating the percentage limits applicable to their maturity as described above in the first paragraph of section "i. Permitted Investments".

The above list is not a complete list of all potential risk factors. The Management Company and the Asset Manager seek to limit risks by monitoring the Sub-Fund's asset allocation and individual target funds. Please note that an investment in the Sub-Fund should be seen as a long-term exposure which may be subject to a high volatility.

In addition, this Sub-Fund may also be subject to the general risks described in section "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus, including but not limited to the following risk factors, "Fixed Income Securities", "Derivatives" and "Leverage".

F. Termination at the Maturity Date

If, at the Maturity Date, exceptional market conditions exist which make it unfavourable when taking account the best interests of the Unitholders to sell the Sub-Fund's assets, the Directors, in consultation with the Asset Manager, may defer the Maturity Date by up to a maximum of four months, in which case Unitholders will be notified accordingly. Any extension of the Maturity Date will be duly communicated to all Unitholders and such communication will include the revised Maturity Date.

At the Maturity Date, the Sub-Fund will be put into liquidation. Unitholders will not need to submit a redemption notice. Redemption proceeds will be paid out in accordance with the timelines stated above under "Overview of Definitions and Key Terms".

G. Underlying Managers' Fees

Any commission or management, advisory or distribution fees received by the Management Company or the Asset Manager or other delegate of the Management Company, or an associated or related company of the Management Company or the Asset Manager, by virtue of investment by the Sub-Fund in the Underlying Funds managed by the Management Company or the Asset Manager and/or any of their affiliates, not being fees or commission payable by the Management Company or Asset Manager (or an associated or related company) to their unaffiliated delegate, must be paid into the assets of the Sub-Fund. Further, where an Underlying Fund is managed by the Management Company, the Asset Manager or an associated entity, the Management Company and its delegates or the associated entity, as applicable, will waive any preliminary charge, repurchase charge or exchange charge that would otherwise be payable in connection with the investment in that Underlying Fund.

The Sub-Fund must also pay the applicable subscription, redemption, distribution, administration, operations, and/or custody fees and/or other fees in respect of each Underlying Managers in which it invests.

H. Past Performance

The historic performance of the Sub-Fund (including Unit Classes), once available, shall be published on the website of the LAFV (*Liechtensteinischer Anlagefondsverband*) (www.lafv.li). Past performance is not a guarantee or indication of present and/or future performance.

XIII. LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2025

Capitalized terms, unless otherwise defined below, shall have the same meaning as in the prospectus for the UCITS (the "**Prospectus**") under the heading "Definitions".

LGT Capital Partners Ltd, 8808 Pfäffikon, Switzerland, has partially delegated investment decisions for this Sub-Fund to LGT Capital Partners (Asia-Pacific) Ltd., 4203, Two Exchange Square, 8 Connaught Place Central, Hong Kong.

A. Overview of Definitions and Key Terms

Definitions

"Maturity Date" means 31 May 2025 (subject to extension of this Maturity Date by the UCITS or the Management Company, acting on behalf of the UCITS and as notified to Unitholders, as detailed in section F below").

"Permitted Investment" means such investment as described under the section "Permitted Investments" below.

"Sub-Fund" means "LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2025".

Key Terms	Unit Classes
Unit Class / Currency[19] [20]	**(USD) A**
Security number	122014223
ISIN number	LI1220142239
Distributing / Accumulating	Distributing
Minimum Initial Subscription	1 Unit
Minimum Additional Subscription	0.001 Units
Minimum Redemption	0.001 Units
Minimum Holding	1 Unit
Initial Subscription Day[21]	30 November 2022
Initial Subscription Price	Equals the NAV of unit class (USD) A of LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2023 (LI0459575598) as of 30 November 2022
Minimum Sub-Fund Size	USD 50,000,000 (the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, reserve the discretion to waive the Minimum Sub-Fund Size).
Maximum Sub-Fund Size	USD 90,000,000 (the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, reserve the discretion to waive the Maximum Sub-Fund Size).
Target Dividend Payment[22]	At least semi-annual targeted dividend pay-outs of USD 6-month SOFR+ 2.60% p.a. unless the UCITS (or the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS) determine otherwise and subject to section C, "Investment Policy", below.

[19] The individual requirements an Investor must comply with in order to be eligible to purchase units of a certain class are described below under "Profile of a Typical Investor".

[20] The currency risks can be hedged in whole or in part.

[21] The UCITS or the Management Company, acting on behalf of the UCITS, reserve the right to extend the Initial Subscription Day.

[22] The Target Dividend Payment is an indication only and is subject to market conditions at launch. There is no guarantee regarding the amount of dividend payments or that such payments will be made, please see the section entitled "Specific Risk Factors" for further information. For the avoidance of doubt the Target Dividend Payment is gross of fees.

Valuation Day	At least weekly, on the first Business Day of the week, or such other day or days as the UCITS or the Management Company may (with the consent of the Depositary) determine and notify in advance to Shareholders, and the end of the Accounting Year.
Subscription Day	At least once per month, on the first Business Day of the month, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company, subject to capacity, as detailed below in section B.
Subscription Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Subscription Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges).
Subscription Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) one Business Days prior to the Subscription Day.
Subscription Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Subscription Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.
Redemption Day	At least once per month, on the first Business Day of the month, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.
Redemption Price	Net Asset Value per Unit (subject to the Redemption Fee and applicable taxes, levies or charges)
Redemption Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) five Business Days prior to the Redemption Day.
Redemption Payment Day	Within two Settlement Days of the base currency of the particular unit class following the Redemption Day or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.
Conversion Day	At least once per month, on the first Business Day of the month, and/or such other days determined from time to time by the UCITS or the Management Company.
Conversion Deadline	Until 14:00 (CET) one Business Day prior to the Conversion Day.
Duration	Until the Maturity Date.
Base Currency	U.S. Dollar (USD)
Denomination	With 3 decimal places
Listing	No
Securitization	N/A
Liquidity Gate Trigger	5%
End of Accounting Year	April 30th

Costs Charged to Unitholders	**Unit Classes**
Unit Class / Currency	**(USD) A**
Subscription Fee	Max. 5%
Redemption Fee	Max. 2%
Max. Conversion Fee	CHF 100.00 or equivalent
Swing Factor	N/A
Swing Threshold	N/A

Costs Charged to Sub-Fund [23] [24] [25]	**Unit Classes**
Unit Class / Currency	**(USD) A**
Max. Management Fee	0.50% p.a.
Performance Fee	None
Operation Fee	Max. 0.12% p.a.

B. Subscription / Redemption Terms

Issue of Units

Units may be purchased by investors as described in section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus. Initially, Units may be purchased, starting on the Initial Subscription Day at the Initial Subscription Price. The Directors or

[23] The commission or fee charged is reported in the semi-annual and annual reports.

[24] Plus taxes and other expenses: Transaction costs charged by third parties and expenses incurred by the Management Company and the Depositary in exercising their responsibilities. For further information please refer to section 10 (Tax Provisions) and 11 (Costs and Fees).

[25] Where the Sub-Fund is liquidated, the Management Company and/or the Depositary may charge a liquidation fee of not more than CHF 10,000 for its own benefit.

the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS reserve the right to not launch the Sub-Fund and cancel any requests for Units if the Sub-Fund has less than the Minimum Sub-Fund Size at the end of the Initial Subscription Day. Where the Sub-Fund is not launched, investors will be notified.

In case the aggregate value of initial subscriptions by all investors (hereinafter, the "Aggregate Subscription Amount") exceeds the Maximum Fund Size (as defined above), to ensure fair and equal treatment of all investors, the Management Company will apply the "pro rata" principle when issuing and allotting Units of the Sub-Fund to investors. In such case each investor will receive a pro rata number of Units according to the fraction of the Maximum Fund Size over the Aggregate Subscription Amount multiplied by the Units of the Sub-Fund that investor subscribed for.

Following the Initial Subscription Day, Units are available at the Subscription Price on each Subscription Day, subject to available capacity. The Directors or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may close some or all of the Unit Classes in the Sub-Fund to subscriptions from existing and/or new Unitholders if the assets attributable to the Sub-Fund are at a level, above which, as determined by the Directors or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, it is not in the best interests of Unitholders to accept further subscriptions – for instance where the size of the Sub-Fund may constrain the ability of the Asset Manager to meet the Investment Objective of the Sub-Fund. The Directors or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may subsequently re-open some or all of the Unit Classes in the Sub-Fund to further subscriptions from existing and/or new Unitholders at their discretion and the process of closing and potentially, re-opening the Unit Classes may be repeated thereafter as the Directors or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS may determine from time to time. Unitholders may ascertain the closed or open status of the Unit Classes and if those Unit Classes are open to existing and/or new Unitholders by contacting the Administrator. Closing the Unit Classes to new subscriptions from existing and/or new Unitholders will not affect the redemption rights of Unitholders.

Requests for subscription must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Deadline with respect to each Subscription Day. Applications received after the Subscription Deadline will be recorded for subscription on the next following Subscription Day. Full payment for Units must be received by the Depositary on or before the Subscription Payment Day.For more details, please see section "Issue of Units" in the Prospectus.

Redemption of Units

Unitholders may request their Units be partially or fully redeemed as described in section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for redemption must be received by the Depositary on or before the Redemption Deadline with respect to each Redemption Day. Redemption requests received after the Redemption Deadline will be processed on the next following Redemption Day. Payment for redeemed Units will be made on the Redemption Payment Day. Units will be automatically redeemed at the Maturity Date, as detailed below in section F, "Termination at the Maturity Date".

A Redemption Fee may be charged by the Sub-Fund to redeeming Unitholders as detailed in the Overview of Definitions and Key Terms. For the avoidance of doubt, any Redemption Fee paid by an exiting Unitholder will be paid to the Sub-Fund.

For more details, please see section "Redemption of Units" in the Prospectus.

Conversion of Units

Unitholders may request their Units be converted in the Units of other Unit Classes in this Sub-Fund as described in section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus. Requests for conversion must be received by the Depositary on or before the Conversion Deadline with respect to each Conversion Day. Conversion requests received after the Conversion Deadline will be processed on the next Conversion Day.

For more details, please see section "Conversion of Units" in the Prospectus.

C. Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund is managed as a portfolio of Permitted Investments in accordance with the investment policy set out in this section. Investors should note that during any period of suspension of valuation or redemption or when the Sub-Fund is wound down, the UCITS or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS, acting in the best interests of the Unitholders, may resolve that it is unreasonable and/or impracticable to comply with some or all of the policies and guidelines in this section.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to generate total return over the lifetime of the Sub-Fund.

The Sub-Fund intends to make a Target Dividend Payment at least semi-annually, as detailed below.

The Sub-Fund will mature on the Maturity Date and it is the intention to wind-down the Sub-Fund at the Maturity Date, as described in section F "Termination at the Maturity Date" below.

There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Sub-Fund will be achieved, and investment results may vary substantially over time.

Investment Strategy

In seeking to achieve the investment objective, the Sub-Fund will invest most of its assets in debt instruments, bonds, notes and similar fixed interest or floating rate securities (including securities issued on a discounted basis) which have an average rating of BBB- (according to Moody's / Standards & Poor) of private, semi-private and public issuers worldwide, as further detailed below under the heading "Permitted Investments".

The Sub-Fund's portfolio is actively managed and is not managed in reference to a benchmark.

Investments may also be denominated in currencies other than the reference currency of the respective unit class. In this case, the currency risk is generally hedged against this reference currency.

Investment Guidelines

i. Permitted Investments

Subject to the investment restrictions of the UCITS and the Concentration Rules, the Sub-Fund will seek to achieve the investment objective by investing primarily in a broad range of fixed income securities (such as bonds, including *inter alia* inflation-linked, high-yield or, credit linked notes, treasuries and money market instruments (including certificates of deposit, floating rate notes and fixed or variable rate commercial paper and in cash denominated in such currencies as the Asset Manager may determine)) listed or traded on a recognised exchange and which are issued by private or public debtors globally. Such bonds can be government and/or corporate bonds and can be fixed and/or floating rate, and will have an average rating of BBB- (according to Moody's / Standard & Poor or any similar recognised ratings agency). The maturity date of the fixed income securities into which the Sub-Fund invests may occur before or after the Maturity Date of the Sub-Fund. Nevertheless, at the time of investing at minimum 65% of the fixed income securities will have a shorter or equal maturity compared to the Maturity Date of the Sub-Fund, whereas up to 35% of the fixed income securities may have a maturity date that extends beyond the Maturity Date of the Sub-Fund. Up to 5% of the aforementioned 35% may have a maturity date that is independent of the Maturity Date of the Sub-Fund and the remainder of the fixed income securities may have a maturity date that extends up to no longer than 6 months after the Maturity Date of the Sub-Fund. . Although it is intended that the Sub-Fund will hold the securities until maturity, the Asset Manager has the right to sell them prior to their respective maturity date.

Furthermore, Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDI") will be used to achieve the investment objective. Such FDIs include futures (mainly for interest rate management, e.g. interest rate futures), swaps (e.g. credit default swaps (CDS), interest rate swaps, foreign exchange swaps, cross currency swaps)), currency forwards, (including non-deliverable forwards (NDF)) and currency options (including non-deliverable currency options). Interest rate derivatives may be used to swap the fixed rate and coupon earned to a floating rate. The underlyings of any investment in futures will be the instruments listed in the above paragraphs in this section "Permitted Instruments". FDI may be used to generate sustainable capital growth as well as limit losses in declining (unfavourable) markets. In accordance with the relevant regulations, FDIs may be exchange-traded or over-the-counter. The use of FDIs will leverage the Sub-Fund due to the inherent nature of such instruments. This may increase the level of volatility, more than would be the case if the Sub-Fund did not invest in FDIs. Any leverage generated by the use of such instruments shall be in accordance with the UCITS Regulations.

The Sub-Fund may make investments in collective investment schemes ("CIS") which comply with the UCITS Regulations in order to achieve its investment objective. CIS and exchange traded funds ("ETFs") in which the Sub-Fund invests shall be authorised as a UCITS or other undertakings comparable to a UCITS as defined in the UCITS Regulations, and will consist of regulated collective investment schemes domiciled in a member state of the EEA. Other domiciles are permitted, provided investment in the relevant CIS is eligible in accordance with the UCITS Regulations. In accordance with the investment restrictions, the Sub-Fund shall not invest, in aggregate, more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in other CIS including UCITS and non-UCITS ETFs. The Sub-Fund shall not invest in other UCITS or other CIS (including ETFs) which can according to their prospectuses or incorporation documents, invest more than 10% of their net assets in other UCITS, other CISs, or ETFs. Where the Sub-Fund invests in ETFs, ETFs which are regulated as UCITS and non-UCITS will be treated as CIS for the purpose of the UCITS Regulations.

The Asset Manager generally expects to make investments in the base currency of the Sub-Fund or to foreign exchange exposures hedged to the base currency of the Sub-Fund.

In addition, the Sub-Fund may periodically maintain a portion of its assets in cash or Cash Equivalents for use as collateral, or where permitted, to satisfy the Sub-Fund's investment obligations. In accordance with the requirements of the UCITS Regulations, the Sub-Fund may enter into repurchase agreements (with respect to fixed income securities), and may engage in securities lending transactions. Repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions shall only be entered into for the purpose of efficient portfolio management.

Securities Financing Transactions

The Sub-Fund may use Securities Financing Transactions (i.e. securities lending agreements and repurchase agreements), as defined in the SFT Regulation. However, the Sub-Fund is not expected to use Total Return Swaps, as defined in the SFT Regulation.

All types of assets which may be held by the Sub-Fund in accordance with its investments objective and policy may be subject to a Securities Financing Transaction.

The maximum proportion of the Sub-Fund's assets which can be subject to Securities Financing Transactions is 30% of the Net Asset Value. However, the expected proportion of the Sub-Fund's assets which can be subject to Securities Financing Transactions is approximately 25% of the Net Asset Value.

The exposure held by the Sub-Fund through Securities Financing Transactions at any given time will depend on prevailing market conditions and the value of the relevant investments.

In any case, the most recent semi-annual and annual report of the UCITS will express as an absolute amount and as a percentage of the Sub-Fund's assets the amount of the Sub-Fund's assets subject to Securities Financing Transactions.

Please see the section entitled "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus for details of the risks associated with Securities Financing Transactions.

Please see the section entitled "Securities Financing Transactions and Total Return Swaps" in the Prospectus for further details in respect of the use of Securities Financing Transactions.

ii. Concentration Rules

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its total net assets in short-dated debt instruments having a maturity of less than 12 months and money market instruments (such as commercial papers) towards the end of the lifecycle of the Sub-Fund, as the Asset Manager will start to replace fixed income instruments.

As set out in the section titled "Permitted Investments", the Sub-Fund may hold cash and Cash Equivalents during the lifetime of the Sub-Fund, however, in order to prepare for the liquidation at the Maturity Date (as described below in section F, "Termination at the Maturity Date"), the proportion of cash assets held will increase approaching the Maturity Date. Consequently, the Sub-Fund may hold up to 100% of its total net assets in cash and Cash Equivalents as of 3 months before the Maturity Date.

The Sub-Fund may invest no more than 10% of its assets in units of UCITS or other undertakings comparable to a UCITS.

Subject to the Sub-Fund's investment restrictions and the UCITS law, the Sub-Fund is not restricted as to the percentage of assets which may be invested in any particular industry, instrument, market or strategy. In attempting to maximize the returns, the Sub-Fund may concentrate holdings in certain industries, instruments, markets or strategies, which in the Asset Manager's sole judgement, provide the best profit opportunities and are consistent with the Sub-Fund's investment objective, permitted investments, and UCITS Regulations.

iii. Risk Management and Leverage

The Sub-Fund will use the modified commitment approach to accurately measure, monitor and manage the leverage effect produced by the use of derivatives. For further details please see section entitled "Risk Management" in the Prospectus.

iv. Target Dividend

Target Dividend payments are expected to be made at least semi-annually at a rate specified in section A, "Overview of Definitions and Key Terms". The Target Dividend Payment is an indication only and there is no guarantee regarding the amount of dividend payments or that such payments will be made, payment of and final amount of the Target Dividend will be at the discretion of the UCITS or the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS, please see the section entitled "Specific Risk Factors" for further information. Payment of a Target Dividend may reduce the overall final distribution paid to Unitholders as at the Maturity Date.

While it is generally intended to declare the Target Dividend out of the net income and/or net realized gains of the Sub-Fund, the UCITS or the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS may, at such times at it thinks fit and in accordance with the requirements of the FMA, also declare such Target Dividend out of the realized capital of the Sub-Fund.

The Target Dividend is expected to be paid to clients twice a year within 2 months of (a) following the end of each financial year, and (b) after six months of the financial year. The Target Distributions will be paid in the base currency of the Sub-Fund.

Taxonomy Regulation

The Taxonomy Regulation is a piece of directly effective EU legislation that is applicable to the Sub-Fund. Its purpose is to establish a framework to facilitate sustainable investment. It sets out harmonised criteria for determining whether an economic activity qualifies as environmentally sustainable and outlines a range of disclosure obligations to enhance transparency and to provide for objective comparison of financial products regarding the proportion of their investments that contribute to environmentally sustainable economic activities.

For the purpose of the Taxonomy Regulation, the investments underlying the Sub-Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

For further details on the Sub-Fund's approach to sustainability in accordance with SFDR, please refer to the above section entitled "Integration of ESG".

Principal Adverse Impacts

Notwithstanding that the Asset Manager integrates the consideration of Sustainability Risks into the investment decision-making process, the Asset Manager, in its capacity as the delegate of the Management Company, is not required to and therefore elects not to consider the principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions in respect of the Sub-Fund on Sustainability Factors for the purposes of SFDR.

For further information on how the Asset Manager addresses principal adverse impacts refer to the Asset Manager's website www.lgtcp.com.

D. Profile of a Typical Investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for investors with a medium-term investment horizon of 4 years, who are primarily seeking constant returns and capital growth. Investors should be willing to accept temporary fluctuations in the net asset value of the units, and should not be dependent on liquidating the investment at a specific point in time, though ideally remaining invested in the Sub-Fund until the Maturity Date. Investors cannot exclude the risk of price decreases, foreign exchange losses and volatile returns due to market developments which are unfavourable for investors.

E. Specific Risk Factors

The performance of the Units depends on the investment policy and the development of the markets or the materialization of risks inherent in securities and instruments in which the Sub-Fund invests and cannot be determined in advance. In this context, it should be noted that the value of the Units may rise above or fall below the issue price at any time. There is no guarantee that investors will recover the full amount of their initial capital investment.

This Sub-Fund may invest in lower investment-grade debt instruments. As a result, the underlying debt may be subject to increased downgrading risks and bear a higher default risk than securities issued by investment-grade debtors. The higher yield is to be seen as compensation for additional risks. If inflation rises above the anticipated levels, inflation-linked debt instruments will outperform straight bonds due to the effects resulting from the protection against inflation. Straight bonds will outperform inflation-linked debt instruments when the rate of inflation is lower than anticipated.

This investment type is subject to market risk, issuer risk and interest rate risk, which may have negative effects on net assets, since most assets of the Sub-Fund are invested in equity securities and similar instruments as well as in debt securities and similar instruments. Other additional risks may also materialise, such as currency risk.

Transactions in futures involve the obligation to make, or to take, delivery of the underlying asset of the contract at a future date, or in some cases to settle the position with cash. They carry a high degree of risk. The low margins normally required in futures trading permit a very high degree of leverage. As a result, a relatively small movement in the price of a futures contract may result in a profit or loss which is high in

proportion to the amount of funds actually placed as margin and may result in unquantifiable further loss exceeding any margin deposited. Futures trading in many contracts on futures exchanges (although generally not in currencies) is subject to daily price fluctuation restrictions, commonly referred to as "daily limits", which prohibit the execution of futures trades on any given day outside a prescribed price range based on the previous day's closing prices. Daily limits do not limit ultimate losses but may make it costly or impossible for the Asset Manager to liquidate a futures position against which the market is moving. A series of "limit moves", in which the market price moves the "daily limit" with little or no trading taking place, could subject the Sub-Fund to major losses.

Target Dividend payments may not be possible where market conditions hinder the payment of such. The payment of a Target Dividend, or likewise, not paying a Target Dividend, will be at the discretion of the UCITS (or the Management Company on behalf of the UCITS). Payment of a Target Dividend may reduce the overall final distributions to Unitholders.

While it is generally intended to pay the Target Dividend out of the net income and/or the net realized gains of the Sub-Fund, the UCITS or the Management Company acting on behalf of the UCITS may (in accordance with the requirements of the FMA) declare a Target Dividend out of the realized capital of the Sub-Fund, which may have adverse tax or economic consequences to Unitholders. Unitholders should be aware of and have regard to the tax or economic consequences of a Target Dividend paid out of income, realized gains or realized capital.

The maturity date of the fixed income securities into which the Sub-Fund invests may be subject to changes during their lifetime resulting from restructuring, prospectus changes (initiated by the issuer of the fixed income securities) and/or related (voluntary) debt exchange offers. Such fixed income securities would thus be considered by the Asset Manager to maintain their initial maturity (at the time of investing by the Sub-Fund) for the purposes of calculating the percentage limits applicable to their maturity as described above in the first paragraph of section "i. Permitted Investments".

The above list is not a complete list of all potential risk factors. The Management Company and the Asset Manager seek to limit risks by monitoring the Sub-Fund's asset allocation and individual target funds. Please note that an investment in the Sub-Fund should be seen as a long-term exposure which may be subject to a high volatility.

In addition, this Sub-Fund may also be subject to the general risks described in section "Risk Factors" in the Prospectus, including but not limited to the following risk factors, "Fixed Income Securities", "Derivatives" and "Leverage".

F. Termination at the Maturity Date

If, at the Maturity Date, exceptional market conditions exist which make it unfavourable when taking account the best interests of the Unitholders to sell the Sub-Fund's assets, the Directors, in consultation with the Asset Manager, may defer the Maturity Date by up to a maximum of four months, in which case Unitholders will be notified accordingly. Any extension of the Maturity Date will be duly communicated to all Unitholders and such communication will include the revised Maturity Date.

At the Maturity Date, the Sub-Fund will be put into liquidation. Unitholders will not need to submit a redemption notice. Redemption proceeds will be paid out in accordance with the timelines stated above under "Overview of Definitions and Key Terms".

G. Underlying Managers' Fees

Any commission or management, advisory or distribution fees received by the Management Company or the Asset Manager or other delegate of the Management Company, or an associated or related company of the Management Company or the Asset Manager, by virtue of investment by the Sub-Fund in the Underlying Funds managed by the Management Company or the Asset Manager and/or any of their affiliates, not being fees or commission payable by the Management Company or Asset Manager (or an associated or related company) to their unaffiliated delegate, must be paid into the assets of the Sub-Fund. Further, where an Underlying Fund is managed by the Management Company, the Asset Manager or an

associated entity, the Management Company and its delegates or the associated entity, as applicable, will waive any preliminary charge, repurchase charge or exchange charge that would otherwise be payable in connection with the investment in that Underlying Fund.

The Sub-Fund must also pay the applicable subscription, redemption, distribution, administration, operations, and/or custody fees and/or other fees in respect of each Underlying Managers in which it invests.

H. Past Performance

The historic performance of the Sub-Fund (including Unit Classes), once available, shall be published on the website of the LAFV (*Liechtensteinischer Anlagefondsverband*) (www.lafv.li). Past performance is not a guarantee or indication of present and/or future performance.

The Management Company: **LGT Capital Partners (FL) Ltd., Vaduz**	**The Management Company:** **LGT Capital Partners (FL) Ltd., Vaduz**
The Depositary: **LGT Bank Ltd., Vaduz**	**The Depositary:** **LGT Bank Ltd., Vaduz**

Annex B: Specific Information for Individual Distribution Countries

Pursuant to the applicable law of the Principality of Liechtenstein, the FMA approves the constituent documents. This approval covers only information regarding the implementation of the provisions of the UCITS Law. For this reason, the following annex B (which is based on foreign law) to the prospectus "Specific information for individual distribution countries" is not subject to the FMA's review and thus not covered by the approval.

Information for investors in Switzerland

Representative and paying agent

Pursuant to Swiss law, the representative represents the UCITS (and any of its Sub-Funds) in Switzerland vis-à-vis the investors and the regulatory authority:

- The representative in Switzerland is: LGT Capital Partners Ltd., Schützenstrasse 6, 8808 Pfäffikon, Switzerland.
- The paying agent in Switzerland is: LGT Bank (Switzerland) Ltd., Lange Gasse 15, 4002 Basel, Switzerland.

Source for the relevant documents and publications

Investors can obtain the prospectus, the Key Information Document (KID), the Articles of Association and the annual and semi-annual reports (as soon as they have been issued) free of charge from the representative in Switzerland.

All communications to the investors will be published via the electronic platform www.fundinfo.com.

For every issuance or redemption, the issue and redemption price of all shares of the Investment Company and/or the net asset value with the notice "exclusive of commissions", respectively, will be published on www.fundinfo.com. The prices will be published at least twice a month. Currently, prices are published on every trading day.

Place of performance and jurisdiction

For shares offered in Switzerland, the place of performance and jurisdiction is the registered office of the Swiss representative or at the registered office or please of residence of the investor.

Tax information

Investors subject to Swiss taxation are asked to consult their own professional tax consultant with regard to the tax consequences of holding, buying and selling the fund units.

Payment of retrocessions and rebates

a) The Management Company and its delegates may pay retrocessions to cover distribution and marketing activities of the Investment Company's shares in Switzerland.

   Such retrocessions may be used in particular to pay for the following services:

   - Operation of fund trading platforms and/or trading infrastructure services, which provide access to fund subscriptions;

- the arrangement of road shows;
- participation in events and trade fairs;
- production of marketing material;
- training of distribution agents; and/or
- generally any other activities which are intended to promote and market the Investment Company's shares.

Retrocessions are not deemed rebates even if they are (partly or in full) forwarded to investors.

Disclosure of the receipt of retrocessions is based on the applicable provisions or FinSA

b) The Management Company and its delegates may in relation to the distribution activity of the Investment Company's shares in Switzerland upon request pay rebates directly to investors. Rebates aim to reduce the fees and costs paid by the relevant investor. Rebates are permitted if they:

i. are paid from fees earned by the Management Company and therefore cause no additional costs to the Investment Company;

ii. are paid based on objective criteria;

iii. are offered to all investors equally, which fulfil such objective criteria and demand rebates.

The objective criteria for the payment of rebates by the Management Company are (which may be applied separately or any combination thereof):

Assets invested	Aims to reward sizeable commitments to the Investment Company and develop long-term relationships (including assets invested in LGT Capital Partners Ltd sponsored entities)
Seed money	For investors who invest upon launch and/or within a certain period after launch; aims to reward taking the risk of investing in a fund with no operating history and/or track-record.
Employees of LGT Capital Partners	In order to promote further the alignment of interest between the Investment Company's investors and LGT Capital Partners Ltd. and its affiliated entities, employees may receive rebates in order to encourage investments.
Fees	Taking into account the amount of earnings generated by the investor for LGT Capital Partners Ltd. and its affiliated entities.
Investor's investment characteristics	Reward long-term commitment to the Investment Company and avoidance of high trading frequency which may have a negative impact on the Investment Company's trading costs: - based on expected time that the investor will stay invested - contractual agreement to lock-up periods - expected and/or actual frequency of trades
Institutional investors	Institutional investors economically hold the shares for third parties: i. life insurance companies; ii. pension funds and other types of pension schemes; iii. investment foundations;

	iv. Swiss fund management companies; v. foreign fund management companies and fund companies; vi. investment companies
Distributors/Offering agents and fund trading platforms	As described above the Management Company may pay retrocessions to distribution/offering and placement agents and trading infrastructure providers for their services. Such retrocessions will be deducted from any rebates payable. This may result in no rebates being paid to the relevant underlying investors despite them being entitled to receive rebates based on the criteria set out above.
Financial Intermediaries	Some institutional investors and foundations have engaged specialised investment advisers as outsourced chief investment officers, which provide them with tailor made investment proposals that include shares in the Company. As this facilitates the distribution and investor relationship management, it may provide a rebate to all investors which have appointed such investment adviser.

Upon the request of an investor the Management Company will disclose the effective amount of rebates free of charge.

22 March 2022

Distribution in Germany

Additional information for Unitholders in the Federal Republic of Germany

The distribution of the Units of the Sub-Funds in the Federal Republic of Germany has been notified to the German Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin) in accordance with section 310 of the German Capital Investment Code (KAGB).

NOTE: It should be noted that for the following Sub-Funds of the UCITS, LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2023, LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2024, LGT Fixed Maturity Bond Fund 2026 no notifications have been filed with BaFin in accordance with the KAGB. The Units of these Sub-Funds may not be offered / distributed to investors in the Federal Republic of Germany.

1 Facilities in the Federal Republic of Germany

The UCITS has appointed the following facilities to perform the tasks listed in Article 92 Directive (EU) 2019/1160:

1. Process subscription, repurchase and redemption orders and make other payments to investors relating to the units of the UCITS, in accordance with the conditions set out in the Prospectus and the PRIPPs Key Information Document (PRIIPS-KID): **LGT Bank Ltd., Herrengasse 12, FL-9490 Vaduz, info@lgt.com**

2. Provide investors with information on how orders referred to in point 1. can be made and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid: **LGT Capital Partners Ltd., Schützenstrasse 6, CH-8808 Pfäffikon, Liquid Strategies & Investment Structuring (LSIS), lgt.cp.ls-legal@lgtcp.com**

3. Facilitate the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements referred to in Article 15 Directive 2009/65/EG relating to the investors' exercise of their rights arising from their investment in the UCITS in the Member

State where the UCITS is marketed: **LGT Capital Partners Ltd., Schützenstrasse 6, CH-8808 Pfäffikon, Liquid Strategies & Investment Structuring (LSIS), lgt.cp.ls-legal@lgtcp.com**

4. Make the information and documents required pursuant to Chapter IX Directive 2009/65/EG available to investors under the conditions laid down in Article 94 Directive 2009/65/EG, for the purposes of inspection and obtaining copies thereof: **LGT Capital Partners Ltd., Schützenstrasse 6, CH-8808 Pfäffikon, Liquid Strategies & Investment Structuring (LSIS), lgt.cp.ls-legal@lgtcp.com**

5. Provide investors with information relevant to the tasks that the facilities perform in a durable medium: **LGT Capital Partners Ltd., Schützenstrasse 6, CH-8808 Pfäffikon, Liquid Strategies & Investment Structuring (LSIS), lgt.cp.ls-legal@lgtcp.com**

6. Act as a contact point for communicating with the competent authorities: **LGT Capital Partners Ltd., Schützenstrasse 6, CH-8808 Pfäffikon, Liquid Strategies & Investment Structuring (LSIS), lgt.cp.ls-legal@lgtcp.com**

Resident German Unitholders can obtain the Prospectus, the PRIIPS-KIDs, the Articles of Association, the most recent annual report, and the semi-annual report, if issued later, – all these documents in hard copy – as well as the current issue, redemption, and conversion prices of the Units from the facilities entities free of charge.

2 Publication

All issue and redemption prices of the Sub-Fund and all other notices of the UCITS are published in the publication medium: www.lgtcp.com/en/regulatory-information.

The information is provided to investors in Germany by means of a durable medium in accordance with section 167 of the Investment Code in German language and generally in electronic form (section 298 (2) of the Investment Code):

a) the suspension of the redemption of units in an investment fund,

b) the termination of the management or winding-up of an investment fund,

c) amendments to the Articles of Association incompatible with the current investment principles, affecting material Investor rights or concerning remuneration and reimbursement for expenses which may be taken from the investment fund's assets,

d) the merging of investment funds in the form of merger information to be prepared in accordance with Article 43 of the Directive 2009/65/EC, and

e) the conversion of an investment fund into a feeder fund or changes to a master fund in the form of information to be prepared in accordance with Article 64 of Directive 2009/65/EC.

3 Taxation

The Management Company intends to disclose the information listed in section 5 (1) no. 1 and 2 of the German Investment Tax Act (InvStG) in the electronic Official Gazette of the Federal Republic of Germany (*Bundesanzeiger*) and obtain the certification for the disclosed information required by section 5 (1) no. 3 of the InvStG, so that the Units of the Sub-Fund are considered "transparent" for the purpose of Unitholders who are subject to German taxation.

The Management Company reserves the right to change this business policy at a future date, and compliance with the requirements of section 5 (1) of the InvStG and the type of taxation cannot be guaranteed.

It should be noted that investors may be subject to income taxation in the Federal Republic of Germany on distributions, any accrued income of the funds allocated to them for tax purposes, the proceeds from the sale or redemption of Units, the proceeds from the assignment of rights pertaining to Units, and in similar events and that, under certain conditions, tax may be deducted at source (plus solidarity surcharge in each case). This Prospectus can provide no further information on taxable income and other aspects of taxation of investors with regard to their participation in the Sub-Fund.

It is therefore strongly recommended, that Unitholders and interested parties consult their tax advisor regarding the German and foreign tax consequences of purchase and ownership of Units as well as the disposal of such Units and/or the claims arising from them. The Management Company shall not be liable for the achievement of specific tax results. The type of taxation and the amount of income subject to taxation may be reviewed by the Federal Ministry of Finance (*Bundesamt für Finanzen*).

Dated 13 February 2023

Distribution in Austria

Additional information for Unitholders in Austria

4 Facilities in Austria

The UCITS has appointed the following facilities to perform the tasks listed in Article 92 Directive (EU) 2019/1160:

1. Process subscription, repurchase and redemption orders and make other payments to investors relating to the units of the UCITS, in accordance with the conditions set out in the Prospectus and the PRIPPs Key Information Document (PRIIPS-KID):

LGT Bank Ltd., Herrengasse 12, FL-9490 Vaduz, info@lgt.com

2. Provide investors with information on how orders referred to in point 1. can be made and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid:

LGT Capital Partners Ltd., Schützenstrasse 6, CH-8808 Pfäffikon, Liquid Strategies & Investment Structuring (LSIS), lgt.cp.ls-legal@lgtcp.com

3. Facilitate the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements referred to in Article 15 Directive 2009/65/EG relating to the investors' exercise of their rights arising from their investment in the UCITS in the Member State where the UCITS is marketed:

LGT Capital Partners Ltd., Schützenstrasse 6, CH-8808 Pfäffikon, Liquid Strategies & Investment Structuring (LSIS), lgt.cp.ls-legal@lgtcp.com

4. Make the information and documents required pursuant to Chapter IX Directive 2009/65/EG available to investors under the conditions laid down in Article 94 Directive 2009/65/EG, for the purposes of inspection and obtaining copies thereof:

LGT Capital Partners Ltd., Schützenstrasse 6, CH-8808 Pfäffikon, Liquid Strategies & Investment Structuring (LSIS), lgt.cp.ls-legal@lgtcp.com

5. Provide investors with information relevant to the tasks that the facilities perform in a durable medium:

LGT Capital Partners Ltd., Schützenstrasse 6, CH-8808 Pfäffikon, Liquid Strategies & Investment Structuring (LSIS), lgt.cp.ls-legal@lgtcp.com

6. Act as a contact point for communicating with the competent authorities:

LGT Capital Partners Ltd., Schützenstrasse 6, CH-8808 Pfäffikon, Liquid Strategies & Investment Structuring (LSIS), lgt.cp.ls-legal@lgtcp.com

5 Publication

All issue and redemption prices of the UCITS and all other notices of the UCITS are published in the publication medium: www.lgtcp.com/en/regulatory-information.

Neither the UCITS nor the manager of the UCITS is subject to the supervision of the FMA or any other government supervision by an Austrian public authority.

The English version of the prospectus, the PRIPPs-KIDs, and the Articles of Association as well as of other documents and publications shall be authoritative.

Dated 13 February 2023

Distribution in Denmark

Additional information for Unitholders in Denmark

The UCITS has notified the Danish Financial Supervisory Authority (Danish FSA) of its intention to sell its Units in Denmark in accordance with the laws of the Danish AIFM Act.

The UCITS will market its Units to retail and professional investors.

Facilities in Denmark

The UCITS has appointed the following facilities to perform the tasks listed in Article 92 Directive (EU) 2019/1160:

1. Process subscription, repurchase and redemption orders and make other payments to investors relating to the units of the UCITS, in accordance with the conditions set out in the Prospectus and the Key Information Documents: **LGT Bank Ltd., Herrengasse 12, FL-9490 Vaduz, info@lgt.com**

2. Provide investors with information on how orders referred to in point 1. can be made and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid: **LGT Capital Partners Ltd., Schützenstrasse 6, CH-8808 Pfäffikon, Liquid Strategies & Investment Structuring (LSIS), lgt.cp.ls-legal@lgtcp.com**

3. Facilitate the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements referred to in Article 15 Directive 2009/65/EG relating to the investors' exercise of their rights arising from their investment in the UCITS in the Member State where the UCITS is marketed: **LGT Capital Partners Ltd., Schützenstrasse 6, CH-8808 Pfäffikon, Liquid Strategies & Investment Structuring (LSIS), lgt.cp.ls-legal@lgtcp.com**

4. Make the information and documents required pursuant to Chapter IX Directive 2009/65/EG available to investors under the conditions laid down in Article 94 Directive 2009/65/EG, for the purposes of inspection and obtaining copies thereof: **LGT Capital Partners Ltd., Schützenstrasse 6, CH-8808 Pfäffikon, Liquid Strategies & Investment Structuring (LSIS), lgt.cp.ls-legal@lgtcp.com**

5. Provide investors with information relevant to the tasks that the facilities perform in a durable medium: **LGT Capital Partners Ltd., Schützenstrasse 6, CH-8808 Pfäffikon, Liquid Strategies & Investment Structuring (LSIS), lgt.cp.ls-legal@lgtcp.com**

6. Act as a contact point for communicating with the competent authorities: **LGT Capital Partners Ltd., Schützenstrasse 6, CH-8808 Pfäffikon, Liquid Strategies & Investment Structuring (LSIS), lgt.cp.ls-legal@lgtcp.com**

Dated 13 February 2023

Annex C: Remuneration policies and practices

With regard to its remuneration policies and practices, LGT Capital Partners (FL) Ltd. ("MC") is subject to the supervisory provisions contained in the Law on Certain Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS Act) applicable to management companies. The MC has an internal regulation in place providing for a detailed structure of the remuneration policy and practice, which aims at securing a sustainable remuneration system while avoiding misdirected incentives. The MC's remuneration policies and practices shall be reviewed at least once a year by the members of the board of directors for adequacy and compliance with any and all legal provisions. They combine fixed and variable (performance-related) remuneration elements.

The MC laid down a remuneration policy compatible with its business and risk policy. In particular, such policy does not contain incentives to assume excessive risks. The MC's comprehensive income, the relevant LGT Group companies' comprehensive income and/or the personal performance of the relevant employee and his or her department are taken into consideration when calculating the performance fee. In achieving the targets set during the personal performance assessment procedure, priority will in particular be given to a sustainable business development and the protection of the company against excessive risks. The variable remuneration elements are not linked to the absolute performance of the funds managed by the MC but based on an employee assessment system which takes into consideration both quantitative and qualitative performance criteria. Voluntary employers' payments in kind or benefits in kind are possible.

In addition, total remuneration ranges ensure that no significant dependence from variable remuneration components occurs and warrant an adequate balance between variable and fixed remuneration. The amount of the fixed salary component is configured in such a way that every employee with a full-time job (100%) will be able to support himself with the fixed salary component alone (taking into consideration salaries in line with the market). The Board of Directors or the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee shall be entitled to make the final decision on the allocation of the variable remuneration. The Board of Directors shall review the company's remuneration system at least once every year for adequacy and compliance with supervisory provisions governing remuneration.

Particular provisions shall apply to members of MC's management and employees whose activities have a material influence on the overall risk profile of the MC and the funds managed by it (risk takers). Employees who are able to exert a decisive influence on the MC's risk and business policy were identified as identified employees. Part of the variable remuneration of these risk-relevant employees is paid out for use by the employees over a period spanning several years. In this case, it is mandatory that a share of generally 40% or, if the variable remuneration is particularly high, 60% of the variable remuneration shall be deferred, on a pro-rata basis, over a period spanning at least three years. The deferred share of the remuneration during this period is risk-based. The variable remuneration, including the deferred share, will only be paid or vested if such payment is generally tolerable against the background of the financial position of the MC, LGT Capital Partners Ltd. or LGT Group and justified by the performance of the relevant department and the relevant person. The total variable remuneration may decline considerably, taking into account ongoing remuneration and reduced pay-outs of amounts generated earlier, if the above-mentioned companies report a weak or negative financial result.

The MC's remuneration report (notes to the annual report), which is provided to investors free of charge upon request, contains further details on the current remuneration policy.

A summary of the essential content of the regulation laying down the remuneration policy and practice is available at https://www.lgtcp.com/en/regulatory-information. Upon the investor's request, hard copies of the information shall also be provided by the Management Company at no charge.